

80 GREENCROFT GARDENS, LONDON

Internal Daylight and Sunlight Report





Daylight and Sunlight Report

Project:	80 Greencroft Gardens
Client:	80 Greencroft Gardens LLP
Prepared by:	Luke Wilson
Checked By:	Michael Harper
Reference:	1856
Date:	12 th October 2016
Document History	
First Issued:	12 th October 2016
This report is intended solely for 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP. and of this Report extends to 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP and their contents may be disclosed to or relied upon by any Third Partie accurate as at the date of publication but does not take into act this report.	ir duly appointed advisors. No part or whole of its is without the consent of this Practice. This report is
Waldrams Ltd Address:	
	Unit 303, The Light Bulb 1 Filament Walk London SW18 4GQ
Email:	1 Filament Walk
Email: Telephone:	1 Filament Walk London SW18 4GQ

Contents

1.	Introduction	4
2.	Summary of how daylight and sunlight are considered for planning	5
3.	Assumptions used in the analysis	7
4.	Sources of Information Used in the Report	8
5.	Internal Daylight and Sunlight Analysis	8
6.	Conclusions	9

Appendix 1: Drawings

Appendix 2: Internal Daylight and Sunlight results

Executive Summary

Waldrams Ltd has been instructed by 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP to undertake a

quantitative internal daylight and sunlight analysis for the lower ground floor of the

proposed development at 80 Greencroft Gardens, London. This analysis has been based

upon a photogrammetric survey of the site and surrounding properties, Ordnance Survey

information, and scheme drawings by Archian. The layout of this lower ground floor is

shown on drawing 1856-01-07 in Appendix 1.

This analysis has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines and methodologies

contained in the BRE's Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: A guide to good

practice (2011), in order to demonstrate the acceptability of the scheme for planning

purposes in terms of daylight and sunlight.

Internally to the proposal, for daylight, all four habitable rooms within the proposed lower

ground floor meet the BRE Guidelines in ADF terms for their room usage, taking 1.5% ADF

as the benchmark of acceptability for an LKD as described above.

In sunlight terms, both LKDs in the proposed lower ground floor face due north and so do

not require analysis for sunlight, as per the BRE Guidelines.

Overall, therefore, the lower ground floor of the proposed scheme is compliant with the

BRE Guidelines for daylight and sunlight and hence in accordance with local planning

policy for daylight and sunlight.

Site: 80 Greencroft Gardens, London Internal Daylight & Sunlight Report

Client: 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP

1. Introduction

Waldrams Ltd has been instructed by 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP to undertake an quantitative

internal daylight and sunlight analysis for the lower ground floor of the proposed scheme at 80

Greencroft Gardens, London. This analysis has been based upon a photogrammetric survey of the

surrounding properties, Ordnance Survey information, and scheme drawings by Archian, received

16th September 2016. The proposed scheme is shown on drawings 1856-01-04 to -01-06 in

Appendix 1, whilst the room layouts of the proposed scheme are shown on drawing 1856-01-07,

also in Appendix 1. The results of our internal daylight and sunlight analysis are included in

Appendix 2.

This analysis has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines and methodologies contained

in the BRE's Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: A guide to good practice (2011), in

order to demonstrate the acceptability of the scheme for planning purposes in terms of daylight

and sunlight.

2. Summary of how daylight and sunlight are considered for planning

2.1 Introduction to the BRE Guidelines

Daylight and sunlight are planning considerations. The main reference used by local planning

authorities to determine the acceptability of proposals in terms of their internal daylight and

sunlight and the impact on daylight and sunlight to the surrounding properties is the Building

Research Establishment (BRE) Guidelines, used in conjunction with British Standard BS8206 Part 2.

The BRE Guidelines provide scientific, objective methods for establishing the acceptability of

daylight and sunlight internal to the scheme and the surrounding properties. In practice it is

principally the main habitable rooms internal to the scheme and within the surrounding residential

properties which are sensitive in terms of loss of daylight and sunlight. This report therefore

focuses on the internal daylight and sunlight and the change in daylight and sunlight to habitable

rooms in the surrounding residential property.

The BRE Guidelines specify that the daylight and sunlight results be considered flexibly and in the

context of the site. Clearly there would be a higher expectation for daylight and sunlight in a rural

or suburban environment than in a dense city centre location. The important factor in all cases is

that the levels of daylight and sunlight are appropriate, taking into account all the planning policy

requirements of the site. The BRE Guidelines acknowledge this in the introduction where the BRE

Guidelines state:

Site: 80 Greencroft Gardens, London Internal Daylight & Sunlight Report

Client: 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP

"The guide is intended for building designers and their clients, consultants and planning

officials. The advice given here is not mandatory and thus this document should not be

seen as an instrument of planning policy. Its aim is to help rather 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. In special circumstances the

developer or planning authority may wish to use different target values."

