



RIGHT OF LIGHT  
CONSULTING  
Chartered Surveyors

# Daylight and Sunlight Report

(Within Development)

**4 July 2023**

81B Belsize Park Gardens  
London  
NW3 4NJ

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# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 Right of Light Consulting has been commissioned by 81 Belsize Park Gardens Ltd to undertake a daylight and sunlight assessment in connection with the development at 81B Belsize Park Gardens, London NW3 4NJ. The aim of the assessment is to check whether the proposed accommodation will provide its future occupiers with adequate levels of natural light.
- 1.1.2 The assessment is based on the numerical tests laid down in the Building Research Establishment (BRE) guide 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: a good practice guide, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition' by P J Littlefair 2022.
- 1.1.3 Appendix 1 identifies the windows analysed in this assessment. Daylight provision data and contours for the habitable rooms are presented in Appendix 2. Exposure to sunlight data is provided in Appendix 3
- 1.1.4 The numerical results demonstrate that the proposed development design achieves a very high level of compliance with the BRE recommendations. Whilst a small number of rooms do not meet the recommendations, the results are not unusual in the context of an urban location. In our professional opinion, the proposed design will provide the development's future occupiers with adequate levels of natural light. We consider the proposed development to be consistent with the NPPF, which requires developments to provide acceptable living standards whilst making efficient use of land.

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## 2 INFORMATION SOURCES

### 2.1 Documents Considered

2.1.1 This report is based on the following drawings:

TG Studio

A-300	Proposed Plan Ground Floor Flat	Rev 5
A-310	Proposed Ground Floor Flat Elevation 1	Rev 1
A-311	Proposed Ground Floor Flat Elevation 2	Rev 1
A-312	Proposed Ground Floor Flat Elevation 3	Rev 1

### **3 METHODOLOGY OF THE ASSESSMENT**

#### **3.1 Local Planning Policy**

- 3.1.1 We understand that the Local Authority takes the conventional approach of considering daylight and sunlight amenity with reference to the various numerical tests laid down in the Building Research Establishment (BRE) guide 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: a guide to good practice, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition' by P J Littlefair 2022. The BRE guide is based on European standard BS EN 17037 'Daylight in Buildings', 2019 (BS EN 17037).
- 3.1.2 The standards set out in the BRE guide are intended to be used flexibly. The BRE guide states:
- 3.1.3 "The guide is intended for building designers and their clients, consultants and planning officials. The advice given here is not mandatory and the guide should not be seen as an instrument of planning policy; its aim is to help rather than constrain the designer. Although it gives numerical guidelines, these should be interpreted flexibly, since natural lighting is only one of many factors in site layout design."
- 3.1.4 In reference to applying different numerical target values in different locations, the BRE guide states:
- 3.1.5 "These values are purely advisory and different targets may be used based on the special requirements of the proposed development or its location."

#### **3.2 National Planning Policy Framework**

- 3.2.1 The BRE numerical guidelines should be considered in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which stipulates that local planning authorities should take a flexible approach to daylight and sunlight to ensure the efficient use of land. The NPPF states:

"Local planning authorities should refuse applications which they consider fail to make efficient use of land, taking into account the policies in this Framework. In this context, when considering applications for housing, authorities should take a flexible approach in applying policies or guidance relating to daylight and sunlight, where they would otherwise inhibit making efficient use of a site (as long as the resulting scheme would provide acceptable living standards)."

### **3.3 National Planning Practice Guidance**

- 3.3.1 The BRE numerical guidelines should also be considered in the context of the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). The NPPG states that developments should maintain acceptable living standards. It goes on to explain that what this means in practice is that appropriate levels of sunlight and daylight, will depend to some extent on the context for the development. This is consistent with the BRE guide which as noted in paragraphs 3.1.4 to 3.1.5 above, states that site location is a relevant factor when setting sunlight and daylight targets.

