

Vieux Carré Commission Foundation  
Exterior Lighting Design Guidelines  
New Orleans, LA

April 2013





## 1.1 Introduction

The Guidelines herein are designed to enhance the atmosphere and aesthetics of the Vieux Carré district while ensuring safe passage for inhabitants and visitors at night.

*-Use lighting controls to dim lighting to address activity levels, conserve energy and improve lamp life. “ (burning hours of a light bulb).*

Outdoor lighting situations are unlike interior situations where background luminance from walls and ceilings helps mitigate glare and helps contain light. As a result, it is critical that outdoor luminaires are primarily selected on the basis of optical control.

Light sources should be as discrete as possible avoiding light spill onto adjacent properties or up into the night sky.

Specific illuminance criteria is set out for different applications and non-compliance with these will not be permitted.

To the largest degree possible, lighting should both compliment the aesthetics and be integrated with the architecture of the buildings.

The following is taken from The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Lighting Handbook 10th edition and should be used as the starting point for any building owner who is considering building illumination.

*“Any and all outdoor lighting should be employed only when deemed necessary and applied with great care. When outdoor lighting is deemed necessary attend to the following,*

*-Establish and confirm the need for light*

*-Carefully define areas of application and the application itself*

*-Establish the lowest illuminance criteria appropriate to need*

*-Independently address unique areas of interest*

*-Select equipment with distribution and optical control*

This document is divided into two parts:

Part 1.0 provides general guidelines at the scale of City, Neighborhood, Block and Street. It cites specific lighting guidelines for Facades, Shop fronts, Signage, Awnings, Light Fixtures, Light Levels, Lamp Types and Technology.

Part 2.0 provides examples of a series of permitted lighting solutions tailored to specific architectural/functional building types in the Vieux Carré.

The chosen examples by no means cover every building type or condition in the area. There are many examples of hybrid or ad-hoc architectural styles which all add to the unique flavor of the Vieux Carré. The sixteen building types or conditions selected here represent a framework within which most building types or conditions can fit.

The examples address both the design and technical requirements set out in Part I of the document and are to be used by the Vieux Carré Commission (VCC) and building owners to realize the most suitable lighting solutions on a case by case basis.

## 1.2 City and Neighborhood

In order to achieve the desired goals (see page 4 of Vieux Carré Exterior Lighting Design Guidelines, Site Analysis Report March 2013) of,

- Increased legibility
- Smoother transition
- More clearly defined boundaries
- Increased sense of safety and security
- Focal point
- Harmony
- Environmental sustainability

The Vieux Carré requires the development of a more balanced relationship with its key surrounding corridors.

The four key perimeter streets (Canal, Decatur, North Rampart and Esplanade) should be lit to a uniform and similar standard defining their edge function. This does not mean these streets should have the same lighting solution; merely that consistent quality and level of illumination will help better define the Vieux Carré at night.

The roadways of the residential and commercial areas within the Vieux Carré should be illuminated to different levels of intensity: average 0.5fc for residential and average 0.5-1fc for commercial. However, color temperature of lamps should remain a consistent warm white at 3000 degrees kelvin.

Other critical connections to and from the Vieux Carré should be more strongly defined by appropriate and consistent lighting solutions, notably,

- 1. North West:** Esplanade and McShane.
- 2. North East:** Esplanade and its junction with Frenchman/Elysian Fields Ave. and N. Peters St.
- 3. South East:** Canal and its junction with N. Peters and Tchoupitoulas St.
- 4. South West:** Canal and its junction with N. Rampart and its extension on to Loyola Ave., S. Rampart and Tulane and beyond to the Superdome.

- 5. Central West:** Toulouse and St. Ann streets through Congo Square and Louis Armstrong Park and beyond to Orleans Ave. and Lafitte St.
- 6. Central South:** Royal St. and its connection to St. Charles and into the Central Business District and beyond.

These recommendations are intended to form part of a far reaching and comprehensive plan for the city as a whole.

Their implementation may take some time and require much discussion but any aspiration to improve individual dwellings or streets within the Vieux Carré must consider and respond to the connections with its surroundings.

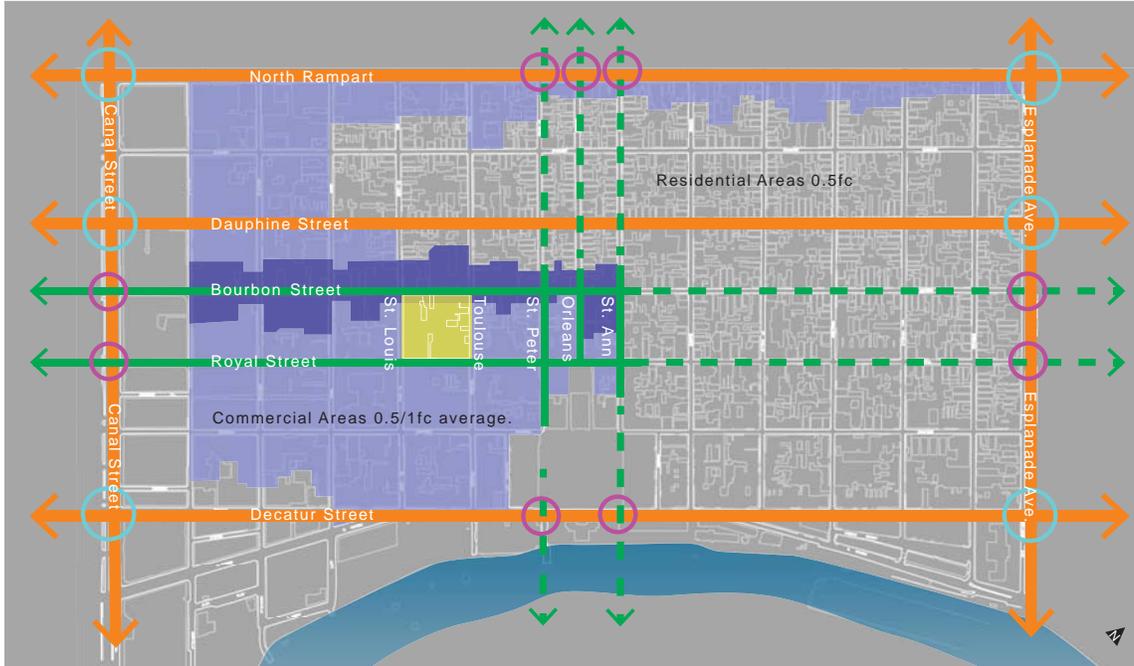
It is envisaged that this document can be used as a vehicle for developing discussion in this area.

The 100-block of the French Quarter from Canal Street falls outside of the jurisdiction of the Vieux Carré Commission and thus is not considered in this document.



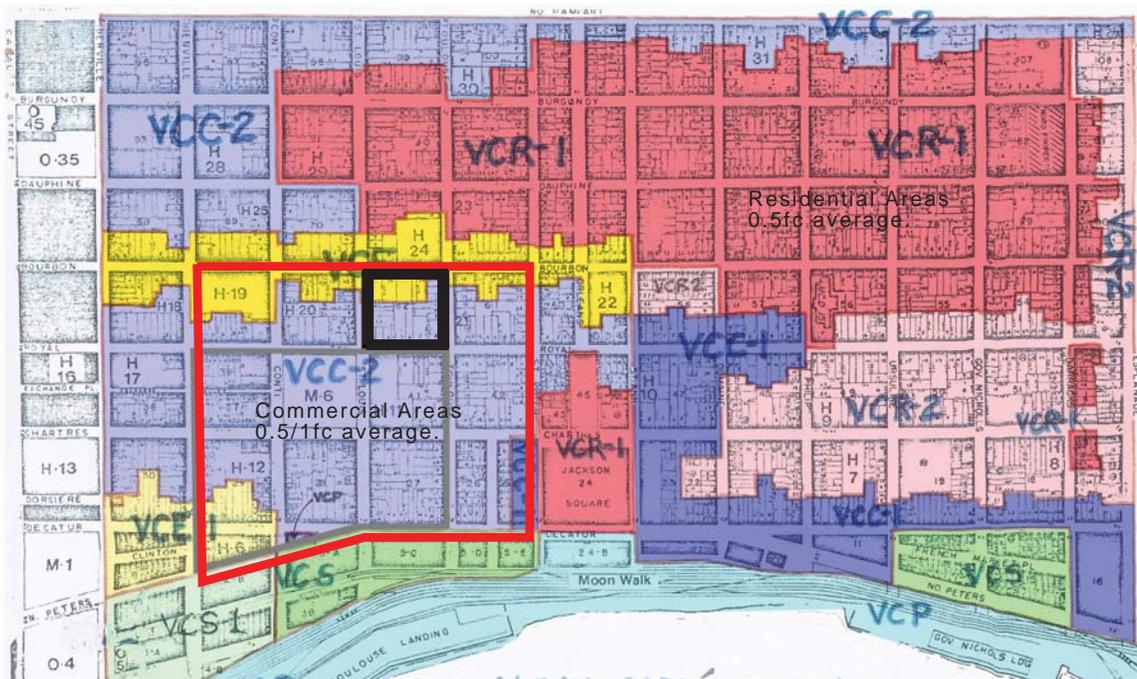
Urban Context Diagram

# 1.0 Lighting Guidelines



- Orange arrow: Key Vehicular Routes
- Green dashed line: Key pedestrian corridors
- Purple circle: Key entry points to VC
- Blue/Purple shaded area: VCE/VCC-2 Zoning Districts
- Yellow shaded area: Block of Study

Neighborhood Context Diagram - Depicts key entrance points to Vieux Carré and key vehicular and pedestrian routes as they occur in relation to Zoning Districts.



- Black square: Square No. 62
- Red outline: Extended area of Study
- Red: Residential District :VCR-1
- Pink: Residential District :VCR-2
- Dark Blue: Commercial District :VCC-1
- Light Blue: Commercial District :VCC-2
- Green: Service District :VCS
- Light Green: Service District :VCS-1
- Yellow: Entertainment District :VCE
- Light Yellow: Entertainment District :VCE-1
- Light Blue: Park District :VCP

Vieux Carré Zoning Diagram

## 1.3 Streets and Blocks

There is no question that the streets and blocks of the Vieux Carré require improved levels of consistent and uniform lighting. The current streetlighting is inadequate, poorly maintained and does not provide the illumination necessary to enhance feelings of safety and security at night.

This document recommends the following in order to address this,

1.3.1 Provide more uniform and consistent lighting solutions that reflect guidelines set forth in the IESNA Lighting Handbook and ANSI/IESNA RP 8-00 for Roadway Lighting (see tables 2.1 and 2.2 opposite).

1.3.2 Overhaul the current streetlighting system to provide appropriate solutions by means of an LED retrofit of existing streetlights (see 1.3.4).

1.3.3 Install, by phases to be determined, a retrofitted LED streetlight system to meet recommended light levels in ANSI/IESNA guidelines.

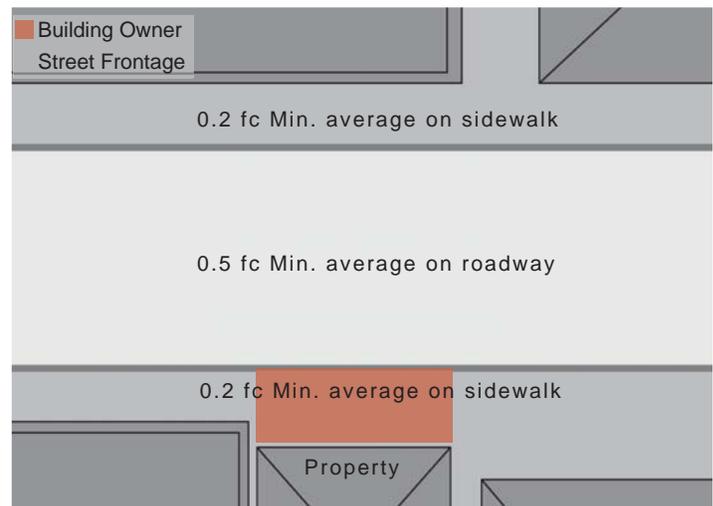
1.3.4 Encourage building owner dependence on properly functioning streetlight and sidewalk lighting for purposes of safety and security.

1.3.5 Systematically reduce inappropriate building frontage lighting throughout the Vieux Carré

1.3.6 Discourage illumination of building frontages and facades that have no recognized architectural or historical significance.

1.3.7. Encourage subtle illumination only of facades that have historic, commercial or strategic (e.g. street corners), architectural or cultural significance.

1.3.8 Reduce number of parked vehicles on streets at night, possibly exclude all motor vehicles other than permit holding residents and business owners.



Streetlight Support Criteria Plan

**Note 1:** The above diagram shows the minimum illumination criteria prior to which a building owner is allowed to supplement their street frontage side walk. That is, if an average level of 0.2fc exists on the sidewalk, as a result of 0.5fc being achieved on the roadway from the streetlighting, then the building owner is not permitted to supplement the sidewalk lighting. If, on the other hand, the average on the sidewalk consistently drops below 0.2fc in the area directly in front of the particular property in question, the building owner shall be permitted to supplement that area only to a maximum of 2fc for residential and 5fc for commercial properties.

Illuminance Method - Recommended Values

Location	Uniformity	Pedestrian Conflict	Horizontal Average (fc)	Vertical Min. (fc)
Pedestrian Walkways	4:1	High	1.0	0.5
		Medium	0.5	0.4
		Low	0.4	0.1
Local Roads	6:1	High	0.9	
		Medium	0.7	
		Low	0.4	

Table 2.1 ANSI/IESNA RP-8-00

Location	Uniformity	Zone	Activity Level	Horizontal Average (fc)	Vertical Average (fc)
Outdoor Plazas	1:5	LZ2	High	0.4	0.2
			Medium	0.2	0.1
			Low	0.1	0.0
		LZ3	High	0.6	0.2
			Medium	0.4	0.2
			Low	0.2	0.1

Table 2.2 IESNA The Lighting Handbook 10th Edition

### Pedestrian Conflict Classifications

The interaction between pedestrians and vehicles is responsible for a disproportionate number of nighttime fatalities. The magnitude of pedestrian flow is nearly always related to the abutting land use. Three classifications of pedestrian night activity levels and the types of land use with which they are typically associated are given below:

**High** - Areas with significant numbers of pedestrians expected to be on the sidewalks or crossing the streets during darkness. Examples are downtown retail areas, close by theaters, concert halls, stadiums and transit terminals. **Commercial District Bourbon, Dauphine and Decatur Streets are examples of high activity areas.**

**Medium** - Areas where lesser numbers of pedestrians utilize the streets at night. Typical are downtown office areas, blocks with libraries, apartments, neighborhood shopping, industrial, older city areas and streets with transit lines. **Commercial District cross streets Toulouse, St. Louis and Conti are examples of medium activity areas.**

**Low** - Areas with very low volumes of night pedestrian usage. These can occur in any of the cited roadway classifications but may be typified by suburban single family streets, very low density residential developments, and rural or semi-rural areas. **Residential District Barracks, St. Philips and Ursulines Streets are examples of low activity areas.**

**Uniformity Ratio:** Is the ratio between the maximum and the minimum illumination level on a particular surface in question, e.g. a surface with a maximum level of 10fc and a minimum of 2fc will have a uniformity ratio of 5:1.

### Lighting Zone Classifications

The Vieux Carré falls into the Illumination Engineering Society Lighting Zone categories LZ2 and LZ3 which pertain to areas with moderate and moderately high ambient lighting levels.