(Page 1, BRE Guidelines)

Thus, the numerical figures should not be rigidly applied, but instead used as part of the overall

evaluation of the daylight and sunlight to the surroundings in context of the site, its existing

massing, and the need for regeneration and local planning policy guidance for the site. In particular

existing local precedents or recent planning consents may provide a good indication as to

appropriate levels in the vicinity.

The BRE Guidelines specifies on Page 3 that in calculating daylight, "For calculation purposes, trees

may be ignored unless they form dense continuous belts."

2.2 Internal new build criteria for daylight and sunlight

According to the BRE Guidelines and BS8206 (Part 2), the method for assessing internal daylight is:

Average Daylight Factor (ADF);

and for internal sunlight it is:

• Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH).

The ADF measure of daylight takes into account the main factors which affect the actual daylight

appearance of a room including the area of the window.

ADF provides an absolute measure of daylight expressed as a ratio of daylight for the room in

question as a proportion of the daylight outside at any moment in time. The ADF for a living room

should be above 1.5% (i.e. the room should enjoy a minimum of 1.5% of the average external

daylight at any moment in time), whilst that for a bedroom and kitchen should be in excess of 1%

and 2% respectively. ADF is dependent on the area of sky visibility, which is closely related to VSC,

the area of the window serving the room, the glazing transmittance, the total area of the room's

surfaces and the internal reflectance of the room.

Site: 80 Greencroft Gardens, London Internal Daylight & Sunlight Report

Client: 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP

The test for sunlight is calculated for each main south facing window to habitable rooms and in

particular living rooms. Bedrooms and kitchens are considered by the BRE Guidelines as less

important for sunlight. The BRE Guidelines state that any south facing window may potentially

receive up to 1486 hours of sunlight per year on average, representing 100% of the annual

probable sunlight hours (APSH). Of this, each main window to a main habitable room may be

adversely affected if it has less than 25% of the total APSH across the whole year or less that 5%

APSH during the winter months (defined as the 6 months from September 21st through to March

21st).

Following the BRE Guidelines recommendations, APSH is measured from a point on the inner

window wall whilst ADF is measured from the point halfway between the inner and outer window

wall.

2.3 Method used for calculating the daylight and sunlight results

The analysis provided in this report utilizes state-of-the-art software to calculate in three

dimensions the daylight and sunlight following the methods specified in the BRE Guidelines. A

three dimensional accurate computer model has been created for the existing site in context of

the immediate surrounding properties, based upon a photogrammetric survey of the site and

surrounding properties, site photographs and Ordnance Survey information.

Drawings of the existing and proposed building in context of the surrounding properties are shown

in Appendix 1.

2.3.1 Internal residential rooms

Daylight and sunlight levels for the proposed daylight (ADF) and sunlight (APSH) internally to the

scheme are then calculated. These results are provided in Appendix 2.

3. Assumptions used in the analysis

A 3-dimensional CAD model has been constructed based on a photogrammetric survey of the site

and surrounding properties, scheme drawings and Ordnance Survey information.

It is important to note that the precise position of the surrounding property elevations has been

estimated, based on brick counts from site photographs. The floor levels for the surrounding

buildings are assumed unless otherwise indicated, which may affect the daylight distribution and

ADF calculations.

Site: 80 Greencroft Gardens, London Internal Daylight & Sunlight Report

Client: 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP

4. Sources of Information Used in the Report

Archian

Final designs Greencroft.dwg Greencroft A.01.1 Basement proposed & Existing.pdf Greencroft A.02.1 E-01 North

Elevation.pdf

Greencroft A.02.2 E-02 Proposed

Right Elevation.pdf

Greencroft A.02.3 E-03 Existing

Right Elevation.pdf

Greencroft A.02.4 E-04 Rear

Elevation.pdf

Greencroft A.02.5 E-05 Proposed

Left elevation.pdf

Greencroft A.02.6 E-06 Existing Left

elevation.pdf

Greencroft A.02.7 S-01 Proposed

Section.pdf

Greencroft A.02.8 S-02 Existing

Section.pdf

Received 16/9/2016

Waldrams

Photogrammetric survey

Ordnance Survey

5. Internal Daylight and Sunlight Analysis

We have analysed the habitable rooms within the lower ground floor of the proposed scheme in

 $terms\ of\ daylight\ and\ sunlight\ according\ to\ the\ methodologies\ established\ in\ the\ BRE\ Guidelines.$

The results can be found in Appendix 2 which referred to the internal layouts shown on drawings

1856-01-07 to -01-08 in Appendix 1.