### **3.4 Interior Daylighting**

- 3.4.1 The BRE guide recommends that interior daylighting is checked using the daylight provision test set out in BS EN 17037. The test measures both the amount of daylight, as well as the distribution of daylight within a room. The test is applied to habitable rooms within domestic properties. A kitchen is generally deemed to be a habitable room if it is large enough to accommodate a dining area. If the kitchen is small, or if the property has a separate dining area, then the accepted practice is to treat the kitchen as a non-habitable room.
- 3.4.2 The assessment is carried out using a grid of points on a horizontal reference plane in each room. In accordance with the BRE recommendations, we have set the reference plane at 850mm above the floor and have excluded assessment points from a 0.3m wide band around the perimeter of each room.
- 3.4.3 The UK National Annex to BS EN 17037 gives UK specific minimum illuminance recommendations which we have set as the targets for this project. The targets comprise of 100 lux in bedrooms, 150 lux in living rooms and 200 lux in kitchens to be exceeded over at least 50% of the reference plane.
- 3.4.4 Where a room has a shared use, the highest target should apply. However, the BRE guide explains that there is a discretionary element to this. For example, the target for a living room could be used for a combined living/dining/kitchen area if the kitchens are not treated as habitable spaces, as it may avoid small separate kitchens in a design.
- 3.4.5 The data in Appendix 2 includes the lux target we have assigned to each room, together with the percentage of the reference plane that meets the target. The median illuminance (lux) achieved for each room is also presented. Where the median

illuminance exceeds the lux target, this means the lux target has been achieved over at least 50% of the assessment grid.

- 3.4.6 The daylight provision test may be carried out using either the daylight factor method, or the interior illuminance method. For the purpose of this assessment, we have adopted the daylight factor method. Using the conversion table set out in the BRE guide, we have expressed the results in terms of lux.
- 3.4.7 Since the assessment is based on a computer simulation, it is necessary to set various surface reflectance values. For example, a 0.6 reflectance means that 60% of the light hitting the surface will be reflected. The BRE guide states that it is necessary to make an allowance for the deterioration of surface finishes. Furniture within the rooms will also have an impact on daylight provision. Since the computer model used in the simulation does not include furniture, the BRE guide recommends that an allowance for this is also made within the reflectance values. For this reason, we have set out below, both the manufacturer's reflectance values, and the values used in the simulation. The simulation values include allowances for furniture and the deterioration of the surfaces. Should product substitutions be required, products with equal reflectance values should be chosen to ensure the daylight results presented in this report are achieved.

Surface	Product	Product Reflectance	Simulation Reflectance
Interior walls	Dulux Trade Emulsion (Spindrift)	0.78	0.7
Window reveals	Dulux Trade Emulsion (Spindrift)	0.78	0.7
Ceilings	Dulux Light & Space Absolute White	0.93	0.8
Floors	Kahrs engineered wood (Ash Air)	0.76	0.4
Development cladding	BRE default value	n/a	0.2
Balcony floors	Portland Stone	0.6	0.5
Balcony soffits	Dulux Weathershield Brilliant White	0.92	0.6
Neighbouring buildings	BRE default value	n/a	0.2
Mirror	Generic value	n/a	0.95
Glass	Generic value	n/a	0.1
Exterior ground	BRE default value	n/a	0.2

- 3.4.8 The simulation is based on double-glazed windows with a glazed area that equates to 80% of the structural opening size. The glazing consists of a Pilkington 4mm Optifloat Clear outer pane and a Pilkington 6.4mm OptiLam K Glass S inner pane, which has an overall manufacturer's direct transmittance of 0.82. In accordance with the BRE guide, the simulation includes maintenance factors to allow for the effect of dirt on the glazing.



### **3.5 Exposure to Sunlight**

- 3.5.1 The BRE guide states that the main requirement for sunlight is in living rooms, where it is valued at any time of day but especially in the afternoon. Sunlight is also required in conservatories. It is viewed as less important in bedrooms and in kitchens, where people prefer it in the morning rather than the afternoon.
- 3.5.2 The BRE guide states that, in general, a dwelling will appear reasonably sunlit provided:
- at least one main window wall faces within 90 degrees of due south, and
  - a habitable room, preferably a main living room, can receive a total of at least 1.5 hours of sunlight on 21 March.
- 3.3.1 The guide states that, where groups of dwellings are planned, site layout design should aim to maximise the number of dwellings with a main living room that meets the above recommendations.

