

Private Lighting in the city
Workshop 18 September 2018, in Lyon
REPORT



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Executive Summary

Initiated in 2017, the “ROCK” European project (Regeneration and Optimisation of Cultural heritage in creative and Knowledge cities) focuses on historical city centres as extraordinary laboratories to demonstrate the potential of cultural heritage as a driver for regeneration, sustainable development and economic growth.



In the context of ROCK, the City of Lyon, one of the partner cities of this major project, with support from LUCI Association, is exploring how urban lighting strategies contribute to this dynamic and how their governance can be improved, especially in terms of private lighting in public spaces and the challenge of “light cacophony”.

To better understand these challenges at the European level, the City of Lyon and LUCI initiated a study on this topic, distributing a questionnaire that was filled out by about 25 cities. This was followed by a workshop in Lyon on 18 September 2018 gathering 28 people from 10 cities to share and exchange about the topic. Organised in three separate sessions, the workshop was an opportunity for participants and presenters to explore existing policies and practices around private lighting in public space, both in terms of soft and hard power.

Participants presented their cities’ point of view and existing policies (if any) on the topic during short roundtable introductions, highlighting an interest in finding a balance between public and private lighting and defining the boundary between the two.

The first part of the day focused on defining the question of private lighting and urban nightscapes. This was followed by a brief overview of the survey responses [see Annex] and a presentation of



the issue at hand with Lyon’s approach. Lyon concluded that the issue is not to ban private lighting but to be able to control it and find the right balance for a city’s nightscape through regulation and dialogue. This requires further thought into what to measure, what to ban, and how to negotiate with stakeholders.

Next, the workshop focused on private lighting “hard power” concerning existing legislations and recommendations. Geneva

(Switzerland), Liverpool (UK), and Seoul (South Korea) presented about each of their own existing policies, highlighting challenges unique to each city. While Geneva has many laws and regulations in place, enforcing these proves challenging, especially as lighting permits for projects often come too late in the process, *after* a project is finalized. Liverpool discussed the need for a framework around private lighting but that there is a lack of resources to put this in place. Seoul presented their recently launched *Light Pollution Prevention Act*, explaining the various types of lighting it applies to (advertising and decorative lighting), the guidelines in place, and the *Seoul Good Light Committee*.

Ghent (Belgium), Glasgow (UK), and Gothenburg (Sweden) presented within the context of a session on private lighting and “soft power”, focusing on possible governance-related actions and recommendations. Ghent explained that while there is guidance about good private lighting within the city’s Light Plan, there is little political way to enforce it. Like Geneva mentioned earlier, it is more important to find ways of *preventing* these issues than later enforcing rules. Glasgow described a design-led placemaking approach within the Canal Regeneration Partnership which has allowed for a shared vision and objectives together leading to positive cooperation and negotiation. Gothenburg noted that there is a major gap between the city’s lighting policy and the technical handbook for lighting professionals and the need to fill this gap with information that can be distilled and communicated to the private sector.

The final part of the workshop consisted of a “World Café” where participants divided up into groups and answered the following questions: 1) What criteria should be used to define acceptable private lighting?; 2) How to enforce regulations/recommendations (in the case of “hard power”)?; 3) How do you see this topic evolving in the future?; and 4) How do we build this discussion/workshop into a policy?.



Key takeaways from these discussions are detailed in the following report.

Workshop Opening

Mr Jean-Dominique Durand, Deputy Mayor, Heritage, of the City of Lyon, welcomed the group and thanked participants for traveling to Lyon to discuss the important topic of light. He explained that Lyon is a fitting place to have this discussion considering the work the city has done in terms of permanent lighting and the considerable effort the city makes to showcase its heritage by day and by night.

In terms of temporary lighting, Mr. Durand highlighted Lyon's Fête des Lumières as one of the most emblematic light festivals. Lyon's services and expertise in this area have since been called upon to support similar projects in other cities such as Hong Kong and Quito.

Mr. Durand called upon the group to question the relationship and dialogue between private light and public light in the urban space, especially as these projects can change the quality of the urban lightscape and the absence of a legislative framework makes it difficult to regulate.

Session 1 - Defining the question of private lighting in the City

Roundtable Introductions

Liverpool: is currently working on the 10th anniversary of Liverpool 2008 Capital of Culture. The City has a major capital development program, with a focus on cultural heritage.