**Vieux Carré Commercial District areas should typically be defined as LZ3 category and Residential Districts defined as LZ2.**

“These typically include multi-family residential uses, institutional residential uses, schools, churches, hospitals, hotels/motels, commercial and/or business areas with evening activities embedded in predominantly residential areas, neighborhoods serving recreational and playing fields and/or mixed use development with a predominance of residential uses.

It is the recommended default zone for lighting commercial business districts and high density or mixed use residential districts. This includes neighborhood business districts; churches, schools and neighborhood recreation facilities; and light industrial zoning with modest nighttime uses or lighting requirements.

Lighting is generally desired for safety, security, and or convenience and, where appropriate, uniform or continuous. After prescribed hours of use, lighting may be extinguished or reduced in most areas as activity levels decline.”

This Lighting Zone categorization does not set specific luminance and illuminance requirements for buildings, roadways or streets etc. but does for open spaces, plazas and facades, and further determines criteria for lighting pollution and power consumption.

## 1.4 Facades and Typologies

The City of New Orleans Historic District Landmarks Commission Design Guidelines on Lighting notes,

*“The type and placement of lighting plays an important role in maintaining the authentic historic character of a building.”*

As noted in section 1.3, this document recommends that great discretion be shown when considering any façade mounted illumination.

This document recommends facades of private dwellings, that do not meet the necessary commercial, strategic, architectural or heritage criteria, shall be permitted to illuminate building entrances only, unless the sidewalk directly in front of the building does not achieve an illumination level of 0.2fc from the city-provided street lighting.

Where 0.2fc is not achieved on the sidewalk, private dwellings shall be permitted to illuminate those areas of the sidewalk that will enable safe and secure passage of pedestrians to an illuminance level of no greater than 2fc. If, subsequently, a street lighting system is provided to meet the aforementioned 0.2fc criteria, then any supplementary lighting to the building facade should be removed.

Commercial properties shall be permitted to illuminate the sidewalk directly in front of their building to a maximum of 5fc.

Refer to Section 2.0 for further discussion on permitted lighting techniques for facade typologies.

If it is agreed that a residential or commercial facade should be illuminated then,

1.4.1 Select feature elements, balconies, galleries, entrances, doorways, that results in a harmonized solution. See section 2.0 Building Mounted Lighting (pages 20-57), for typical recommended details.

1.4.2 Be mindful of light levels, consider hierarchy of illuminated elements alongside purpose.

1.4.3 Choose low brightness, low glare luminaires, avoid excessive contrast of surfaces. (3:1 avg/min, 10:1 max/min, as per IESNA Lighting Handbook 10th Edition).

1.4.4 Use 45 degree shielded luminaires with lowest wattage lamp available for achieving the required light level. The optical design of the luminaires must be appropriate for the job they are to do. It is often better to use a greater number of lower wattage fixtures rather than a single high wattage one. (fig.1)

1.4.5 Light spill beyond the curb line, onto adjacent property, or aimed greater than 15 degrees out from vertical face of the facade must be avoided. (fig.2)

1.4.6 Refer to section 1.8 for fixture selection criteria.

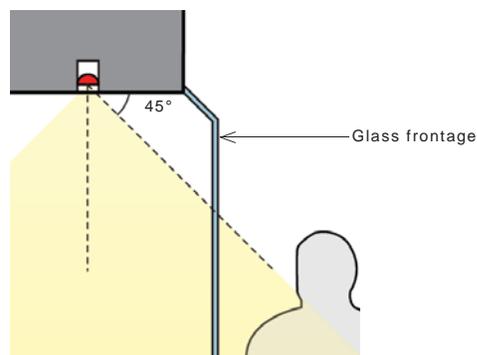


Fig.1. 45° Fixture cut-off

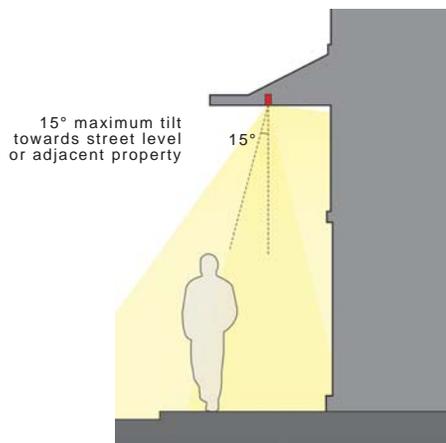


Fig.2. Façade Section

**IES HANDBOOK 10E FAÇADE ILLUMINANCE RECOMMENDATIONS**

**FAÇADE DETAILS - WHEN ACCENTING CERTAIN PARTS OF THE FAÇADE**

Zone	Activity Level	Max Illuminance (fc)		Notes
		Surface Reflectance		
		≥ 50%	< 50%	
LZ2	High	10	20	Applied strategically to 15% of area of façade
	Medium	5	10	Applied strategically to 15% of area of façade
	Low	3	5	Applied strategically to 15% of area of façade
LZ3	High	15	30	Applied strategically to 20% of area of façade
	Medium	7.5	15	Applied strategically to 20% of area of façade
	Low	4	7.5	Applied strategically to 20% of area of façade

**FAÇADE FIELDS - WHEN LIGHTING THE ENTIRE FAÇADE UNIFORMLY**

Zone	Activity Level	Max Illuminance (fc)		Max. Uniformity Ratio	
		Surface Reflectance		Avg:Min	Max:Min
		≥ 50%	< 50%		
LZ2	High	4	7.5	3:1	10:1
	Medium	2	4	3:1	10:1
	Low	1	2	3:1	10:1
LZ3	High	5	10	3:1	10:1
	Medium	3	5	3:1	10:1
	Low	1.5	3	3:1	10:1

1.4.7 The IES Lighting Handbook 10th edition recommends that ATMs (Automatic Transaction Machines) require vertical illumination of 2fc (LZ2) and 3fc (LZ3) on the face of the transaction device.

Further, a horizontal illuminance of 1.5fc (LZ2) and 2fc (LZ3) is recommended within a 10'-0" radius of the transaction area.

Such lighting should be integrated into the ATM unit, be low glare, discrete and avoid over illumination of sidewalk, 5fc max in accordance with the guidelines set forth herein.

The Vieux Carré Commission must approve all applications for ATM installations within the Vieux Carré.

## 1.5 Shop fronts

Shopfront display should be considered as part of the overall facade lighting solution. Appropriate shopfront display lighting should be encouraged at nighttime in order to provide perimeter illumination, animation and interest to the street.

1.5.1 Light fixtures providing shopfront display lighting must have controlled optics, provide illumination to the appropriate areas and avoid glare and excessive light spill onto the street.

1.5.2 Shopfront display light fixtures shall have a 45 degree cut-off if recessed. If track or surface mounted, the use of 45 degree glare shields or snoots is required to meet design criteria. Lamps/light bulbs must not be visible from the sidewalk (see fig.3).

1.5.3 Shopfront display lighting shall not exceed 30fc on object display surface and light spill beyond to sidewalk must not exceed 5fc (see fig.3).

1.5.4 While shopfront lighting should be encouraged to remain on after hours, it should be specific to the opening in the façade, dimmable, and set to switch-off during times when pedestrian traffic is particularly low.

1.5.5 Refer to section 1.8 for fixture selection criteria.

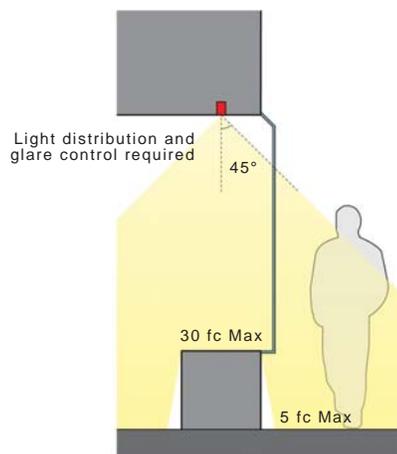


Fig.3. Shopfront Criteria Section

## 1.6 Signage

Signage display should be considered as part of the overall facade lighting solution. Signage display lighting should be encouraged at nighttime in order to provide identity and assist wayfinding.

1.6.1 Size of signage should be appropriate to scale of architecture and follow or improve upon guidelines set forth for the particular zoning district in question.

1.6.2 Internal illuminated or neon signs shall be permitted within commercial and entertainment districts only (As per Article 8 - Vieux Carré Historic District).

1.6.3 Distance between fixture and signage should be kept as minimal as possible with a recommended max. 45 degree angle between fixture and sign and fixture height above center of sign (see fig.4).

1.6.4 MR16 and PAR lamps of no greater than 45 watts are permitted. LED lamps of no greater than 800 lumens are permitted unless factory pre-set dimmed.

1.6.5 Lamps must be completely concealed within fixture body with 45 degree cut-off optic with glare shield and/or louver and softening lenses, as required.

1.6.6 Light spill beyond the curb line, onto adjacent property, or aimed greater than 15 degrees out from vertical face of the facade must be avoided.

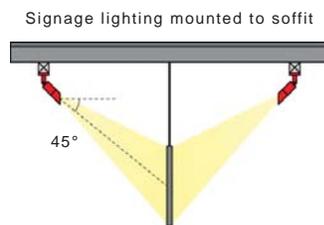


Fig.4. Signage Criteria Section

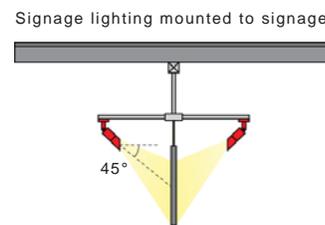


Fig.5. Signage Criteria Section

### 1.7 Awnings

Awnings should be considered as part of the overall facade lighting solution. Awnings typically project into the street space thereby cutting streetlight off from the sidewalk. In order to avoid this, all awnings should contain light within them and shall:

1.7.1 Provide light on sidewalk not exceeding the 5fc limit for commercial properties and provide 2fc for residential properties.

1.7.2 Be concealed within the depth of the awning, projecting light down towards sidewalk and angled no greater than 15 degrees from facade vertical (see fig.6).

1.7.3 Fixtures must have 45 degree cut-off in order to minimize glare and light spill.

1.7.4 Translucent canopies may be permitted but will require special consideration and approval.

1.7.5 All conduit and wiring must be concealed within structure of awning and if exposed must be painted to match awning structure.

1.7.6 Refer to section 1.8 for fixture selection criteria.

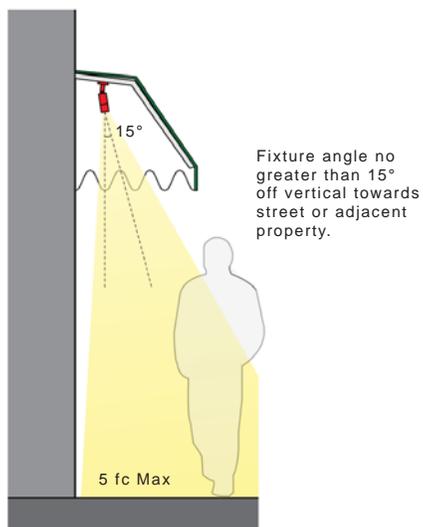


Fig.6. Awnings Criteria Section

### 1.8 Fixtures

The primary considerations for any fixture selection are light quality and photometric distribution. Fixtures must put the light only where required and be of a quality to render the desired object appropriately. The following properties are strongly recommended for light fixture specification;

1.8.1 A Color Rendering Index (CRI) of 80+ for facades, and CRI 70+ for streetlighting and sidewalks.

1.8.2 A Color temperature of 3000 degrees Kelvin for streetlight and sidewalks, 2700/3000/4000 degrees kelvin may be considered for facades.

1.8.3 Both requirements, light quality and distribution, have a bearing on fixture housing and a general rule of thumb should be that a luminaire's bulk should be as small as possible in relation to the desired light output.

1.8.4 Use only fully shielded or full-cut-off luminaires to eliminate direct light above the horizontal plane in order to reduce glare and light spill.

1.8.5 The use of louvers, cowls and baffles should be considered at all times to assure 45° shielding and to reduce glare and light spill.

1.8.6 Locations of fixtures should be as discrete as possible and not chosen because there is a convenient location to place fixture. Refer to section 6.0 Building Mounted Lighting for recommended locations for facade type.

1.8.7 Fixtures must be sympathetically located to relate to architecture/facade. Form should be simple and cylindrical. No up/downlights are permitted.

1.8.8 Design of appropriate light fixtures are dependent upon style of building, and approval is based upon Vieux Carré Commission staff or Architectural Committee consultation.

1.8.9 Building surface mounted fixture scale should not exceed 3" diameter and 7" depth.

1.8.10 Locations must be chosen with due regard to maintenance access and cabling routes.

1.8.11 Decorative, historic and gaslight fixtures are permitted but must be approved by the Vieux Carré Commission.

1.8.12 Full consideration must be given to the light fixture's photometric design and intent and how the chosen location for the fixture best achieves the lighting intent.

1.8.13 Seasonal light fixtures are permitted, but must be taken down in accordance with specific criteria for each season or holiday period as defined by the Vieux Carré Commission.

The images opposite represent a small selection of suitable permanent fixture types.

1.8 Fixtures



Signage lighting



Fixed surface-mounted



Adjustable surface-mounted



Recessed downlight



Glare protection snout, shield and hexcell louver



Recessed/surface-mounted uplight



Wall-mounted fixed downlight with snout

All fixtures should be painted to match the facade finish or be approximately light or dark to match the mounting surface.

### 1.9 Lamps

This document recommends the use of long life, energy efficient, high color rendering white light LED lighting sources where possible.

LED (Light Emitting Diode) is a broad spectrum light source which has the potential to provide a 50-60% reduction in energy consumption, while greatly reducing maintenance costs. US Department of Energy Studies indicate the potential for 80-90% savings in maintenance costs over traditional high intensity discharge (metal halide & high pressure sodium) lighting systems.

LED technology allows better control of the light distribution, reduces “hot spots”, and results in a visible improvement in uniformity. LED can also increase color rendering by 300% over traditional HPS lighting sources. Unlike the current Vieux Carré metal halide streetlight’s source, LEDs are instant on, dimmable, and advertise a lamp life of 50,000+ hours. The 50,000 hour lamp life for LED relates to a 30% reduction of lumen output, not actual lamp failure. Lamp life for 100W metal halide is around 15,000 hours, but is defined as hours to 50% lamp failure. A metal halide street lamp typically has to be replaced every three years. An LED with a 50,000 hour lamp life would have to be replaced every 12 years based on current technology and an approximate 11 hour per night operation cycle.

Current LED product quality can vary significantly among manufacturers, therefore, diligence is required in the selection and application. Critical criteria to be considered during lighting technology selection process are as follows:

#### 1.9.1 Color appearance and consistency

For the Vieux Carré, appearance must be consistent between similar luminaires; this is a critical part of overall lighting effect. Fixtures not meeting this criteria shall not be permitted. Fixtures must comply with LM-79\* (see page 17 for definition) testing requirements.

#### 1.9.2 Color rendering

Only CRI of 80+ should be considered for streetlighting and 80+ for façade or feature lighting. A

color temperature of 3000k is recommended for Vieux Carré streetlighting and must comply with LM-79 testing requirements.

#### 1.9.3 Heat dissipation techniques

Appropriate heat dissipation is critical to ensure performance potential is reached and maintained as intended. Fixtures must comply with LM-80+ testing requirements (see page 17 for definition).

#### 1.9.4 Lamp Life

Rated life of a lamp is the most critical information in terms of a lamp’s potential longevity. LED rated life occurs when 70% of the initial lumen output is reached. Fixtures must comply with LM-80+ and TM-21+ (see page 17 for definition) testing requirements.