## **4 RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT**

### **4.1 Windows Analysed**

- 4.1.1 Appendix 1 identifies the windows serving habitable rooms analysed in this assessment.

### **4.2 Interior Daylighting**

- 4.2.1 Daylight provision data and contours for the habitable rooms are presented in Appendix 2.
- 4.2.2 Five of the seven habitable rooms tested meet or surpass the BRE minimum illuminance recommendations. This is a high level of compliance in the context of an urban development site.

### **4.3 Exposure to Sunlight**

- 4.3.1 Exposure to sunlight data is provided in Appendix 3.
- 4.3.2 All dwellings have at least one living room window which faces within 90 degrees of due south. All dwellings also have a living room which receives a total of at least 1.5 hours of sunlight on 21 March. The proposed development therefore satisfies the BRE exposure to sunlight requirements.

### **4.4 Conclusion**

- 4.4.1 The numerical results demonstrate that the proposed development design achieves a very high level of compliance with the BRE recommendations. Whilst a small number of rooms do not meet the recommendations, the results are not unusual in the context of an urban location. In our professional opinion, the proposed design will provide the development's future occupiers with adequate levels of natural light. We consider the proposed development to be consistent with the NPPF, which requires developments to provide acceptable living standards whilst making efficient use of land.

## **5 CLARIFICATIONS**

### **5.1 General**

- 5.1.1 The report provided is solely for the use of the client and no liability to anyone else is accepted.
- 5.1.2 The assessment is limited to assessing daylight, sunlight of the proposed development as set out in section 2.1 and 3.1 of the BRE guide.
- 5.1.3 The assessment is based on the information listed in section 2 of this report. The assessment has been undertaken without access to the proposed development site or neighbouring properties.
- 5.1.4 We have undertaken the survey following the guidelines of the RICS publication "Surveying Safely". Where limited access is available, assumptions will have been made.
- 5.1.5 This report is based upon and subject to the scope of work set out in Right of Light Consulting's quotation and standard terms and conditions.