Bologna: is a city with 32km of porticos which is applying for UNESCO site recognition. Most of the porticos are privately owned but are for public use. Light is paid and maintained by the municipality, but private owners want to add their own light, therefore the overall quality is not so good. They want to be able to put in place some rules, especially if the UNESCO application is accepted. They are testing some landscape lighting projects through the ROCK project, trying to light porticos with artistic fixtures and issue some rules about private lighting.

Glasgow: Interested in the question of how to negotiate with private lighting and how to light heritage features. They have a planning policy team and strategy team working to "influence" how people do lighting.

Fluvius: Interesting in making policy and learning new methodologies.

Ghent: More about Ghent in later presentation

Vilnius: Vilnius is a historical city with UNESCO heritage sites. Want to learn from Lyon as they are putting in place a new urban lighting plan and modernizing their systems. Through the ROCK project, they are putting in place sensors integrated with traffic lights and city lights, researching emotions in public space.

Göteborg: Interested in how to define the boundary between public and private lighting.

State of the field: Urban Nightscapes

Jean-Michel Deleuil, Professor, INSA (National Institute of Applied Sciences)

The urban landscape is a main issue for urban marketing and a city's image. City authorities are obviously involved in their town planning and public lighting policies, but they are not always aware that private lighting has an impact on the urban nightscape.

Private lights can produce attractive images (for tourism, leisure, economy, and lively districts), or generate negative atmospheres (clash with public lighting, ugly or aggressive light). Therefore, private lighting must be considered by local authorities in order to find the right balance between public and private lighting.

[Please see Power Point presentation in Annexe for visual references]

Policy and Practice regarding private lighting in the public space

Mark Burton-Page, Director, LUCI Association

For LUCI, taking into account this question started in Helsinki during the Annual General Meeting in 2015 when Bart Peeters from the City of Ghent pointed out this question: who has the right to light?

It is an important question that we are asking: who has the responsibility of light at night in the city? And especially when it comes to this layer of light that is represented in branding, advertisement, and sending out information and media, using light as a medium. We see that there is a new direction of lighting being used in various cities because LEDs have become widely accessible.

Now light can be virtually everywhere on buildings façades, on rooftops, on LED panels and screens for advertisements on the urban furniture – but the problem is that colors and dynamism of the new devices are used in a new way by a lot of people.

The City of Lyon had this idea to benchmark inside the EU ROCK Project focused on Heritage areas in cities what were the practices and policies around the issue of “light cacophony”, also referred to as “light clutter”.

It is also a type of light pollution, and it will disturb the nocturnal landscape, the way you see the city from afar. And maybe also it can distract passersby, creating issues for safety, and intrude in your bedroom disrupting your sleeping patterns.

It has an impact on cities where people are living working and playing 24/7, and I think particularly in heritage areas where some cities have invested millions in building beautiful lighting for the enhancement of heritage, creating special ambiances not only for tourists but also for the various usage of the city by night.

We wanted to explore this issue further, and we sent out a survey to ROCK cities as well as LUCI's European members.

Outcomes from the survey

We had 25 exploitable answers from 16 different countries. Out of that total, 19 had some form of UNESCO world heritage site. Out of that total, 60% had a lighting master plan and 40% did not.

Most cities had a legal framework about night time advertisement. But most cities (60%) did NOT have a specific private lighting policy framework in their city. Maybe this means it's a relatively recent topic, which is not yet included in Lighting master plans, and that there could be a way to include this in city policies via the advertisement framework.

We can see from the cities that answered NO that this still is a very frequent topic of discussion,

- **Amsterdam:** "This is a growing topic, especially companies/shops/hotels that want some kind of illumination and what to know what is permitted. Companies and citizens have specific wishes and expect the city to be clear about what is permitted or not."

but there is a variety of reasons why this has not been transferred into policy. An interesting point is that 36% said that they had no idea of the specific problems this might cause.

- **Ghent:** "We hope that on national level, they can create new regulations to prevent light pollution."
- **Eindhoven:** "This is part of a mid- long term step by step approach."
- **Oulu:** "In our city the need of lighting is so obvious during dark times of the year that it is executed properly... The need of artificial lighting is different according to the season."
- **Rotterdam:** "If there are regulations you must preserve the law. There is no money for this."
- **Vilnius:** "Lack of professional knowledge."