#### 1.9.5 Lamp shape and coating

The shape of the lamp or “light module” will dictate much of the luminaire design. In LED technology, in most instances, the “light module” includes the heat dissipation unit. The existence of phosphor coatings is commonplace and will affect the quality, efficiency, consistency and appearance of the lamp.

#### 1.9.6 Efficacy

Efficacy is the output of the lamp in relation to its energy usage, measured in lumens per watt. It is critical to understand energy uptake and related performance levels. For example, the 26W LED assembly streetlight (see Section 4.1 of Site Analysis Report) provides 60 lumens per watt, whereas a typical metal halide lamp provides around 85 lumens per watt.

#### 1.9.7 Cost

The capital cost of the fixture is not the only aspect that should be considered. Operational and replacement costs should also form part of any consideration of lamp technology. LED, in the long term has very positive cost advantages. As the technology improves rapidly, these advantages will increase.

## 1.9 Lamps

### STREET LIGHTING

Lamp Type	Efficacy (lumens/watt)	Dimmability	Lamp Life (hours of operation)	Starting Time		Color		Optimum Ambient Temperature
				Warm-up Time	Restrike Time	CCT	CRI	
Metal Halide	85	Dimming to 50% with special equipment	15,000	<5 min	3-5 min.	3000-4000	70	n/a
LED	100	Yes, with appropriate driver, controls equipment	50,000 (L70)	Instant	Instant	2700-6000	80+	n/a

### FACADE LIGHTING

Lamp Type	Efficacy (lumens/watt)	Dimmability	Lamp Life (hours of operation)	Starting Time		Color		Optimum Ambient Temperature
				Warm-up Time	Restrike Time	CCT	CRI	
Standard Tungsten	8-13	Yes, simple.	750-1,500	Instant	Instant	2,500 - 2,800	97+	n/a
Halogen	10-15	Yes	3,000 - 5,000	Instant	Instant	2,800 - 3,200	97+	n/a
Halogen IR	15-36	Yes	3,000 - 5,000	Instant	Instant	2,800 - 3,200	97+	n/a
Screw-base CFL	35-65	Most are not dimmable; those that are dim poorly	6,000 - 8,000	Nearly instant	Nearly instant	2,700 - 6,500	low 80s	20°C to 30°C <sup>1</sup>
LED	40-120	Yes, with appropriate driver and control equipment	50,000 (L70)	Instant	Instant	2700-6000	80	n/a



LED MR-16  
Suggested Manufacturer:  
Lighting Science Group



LED PAR16  
Suggested Manufacturer:  
Lighting Science Group



LED A-Lamps  
Suggested Manufacturer: Philips  
Use only in decorative enclosed fixtures with frosted or white glass/acrylic diffusers



MR16 Halogen  
MR11 Halogen  
Suggested Manufacturer:  
Osram, Philips, GE



PAR20 Halogen  
Suggested Manufacturer:  
Osram, Philips, GE



Compact Fluorescent Screw Base  
Use only in decorative enclosed fixtures with frosted or white glass/acrylic diffusers

\*LM-79 “Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Solid-State Lighting Products”: Provides an IES-approved method describing standard procedures and conditions required for performing reproducible measurements of LED products. The product characteristics measured are total flux, luminous intensity distribution, electrical power, efficacy and color characteristics (chromaticity, CCT, CRI).

†LM-80 “Measuring Lumen Maintenance of LED Light Sources”: Provides an IES-approved method for measuring lumen depreciation of LED light sources, arrays and modules.

‡TM-21 “Projecting Long Term Lumen Maintenance of LED Light Sources”: Provides an IES-approved method of extrapolating LM-80 lumen maintenance data to times beyond the LM-80 testing time. LED L70 and L50 lumen maintenance lifetime values are calculated using LM-80 and TM-21.

### 1.10 Light and Safety

*“Outdoor lighting, regardless of illuminance, will not necessarily reduce or eliminate crime. However, lighting that addresses normal criteria appropriate for public nighttime activity may be a potential deterrent to criminal activity and provide pedestrians with a sense of security (and a sense of safety).”*

*Lamps with a Color Rendering Index (CRI) of 80+ help people better identify and distinguish colors. It is also important that the lighting is tuned to the nighttime outdoor lighting zone to avoid adaptation issues. Addressing CRI and nighttime outdoor lighting zones enables users to identify surroundings and potential perpetrators. It is this identification that serves to indirectly deter criminal activity. Perpetrators will learn that their risk of exposure and identification is greater in such well-designed areas. Adding high wattage, wide area floodlights and tripling or quadrupling illuminances is generally counter productive.”*

IESNA 10TH Edition 26.2

Analysis has shown that improving lighting can lead to a decrease in crime, but also that it may not.

Prudence should dictate that those elements known to be most likely to increase opportunities for surveillance and feelings of safety & security should be addressed.

In doing so, as noted throughout this document, particular attention must be paid to average illuminance, illuminance uniformity, glare and light source color properties.

While it is important to maximize the potential for the aforementioned mechanisms/deterrents they should not be followed to the detriment of the inherent, cultural or historic character of the neighborhood or street. Overly uniform and overly lit spaces can also result in negative and anti-social behaviors.

The key here is to strike the appropriate balance between maintaining the character of the place, and improved feelings of safety and informal surveillance.

1.10.1 ANSI/IESNA guidelines should be followed in terms of illuminance, uniformity, glare and color rendering to the degree that they improve the quality of lighting for the area but do not detract from the quality of the environment.

1.10.2 Issues of light and safety should be examined on a case by case basis with room for relaxation of some of the criteria set forth in these guidelines if it is deemed appropriate to the particular case in question.

1.10.3 Lighting for the CCTV camera shall be adequate to produce a clear image of the area concerned. When using high quality CCTV equipment, a minimum of 0.5fc vertical measured 5'-0" above grade in both directions, parallel to the direction of travel is required for the best image.

1.10.4 Manufacturer's specifications for CCTV equipment shall be provided to ensure that the minimum illuminance level required will result in a successful operation and a clear image.



### 2.1 General Guidelines

The following pages set out guidelines, general and specific, regarding building mounted lighting.

The following typical facade types and details have been addressed:

- 2.2 Creole Cottage without Abat-vent
- 2.3 Creole Cottage with Abat-vent
- 2.4 Creole Cottage Side-view
- 2.5 Shotgun Double
- 2.6 Shotgun Single
- 2.7 French Colonial
- 2.8 Creole Townhouse with Entresol
- 2.9 Creole Townhouse with Porte Cochere
- 2.10 Creole Townhouse Spanish Colonial
- 2.11 American Townhouse Two Story
- 2.12 American Townhouse Three Story
- 2.13 American Townhouse with Gallery
- 2.14 Corner Storehouse with Gallery
- 2.15 Corner Storehouse with Canopy
- 2.16 Courtyard Entrance
- 2.17 Alley Entrance
- 2.18 Mounting Details

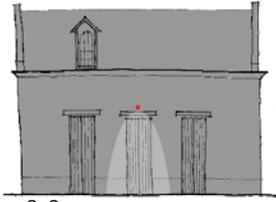
The page opposite shows a series of general guidelines that apply to each typical facade fixture type.

Reference and compliance must also be made with section 1.4 Facades and Typologies.

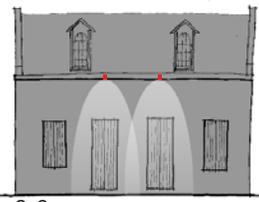
The tables on page 23 show the design criteria matrix that must be filled out by all applicants wishing to add lighting to their building facade.

The purpose of this document is to help the Vieux Carré Commission better assist applicants and understand design intent, likely execution and any other issues that may arise.

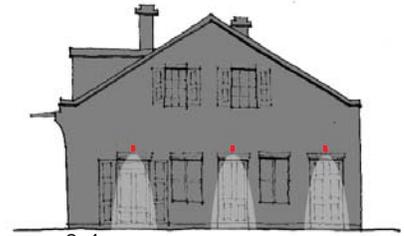
## 2.0 Building Mounted Lighting



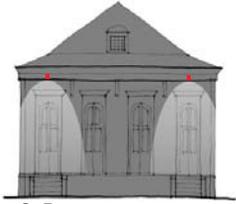
2.2



2.3



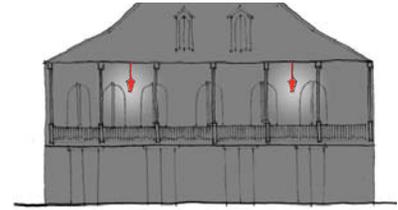
2.4



2.5



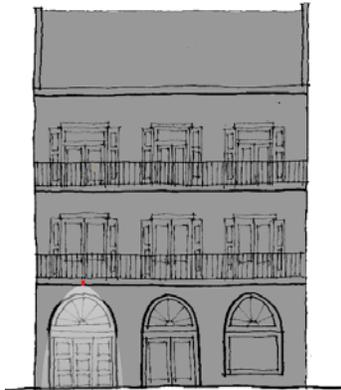
2.6



2.7



2.8



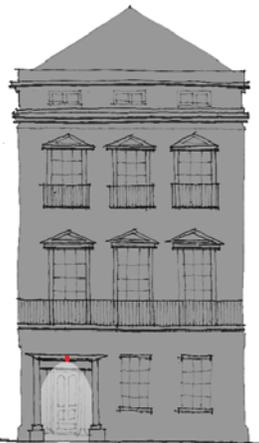
2.9



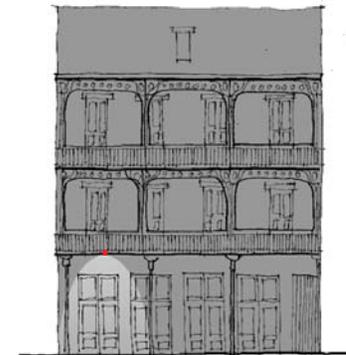
2.10



2.11



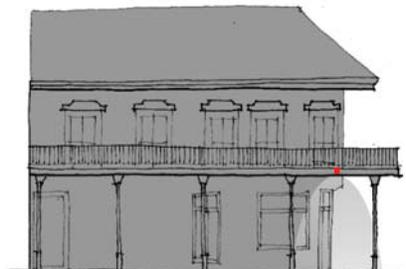
2.12



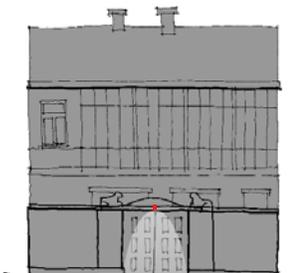
2.13



2.14



2.15



2.16

### 2.1 General Guidelines

2.1.1 Fixtures must have a minimum of 45 degree shielding.

2.1.2 Fixture form must be simple and cylindrical.

2.1.3 Fixture and junction box finish must match mounting surface or be appropriately light or dark to match it.

2.1.4 Fixture scale must not exceed 3" in diameter and 7" depth, except recessed uplights which may be 6" in diameter.

2.1.5 All exterior light fixtures, their mounting hardware, junction boxes, and conduit, must be as discrete as possible during the day.

2.1.6 No fixtures shall be aimed towards the street more than 15 degrees off vertical.

2.1.7 No fixtures shall be aimed towards or create glare for an adjacent property.

2.1.8 Unless decorative or gas lanterns, fixtures must not emit light above horizontal.

2.1.9 All incandescent decorative lanterns shall be a maximum of 40w (12 watt max. for LED). Higher wattage allowed if installed as dimmable.

2.1.10 Recess or conceal all conduit under or behind building eaves. No conduit shall be exposed on facades. All conduit to match, or be painted/sheathed to match, mounting surface finish.

2.1.11 All conduit must be carefully routed (per NEC and local code standards) and surface mounted around perimeter joists, if no other more discrete or concealed solution exists.

2.1.12 Downlights or spotlights that direct light upwards should be used sparingly and only in exceptional circumstances with written permission from the Vieux Carré Commission, and their operation controlled by mandated hours of use.

2.1.13 Any proposed use of such uplighting or spotlighting techniques that require an outward or

upward direction must consider appropriate use of louvers, snoots or shields.

2.1.14 The use of high wattage wide beam floodlights is inappropriate and prohibited in all instances.

2.1.15 Mercury vapor, fluorescent or sodium vapor lamps are not permitted for architectural facade, signage or shopfront display.



### Vieux Carré Commission

1300 Perdido Street 7th Floor  
 New Orleans, LA 70112  
 Telephone: (504) 658-1420 Fax: (504) 658-6742  
 (website/email: <http://new.nola.gov/vcc>)



### GENERAL WORK APPLICATION

*(Please Print)*

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME (AFFILIATION TO OWNER) DAYTIME TELEPHONE

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
BEEPER/CELL PHONE

OWNER OF PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME DAYTIME TELEPHONE

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP CODE

ARCHITECT \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME DAYTIME TELEPHONE

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP CODE

CONTRACTOR \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME DAYTIME TELEPHONE

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP CODE

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORK:**

THIS PROJECT INVOLVES THE RENOVATION OF THE LIGHTING SYSTEM IN THE ENTRY AND SECOND FLOOR BALCONY AREAS OF THE BUILDING. SOFFIT-MOUNTED LED CYLINDER DOWNLIGHTS WILL BE INSTALLED TO PROVIDED ADEQUATE LIGHT LEVELS FOR THE ENTRY, WHILE CLASSIC FRENCH QUARTER STYLE GASLIGHT LANTERNS WILL BE USED TO ILLUMINATE THE BALCONY AREA.

Design Criteria Matrix Table 2.3

Building Type	Location/ Area	Target Light Level on Pavement
CORNER STOREHOUSE WITH GALLERY	ENTRY	2 FC MAX.
	BALCONY	2 FC MAX.

Fixture Schedule Table 2.4

Location/ Area	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	QTY	Controls	Wattage	Voltage	Brand	Catalog Number
ENTRY	SOFFIT MOUNTED CYLINDER	LED	5	DIMMER	6.5	120	BEGA	64.02LED.538
BALCONY	SUSPENDED LANTERN	GAS	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	BEVOLO	N/A

Photos, Drawings, Sketches Attached as Required

Fixture Cut Sheets Attached as Required

**NOTE: VCC PERMIT IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.**

SAMPLE

### 2.2 Creole Cottage without Abat-vent



544 Bourbon

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i. (opposite page)

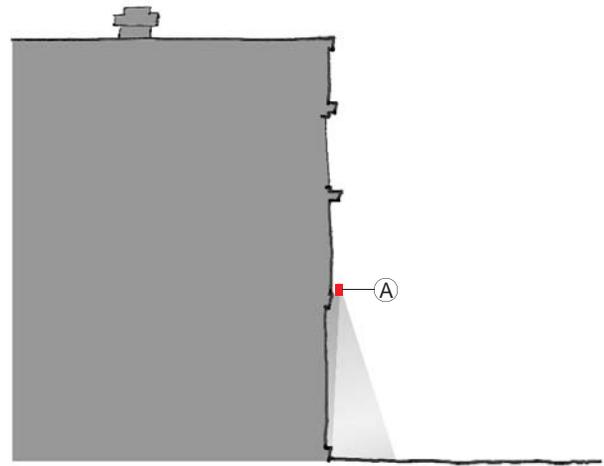
If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

Diagram iii may be used only if the door frame or lintel projection is such that the total light fixture projection would need to be greater than 9" to clear.

