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# Daylight and Sunlight Study (Within Development) 78 Compayne Garden, London NW6 3RU

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#### 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 Right of Light Consulting has been commissioned by Dr Celia Taylor to undertake a daylight and sunlight study in connection with the development at 78 Compayne Garden, London NW6 3RU. The aim of the study is to check whether or not the proposed habitable rooms receive satisfactory levels of daylight and sunlight.
- 1.1.2 The study 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' by P J Littlefair 2011.
- 1.1.3 Appendix 1 identifies the windows analysed in this study. The numerical test results (including all calculation workings) are provided in Appendix 2. No sky line contours are presented in Appendix 3.
- 1.1.4 Right of Light Consulting confirms that the proposed design satisfies all of the requirements set out in the BRE guide 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight'.

# 2 INFORMATION SOURCES

## 2.1 Documents Considered

# 2.1.1 This report is based on the following drawings:

# Scenario Architecture

A0.01_EX	Existing Site Plan	Rev –
A1.01_EX	Existing Floor Plans	Rev –
A2.02_EX	Existing Elevations	Rev –
A3.01_EX	Existing Sections	Rev –
A4.01_EX	Existing 3D Perspectives	Rev –
A0.02_PD	Block Plan	Rev –
A1.01_PD	Ground Floor Plan	Rev –
A1.02_PD	Mezzanine	Rev –
A2.01_PD	Front Elevation	Rev –
A2.02_PD	Rear Elevation	Rev –
A2.03_PD	Garden Elevation	Rev –
A2.04_PD	Neighbour Elevation	Rev –
A4.01_PD	3D Perspectives	Rev –
A4.02_PD	3D Perspectives	Rev –
A4.03_PD	3D Perspectives	Rev –
A4.04_PD	3D Perspectives	Rev –
A1.01_PD	Ground Floor Plan	Rev B
A4.04_PD	3D	Rev B

#### 3 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

#### 3.1 BRE Guide: Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight

- 3.1.1 The study 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' by P J Littlefair 2011.
- 3.1.2 The standards set out in the BRE guide are intended to be used flexibly. In instances where there is a special requirement for daylight or sunlight, higher levels may be deemed necessary. In other situations, such as with urban developments, lower daylight and sunlight levels may be unavoidable. The following statement is quoted directly from the BRE guide:
- 3.1.3 "The guide is intended for building designers and their clients, consultants and planning officials. The advice given is not mandatory and this document should not be considered 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 because natural lighting is only one of the many factors in site layout design."

#### 3.2 Interior Daylighting

3.2.1 The interior daylighting recommendations set out in BRE guide are based on British Standard BS 8206 Part 2 and the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers Applications Manual on window design. Collectively, the guides set out three main criteria for interior daylighting. These are summarised as follows:

#### 3.2.2 Test 1 Average Daylight Factor (df)

The Average Daylight Factor can be calculated using the following formula:

$$df = \frac{T Aw \theta}{A (1-R^2)} \%$$

Where

T is the diffuse visible transmittance of the glazing (BRE standard of 0.68)

Aw is the net glazed area of the window (m<sup>2</sup>)

A is the total area of the room surfaces (m<sup>2</sup>)

R is their average reflectance

Θ is the angle of visible sky in degrees

The Average Daylight factor 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.

The guide recommends an Average Daylight Factor of 5% or more if there is no supplementary electric lighting, or 2% or more if supplementary lighting is provided. There are additional minimum recommendations for dwellings of 2% for kitchens, 1.5% for living rooms and 1% for bedrooms.

A special procedure is required for floor to ceiling windows such as patio doors. If part of a window is below the height of the working plane (a horizontal plane 0.85m above the floor in housing), this portion should be treated as a separate window. The ADF for this window has an extra factor applied to it, to take account of the reduced effectiveness of low level glazing in lighting the room. A value equal to the floor reflectance may be taken for this factor. The ADF for the portion of the window above the working plane is calculated in the normal way without this additional factor, and the ADFs for the two portions are added together.

#### 3.2.3 Test 2 Room Depth

If a daylit room is lit by windows in one wall only, the depth of the room L should not exceed the limiting value given by:

$$\frac{L}{W} + \frac{L}{H} \leq \frac{2}{1-R_b}$$

Where

W is the room width

H is the window-head height above floor level

R<sub>b</sub> is the average reflectance of the surfaces in the rear half of the room

#### 3.2.4 Test 3 Position of the no sky line

If a significant area of the working plane lies beyond the no sky line (i.e. it receives no direct skylight), then the distribution of daylight in the room will look poor and supplementary electric lighting will be required.