We see this also as a clear need to raise the awareness of some of the policy makers responsible for the governance of lighting in the city. In our survey we then concentrated on those cities that said they had a private lighting policy framework. That's 8 cities out of 25. (Jyväskylä, Amsterdam, Tallinn, Budapest, Albertslund, Glasgow, Dubrovnik, Turin). What comes next is a clear difficulty to analyses because of the difference of the framework and also of the understanding of the issue.

To start with some sort of typology, we can extract from the answers some interesting points regarding:

1) **Building and licensing permits, how the lighting is coordinated in the city overall.**

In Finland or Sweden light is part of the building permits which are licensed by the city administration. Light is also reviewed by a Committee for public urbanism that has some kind of light experts.

2) **Environmental protection and prevention of light pollution**

In terms of the understanding of the issue, for most cities some reference was made to light nuisance. Not many cities, including in those that said they had a private lighting policy framework, made explicit reference to light clutter or cacophony, but at least Oulu, Turin, Amsterdam, Tallinn, Reykjavik some rule apply on other forms of light pollution like glare, light trespass, sky glow. Often

we find an environmental and a Health approach more than an urban nightscape/urban planning approach.

3) Safeguarding the nightscape, regulation of Advertisement

Some cities that have distinct UNESCO features like Dubrovnik or a “protected” city center or parts of the city center like Leipzig or Budapest or Turin there is a specific regulation applying for these areas. In Turin, we have had a detailed explanation of the regulation in terms of the hours when lights from all advertisements have to be reduced after 11pm (with a luminance level of 100cd /sqm), whilst lights from public illumination must be off at midnight. In Dubrovnik for example, local legislation says that any lighting installation used for advertising is not allowed close to the old city core under UNESCO protection. Budapest also mentioned safeguarding the city nightscape with an increase in regulation and the necessity for the city to have a very strict law to regulate advertisement. Actually, a new law has been put in place until 1st of January 2021 that will severely restrict advertisement

After this we decided to continue the work within the workshop and divide two sections in “Hard power” and “Soft power”, and ask cities to come and explain their practice, and then together work on the policy level in the world café format.

[Please see Power Point presentation in Annexe for visual references]

The example of Lyon: The issue at hand and Lyon’s approach

Jean-Michel Deleuil, Professor, INSA (National Institute of Applied Sciences)

Thierry Marsick, Director, Department of Urban Lighting, City of Lyon

The City of Lyon and INSA Lyon worked on a project together to propose a method for the assessment of urban nightscape in city centres and historic districts. This involves taking pictures of main urban scenes and identifying each light source, assessing them in terms of function, technical data, and quality of light. The photo and information collection produce a grid, which can be used to compare scenes and their landscape quality, aiming to help local authorities to define lights for each area, and to choose what should be allowed or not among the private sources.

Important questions remain: how to balance public and private lights? What kind of regulations and measures could be effective? And how to negotiate with stakeholders?

[Please see Power Point presentation in Annexe for visual references]

Session 2 - Private lighting “hard power”: Existing legislations and recommendations

Amsterdam:

- Main legal framework is the environmental legislation: if there is excessive light the city can take action.
- License required for lighting on large private buildings, advertisement, roof tops, media façades or other screens.
- Qualitative requirements are stricter for “monuments” (8500 buildings in the city of which 350 are illuminated): no RGBW, colour temp 2700/3000°k.
- The City is advised by a committee of aesthetics (“Welstand”).
- No License needed if small private property owners or lights from projection, gobos, parking lots.
- Many “illegal” private lighting schemes on monuments are observed.
- Can light change behaviour? *Reguliersdwarstraat Pilot Project*
 - Cooperation of companies in the Reguliersdwarstraat: they want illumination for more attractive streets in the nightlife and to reduce nuisance for local residents. RGBW + dimming is used in classical street lighting to create all sorts of colours. The city encourages experiments influencing behaviour with use of light and cooperated in adjusting current public lighting and illumination. This Pilot project is currently being evaluated.

Budapest:

- New stricter advertising law with a gradual implementation until 1st Jan 2021.
- All local authorities need to pass a by-law to safeguard the cityscape.
- After the law comes fully in force, no advertisement in the public realm, no roof tops, no media façade, no screens; or else...penalty fees will be issued.
 - The only place where advertisement is possible is on urban furniture.
- Exceptions:
 - Branding the name of a shop/hotel with its own name
 - Specific events, temporary permissions for light projections
 - Light poles to orientate for cultural events, with specific rules

[Please see Power Point presentation in Annexe for visual references]

Geneva:

- Geneva has many laws and regulations around energy, urbanism, and advertisements, but applying and enforcing them is often the difficult part.
- Even though permits are often required, the lighting permits often come too late, *after* something is built.
- For protected sites, this is easier, because permits are required for lighting as well and have to go through the city for permission to do anything on these sites.
- Major problem is for sites that are not protected, how to get there *before* construction and have a conversation to ensure good lighting.