#### Notes:

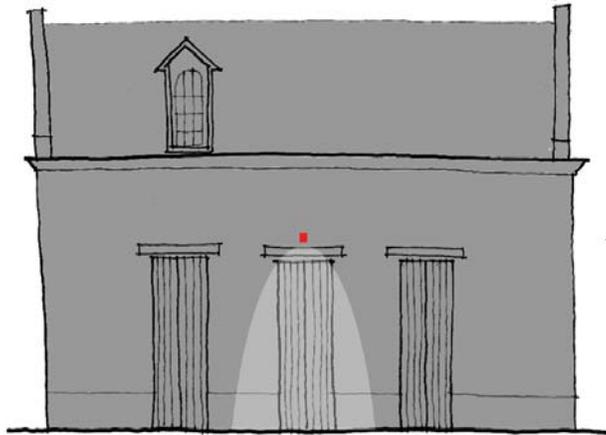
1. Minimize projection of wall mounted cylinders. If mounted 6'-8" or lower, entire fixture must not project more than 4". If mounted above 6'-8", entire fixture must not project more than 9".

2. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.

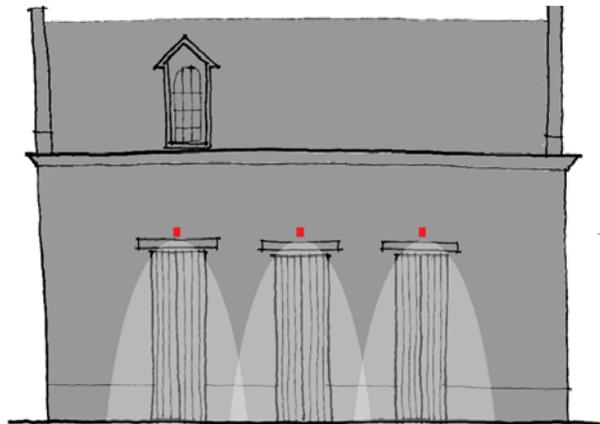


Section

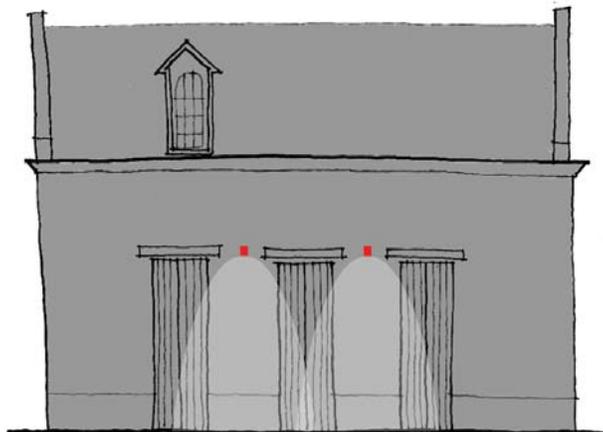
- Ⓐ Wall-mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



i. Entrance Only Wall-Mounted



ii. Streetlighting support/Commercial



iii. Wall-Mounted

### 2.3 Creole Cottage with Abat-vent



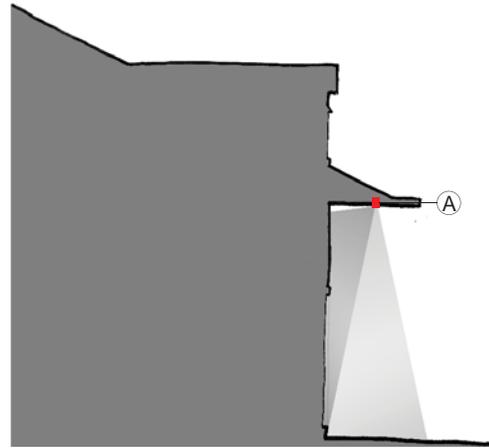
732 Toulouse

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

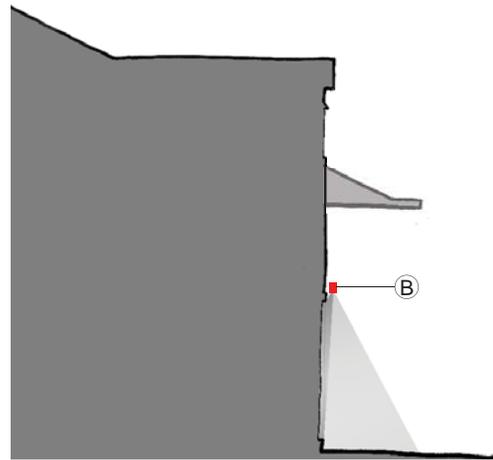
#### Notes:

1. Minimize projection of wall mounted cylinders. If mounted 6'-8" or lower, entire fixture must not project more than 4". If above 6'-8", entire fixture must not project more than 9".
2. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.



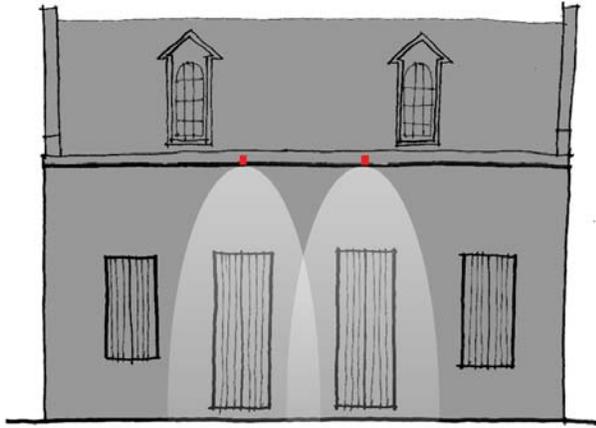
Soffit-Mounted Section

- Ⓐ Soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.

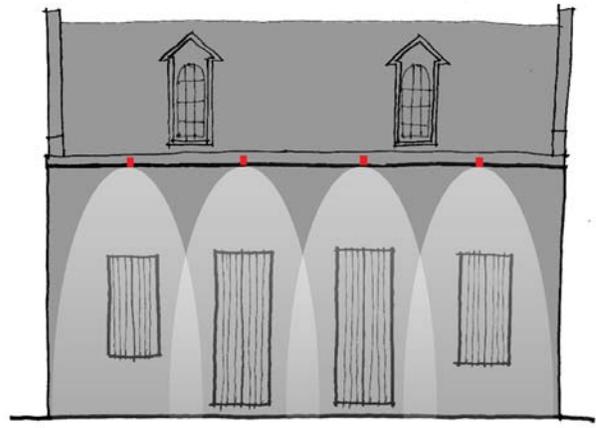


Wall-Mounted Section

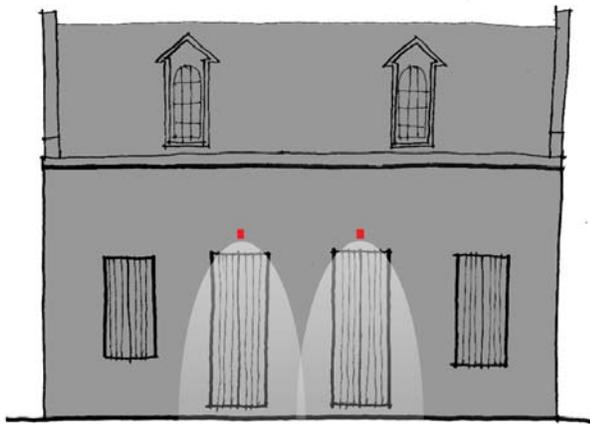
- Ⓑ Wall-mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



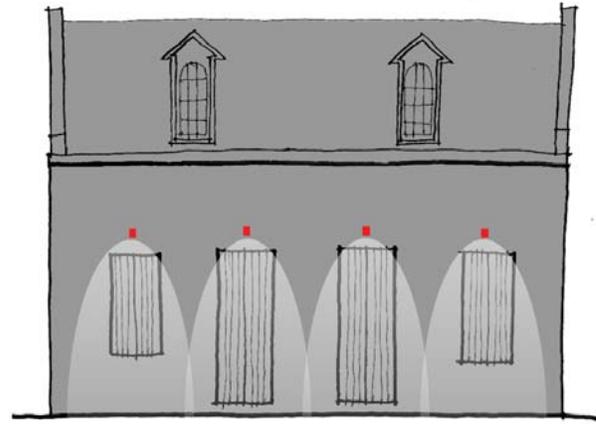
i. Entrance Only Soffit-Mounted



ii. Streetlight support/ Commercial



iii. Entrance Only Wall-Mounted



iv. Streetlight support/ Commercial  
Wall-Mounted

### 2.4 Creole Cottage Side-view

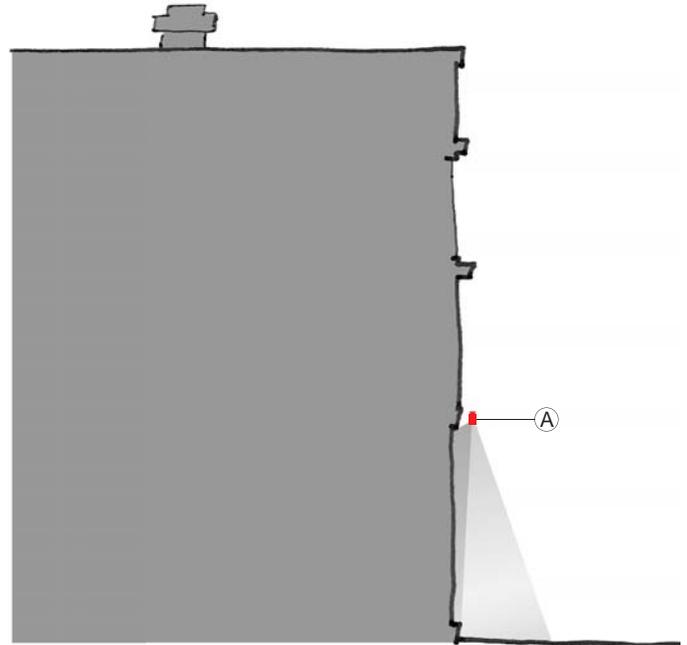


734 Toulouse

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

#### Notes:

1. Minimize projection of wall mounted cylinders. If mounted 6'-8" or lower, entire fixture must not project more than 4". If above 6'-8", entire fixture must not project more than 9".
2. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.



Wall-Mounted Section

- Ⓐ Wall-mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



i. Entrance Only Wall-Mounted

### 2.5 Shotgun Double



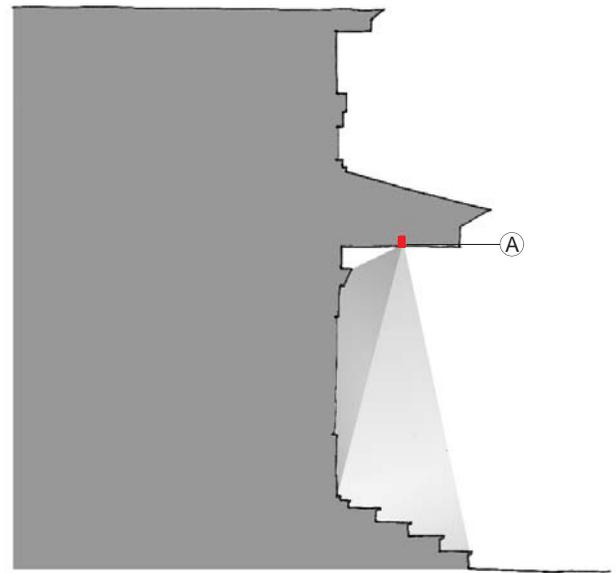
815 St. Peter

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

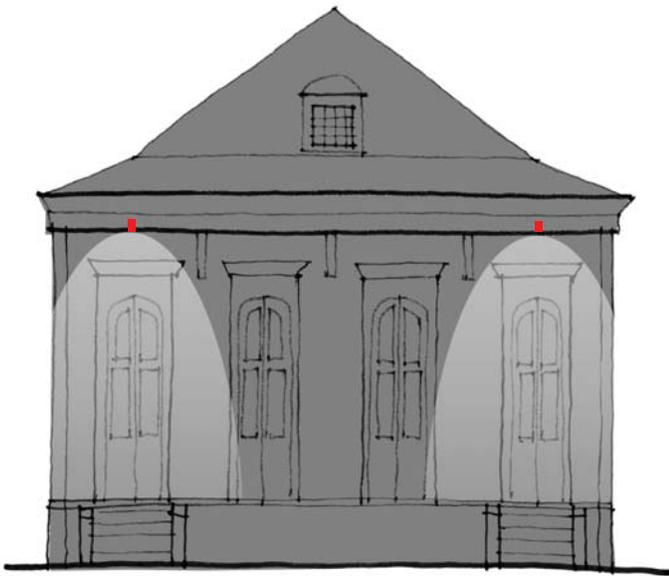
#### Note:

1. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.

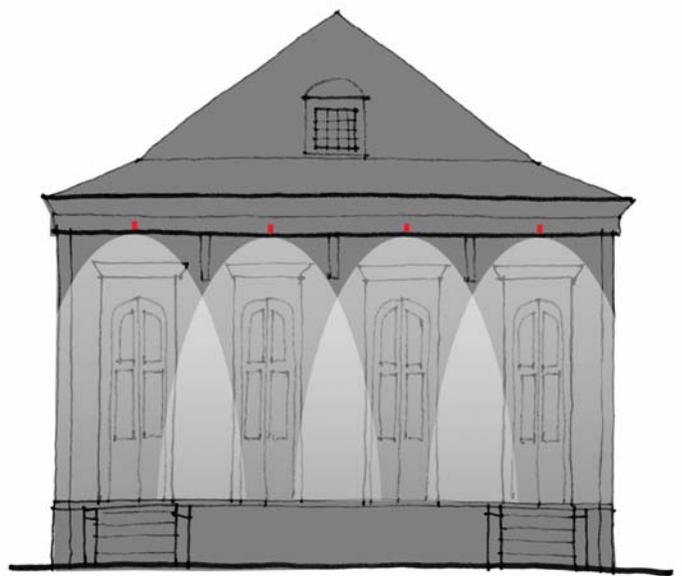


Soffit-Mounted Section

- Ⓐ Soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



i. Entrance Only Soffit-Recessed



ii. Streetlight Support Recessed

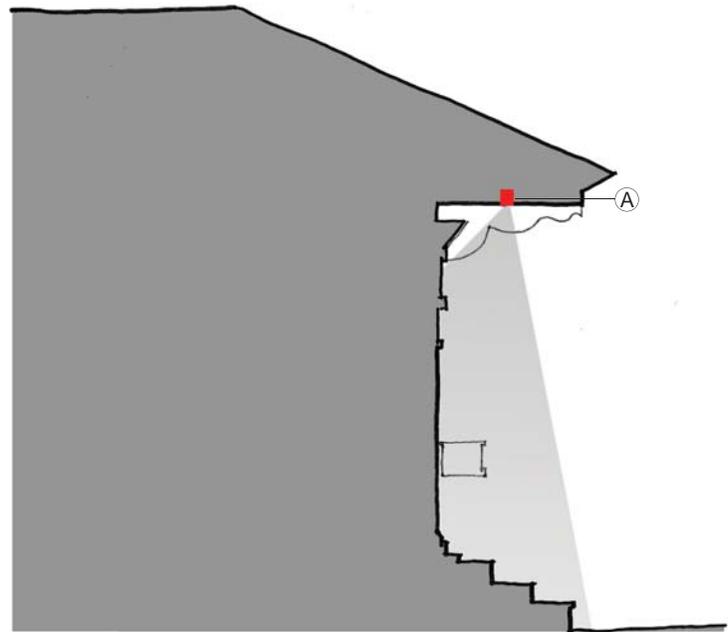
### 2.6 Single Shotgun



729 Dumaine

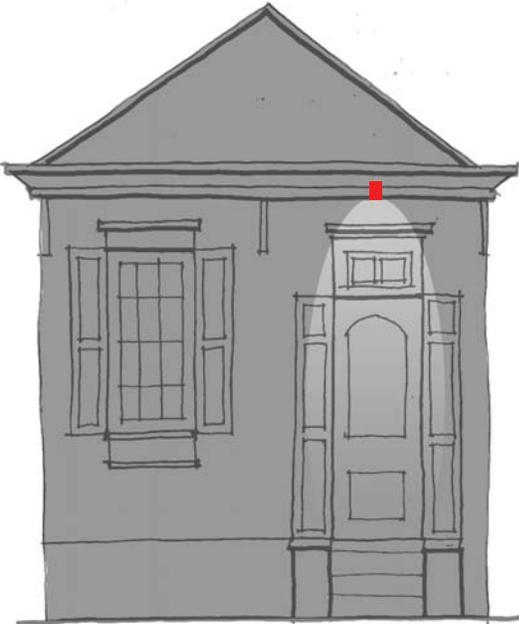
Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 footcandles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

