

Figure 18.1

Lighting of a secured area, a fenced storage yard



Figure 18.2

Lighting of a public area, a shopping centre car park

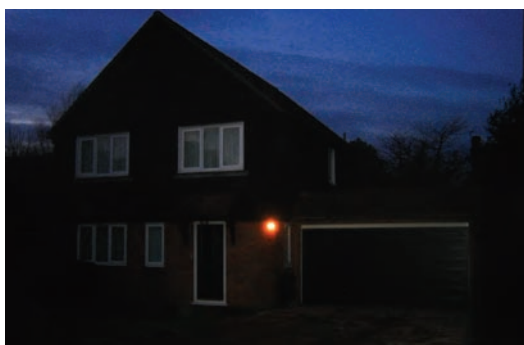


Figure 18.3

Lighting of a private area, a house driveway

18.2.2 Site features

One feature of a site that can have a major influence on the type of security lighting adopted is the extent to which the site is obstructed. Where a single building occupies a significant part of the site and contains the only items of value, it may be more effective to floodlight the building rather than to light the whole site. Where there are multiple obstructions, as in a container terminal, the whole site should be lit in a way that minimises shadows. Another important feature is the average reflectance of the surfaces within the site. High reflectance surfaces increase the amount of inter-reflected light and this diminishes both shadows and glare. Figure 18.4 shows what happens when glare is combined with obstruction and low reflectance surfaces.

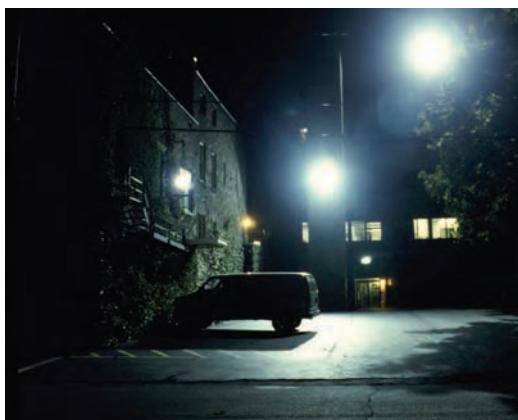


Figure 18.4

A business yard lit by two high power floodlights. The combination of a narrow light distribution, obstruction and low surface reflectances results in strong shadows and glare