

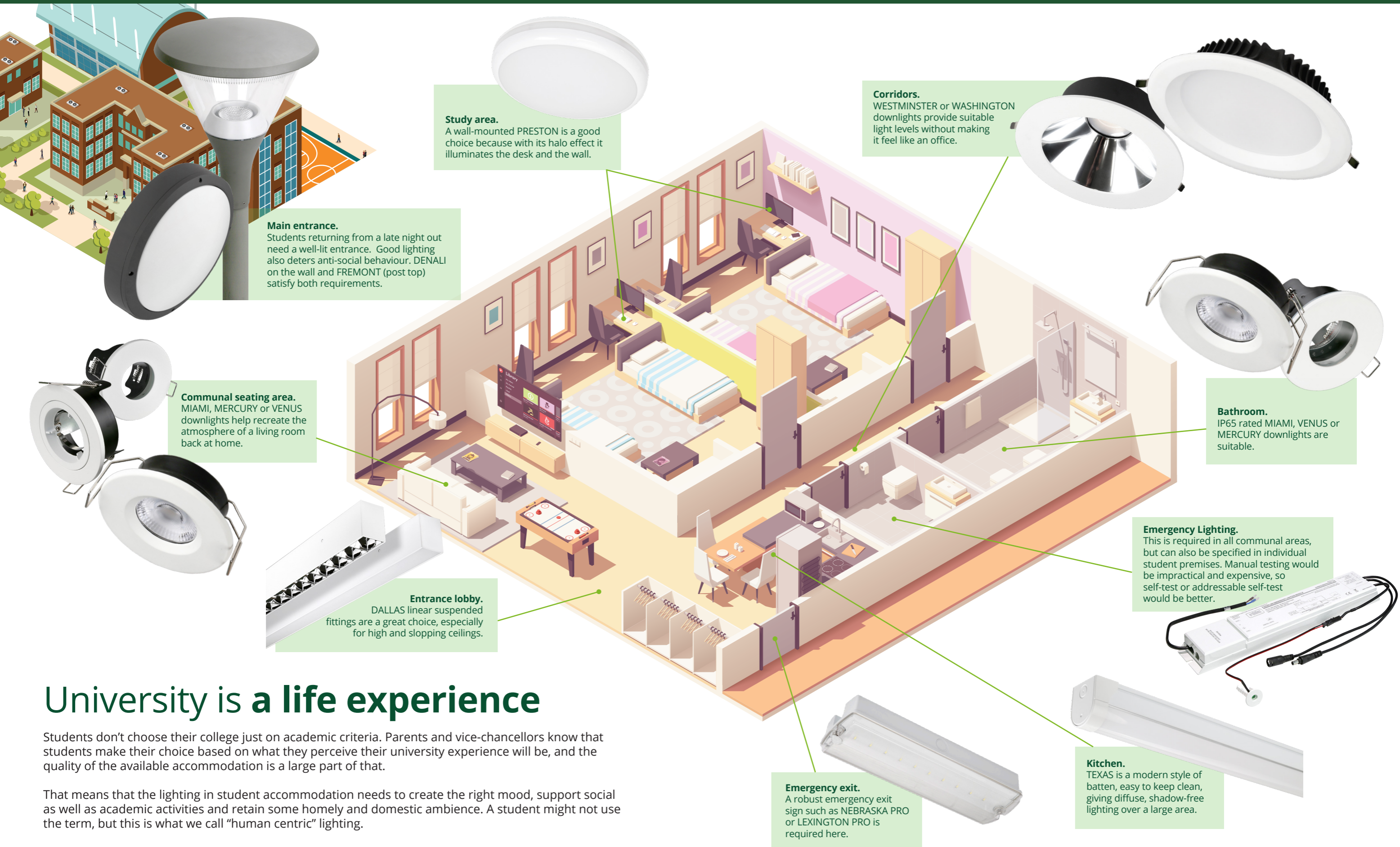


The Brighter Choice

# Lighting for **student accommodation**

Lighting for all areas in and around modern student accommodation





**Main entrance.**  
Students returning from a late night out need a well-lit entrance. Good lighting also deters anti-social behaviour. DENALI on the wall and FREMONT (post top) satisfy both requirements.

**Study area.**  
A wall-mounted PRESTON is a good choice because with its halo effect it illuminates the desk and the wall.

**Corridors.**  
WESTMINSTER or WASHINGTON downlights provide suitable light levels without making it feel like an office.

**Communal seating area.**  
MIAMI, MERCURY or VENUS downlights help recreate the atmosphere of a living room back at home.