## **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX 1**

### WINDOW KEY



Proposed  
Development

Belsize Park Gardens

Lancaster Stables

15

16

19

17

3

4

5

Belsize Park Gardens

Proposed  
Development



19

18

16

15

9

Lancaster Stables



Proposed  
Development

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Belsize Park Gardens

Proposed Development

1

2

10

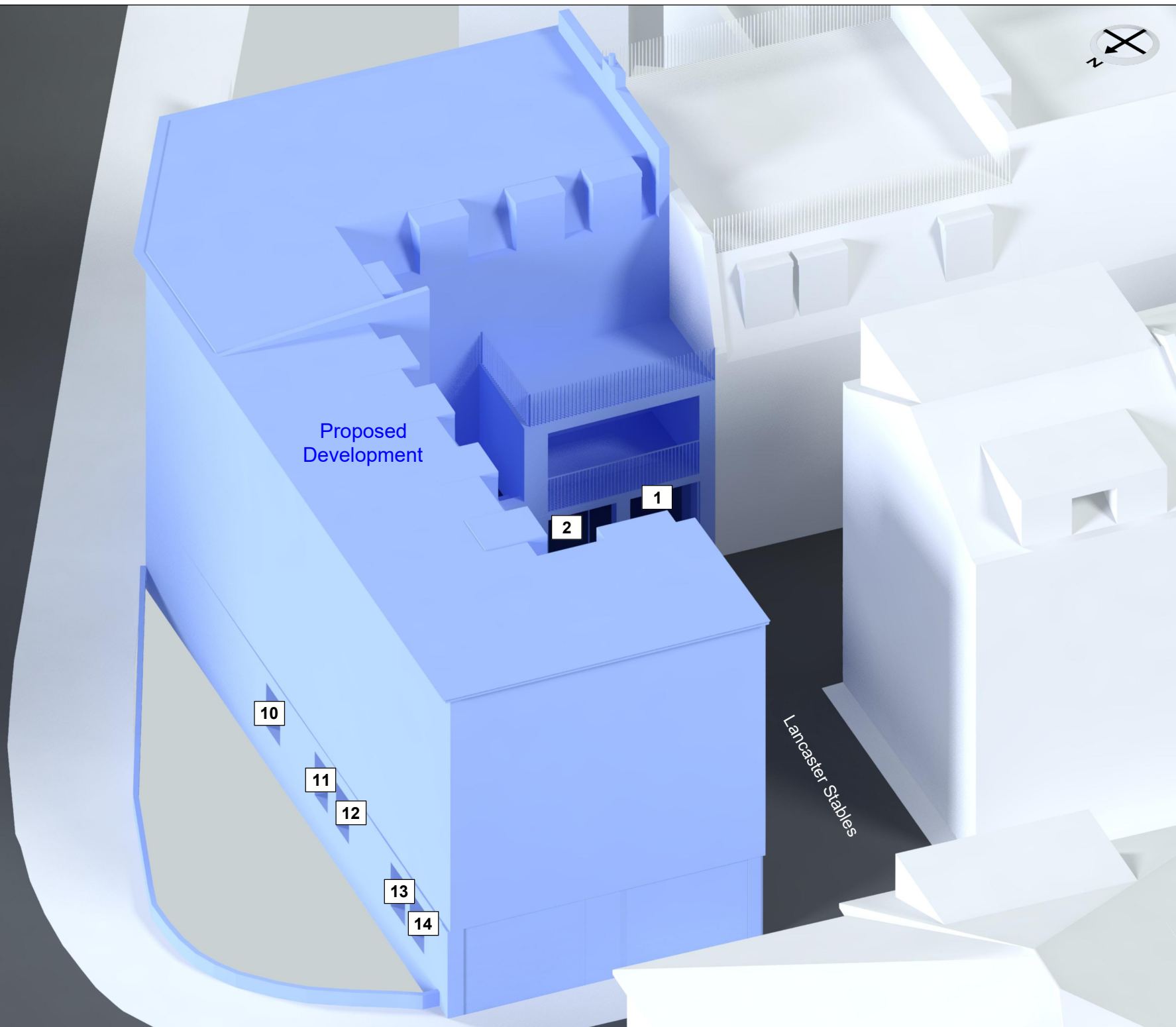
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Lancaster Stables

