



# 40 Greville Street, EC1N

## Daylight and Sunlight Assessment for Planning

Job No: 3832  
Issued: May, 2021  
Issue: 2

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## Document Control

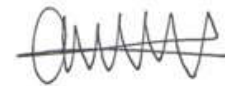
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07.05.21

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## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 This daylight and sunlight assessment has been prepared to support a planning application for the proposed extension of the site at 40 Greville Street, London EC1N

1.2 The report assesses the proposals in respect of daylight, sunlight and overshadowing matters, having regard to industry standard guidance. The report concludes that the proposal is acceptable and in accordance with planning policy requirements in relation to daylight and sunlight.

1.3 There is no existing specific National Planning Policy relating to the prospective impacts of developments on daylight and sunlight on their surrounding environment.

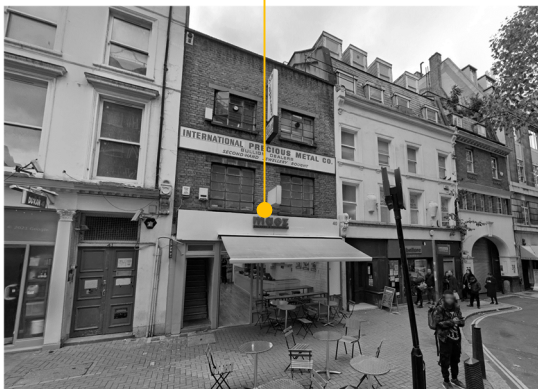
1.4 However, the BRE Report 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: A Guide to Good Practice' is the established National guidance to aid the developer to prevent and/or minimise the impact of a new development on the availability of daylight and sunlight in the environs of the site. It has been developed in conjunction with daylight and sunlight recommendations in BS 8206: Part 2: 'Lighting for Buildings - Code of Practice for Daylighting'

1.5 This reference document is accepted as the authoritative work in the field on daylight, sunlight and overshadowing and is specifically referred to in many Local Authorities' planning policy guidance for daylighting. The methodology therein has been used in numerous lighting analyses and the standards of permissible reduction in light are accepted as the industry standards.

## 2.0 Project Summary



Site Location as Existing



- 2.1 The proposal site is at 40 Greville Street, London and is currently occupied by a 3 storey (plus roof space) terraced building, used as retail at ground floor, with offices above.
- 2.2 It lies in an area, characterised by similarly sized properties.
- 2.3 The proposal is for a rooftop extension to provide additional Class E spaces.
- 2.4 The impacts of the scheme have been assessed, with particular focus on the impacts to the neighbours at 39 Greville Street and 14-16 Leather Lane
- 2.5 Further details on the location of the assessed neighbours and their windows are given in Section 5.0.

## 3.0 Methodology

3.1 For this analysis, we have undertaken the most common calculations for the change in daylight and sunlight to existing buildings, as recommended in BRE Digest 209. These are:

- **Vertical Sky Component (VSC) for daylight**
- **Annual Probable Sunlight Hours and Winter Probable Sunlight Hours (WPSH) (APSH) for sunlight**

3.2 The VSC method measures the general amount of light available on the outside plane of the window as a ratio (%) of the amount of total unobstructed sky viewable following introduction of visible barriers such as buildings. The maximum value is just under 40% for a completely unobstructed vertical wall.

3.3 The VSC is calculated using computer simulation under a CIE overcast sky. This works by simulating the amount of visible sky from the centre point of each window. It is not affected by orientation and so all potentially affected windows are assessed.

3.4 Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) and Winter Probable Sun light Hours (WPSH) are a measure of the amount of potential direct sunlight that is available to a given surface. APSH covers sunlight over the whole year and WPSH from September 21st to March 21st. The number of total available hours is calculated from a data file in the software, built up over a number of years of actual weather data records.

3.5 Only windows which face within 90° of due south need be assessed for sunlight. In this instance, no windows face within this orientation and so no sunlight impact calculations are required.

3.6 APSH can also be used to assess the impact on external spaces such as gardens. In this instance, no neighbouring gardens are within the proximity of the site.

## 4.0 Modelling & Data Sources

4.1 The first stage of the analysis is to create the analysis model of the existing site condition and the proposal. This allows us to analyse the impact of the proposal when compared to the existing condition.

