



Effective lighting is essential for visibility and safety. Lighting systems can be used to enhance interior colour, tone and textured schemes. Further guidance is available from the CIBSE Code for Lighting and BS 8300.

- All lighting, including natural light, should be controllable and adjustable, to suit the needs of individuals.
- Good lighting levels are particularly important in potentially hazardous areas, such as stairs wells, changes in levels along a route and along emergency evacuation routes.
- Passive infrared sensors can be used to detect dim light and activate booster lighting.
- Windows, blinds and lamps should be kept clean in order to maximise the amount of light available.
- Lights should be positioned where they do not cause glare, reflection, confusing shadows or pools of light and dark.
- Lighting positioned in unusual or unexpected places can create shadows and misleading visual effects.
- Up-lighters positioned above a standing person's eye level can provide comfortable, glare free illumination.
- Fluorescent lights can create a magnetic field which can cause a hum in hearing aids. This sort of lighting should only be used when it does not inconvenience those using these aids.
- Artificial lighting should be compatible with other electronic and radio frequency installations.
- Consideration should be given to how different types of lighting can affect colours and contrasts, which may cause problems for people with visual impairments.