

been considered? Does the layout conform to the spacing-to-height ratio criteria?

- Mounting and electrical supply: How are the luminaires to be fixed to the building? What system of electricity supply is to be used? Does the electrical installation comply with the latest edition (with any amendments) of the *IEE Requirements for Electrical Installations (BS 7671)*?
- Calculations: Have the design maintained illuminance and variation been calculated for appropriate planes? Has an acceptable maintenance programme been specified? Have the most suitable calculation methods been used? Has the glare rating been calculated? Have up-to-date and accurate lamp and luminaire through-life photometric data been used?
- Verification: Does the proposed installation meet the specification of lighting conditions? Is it within the financial budget? Is the power density within the recommended range? Does the installation fulfil the design objectives?

3.10 Statement of assumptions

When submitting a design proposal to clients, it will usually be necessary to supply information on the following topics:

- the design specification, i.e. the type of lighting system, the design maintained illuminance, illuminance variation, the maintenance programme, the glare index, the lamp colour properties, the wall-to-task illuminance ratio, the ceiling-to-task illuminance ratio, and other criteria as applicable
- the equipment to be used, e.g. lamps, luminaires, control systems
- the layout of the equipment
- the costs, in an appropriate form
- the lighting conditions that will be achieved if the maintenance programme is implemented
- the calculation and measurement tolerances (see CD) that apply to these values
- the power density and operating efficacy of the installation
- all assumptions made in the design.

The level at which each of these topics is covered is a matter of commercial judgement. Ambiguity in the information supplied to the client should be avoided – particularly regarding the lighting conditions that will be achieved, the maintenance requirements and the assumptions made in the design. If the client is to compare design proposals on an equitable basis, ideally it is the client (or the client's consultant) who should specify the major design criteria and the assumptions to be made. In any case it is essential that the assumptions made in the design are stated by the designer for each aspect of the lighting conditions. Table 3.9 lists the assumptions that are usually involved in the estimation of the lighting conditions achieved by a general lighting installation. If localised lighting is being proposed, it will also be necessary to state the areas to which each illuminance