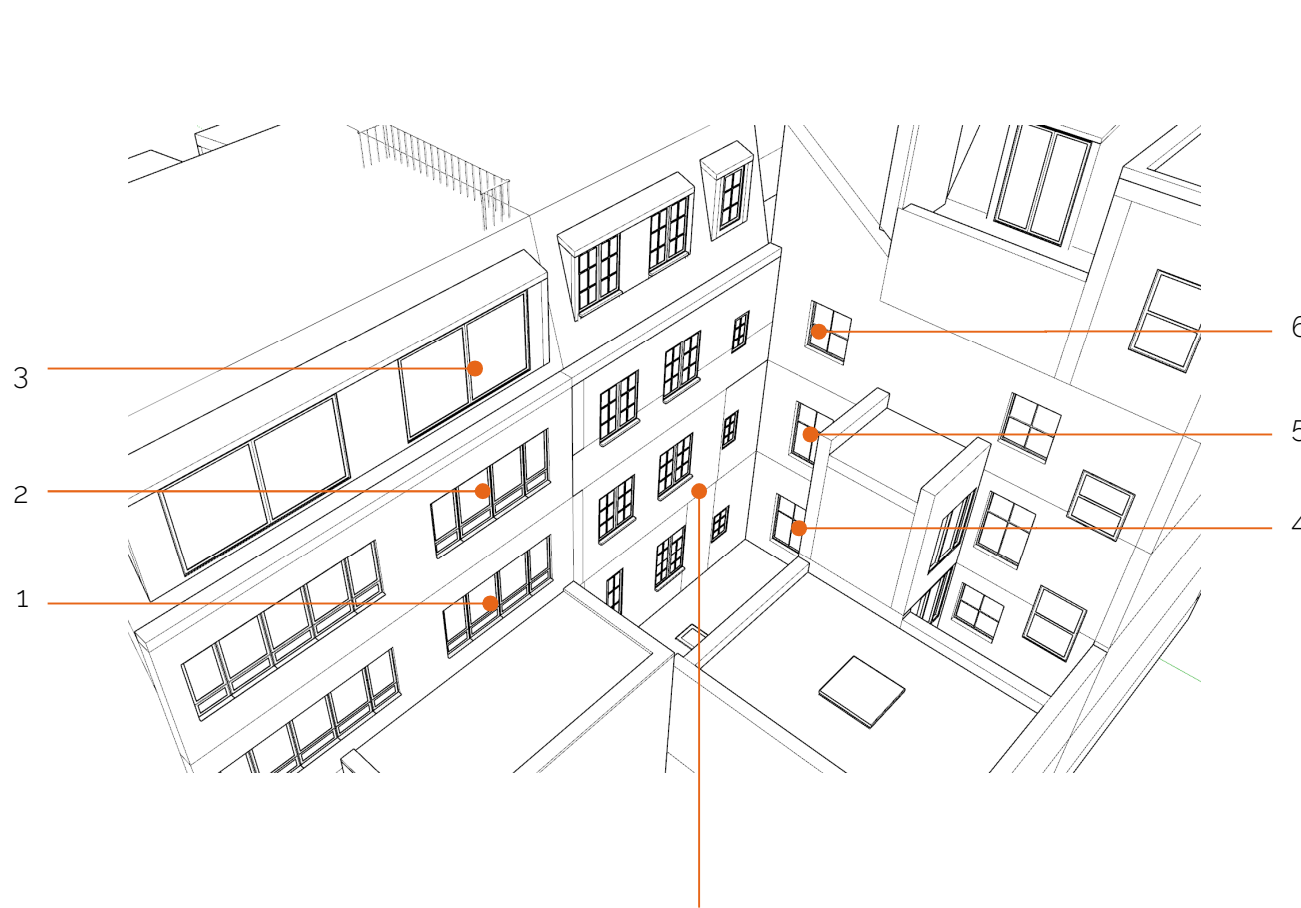
4.2 2D drawings and a 3D model have been provided by the design team. These are used to construct a 3D analysis model which is exported into the specialist daylight software. Calculations are then run, for both existing and proposed scenarios.

4.3 Sufficient detail is added to the model for the analysis. In accordance with BRE recommendations, trees and foliage have been omitted from the calculations.