The no sky line assessment is not applicable where a room derives its daylight solely from a light well or atrium. In these situations the room relies on borrowed light instead of direct skylight.

# 3.3 Sunlight to Windows

- 3.3.1 The BRE guide recommends that where possible each dwelling should have at least one main living room window that faces within 90 degrees of due south. However, the guide acknowledges that this is not always possible when it comes to flats.
- 3.3.2 The BRE sunlight tests should be applied to all main living rooms and conservatories which have a window which faces within 90 degrees of due south. The guide states that sunlight is viewed as less important in kitchens and bedrooms. In non-domestic buildings, any spaces which are deemed to have a specific requirement for sunlight should be checked.
- 3.3.3 The BRE guide recommends that main living room windows should receive 25% of the total annual probable sunlight hours, including 5% of the annual probable sunlight hours during the winter months between 21st September and 21st March.

#### 4 RESULTS OF THE STUDY

#### 4.1 Window Reference Points

4.1.1 Refer to Appendix 1 for a drawing which identifies the positions of the windows analysed in this study.

#### 4.2 Numerical Results and No Sky Line Contours

- 4.2.1 The numerical test results including all calculation workings are provided in Appendix
  - 2. No sky line contours for the habitable rooms are presented in Appendix 3.

### 4.3 Interior Daylighting

- 4.3.1 All rooms meet or surpass the BRE Average Daylight Factor targets.
- 4.3.2 The rooms are served by multiple window walls and therefore the room depth test is not applicable.
- 4.3.3 The BRE guide does not give fixed numerical pass/fail criteria for the No Sky Line test when applied to new dwellings (guidance is given for when this test is applied to existing neighbouring buildings). However, for completeness, we have illustrated the no sky line contours in Appendix 3. The contours illustrate excellent access to daylight over a significant part of the working plane.

#### 4.4 Sunlight to Windows

4.4.1 The living room windows which face within 90 degrees of due south have been tested for direct sunlight. At least one living room window passes both the total annual sunlight hours test and the winter sunlight hours test. The proposed development therefore satisfies the BRE direct sunlight to windows requirements.

#### 4.5 Conclusion

4.5.1 Right of Light Consulting confirms that the proposed design satisfies all of the requirements set out in the BRE guide 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight'.

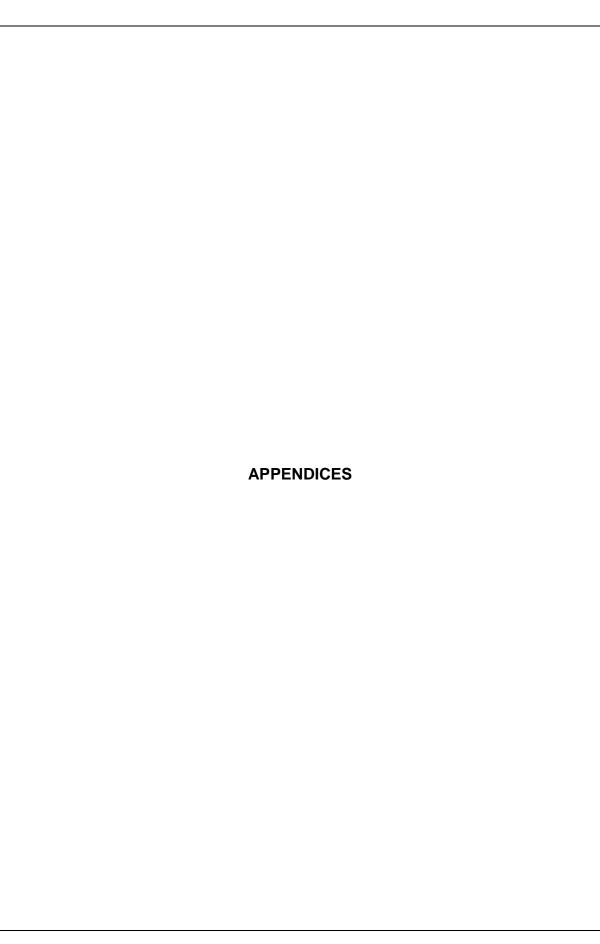
#### 5 CLARIFICATIONS

#### 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 We have undertaken the survey following the guidelines of the RICS publication "Surveying Safely".
- 5.1.3 Where limited access is available, assumptions will have been made.
- 5.1.4 Right of Light Consulting have endeavoured to include in the report those matters, which they have knowledge of or of which they have been made aware, that might adversely affect the validity of the opinion given.
- 5.1.5 Right of Light Consulting will notify those instructing them immediately and confirm in writing if for any reason the report requires any correction or qualification.
- 5.1.6 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.
- 5.1.7 Right of Light Consulting confirm that they have used their best endeavours to ensure that the facts stated in this report are correct and that the opinions expressed represent a true and complete professional opinion.