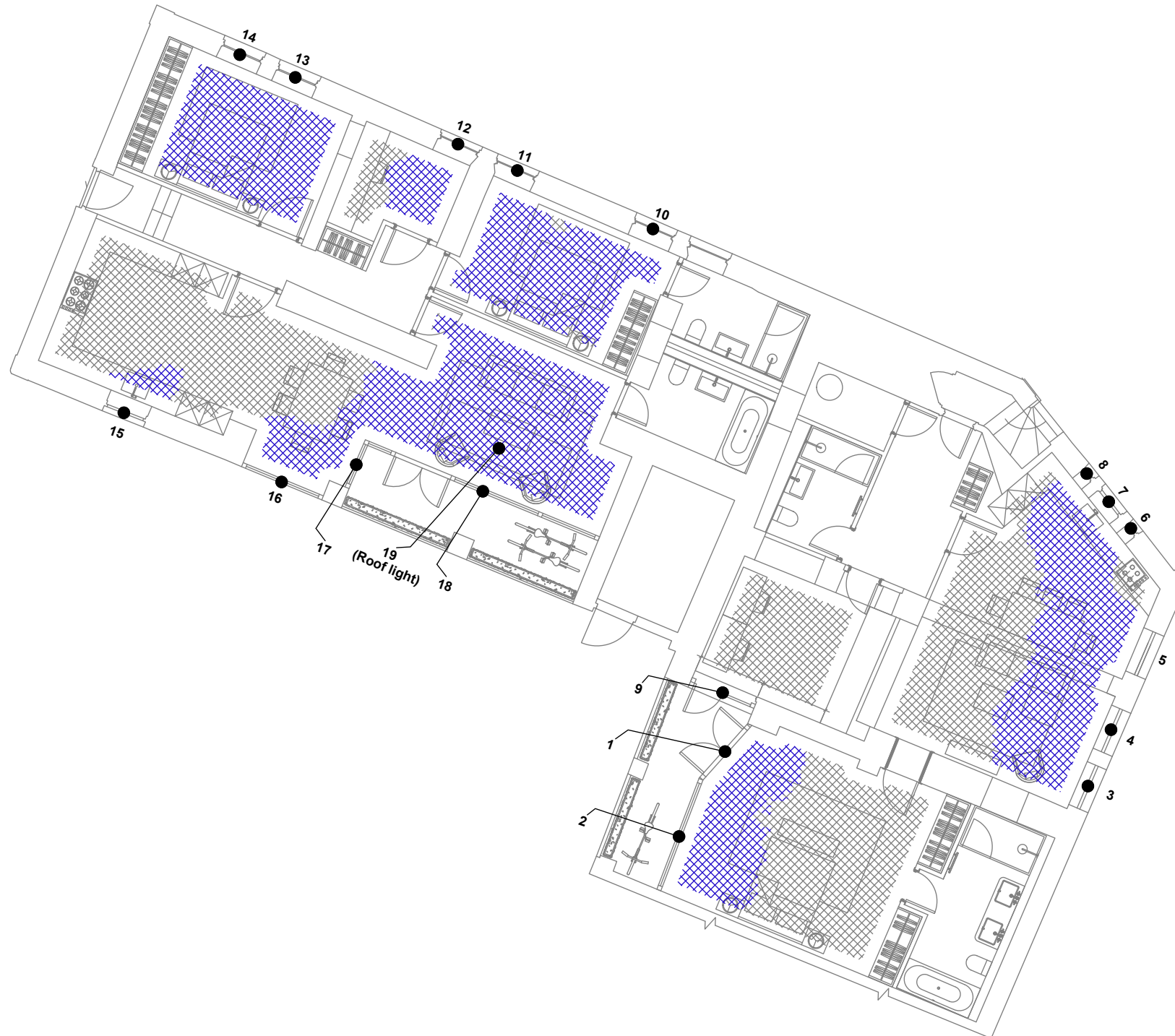


## **APPENDIX 2**




### **DAYLIGHT PROVISION DATA & CONTOURS**

Appendix 2 - Daylight Provision
81B, Belsize Park Gardens, London NW3 4NJ

Reference	Room Use	Min.Target Illuminance (Lux)	Target % of Reference Plane	% of Reference Plane Achieved	Target % Achieved	Median Illuminance (Lux)
Apartment A						
Ground Floor						
Windows 1 & 2	Bedroom	100	50%	33%	No	73
Windows 3 to 8	Living/Dining/Kitchen	200	50%	51%	Yes	203
Window 9	Study	150	50%	0%	No	15
Apartment B						
Ground Floor						
Windows 10 & 11	Bedroom	100	50%	97%	Yes	147
Window 12	Study	150	50%	55%	Yes	175
Windows 13 & 14	Bedroom	100	50%	100%	Yes	252
Windows 15 to 19	Living/Dining/Kitchen	200	50%	52%	Yes	223



Key:

-  Area above target lux threshold
-  Area below target lux threshold
-  Window reference

Drawing Title: Daylight Provision Contours

Scale: Do not scale

Drawing No: 1 of 1

Rev. .

Rev	Date	Details of revision

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **EXPOSURE TO SUNLIGHT DATA**

**Appendix 3 - Sunlight Exposure**  
**81B, Belsize Park Gardens, London NW3 4NJ**

Reference	Room Use	Target Sunlight Exposure	Sunlight Exposure Achieved	At least one room meets Sunlight Exposure Target
<u>Apartment A</u>				
<u>Ground Floor</u>				
Windows 1 & 2	Bedroom	1.5 hours	0 hours	Yes
Windows 3 to 8	Living/Dining/Kitchen	1.5 hours	3.8 hours	
Window 9	Study	1.5 hours	0.1 hours	
<u>Apartment B</u>				
<u>Ground Floor</u>				
Windows 10 & 11	Bedroom	1.5 hours	0 hours	Yes
Window 12	Study	1.5 hours	0 hours	
Windows 13 & 14	Bedroom	1.5 hours	0 hours	
Windows 15 to 19	Living/Dining/Kitchen	1.5 hours	5.8 hours	