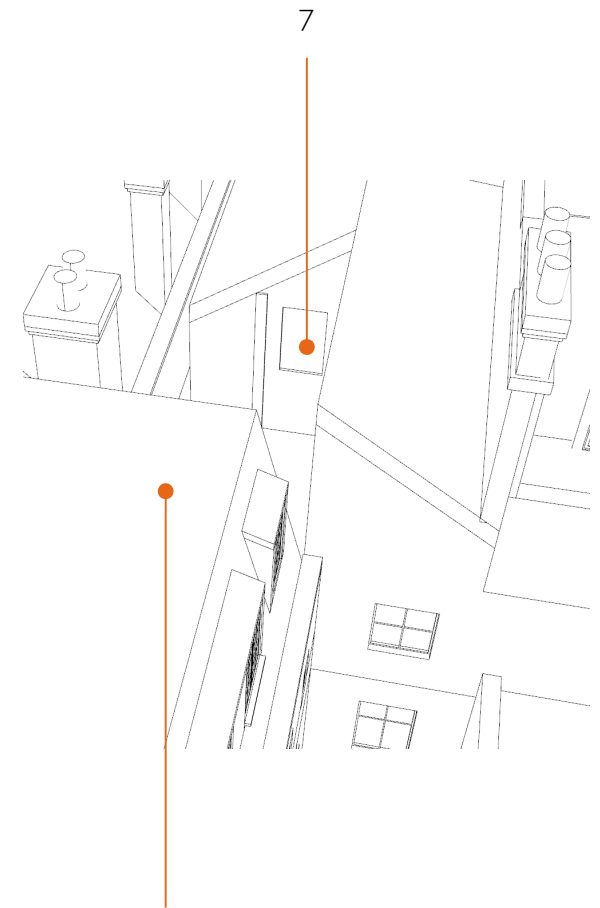
4.4 Information on the properties has been provided to us by the design team in the form of drawings and a model, giving the site as existing and proposed and photographs of the site and surroundings.

4.5 Web-based mapping sources and planning records for neighbouring buildings have also been used.

## 5.0 Window Schedules



Site Location (Shown as Proposed)



Site Location (Shown as Proposed)

## 6.0 BRE Guidance Targets

6.1 The reference document for this analysis, BRE Digest 209, gives the methodology for undertaking the calculations. It also provides benchmark figures for the acceptable reduction in the daylight on existing properties which might be affected by development.

6.2 Specifically, the guidance gives figures for the VSC and APSH, as a percentage reduction that is "permissible" for the effect on existing windows.

6.3 It is worth noting the following statement in the Guidance introduction:

- "The guide is intended for building designers and their clients, consultants and planning officials. The advice given here is not mandatory and this document should not be seen as an instrument of planning policy. Its aim is to help rather than constrain the developer.
- Although it gives numerical guidelines, these should be interpreted flexibly because natural lighting is only one of the many factors in site layout design."

6.4 The relevant BRE recommendations for daylight and sunlight are:

- The Vertical Sky Component measured at the centre of a window should be no less than 27, or if reduced to below this, no less than 0.8 times the former value.
- The window should receive at least 25% of available annual sunlight hours and more than 5% during the winter months (September 21st to March 21st), or, where this is not the case, 80% of its former value.



## 7.0 Daylight Impact Results

7.1 The Vertical Sky Component has been calculated for each of the 7 assessed windows for both the existing and proposed conditions.

7.2 As can be seen in the results below, all windows retain 80% of their current values.

7.3 The scheme is therefore compliant with BRE recommendations in relation to daylight impacts.

Vertical Sky Component				
Window	Existing VSC	Proposed VSC	% Retained	Compliant?
1	30.745	30.745	100.00%	Yes
2	33.851	33.851	100.00%	Yes
3	37.820	37.820	100.00%	Yes
4	9.584	9.292	96.95%	Yes
5	15.655	14.730	94.09%	Yes
6	23.840	21.324	89.45%	Yes
7	17.981	15.633	86.94%	Yes

## 8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 Using industry standard methodology, we have made numerical analyses to ascertain the effects of the proposal at 40 Greville Street, and the levels of change in daylight and sunlight for the windows and gardens of the neighbouring properties.
- 8.2 The main criteria used in this analysis to show compliance are the Vertical Sky Component for daylight impacts.
- 8.3 As has been shown, the effect on VSC is within the 80% guidance value in all cases.
- 8.4 There will therefore be no adverse impact on neighbouring residents in terms of daylight.
- 8.5 In terms of sunlight, all assessed windows face outside of 90° of due south and so no calculations are required.
- 8.6 No neighbouring gardens are within the proximity of the site.
- 8.7 The scheme is therefore compliant with BRE guidance in relation to sunlight impacts.
- 8.8 From a planning perspective therefore, it is the conclusion of this report that the proposed development is entirely acceptable for planning, in daylight and sunlight terms.

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