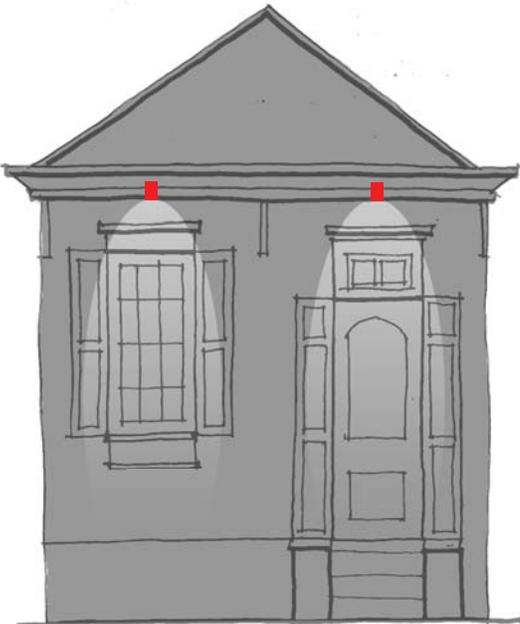


Recessed or Surface Mounted Section

- Ⓐ Recessed LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight/cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



i. Entrance Only Recessed



ii. Streetlight Support Recessed

### 2.7 French Colonial



632 Dumaine

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

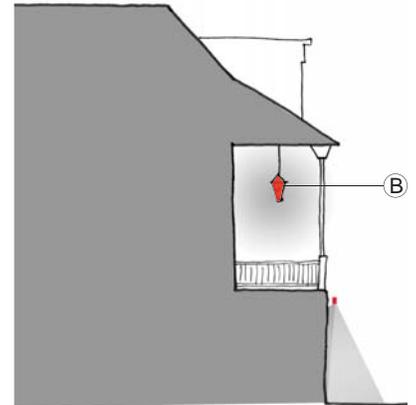
If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram i.

#### Notes:

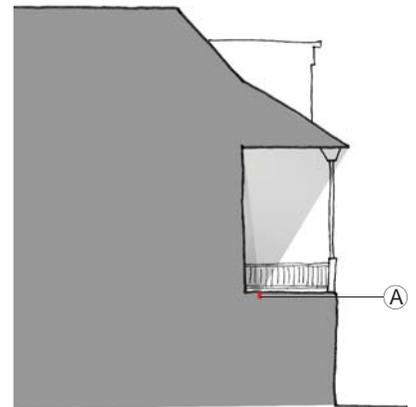
1. Minimize projection of wall mounted cylinders. If mounted 6'-8" or lower, entire fixture must not project more than 4". If above 6'-8", entire fixture must not project more than 9".
2. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.
3. Decorative, historic and gaslight fixtures are permitted but must be approved by the Vieux Carré Commission.

- Ⓐ Recessed or surface mounted uplight LED, MR-16, or Par20 cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 6" diameter. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.
- Ⓑ Pendant mounted decorative incandescent or gas lantern. Minimum mounting height is 6'-8" to bottom of fixture.
- Ⓒ Recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

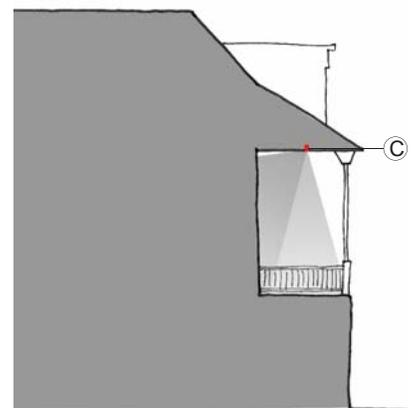
Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



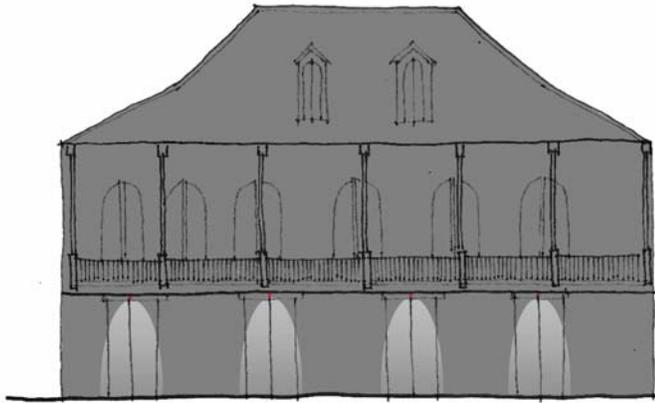
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Pendant and lower floors wall-mounted downlight.



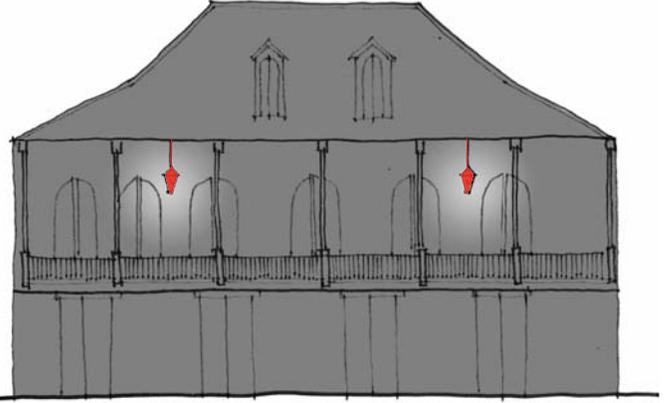
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floors Uplight.



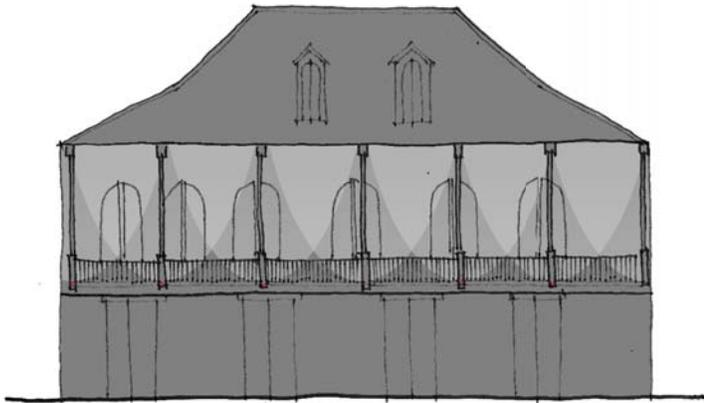
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Downlight.



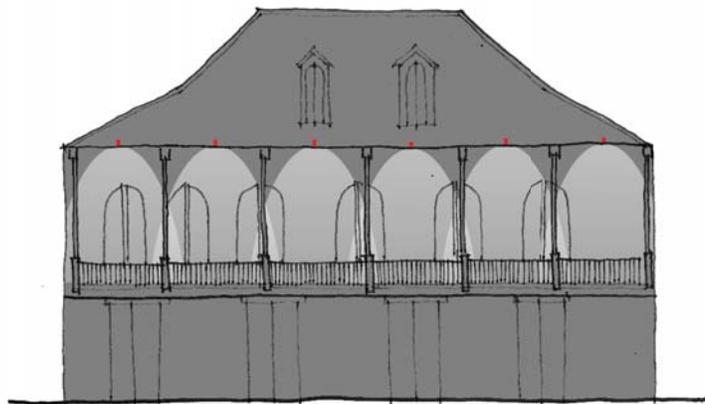
i. Streetlight Support/Commercial  
Wall-Mounted



ii. Pendant Only



iii. Uplight Only



iv. Downlight Only

### 2.8 Creole Townhouse with Entresol



514 Toulouse

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

Diagrams iii and iv may be used only for commercial or corner establishments. Option iii is preferred; option iv is only to be used if the door frame or lintel projection is such that the total light fixture projection would need to be greater than 9" to clear.

#### Notes:

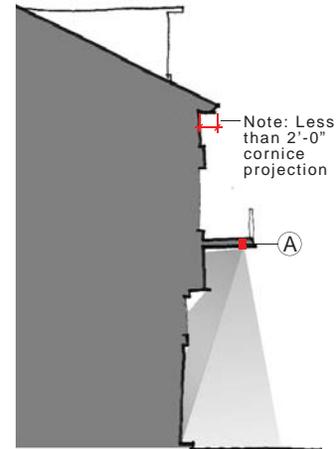
1. Minimize projection of wall mounted cylinders. If mounted 6'-8" or lower, entire fixture must not project more than 4". If above 6'-8", entire fixture must not project more than 9".
2. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.
3. No uplight allowed for cornice projections less than 2'-0".

- (A) Recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt if balcony projection is 3'-0" or less, fixtures should be located near front edge. If balcony projection is greater than 3'-0", locate fixtures in center.

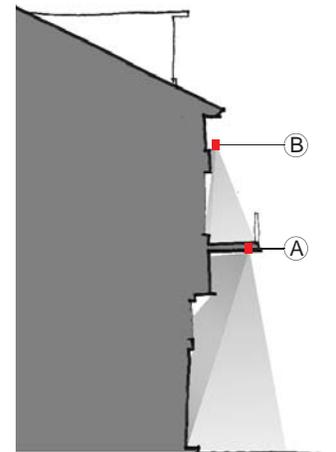
If the gallery projects 3'-0" or less, the downlight fixtures may be located near the street edge,

- (B) Wall-mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length.

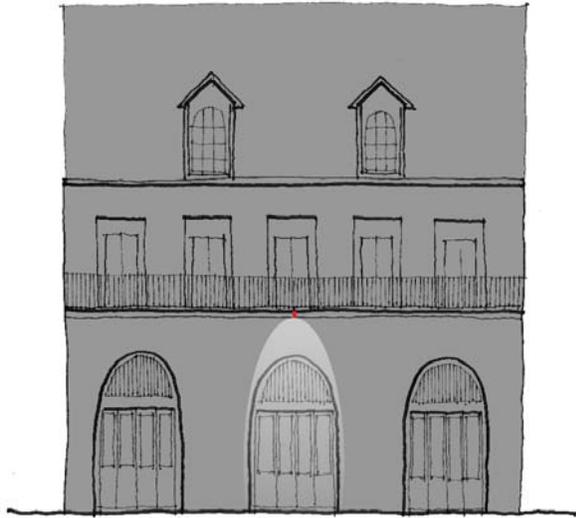
Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



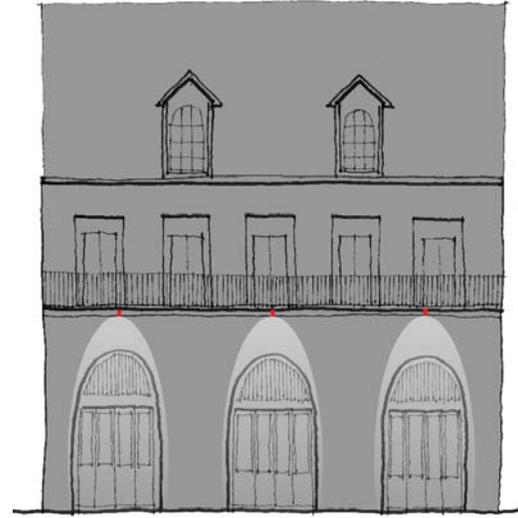
Soffit-Mounted Section



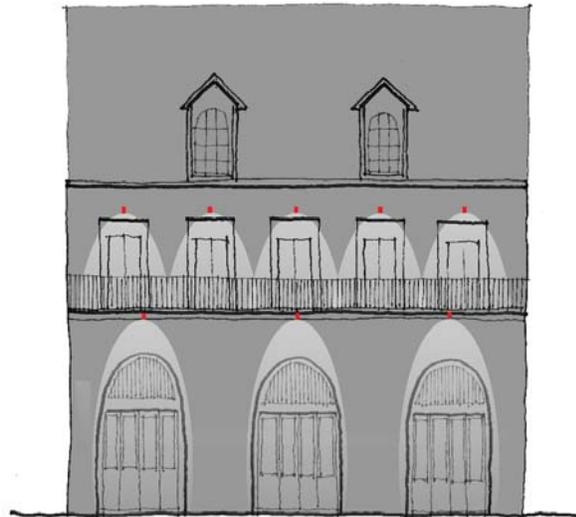
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Wall-Mounted Downlight.



i. Single Entrance Only Soffit-Mounted



ii. Triple Entrance Only Soffit-Mounted



iii. Triple Entrance Soffit-Mounted  
+ Upper Floor Wall-Mounted (over)  
Downlight - Commercial/ Corner building



iv. Triple Entrance Soffit-Mounted  
+ Upper Floor Wall-Mounted (between)  
Downlight - Commercial/ Corner building

### 2.9 Creole Townhouse with Porte Cochere



623 Royal

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

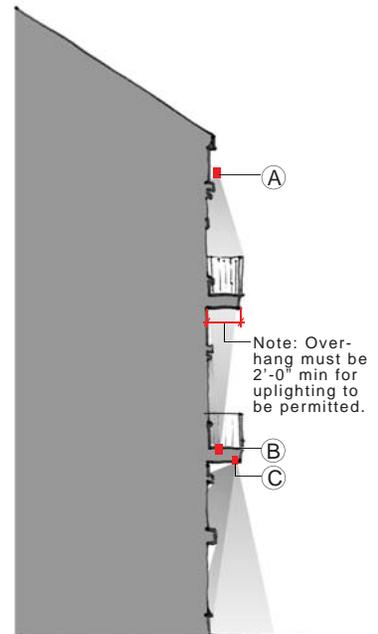
Diagrams iii and iv may be used only for commercial or corner establishments. Option iii is preferred; option iv is only to be used if the door frame or lintel projection is such that the total light fixture projection would need to be greater than 9" to clear.

#### Notes:

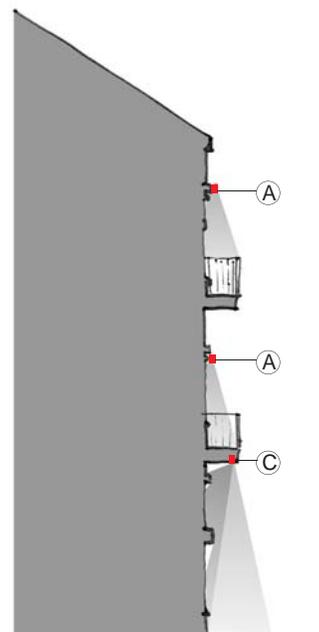
1. Minimize projection of wall mounted cylinders. If mounted 6'-8" or lower, entire fixture must not project more than 4". If above 6'-8", entire fixture must not project more than 9".
2. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.
3. Uplight is allowed on second floor since upper balcony is 2'-0" or greater.