**Bathroom.**  
IP65 rated MIAMI, VENUS or MERCURY downlights are suitable.

**Entrance lobby.**  
DALLAS linear suspended fittings are a great choice, especially for high and slopping ceilings.

**Emergency Lighting.**  
This is required in all communal areas, but can also be specified in individual student premises. Manual testing would be impractical and expensive, so self-test or addressable self-test would be better.

**Emergency exit.**  
A robust emergency exit sign such as NEBRASKA PRO or LEXINGTON PRO is required here.

**Kitchen.**  
TEXAS is a modern style of batten, easy to keep clean, giving diffuse, shadow-free lighting over a large area.

# University is a life experience

Students don't choose their college just on academic criteria. Parents and vice-chancellors know that students make their choice based on what they perceive their university experience will be, and the quality of the available accommodation is a large part of that.

That means that the lighting in student accommodation needs to create the right mood, support social as well as academic activities and retain some homely and domestic ambience. A student might not use the term, but this is what we call "human centric" lighting.

For the installer and the bursar (who is paying the bills) lighting needs to be practical to maintain, energy efficient and with a low cost of ownership. Students won't check the emergency lighting, but monthly testing is a monthly cost so should be automated where possible.



## Human centric lighting in student accommodation

A modern student accommodation block is many things in one. It's a kitchen, a bathroom, a private living space, a public meeting place, somewhere to relax and somewhere to work, a familiar home from home and a new experience. All on one floor of the same building.

**When selecting suitable lighting, think of a few different themes:**

### COLOUR TEMPERATURE

One of the easiest ways to differentiate between zones with different functions is to use different colour temperatures.

Inside the students' own bedsits, consider warmer colour temperatures. 3000K would be suitable, helping to recreate a homely atmosphere. Our MERCURY fittings are colour selectable, so could be set to 3000K inside a bedsit, but 4000K when used in the communal area outside.



In the communal kitchen 5000K might be more suitable and our TEXAS PRO is a practical option here. It offers higher CCTs (4000K and 5000K), but it also has the wipe-clean exterior and wide light distribution that make it a very practical fitting for a kitchen. Narrow beam downlights here would just increase shadowing – not helpful when preparing food.



### INDIVIDUAL LIGHTING CONTROL

Student living is a mixture of shared experience and privacy. In the more intimate space of the bedsit some simple dimming control makes sense.

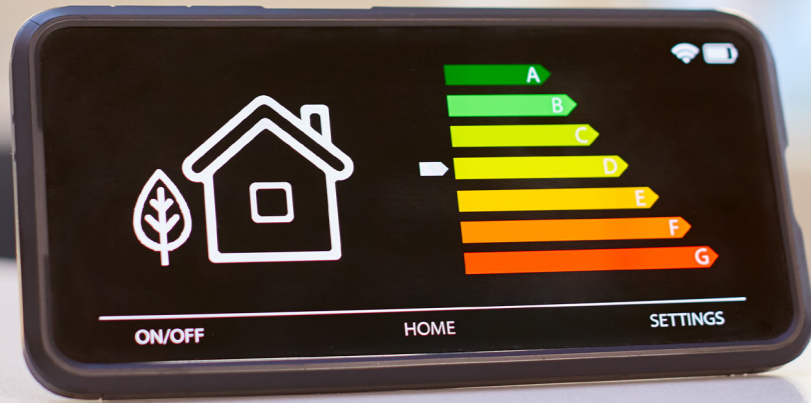
The most practical, cost effective and intuitive dimming control is switch-dim. Consider using PRESTON fittings mounted on a wall above the bed and the desk. With retractable switches to dim them up and down they become a desk light, a bedside light and a light source for the whole room.

### INCLUSIVE NOT EXCLUSIVE

Some students need to be encouraged to socialise in a space, rather than dash through to their private room. Light the building approach and the entrance hall to make them attractive spaces where people can linger, meet and chat.

Good lighting outside the main entrance (consider DENALI and SPARTAN) will help late night revellers home safely, and a suspended fitting in a high-ceilinged vestibule will make the space more welcoming and intimate.





## Controlling energy costs

Students were never famous for turning the lights off, so lighting controls have an important role to play in holding energy bills down. The focus here should be on the communal areas where lighting controls can be most readily cost-justified.