#### 5.2 Project Specific

5.2.1 None



APPENDIX 1
WINDOW KEY

	APPENDIX 2	
	DAYLIGHT AND SUNLIGHT CALCULATIONS	
DAYLIGHT AND SLINLIGHT S	STI IDV	

Appendix 2 - Average Daylight Factor (ADF) 78 Compayne Gardens, London NW6 3RU

Reference	Target ADE based on room lise	room use
	Primary room use	ADF
Ground Floor		
Window 1 (lower)		
Window 1 (upper)		
Window 2 (lower)		
Window 2 (upper)		
Window 3 (lower)		
Window 3 (upper)		
Window 4 (lower)		
Window 4 (upper)		
Window 5 (lower)		
Window 5 (upper)		
Window 6 (lower)		
Window 6 (upper)		
Window 7 (lower)		
Window 7 (upper)		
Window 8		
Window 9		
Total ADF for room	Living/Dining/Kitchen	2.0%
Mezzanine Floor		
Window 10	Bedroom	1.0%

NDF	Result																	Pass	Pass
Actual ADF	ADF	%0.0	0.4%	%0.0	0.1%	%0.0	%0.0	%0.0	0.1%	%0.0	0.5%	%0.0	0.3%	%0.0	%2'0	1.4%	1.7%	5.4%	17.9%
			_																
ants	Theta	48.1	62.0	14.4	5.2	0.4	3.8	22.6	7.7	40.3	54.1	31.7	22.7	49.8	66.5	112.5	112.3		135.3
Average Daylight Factor Coefficients	Я	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5
aylight Facto	А	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03	150.03		72.55
Average Da	Aw	0.71	1.08	1.19	1.83	1.26	1.93	1.29	1.98	1.05	1.61	0.56	0.86	1.13	1.73	2.03	2.47		10.61
`	Τ	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68		0.68

2.0%

1.0%

Appendix 2 - Sunlight to Windows 78 Compayne Gardens, London NW6 3RU

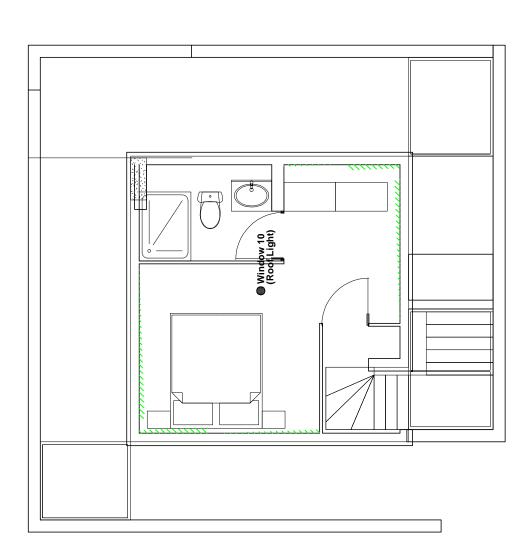
Reference	Use Class	Annual Probable	Annual Probable Sunlight Hours
		Total	Winter
Ground Floor			
Window 1	Living/Dining/Kitchen	26%	2%
Window 2	Living/Dining/Kitchen	%2	1%
Window 3	Living/Dining/Kitchen	2%	%0
Window 4	Living/Dining/Kitchen	1%	%0
Window 5	Living/Dining/Kitchen	%0	%0
Window 6	Living/Dining/Kitchen	32%	4%
Window 7	Living/Dining/Kitchen	29%	10%
Window 8	Living/Dining/Kitchen	26%	%0
Window 9	Living/Dining/Kitchen	73%	22%
Mezzanine Floor			
Window 10	Bedroom	75%	24%

APPENDIX 3	
NO SKY LINE CONTOURS	
NO OKT LINE CONTOOKS	

RIGHT OF LIGHT CONSULTING Chartered Surveyors Rev. Area does receive direct sky light. Project Name: 78 Compayne Gardens, London NW6 Area receives no direct sky light (applied to habitable rooms) Drawing Title: No Sky Line Contours Window reference enquiries @right-of-light.co.uk www.right-of-light-consulting.com Burley House 15 - 17 High Street Rayleigh Essex SS6 7EW Light aperture. Tel. 0800 197 4836 Scale: Do not scale Drawing No: 1 of 2 Date Key: Window 8 (Roof Light) Window 5 Window 6 Window 2 Window 3 Living Kitchen Window 7 Shower Room Appendix 3 No Sky Line Contours Proposed Ground floor

# Appendix 3 No Sky Line Contours

Proposed Mezzanine Floor



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