The BRE Guidelines make it clear that ADF is the appropriate measure for daylight for new build

accommodation such as this, and APSH is the measure for sunlight. We note that whilst the BRE

guidelines recommend that a kitchen should enjoy daylight levels of 2% ADF and a living room

levels of 1.5%, where a room is designated as living room/kitchen/dining room, we have used the

threshold of 1.5% has been used as a benchmark of acceptability. It will be commonplace for the

kitchen portions of these rooms to be positioned at the rear of these L/K/Ds where these spaces

will be artificially lit to provide adequate light at the working plane to allow for food preparation

etc.

On this basis, in terms of daylight, all four habitable rooms within the proposed lower ground floor

meet the BRE Guidelines in ADF terms for their room usage, taking 1.5% ADF as the benchmark of

acceptability for an LKD as described above.

The BRE Guidelines state that access to sunlight is primarily a consideration for main living spaces

within residential properties, and that good design practice should aim to ensure that each living

room has at least one main window facing within 90° of due south that achieves at least 25%

annual probable sunlight hours (APSH) for the entire year as well as at least 5% APSH during the

winter months. Both LKDs in the proposed lower ground floor face due north and so do not require

analysis for sunlight, as per the BRE Guidelines.

6. Conclusions

Waldrams Ltd has been instructed by 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP to undertake a quantitative

internal daylight and sunlight analysis for the lower ground floor of the proposed development at

80 Greencroft Gardens, London. This analysis has been based upon a photogrammetric survey of

the site and surrounding properties, Ordnance Survey information, and scheme drawings by

Archian. The layout of this lower ground floor is shown on drawing 1856-01-07 in Appendix 1.

This analysis has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines and methodologies contained

in the BRE's Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: A guide to good practice (2011), in

order to demonstrate the acceptability of the scheme for planning purposes in terms of daylight

and sunlight.

Internally to the proposal, for daylight, all four habitable rooms within the proposed lower ground

floor meet the BRE Guidelines in ADF terms for their room usage, taking 1.5% ADF as the

benchmark of acceptability for an LKD as described above.

In sunlight terms, both LKDs in the proposed lower ground floor face due north and so do not

require analysis for sunlight, as per the BRE Guidelines.

Overall, therefore, the lower ground floor of the proposed scheme is compliant with the BRE

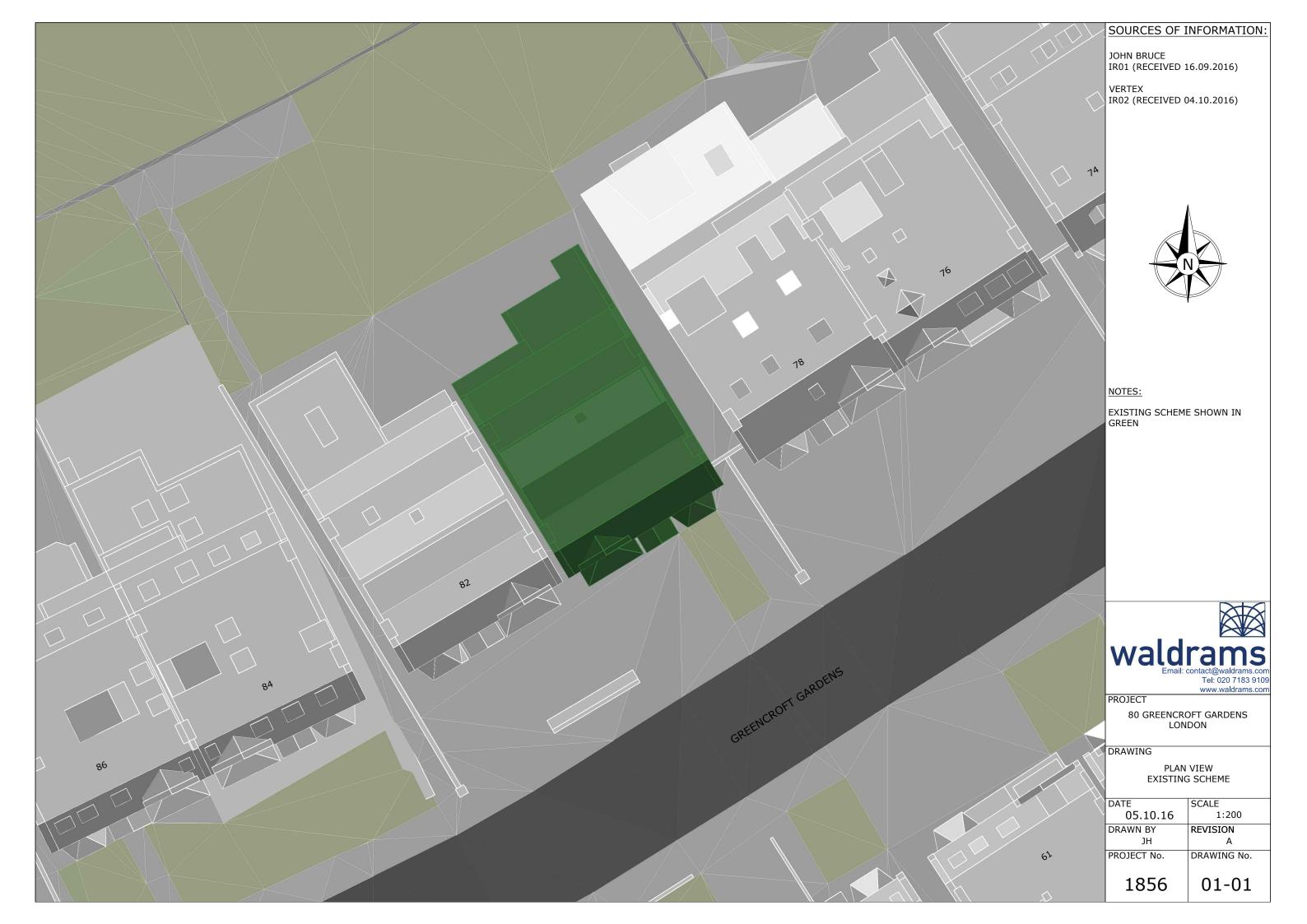
Guidelines for daylight and sunlight and hence in accordance with local planning policy for daylight