### CORRIDOR FUNCTION

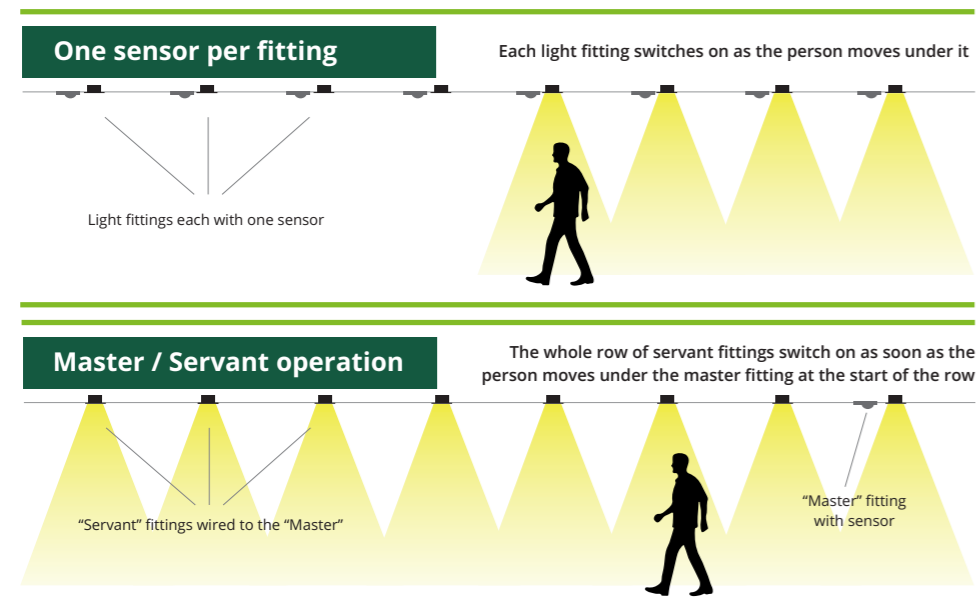
This is suitable for most communal areas. Combined with an occupancy sensor, corridor function allows a space to be fully lit when people are present, but lit to a low level (typically 10%) when nobody is about. This ensures that anyone exiting their room at night can do so with confidence, walking out into a lit space, not darkness

### SENSORS

Indoors, our microwave sensors are most popular and are available ready-fitted on many of our fittings. They all feature variable time-outs and adjustable light levels for switch-on, so they are fully adjustable for the exact location where they will be installed.

### ONE SENSOR PER FITTING OR MASTER/SERVANT?

In a corridor or communal area you will have to consider if to put a sensor in each fitting or have one sensor in a master fitting and wire the others to operate as servants.



## Safety & Security

Emergency lighting is obligatory in all communal areas and in any accommodation (including private rooms) designed for disabled students. For reasons of privacy, manual testing is not an option. That leaves self-test and addressable self-test as the only viable solutions.

Self-test emergency lighting is an option, and we have a full range of self-test solutions available across our product range. However, self-test has two disadvantages in student accommodation:

- If a fitting detects a fault an indicator LED will flash, but it is up to the building occupants to notice this and report it to the relevant authority. This might not be a very reliable way to get a fault reported.
- Emergency lighting is a legal requirement in any accommodation designed for disabled students. Self-test emergency lighting will enter test-mode at randomly assigned intervals, which could include night-time. Clearly, this is not suitable.

**Therefore, an addressable self-test emergency lighting system is the preferred solution.**

LightBox Solo is our entry level addressable emergency test system. With fully automated and scheduled emergency testing for up to 128 emergency fittings it is cost-effective solution.

- Any faults detected are e-mailed direct to the responsible person
- Testing is scheduled, so emergency lighting can be installed inside a bedsit and testing scheduled for the middle of the day when students are less likely to be trying to sleep.

	Manual test	Self-test	LightBox Solo Addressable self-test system
Can monthly testing be done?	<b>No.</b> Access to bedrooms required.	<b>Yes,</b> fully automated and nobody needs to be present.	<b>Yes,</b> fully automated and nobody needs to be present.
Can testing take place during the day?	<b>Yes,</b> but gaining access to bedrooms for testing isn't practical.	Testing takes place at random times so daytime testing cannot be guaranteed.	<b>Yes.</b> Testing can be pre-scheduled to happen during the day.
Testing reliability	<b>Low.</b> It could be overlooked, or not completed for lack of access.	<b>High.</b>	<b>High.</b>
Fault reporting reliability	<b>Low.</b> Totally dependant on the tester. No scope for end-users to spot and report failures.	<b>Medium.</b> Visual and audible warnings, but students need to know how and to whom to report problems.	<b>High.</b> Visual & audible warnings plus central reporting



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