Figure 1.4 For efficient use of energy and for lighting of high quality, the electric lighting and the daylighting should be complementary

ness of a room, and to provide illumination for task performance. These three functions must be considered separately by the designer. A window or electrical installation that serves one purpose well may not be adequate for another – for instance, an opening that provides a good view might give good task lighting but not enhance the general appearance of the room.

Recommendations for daylighting and supplementary electric lighting are given in *BS 8206* Part 2.

1.2.1 Providing a view

A room that does not have a view to the outside, and where one could reasonably be expected, will be considered unsatisfactory by its users. Unless an activity requires the exclusion of daylight, a view should be provided. Sometimes a view is essential for security or supervision, but all occupants of a building should have the opportunity of the refreshment and relaxation offered by a change of scene and focus. Even a limited view to the outside is valuable. If this is not possible, an internal view possessing some of the qualities of an outdoor view could be made available – into an atrium, for example. Sometimes a view into a room is required, for display or for security. More often there is a need for privacy, and this must be taken into account when windows are planned for an external view.

The design of windows for view is covered in the *Lighting Guide 10: Daylighting and Window Design*.

1.2.2 Increasing general room brightness

A user's perception of the character of a room is related to the brightness and colour of all the visible surfaces, inside and outside. The general lighting in a room is a separate consideration from the task illumination, but is equally important. It can be achieved by using daylight or electric light, or both, but the