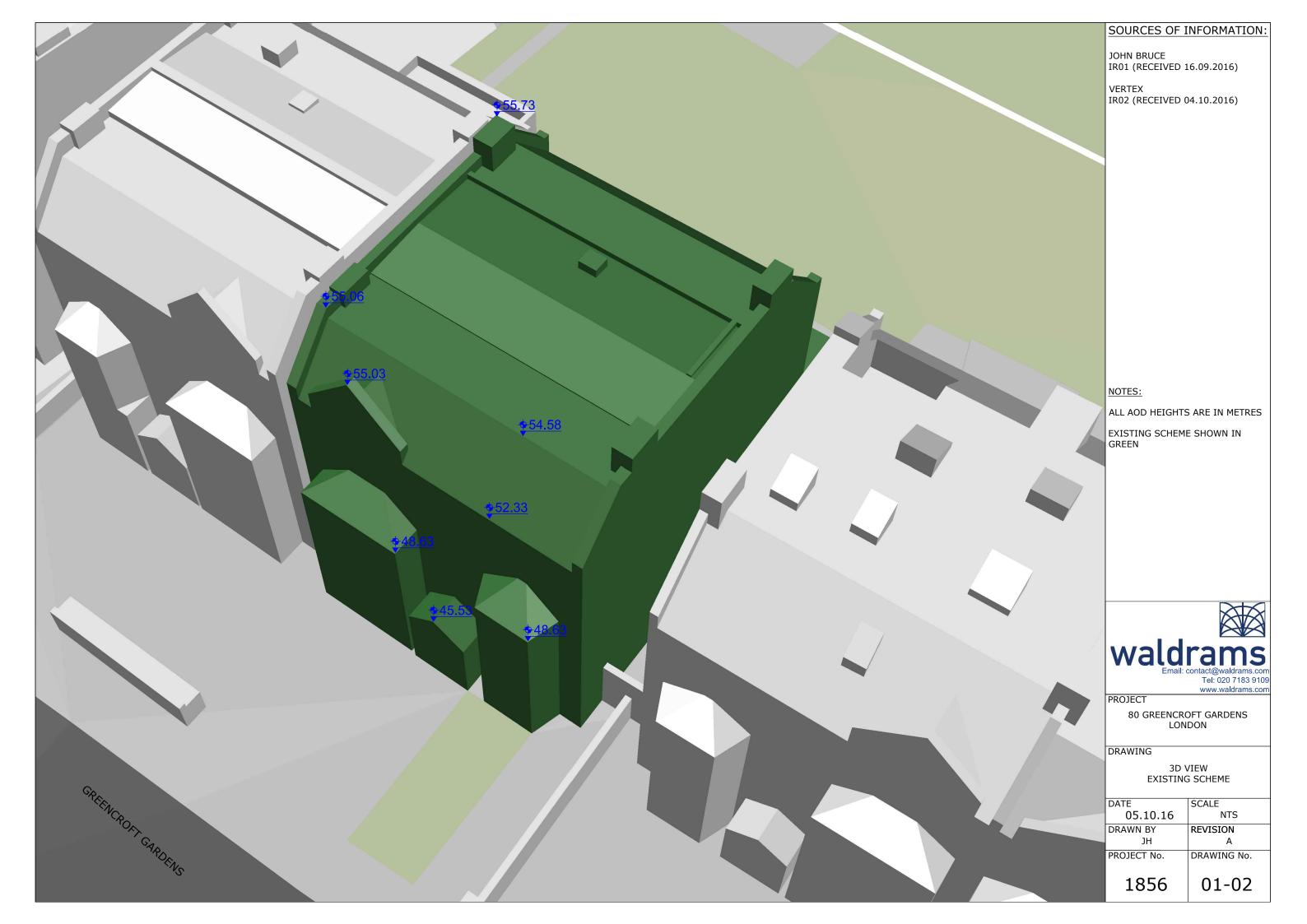
and sunlight.