- There are laws for advertising light but often unclear whether the light project is advertising or not. Need to clarify and improve these definitions
- It would be nice to have a “light team” to go see the lights and have the conversations
- With laws, we need to control them, prevention is better

Liverpool:

- Lighting must go through pre-planning
- There are issues of light pollution
- Need a framework but definitely a lack of resources to put it in place
- Issue: difference between citizen and private owner interpretation of lighting
- Challenge: UNESCO site in city centre, now going through major regeneration and economic development, but no regulations on how to moderate the lighting that happens here
- Need to make expectations clearer and enforce it (perhaps a light police?)

Seoul:

The City of Seoul presented about their Light Pollution Prevention Act and how the city controls light clutter:

- The Light Pollution Prevention Act began to be enforced in 2013
 - Municipalities must establish and implement light pollution prevention plans every five years and designate their own lighting environment management zones.
- Seoul carried out a light pollution environmental impact assessment and established guidelines for more systematic light environment management
- The Light Pollution Prevention ordinance categorizes lighting into three categories: space lighting, advertising lighting, and decorative lighting
- If companies or individuals do not comply with standards, they can be penalized with administrative fines
- In order to reduce light clutter, HALO type advertising lighting is recommended
- In cultural heritage areas, brightness and color temperature must be harmonized with the surrounding environment. The Seoul Metropolitan City Good Light Committee will deliberate and approve the lighting that is installed
- A media façade management plan has also been implemented in accordance with the Light Pollution Prevention Ordinance

Questions for Seoul:

Q: It takes so much longer in Geneva to put these kinds of regulations in place, and requires a lot of resources. Was there citizen input and/or political input in Seoul to put this in place?

A: There were 2400 complaints from citizens and an increase in interest in the topic of lighting, therefore needed to respond with increased regulations. The government therefore took interest in spatial lighting and advertisements.

Q: How many people work specifically on this?

A: 40 people are on the project, working on projects to promote good use of light

Q: How is this enforced? What is the process?

A: Give warnings, if they don't comply, there is a penalty of up to 3x the initial violation fee. Then lighting can be changed by force. The penalties have passed but won't go into effect until 2020.

Other comments:

- From Glasgow: What about putting in place “lighting trials”? This could be a good capacity building exercise for the developer, a pre-visualisation of the lighting.
- In Geneva, on protected sites, lighting must be tested. The test doesn't usually involve citizens, but depends on the project.
- From Vilnius: Is it possible do to an impact assessment on the topic? How to encourage politicians to push this forward? What will be the result?
- Ghent: Tried to start up a regulation but current politician not interested in the topic and feels this is working against shop owners. It is hard to find politicians who support this.
- From Bologna: In Bologna, there are no regulations around light. A regional law will be put in place but is more focused on light pollution and on public health. Also have issues with Christmas lights.
- From Ghent: There is a difference between regulations through objective laws and subjective views, regulations are hard to understand and hard to explain.
- “Light Crescendo”: When one commercial entity puts up light, the neighbour will want to be bigger and brighter, etc. Need a way to regulate this
- From Geneva: For a hotel lighting project, put together some good examples to show what can work well, helped to give basic explanations
- From Lyon: It is difficult to catch the project once it has begun. Really need to have lighting designers on the project.
- From Liverpool: In terms of impact assessment, need more sophisticated evaluation methods. Really need evidence to move this forward.

Session 3 - Private lighting “soft power”: Possible governance-related actions and recommendations

Jyväskylä:

- Night time advertisement is mentioned in the city lighting and cityscape guidelines about brightness, size of media walls, illuminated signs, etc.
- For most projects of light from private stakeholders in the public realm, guidelines exist for color, brightness, the cityscape team will comment on designs.
- Stakeholders often want to join the conversation in Jyväskylä, because of the “City of Light” effect
- Private sector is often invited to cooperate, the city can help in the design, We need to keep everyone informed all the time even if people change, social media is useful.
- Example of an urban plan made for a new area that had to be checked by the city team, before they are allowed the building permission all different planning teams are asked to comment.
- The person in charge of lighting noticed this would be an important plot of land that would affect the overall cityscape, so they requested a lighting design and night time visualisation of the building. This requirement was added to the notes for the building company.
- If this is interesting enough, it will be added to one of the city's illuminated sites and they will keep an eye out on maintenance. The building company will therefore need to have a maintenance plan in place, too.