- Ⓐ Wall-mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length.
- Ⓑ Recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 uplight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 6" diameter.
- Ⓒ Soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

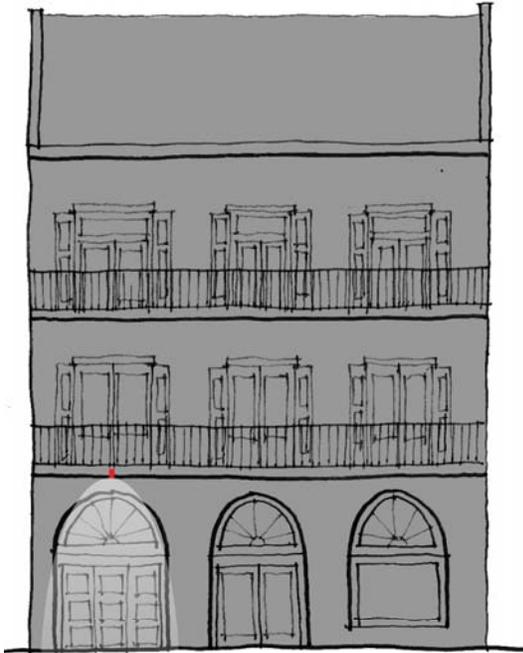
Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



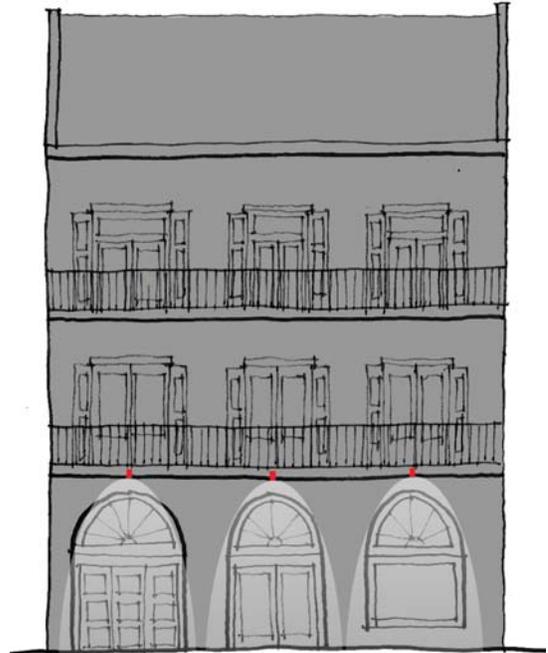
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Wall-Mounted Downlight and Second Floor Uplight.



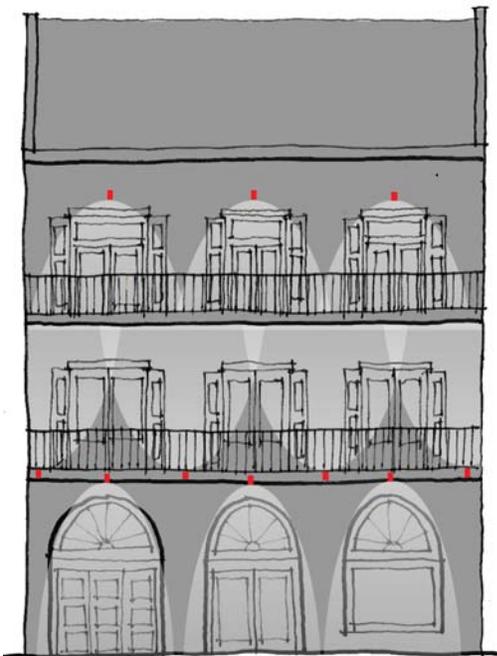
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floors Wall-Mounted Downlight.



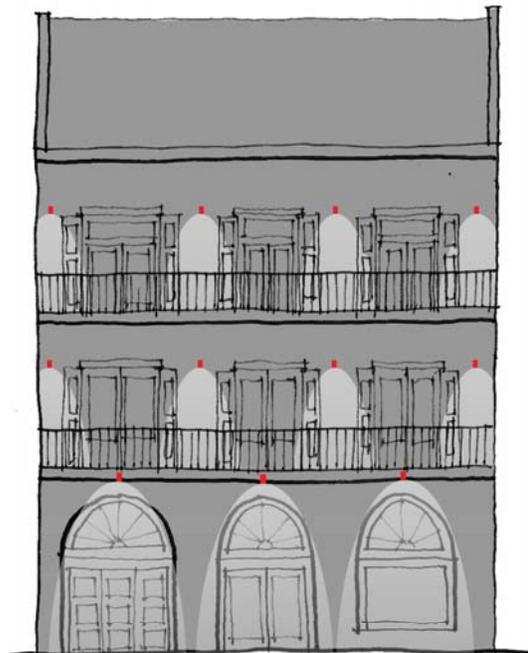
i. Single Entrance Only Soffit-Mounted



ii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted



iii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floor Wall-Mounted (over) Downlight + Second Floor Uplight



iv. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floors Wall-Mounted (between) Downlight

### 2.10 Creole Townhouse Spanish Colonial



531 St. Louis

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the entry door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

Diagram iii may be used for commercial or corner establishments and only if projection of cornice is 2'-0" or more.

#### Notes:

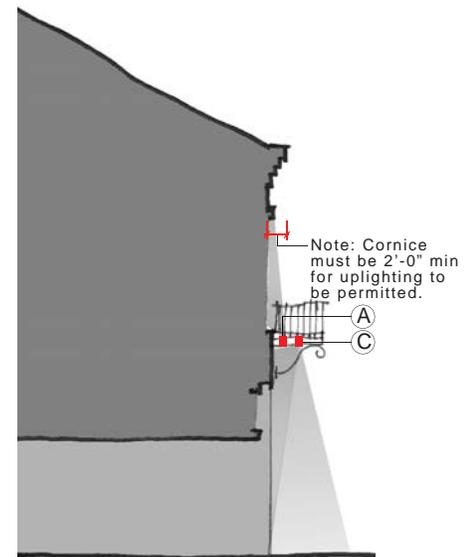
1. Minimize projection of wall mounted cylinders. If mounted 6'-8" or lower, entire fixture must not project more than 4". If above 6'-8", entire fixture must not project more than 9".
2. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.
3. Uplight is allowed since cornice is 2'-0" or wider.

**A** Recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 uplight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 6" diameter.

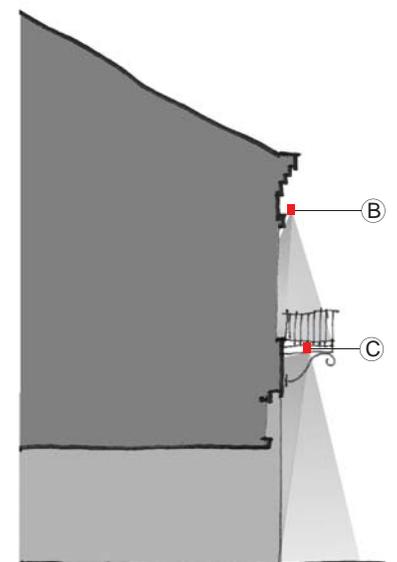
**B** Wall-mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

**C** Soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Uplight.



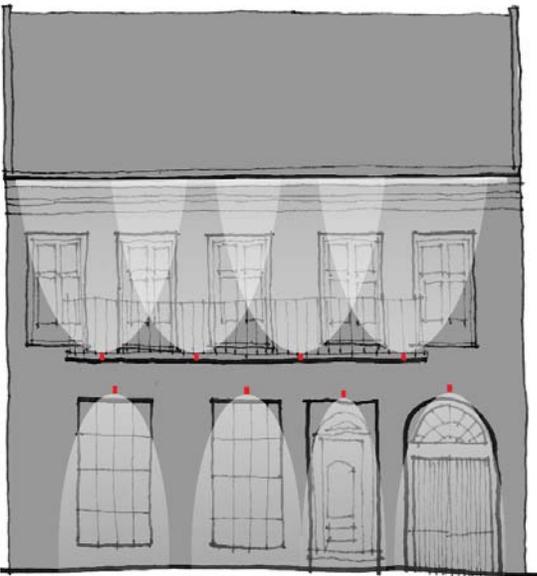
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Wall-Mounted Downlight.



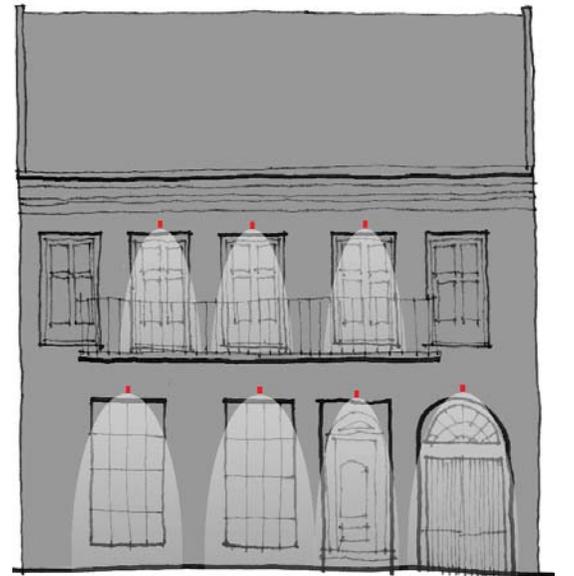
i. Single Entrance Only Wall-Mounted



ii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Wall-Mounted



iii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Wall-Mounted + Upper Floor Uplight



iv. Streetlight Support/Commercial Wall-Mounted + Upper Floor Wall-Mounted (over) Downlight

### 2.11 American Townhouse Two Story



714 Toulouse

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 footcandles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

Diagrams iii and iv may be used only for commercial or corner buildings.

#### Notes:

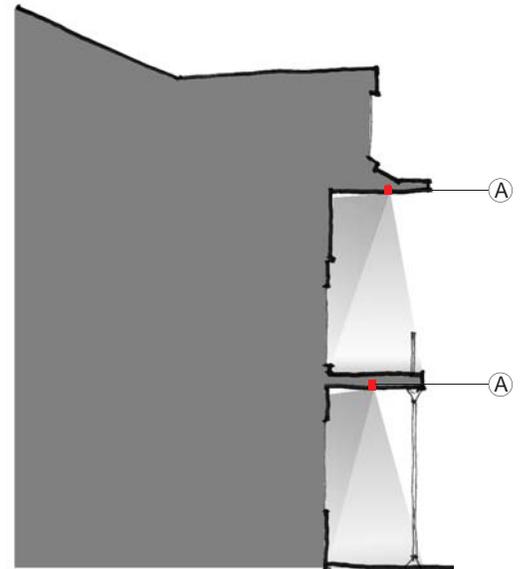
1. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.

2. Uplight is allowed on second floor since overhang is 2'-0" or greater.

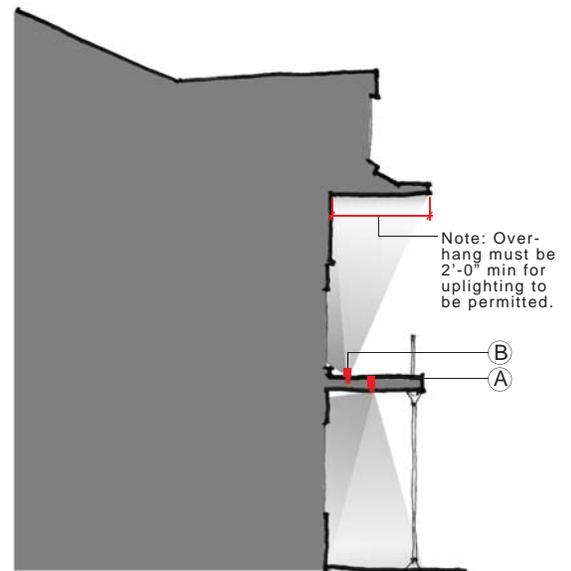
Ⓐ Soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

Ⓑ Recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 uplight with 45° shielding. Maximum 6" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Downlight.



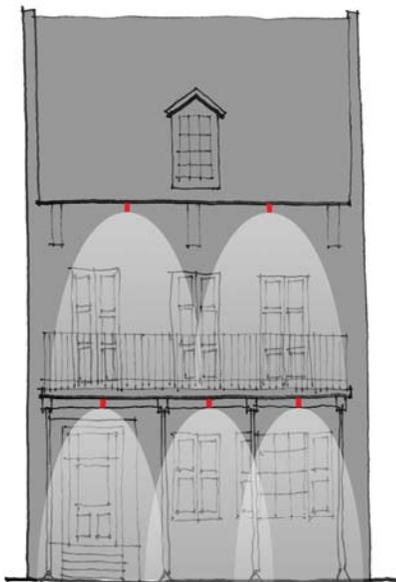
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Uplight.



i. Single Entrance Only Soffit-Mounted



ii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted



iii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floor Downlight



iv. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floor Uplight

### 2.12 American Townhouse Three Story



522 Bourbon

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 footcandles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

Diagrams iii and iv may be used only for commercial or corner buildings.

#### Notes:

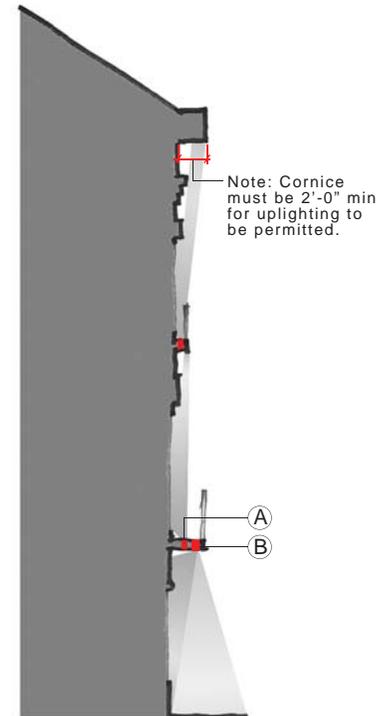
1. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.

2. Uplight is allowed on second and third floors since cornice overhang is 2'-0" or wider.

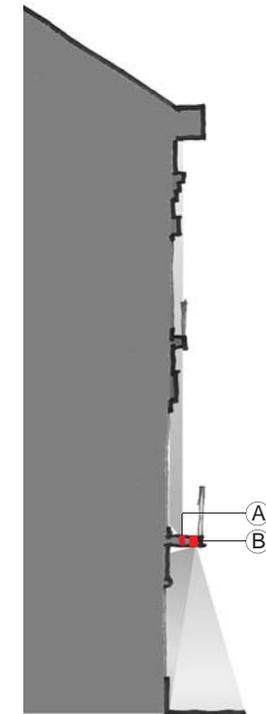
Ⓐ Recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 uplight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 6" diameter.