Site: 80 Greencroft Gardens, London Internal Daylight & Sunlight Report

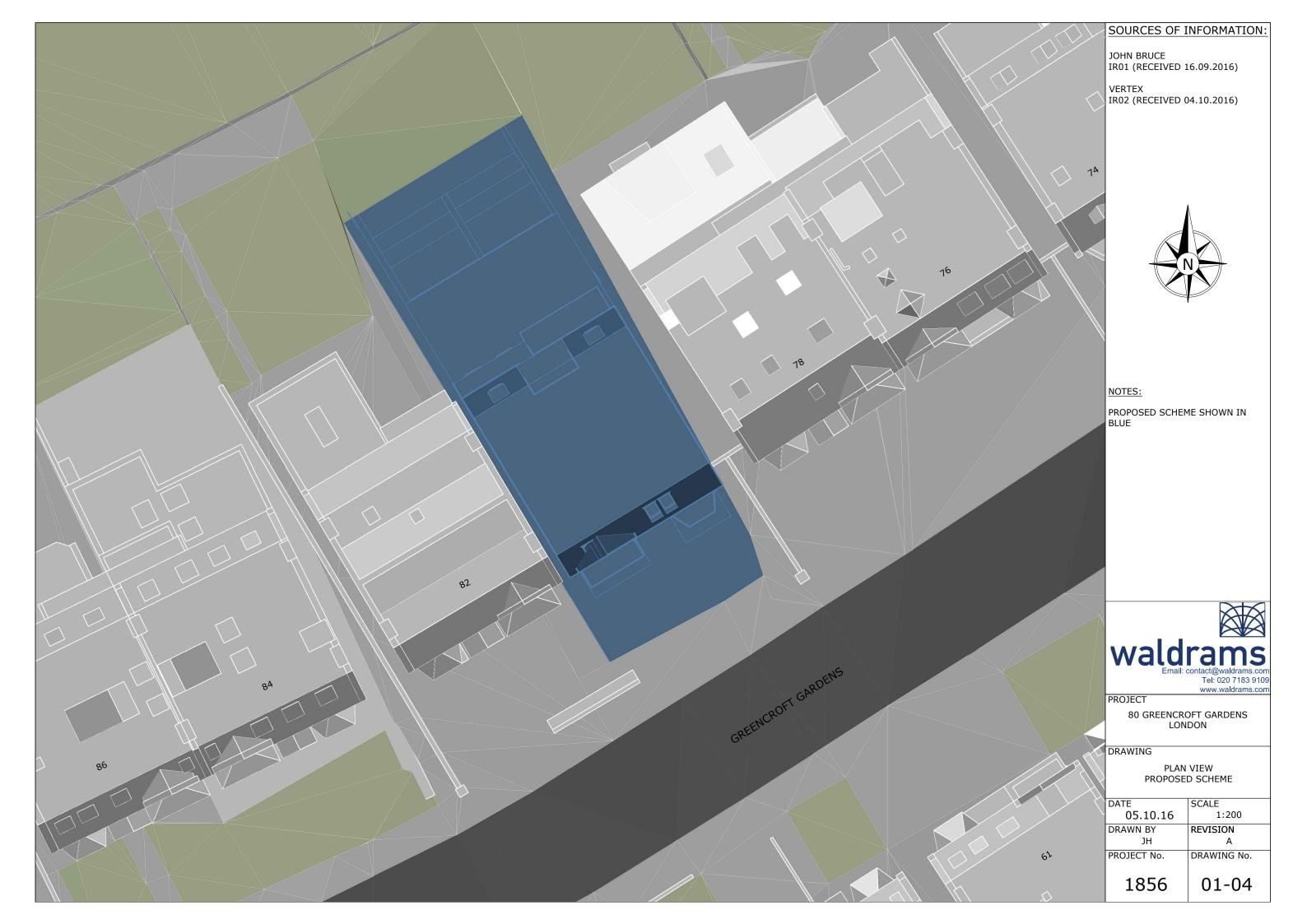
Client: 80 Greencroft Gardens LLP

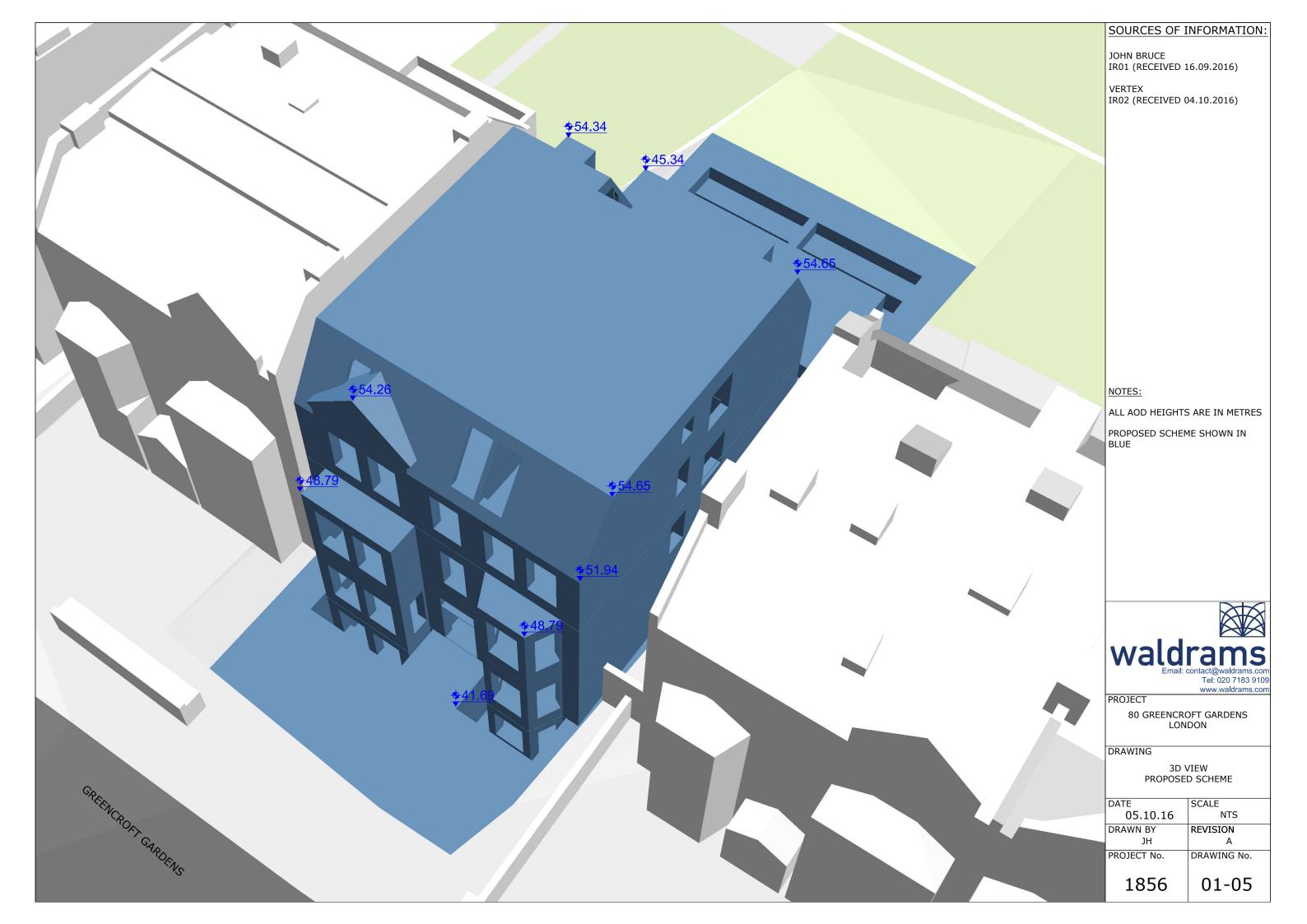
Appendix 1
Drawings

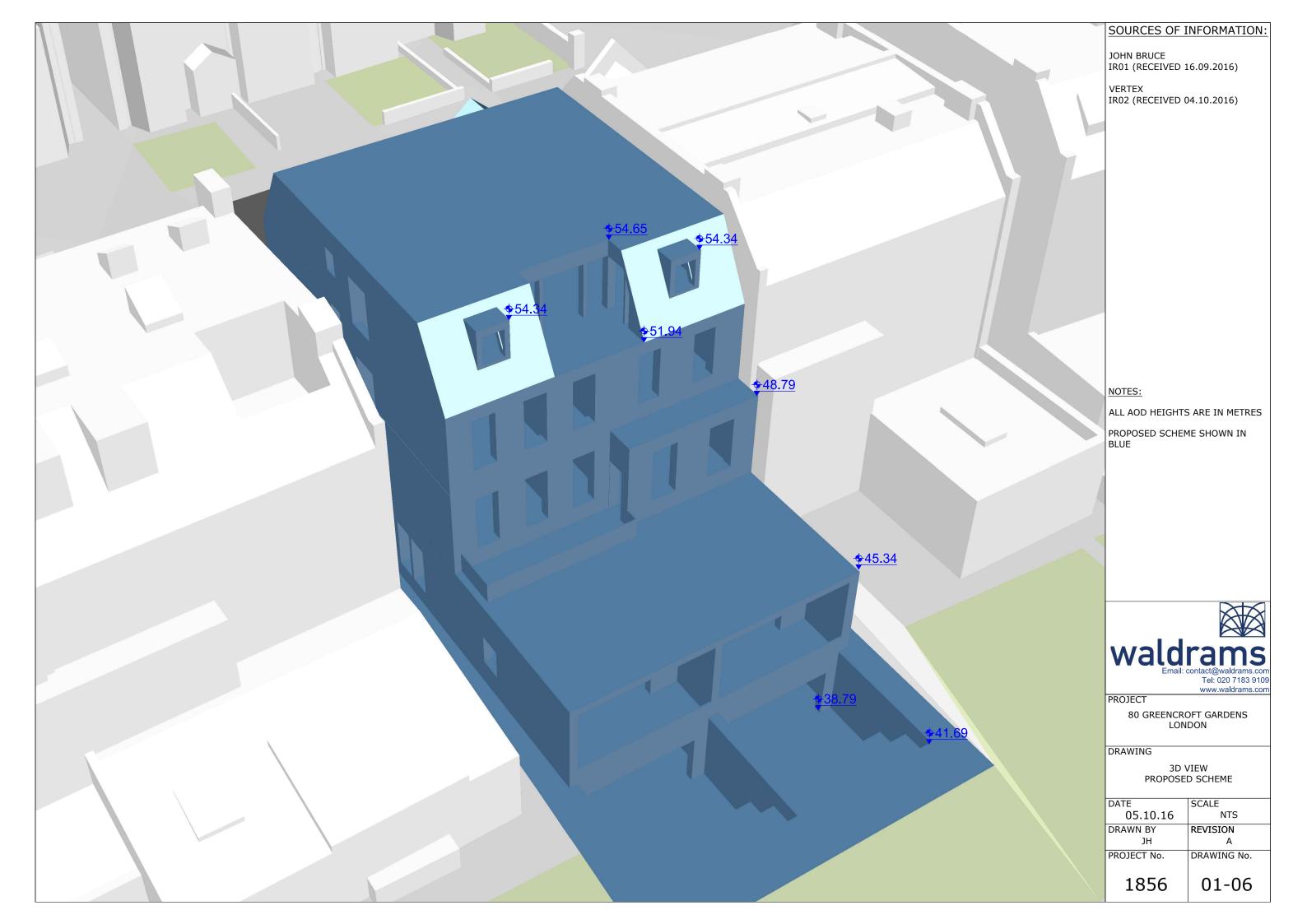


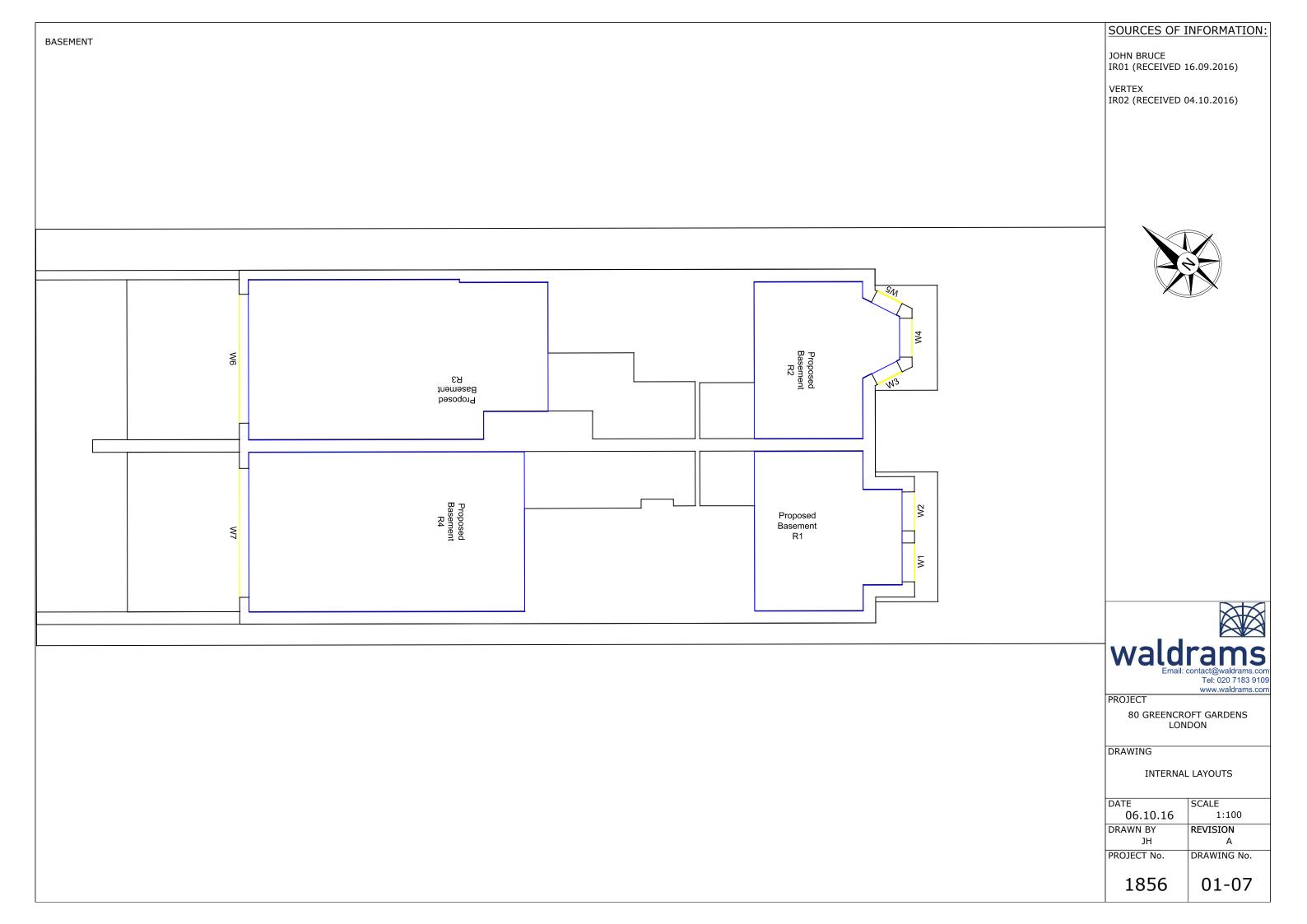












Appendix 2 Internal Daylight & Sunlight Results

Daylight_Sunlight Table ADF

Project : 1856 - 80 Greencroft Gardens Release 01