Leipzig:

- There is no specific legal framework, no light “statute” (would define precisely the size, the height, the luminosity, the light colour, etc. of advertisement on facades or the illumination of facades), however various laws and codes help the city to influence private lighting within the process of building permits.
- There are several “areas with preservation statutes” in the city centre, where each change in architecture needs a permission, even in the case of a roof top light advertisement
- *Mein Leipzig Lob ich mir /Welcome to Leipzig* and the city coat of arms was a neon sign on a roof top from of main train station from 1965 to 2009
- A new hotel/shopping mall was built, and changes were made, the owner was not in favour of the neon advertisement (worried about disturbance)
- The city fought the case in court and recently won, the sign is now back on the rooftop to welcome guests to the city

[Please see Power Point presentation in Annexe for visual references]

Ghent:

- Objectives of the first light plan was to illuminate historical buildings and really prevent light pollution.
- Disadvantage of the rise of LED has been its misuse by private sector
- Private light has created a new layer on top of the public lightscape
- Always hard to go back in time and fix bad light, so essential to find ways to *prevent it*
- The Light Plan has guidance about good private lighting, but hard to find the political way to enforce this
- One solution: asked that private owners install dimmers on their private lights

Glasgow:

- Important to get a professional on board in the beginning of a project, through a design-led approach with a lighting designer
- Example of Glasgow Canal Regeneration Partnership where lighting is key to placemaking. Want to celebrate the industrial heritage through lighting. They’ve used a soft and design-led approach.
- The place partnerships are through legal agreement or MOUs, which allows for a shared vision and objectives together
- Overall strong holistic placemaking approach: what makes a good place?
- Cooperation/negotiation on light ownership and maintenance

Göteborg:

- Soft power: create contracts and partnerships
- There is a major gap between the lighting policy and the technical handbook for lighting professionals of the city. Need to fill this gap with information that can be distilled to the private sector

World Café Session

Question 1: What criteria should be used to define acceptable private lighting?

Defining “Acceptable light” is also linked to defining what is “good light” in general or “appropriate” light. This is broader than the question of private light and light clutter and is actually an exercise that would be interesting to do in each city before a lighting strategy is set up.

A local community of light should take that responsibility. This local community or eco-system could be made up of citizens, designers and the local administration, including perhaps in some case the local companies to have a vision together and respond to the DNA of the city in light.

What is acceptable and appropriate needs to be appreciated in various contexts from various views and angles. In terms of design applied to architecture, this might change depending on the low parts of a building or the high part of a building, for example. There might also be ecological or technological criteria.

The question of the temperature of the light is important but not enough to define good lighting. Maybe this definition cannot be made with objective or “scientific” criteria, but there are “core” aspects to “good light, i.e. the fact that reflected light is always better than direct light, that “invisible” light should be preferred. This reflects the “quality of light”.

Quality lighting also refers to good planning of light (eg. Darkness to be the counterpoint of light, areas should be defined where no light is allowed, this could be included in Master plans) and good planning is a determinant of good design, where each project is designed in one specific space according to a plan.

Ideas to measure:

- Use before and after pictures to show the impact of good quality lighting
- Use emoticons to measure the satisfaction of citizens when they come across a piece of lighting design.
- Develop an app that allow citizens to feedback on the quality of the light /the ambiance that they experience.

Question 2: How to enforce regulations/recommendations (in the case of hard power)?

There need to be enforcement measures at (i) EU, (ii) national and (iii) local level.

- (i) EU level: There should be enforceable regulations and laws at the EU level (that must be applied). These should be relatively general and address broad topics.
- (ii) National level: The laws and regulations at the national level should be more detailed and specific compared to the EU level. As they should be more adapted to the national context and conditions, they can be more specific, and must be enforced.