Ⓑ Soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

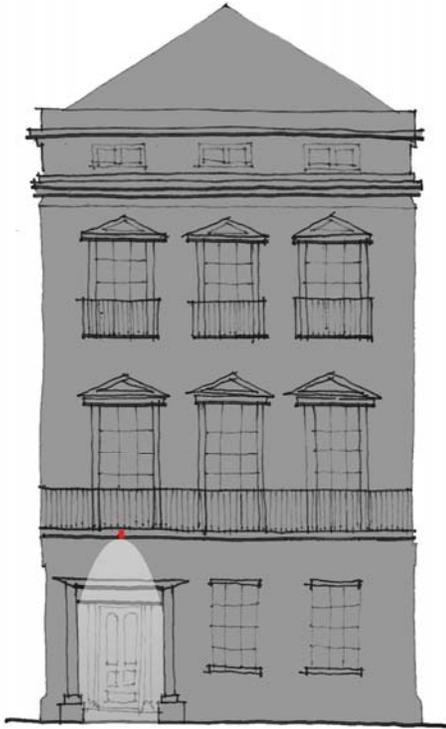
Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



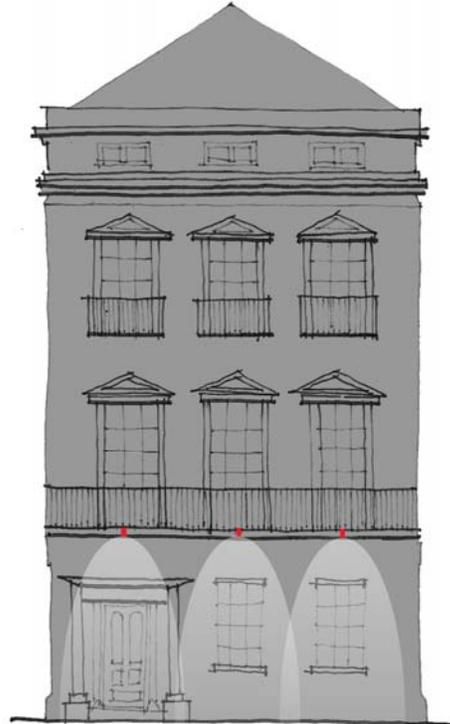
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floors Uplight



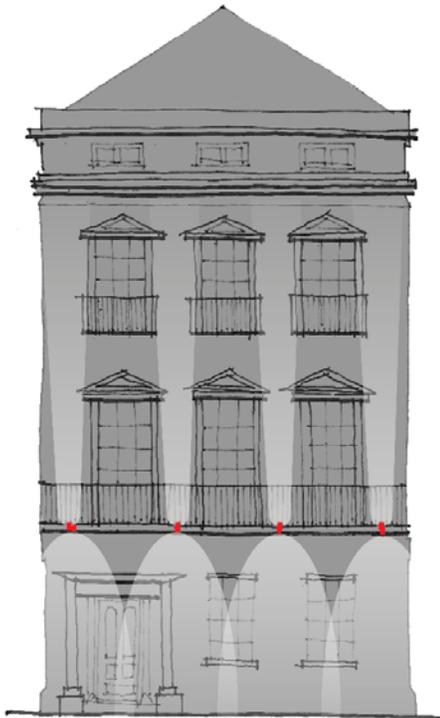
Soffit-Mounted Section with Second Floor Uplight



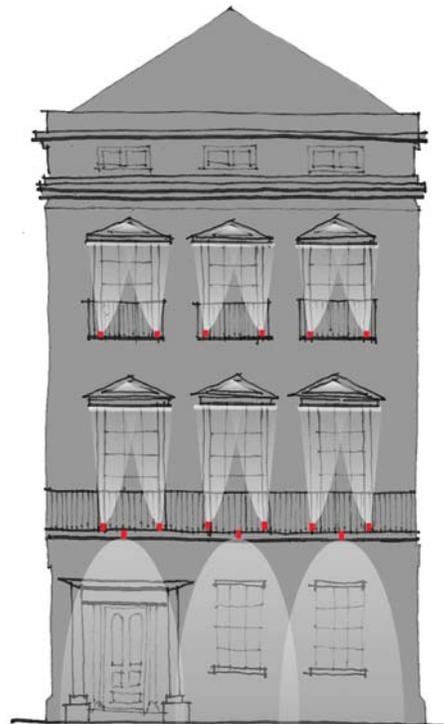
i. Single Entrance Only  
Soffit-Mounted



ii. Streetlight Support/Commercial  
Soffit-Mounted



iii. Streetlight Support/Commercial  
Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floor  
Uplights



iv. Streetlight Support/Commercial  
Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floor  
Uplights

2.13 American Townhouse with Gallery



939 Royal

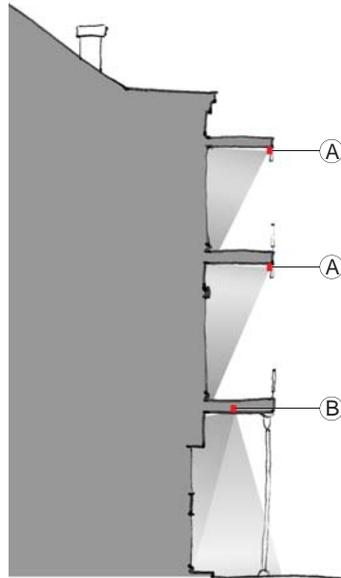
Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 footcandles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

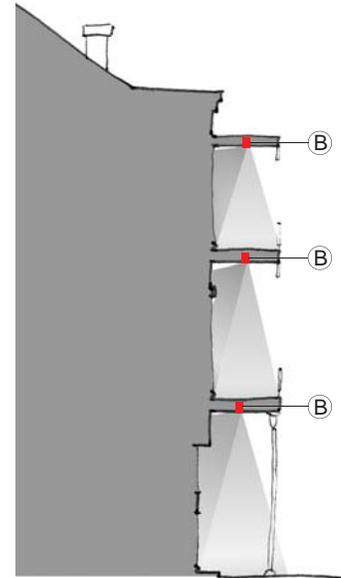
Diagrams iii and iv may be used only for commercial or corner buildings.

Notes:

1. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.
2. Uplight is allowed on second and third floors since overhang is 2'-0" or greater.



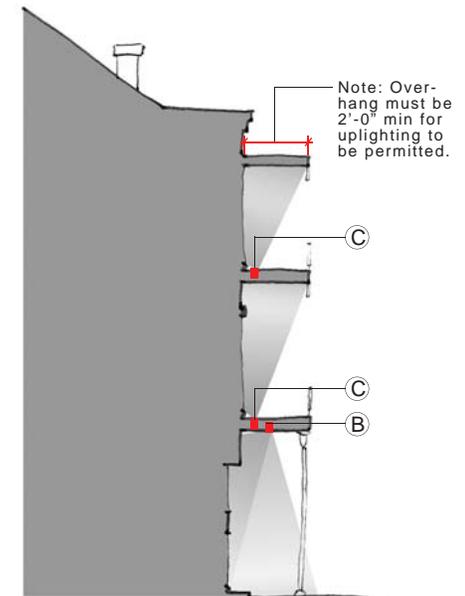
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floors Soffit Light



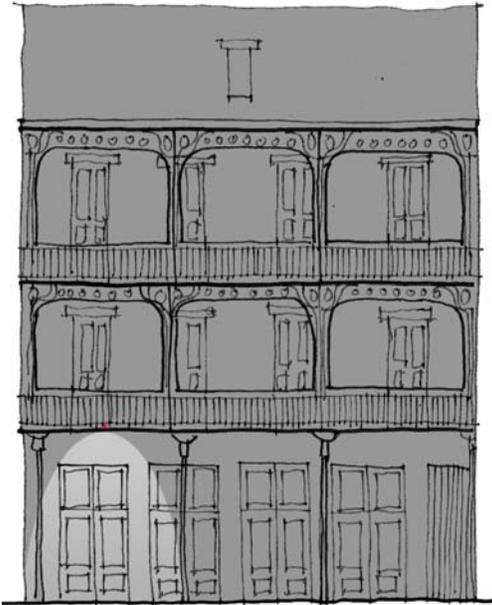
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floors Downlight.

- Ⓐ Fascia mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 wallwasher.
- Ⓑ Soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.
- Ⓒ Soffit mounted, soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 uplight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 6" diameter.

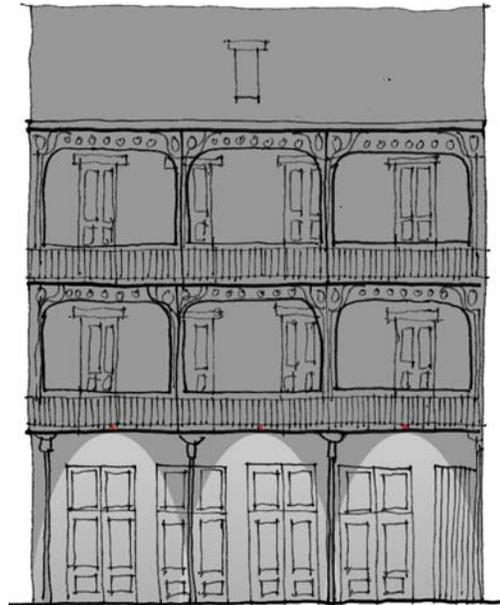
Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



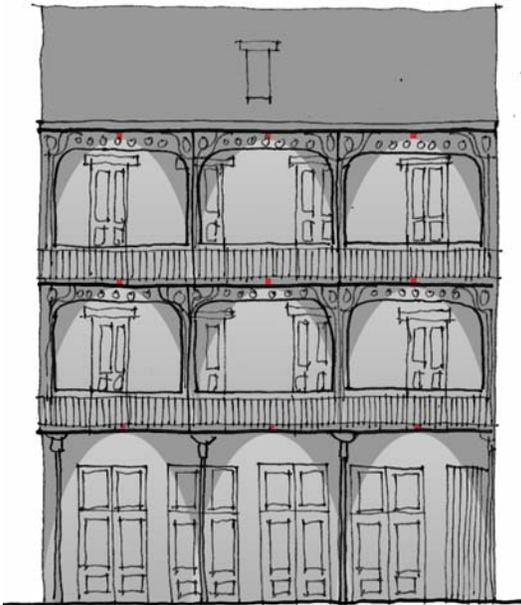
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floors Uplight.



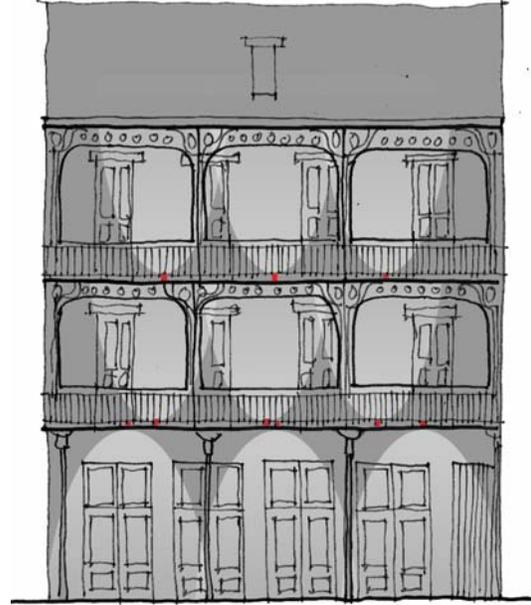
i. Single Entrance Only Soffit-Mounted



ii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted



iii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floors Downlight



iv. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floors Uplight

2.14 Corner Storehouse with Gallery



501 Royal

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

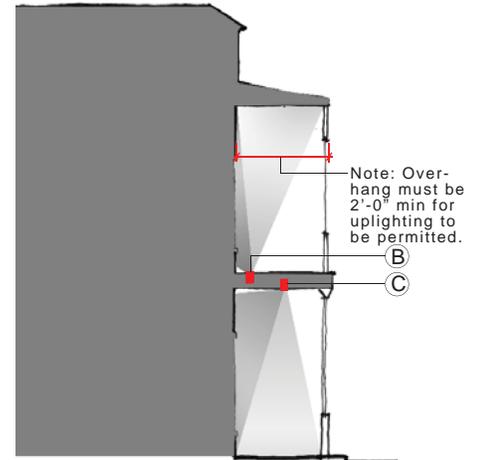
If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

Notes:

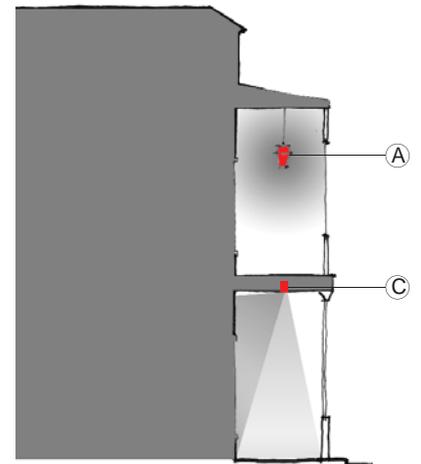
1. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.
2. Uplight is allowed on second floor since overhang is 2'-0" or greater.
3. Decorative, historic and gaslight fixtures are permitted but must be approved by the Vieux Carré Commission.

- (A) Pendant mounted decorative, incandescent or gas lantern. Minimum mounting height is 6'-8" to bottom of fixture.
- (B) Recessed uplight, soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.
- (C) Soffit recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Uplight.



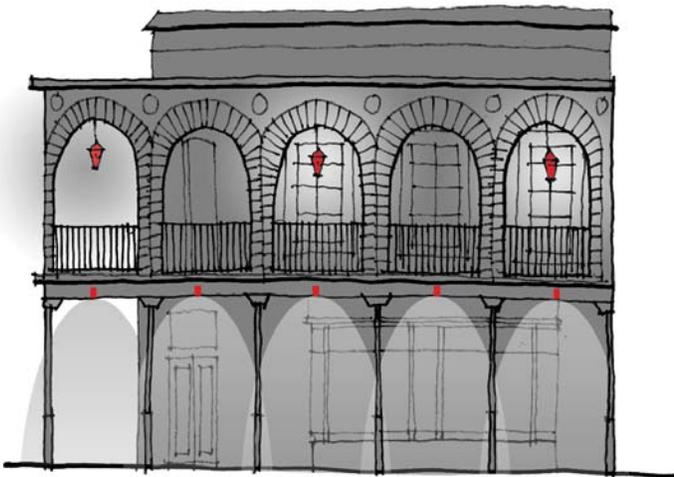
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Pendant.



i. Single Entrance Only Soffit-Mounted



ii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted



iii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floors Pendant



iv. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floor Uplight

2.15 Corner Storehouse with Canopy



1001 Dauphine

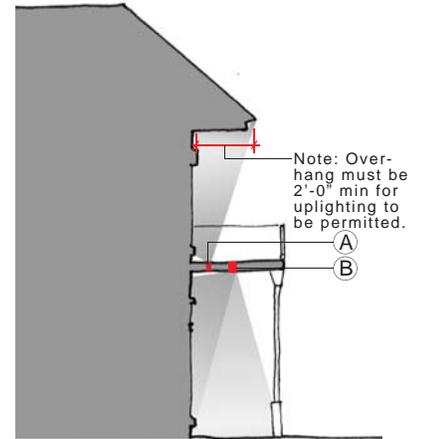
Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

If the light level on the sidewalk directly in front of the building facade is below 0.2 foot-candles, and the owner feels it necessary to do so, lights may be added per diagram ii.

Diagrams iii and iv may be used only for commercial or corner buildings.

Notes:

1. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.
2. Uplight is allowed on second floor since overhang is 2'-0" or greater.

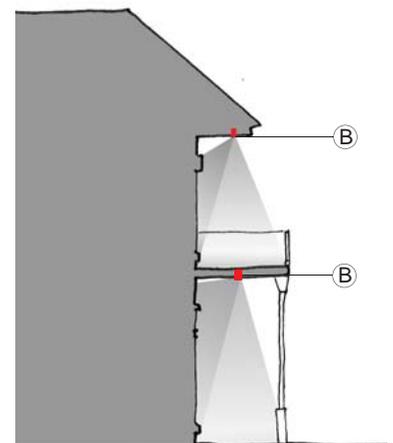


Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Uplight.

- Ⓐ Uplight or wall mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

- Ⓑ Recessed or surface mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt.

Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



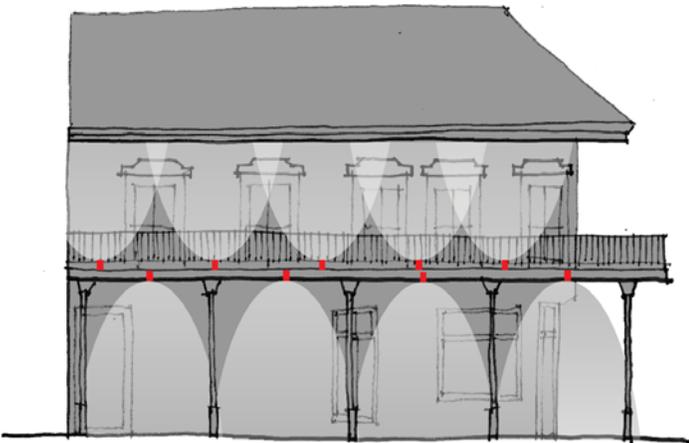
Soffit-Mounted Section with Upper Floor Downlight.



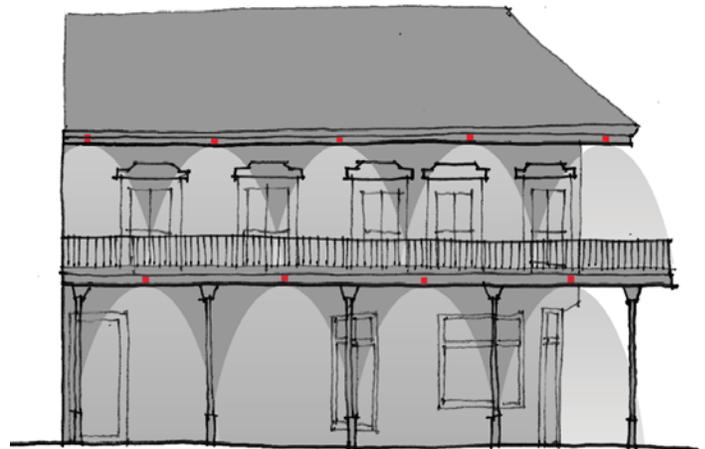
i. Single Entrance Only Soffit-Mounted



ii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted



iii. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floor Uplight



iv. Streetlight Support/Commercial Soffit-Mounted + Upper Floor Downlight

### 2.16 Courtyard Entrance

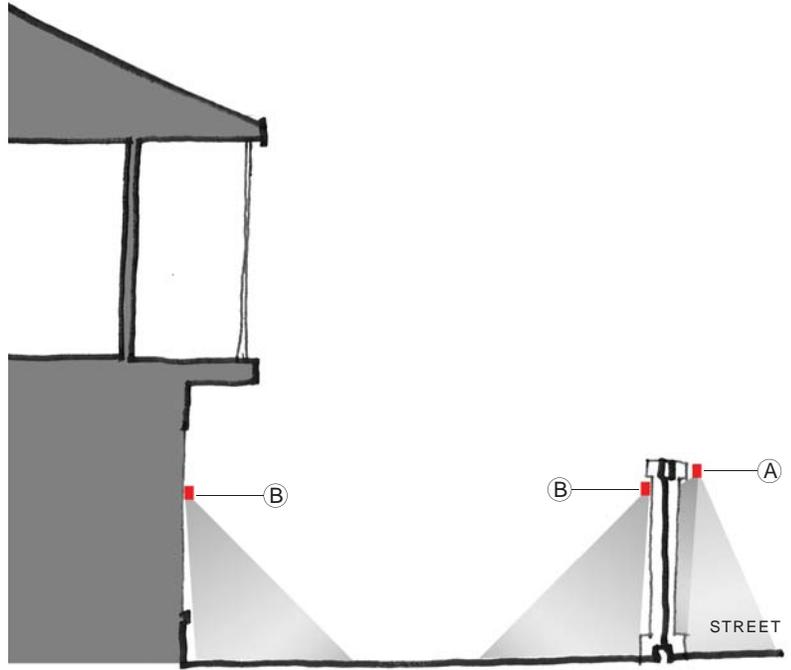


708 Toulouse

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture over the door to identify the entry is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

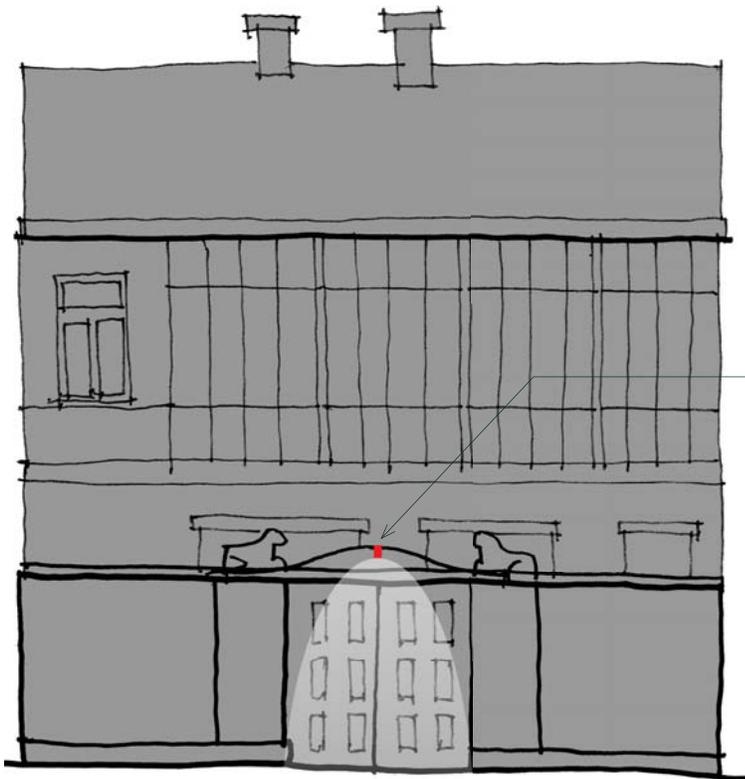
#### Notes:

1. Minimize projection of wall mounted cylinders. If mounted 6'-8" or lower, entire fixture must not project more than 3". If above 6'-8", entire fixture must not project more than 9".
2. Fixture and finish must match mounting surface or be dark bronze or black.



Section Wall Mounted Entrance and Interior

- Ⓐ Wall mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.
- Ⓑ Wall mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 45° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



- Ⓐ Wall mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 downlight cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards (towards curb) tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.

Fixture mounts to custom wrought iron bracket

i. Entrance Only Wall-Mounted

### 2.17 Alley Entrance



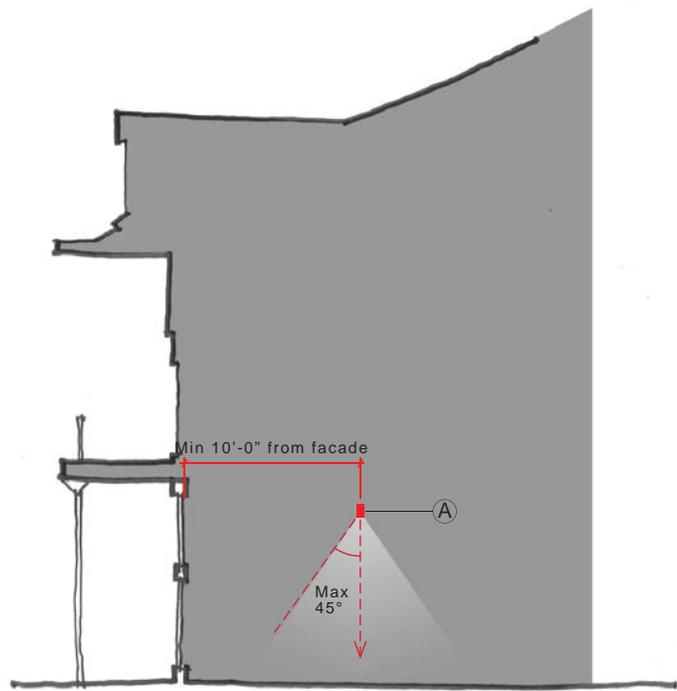
526 Bourbon

Since historically the buildings of the Vieux Carré did not have light fixtures mounted to them, a discrete, simple, single fixture mounted to the alley facade to define entry and assist safe passage is the preferred option, as seen in diagram i.

#### Notes:

1. One downward directed spotlight fixture is allowed on each alley side of a building; each fixture should be mounted near the center of the length of the alley and never closer than 10ft to the front façade.

2. Should an alley have a gateway, the fixture should not be mounted higher than the gateway itself. If there is no gateway fixtures should be mounted between 8'-10' or aligned with architectural features.



Wall Mounted in Alley Section

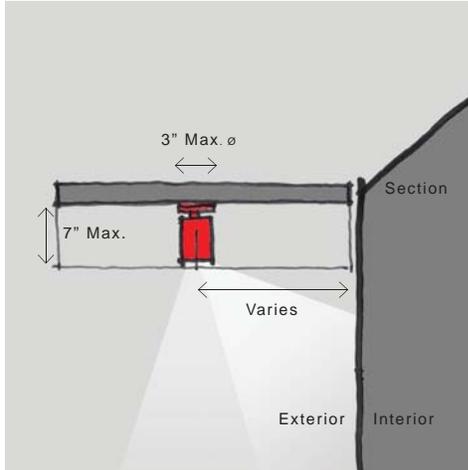
- Ⓐ Wall mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 45° outwards tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.



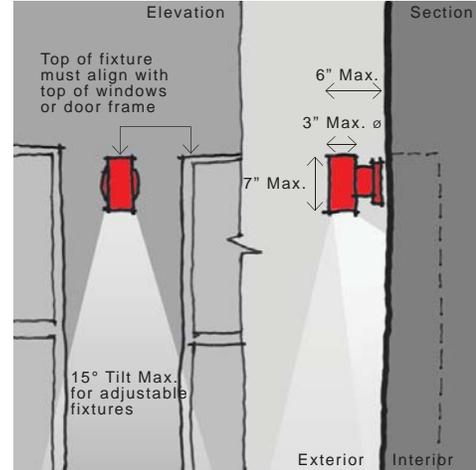
i. Wall Mounted in Alley Elevation

- Ⓐ Wall mounted LED, MR-16, or Par20 cylinder with 45° shielding. Maximum 3" diameter and 7" length. Maximum 15° outwards tilt. Where possible, junction box should be recessed. Refer to page 56 for further details.

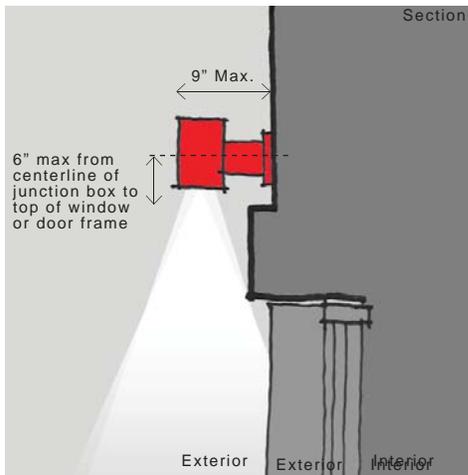
### 2.18 Mounting Details



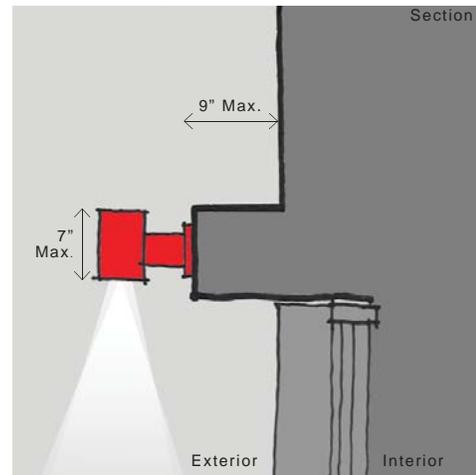
i. Soffit Mounted Downlight



ii. Wall Mounted Downlight (between fenestrations)



iii.(a) Wall Mounted Downlight (over)

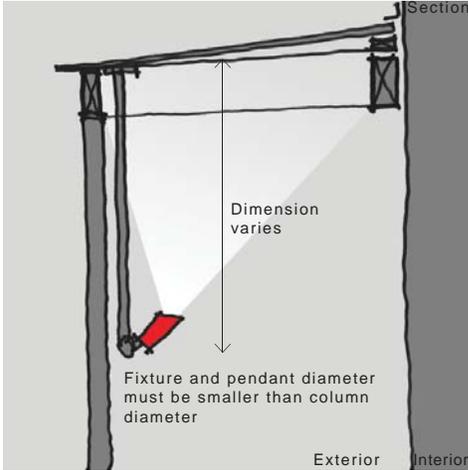


iii.(b) Wall Mounted Downlight (on lintel)

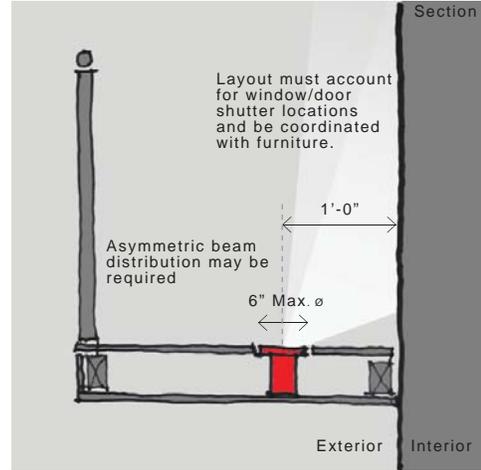
The mounting shown in iii.(b) can be implemented as an alternative to iii.(a) but only in the case when the lintel projects far enough blocking the light beam from the fixture mounted above it.

Note: Special lensing and shielding may be required - see 2.1 General Guidelines Page 22.

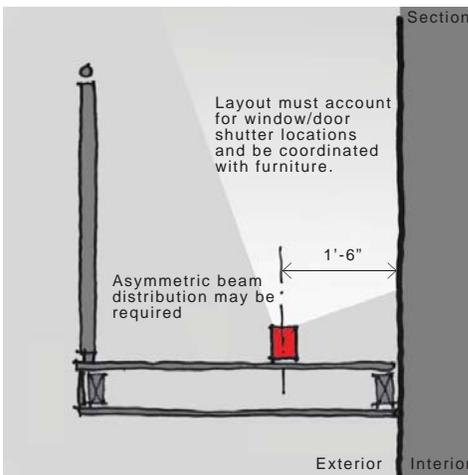
## 2.18 Mounting Details



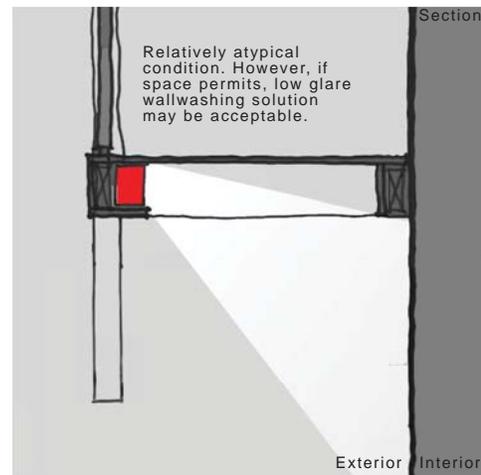
iv. Suspended uplight



v. Gallery Mounted Uplight (recessed)



vi. Gallery Mounted Uplight (surface)



vii. Fascia Mounted or Recessed Wall Washer

Note: Special lensing and shielding may be required - see 2.1 General Guidelines Page 22.



### 2.20 Bibliography

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