Date : 11.10.16



Floor Ref	Room Ref	Room Attribute	Room Use	Window Ref	Glass Transmittance	Average Surface Reflectance	ADF Pr	ADF Pr Total
		Proposed						
Basement	R1	Flat1	Bedroom	W1-L	0.68	0.5	0.01	
Basement	R1	Flat1	Bedroom	W1-U	0.68	0.5	0.55	
Basement	R1	Flat1	Bedroom	W2-L	0.68	0.5	0.01	
Basement	R1	Flat1	Bedroom	W2-U	0.68	0.5	0.55	1.11
Basement	R2	Flat1	Bedroom	W3-L	0.68	0.5	0	
Basement	R2	Flat1	Bedroom	W3-U	0.68	0.5	0.28	
Basement	R2	Flat1	Bedroom	W4-L	0.68	0.5	0.01	
Basement	R2	Flat1	Bedroom	W4-U	0.68	0.5	0.62	
Basement	R2	Flat1	Bedroom	W5-L	0.68	0.5	0	
Basement	R2	Flat1	Bedroom	W5-U	0.68	0.5	0.29	1.21
Basement	R3	Flat1	LKD	W6-L	0.68	0.5	0.13	
Basement	R3	Flat1	LKD	W6-U	0.68	0.5	1.56	1.69
Basement	R4	Flat1	LKD	W7-L	0.68	0.5	0.14	
Basement	R4	Flat1	LKD	W7-U	0.68	0.5	1.64	1.77

Floor Ref.	Room Ref.	Room Use.	Window Ref.		Annual	Pr/Ex	Winter	Pr/Ex		
Proposed										
Basement	R1	Bedroom	W1	Existing	83		28			
				Proposed	10		0			
			W2	Existing	83		28			
				Proposed	10		0			
	R2	Bedroom	W3	Existing	76		28			
				Proposed	6		0			
			W4	Existing	83		28			
				Proposed	14		0			
			W5	Existing Proposed		*North*		*North*		
	R3	LKD	W6	Existing Proposed		*North*		*North*		
	R4	LKD	W7	Existing Proposed		*North*		*North*		