- (iii) Local level: At the local level, there should be very detailed, context-specific guidelines and recommendations on what can and cannot be done in terms of lighting. These should be recommendations (and not laws/enforceable regulations).
- These enforcement measures should apply equally to both public and private permanent lighting. They should apply throughout the year, with specific exceptions for certain periods of time (such as special events, light festivals, Christmas lighting etc.) and certain spaces (such as sports stadiums, for example).
 - One issue to address is how regulations can be concretely enforced: do we have the resources/staff required to enforce them and constantly check/measure lighting levels to verify whether the laws are being respected or not? On a practical level, it is difficult. Most cities do not have the resources to ensure that all private lighting projects comply. In general, the rules are only enforced if there are complaints.
 - There is a need to better communicate the rules and regulations, explain the reasons, educate people, and raise awareness at all levels (EU, national and local). It would be better to start this at the local level, from the bottom, up.
 - Both hard power and soft power should be complementary. For example, hard power is important at EU and national levels and soft power is more effective at the local level.

Question 3: How do you see this topic evolving in the future?

- Private lighting is and will continue to become a growing topic
- Evolution of the topic is related to the evolution of a city. Rapid development, more commercial activity, especially based on night-time economy and therefore more private lighting in public spaces.
 - Ex: Bologna's tourism is expanding and therefore more commercial activity is taking place, hence more private lighting, especially within Bologna's porticos. How to work with the private sector to ensure lighting of porticos remains coherent?
- Need to define private lighting, especially in terms of advertisement. The group came up with 3 different kinds of private lighting:
 - Architectural lighting (built-in, ex: library in Goteborg with built-in architectural lighting)
 - Logo/name/branding of a commercial enterprise
 - Advertisement/publicity
- Regulations will depend on the kind of private lighting above
- Importance of finding a balance
 - Private lighting can be a good thing, especially for the night-time economy and for local activity and even sometimes for the identity of the city. Challenge is to find the right balance
 - How to use it creatively?
 - Also balance between hard and soft power, depending on the situation
- When creating rules and regulations, important that these are rules that everyone can understand, need to speak the same language.
 - Communication is extremely important, need to have the dialogue
- Need lighting designers at the table and in these conversations from the very beginning

Question 4: How do we build this discussion/workshop into a policy:

- There is a difference between permanent lighting and event lighting, need policies for both, but especially for the permanent lighting
- Stakeholders from different backgrounds (difference cultures, different skills, etc) are concerned by light. Need to work together, with these differences, need to speak the same language, have regular meetings.
- Need regulations and need people to understand them. Explain it, explain the meaning of the rule and hope they will respect it.
- Needs rules but also need freedom/creativity. Need to find a balance
- Write up a document with examples of uses of light (both good and bad examples). Convince politicians first and need to do so by showing **concrete cases** of good and bad, before/after references at local national and international levels.
- Start with a pilot project to test it out, then take the time to see how it works and write a policy /rule /regulation based on this. Needs to be step by step.
- “Light monitoring”: Once there are rules in place, need someone or a team to make sure everything is being respected, not a light police – a more technical approach.

Main workshop conclusions

Workshop participants agreed on the importance of this topic but also on the challenges surrounding it, including the various levels of stakeholders and the fact that “quality of light” is difficult to define. Overall, it is clear that different stakeholders need to be brought together from the beginning of the decision-making process, from the conception of a project to avoid being reactive rather than proactive.

The goal is not to be punitive or restrictive, but to educate and find a balance. Participants shared the opinion that authorities have much to learn about new uses of urban space, including at night, to think about tomorrow’s cities in the most efficient and fair way possible.

Clearly there is a way forward to work together to develop something new around the topic, perhaps to develop « a new deal between public and private light » and find the balance between private and public lighting. Some of the questions that remain include: who coordinates, who decides, who is the keeper of the night time identities, the image and character of our cities? The answer: these are all part of a shared responsibility. City administrations, lighting designers, private owners, and citizens have a common responsibility to come together to make sure that we are going in the direction that we want to go.

In terms of the follow up to this workshop: the goal is to continue these discussions at various levels, including within LUCI. We will share a written report of the workshop and look forward to further feedback. In the future, this discussion should also include other stakeholders like lighting designers, because they are also important to frame the strategic framework of urban lighting.

