CLAIMS:

1. An anti-fouling lighting panel for mounting over a surface to protect the surface against biofouling while the surface is submerged in water, comprising:

a light source arrangement comprising a plurality of portions;

a non-contact water sensor for sensing water to detect whether or not each portion of the light source arrangement, is submerged in water; and

a controller for controlling each portion of the light source arrangement, in dependence on the water sensor output; wherein the water sensor comprises:

a capacitive sensor, comprising a sense pad, a ground electrode, and a capacitance readout circuit; or

an inductive sensor, comprising an oscillator circuit, a sensing coil, a ground shield having an opening which is exposed to water when the water sensor is submerged, and a frequency detector circuit.

2. The lighting panel of claim 1, wherein the controller is adapted to switch off the portion of the light source arrangement, when not submerged in water.

3. The lighting panel of claim 1, wherein the light source arrangement comprises a plurality of rows of light sources, each row comprising one of said portions of the light source arrangement, wherein a water sensor is provided for each row.

4. The lighting panel of claim 1, further comprising:

an inductive power receiver comprising one or more windings for alignment with one or more primary windings of an inductive power transmitter.

5. An anti-fouling lighting system comprising:

an inductive power transmitter for mounting over the surface and comprising one or

more primary windings; and

a lighting panel as claimed in claim 1 for mounting over the inductive power transmitter, and comprising an inductive power receiver comprising one or more windings for alignment with the one or more primary windings.

6. The anti-fouling lighting system of claim 5, wherein the inductive power transmitter comprises an elongate power strip, and the lighting panel comprises an edge region which overlaps the elongate power strip, the inductive power receiver being formed in the edge region.

7. The anti-fouling lighting system of claim 5, wherein the inductive power transmitter comprises a ferrite sheet below the windings.

8. The anti-fouling lighting system of claim 5, wherein the lighting panel comprises a printed circuit board at least for the one or more secondary windings and a silicone coating.

9. The anti-fouling lighting system of claim 5, comprising a plurality of inductive power transmitters and a plurality of lighting panels.

10. A method of protecting a surface against biofouling when the surface is submerged in water by operating a light source arrangement to generate anti-fouling light, the method comprising:

sensing water by non-contact sensing thereby to detect whether or not portions of the light source arrangement are submerged in water; and

controlling each portion of the light source arrangement, or the portion of the light source arrangement, in dependence on the water sensor output,

wherein water sensor comprises using:

a capacitive sensor, comprising a sense pad, a ground electrode, and a capacitance readout circuit; or

an inductive sensor, comprising an oscillator circuit, a sensing coil, a ground shield having an opening which is exposed to water when the water sensor is submerged, and a frequency detector unit.

11. The method of claim 10, comprising switching off the portion of the light source arrangement, when not submerged in water.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the light source arrangement comprises a plurality of rows of light sources, each row comprising one of said portions of the light source arrangement, wherein the method comprises sensing water in the vicinity of each row.