

Although variation in the light pattern is desirable, it has to be seen as meaningful in terms of the application and the architecture or landscape. To provide patches of light in an uncoordinated way for no reason other than to provide light variation would be a poor design solution. Acceptable examples could be highlighting seating areas, walkways in a sensitive way or playgrounds and gates, to allow visitors/users proper orientation and understanding of the space.



Figure 138
Patches of light in well balanced lighting environment.

There are two further principles of visual amenity that need to be considered and these are in the colour rendering and colour appearance of lighting. The required colour rendering will depend on the functions the lighting is designed to fulfil. Where good colour discrimination is required, light sources with a CIE general colour rendering index of at least 80 should be used. Where a natural appearance is required for people and objects, light sources with a CIE general colour rendering index of at least 60 and preferably higher should be used.