Annexes

- List of participants
- Workshop Programme
- World Café methodology
- Questionnaire
- Factsheet on cities (Jyväskylä, Amsterdam, Budapest, Leipzig)
- All presentations

List of participants

CITY/ORGANISATION	REPRESENTATIVE
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Geneva, Switzerland	Florence Colace, Architect and Lighting Designer, City of Geneva
Ghent, Belgium	Bart Peeters, Project Manager, Light Plan, City of Ghent
Glasgow, UK	Councillor Mandy Morgan, Glasgow City Council
Glasgow, UK	Heather Claridge, Senior Project Officer - Place Strategy & Environmental Infrastructure, Glasgow City Council
Göteborg, Sweden	Lars Ocklund, Head of City Lighting, City of Göteborg
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Lyon, France	Jérôme Donna, Department of Urban Lighting, City of Lyon
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Vilnius, Lithuania	Dalia Bardauskienė, Advisor to the Mayor, Project leader, City of Vilnius
Vilnius, Lithuania	Jurga Silvija Večerskytė-Šimeliūnė, Director of the Municipal company “Vilniaus planas”
Vilnius, Lithuania	Vilma Pašilienė, Development director of the company “Vilnius streets lightning networks”

Workshop programme

Location : *Hôtel de Ville, 1 Place de la Comédie 69001 Lyon, Salon Consulat*

- 8:30 **Registration and coffee**
- 9:00 **Welcome Remarks**
Jean-Dominique Durand, Deputy Mayor, Heritage, City of Lyon
&
Presentation of the ROCK Project
Céline Lyoën, ROCK Project Coordinator, Department for Cultural Affairs, City of Lyon
- 9:15 **Session 1: *Defining the question of private lighting in the City***
Round table introductions: participants' expectations
State of the field: *Urban Nightscape*
 Jean-Michel Deleuil, Professor, INSA (National Institute of Applied Sciences)
LUCI presentation: *Policy and Practice regarding private lighting in the public realm*
 Mark Burton-Page, Director, LUCI Association
- 10:00 **The example of Lyon: *The issue at hand and Lyon's approach***
 Jean-Michel Deleuil, Professor, INSA (National Institute of Applied Sciences)
 Thierry Marsick, Director, Department of Urban Lighting, City of Lyon
- 10:30 **Session 2: *Private lighting "hard power": Existing legislations and recommendations***
- Introduction: Insights from survey responses (Mark Burton-Page)
- Presentations by Geneva, Liverpool and Seoul
- Exchanges and discussions (Q&A format)
- 11:45 **End of the session**
- 12:00 **Lunch** (at Le MoMA)
- 13:30 **Session 3: *Private lighting "soft power": Possible governance-related actions and solutions***
- Introduction: Insights from survey responses (Mark Burton-Page)
- Presentations by Ghent, Glasgow and Göteborg
- "World Café" session: Small group discussions on predetermined questions**
- 15.45 **Wrap up sessions by rapporteurs**
- 16.00 **Conclusions of the day and next steps**
- 16.30 **End of the workshop**
- 19.00 **Dinner** (at Le Caro de Lyon)
- 21.00 **Visit of Lyon's light plan** (meet in front of Hôtel de Ville)

World café methodology

Set up:

Following the presentations of Session 3, participants will separate out into 4 different tables (areas of the room). Each table has a “rapporteur” with a specific question to ask participants. Groups change every 20 minutes, in this way each participant has the possibility to give his/her view on all questions.

Timing (20 minutes per table):

- 15 minutes: The group discusses the question at hand and comes up with responses. These are captured by the rapporteur.
 - The rapporteur uses the sub-questions to help move the discussion forward if needed.
- 5 minutes: The group, led by the rapporteur, prepares a summary of all responses that will be presented during the wrap up session.

Rapporteur role: He/she stays at one table with one specific question for the whole session. His/her role is to explain and summarize to the new comers the ideas that have been formulated previously. This enables the participants to bounce back on and capitalize on ideas, create and develop new ideas. The rapporteur will centralize all the proposals from participants and prepare a summary for the end session.

QUESTIONS FOR TABLES:

TABLE 1 → What criteria should be used to define acceptable private lighting?

- a. Try to specify the main issues
- b. Define some criteria to analyse the quality of private light
- c. How to measure / evaluate?

TABLE 2 → How to enforce regulations/recommendations (in the case of “hard power”)?

- a. Do we need a “light police”?
- b. Everywhere? For each lighting object?
- c. When? Are there different restrictions for time of day, season, events, etc?

TABLE 3 → How do you see this topic evolving in the future?

- a. Are private lights taking over?
- b. How should people work together at the local level?
- c. What’s next for private lighting?

TABLE 4 → How do we build this discussion/workshop into a policy?

- a. Ideas to raise awareness on this issue towards various target groups
- b. Local/national/European/international level: recommendations for change of legislation/recommendations