LOVE
DAYLIGHT
& SUNLIGHT

44 Murray Road, Northwood

Daylight, Sunlight, and Overshadowing Impact Assessment of Neighbouring Properties

By Love Design Studio
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PR918_01

Contents

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Executive Summary

Love Design Studio have been appointed to prepare a Daylight, Sunlight, and Overshadowing Assessment for the Proposed Development at 44 Murray Road, Northwood, HA6 2YL. This assessment will consider the impact of daylight and sunlight access to neighbouring properties, based on relevant industry guidance and best practice. All neighbouring dwellings to the Proposed Development were appraised and the following properties were assessed for impact by the Proposed Development:

- 40 Murray Road
- 40B Murray Road
- 42 Murray Road
- 2 Lingfield Close

An additional two neighbouring non-residential buildings, 24 -26 Lingfield Cl and 38 Murray Road, have been scoped out of detailed assessment due to their lower sensitivity to impacts, in line with industry guidance.

To ensure that this assessment has robustly considered the daylight and sunlight access experienced by the neighbouring property, the methodology is aligned with the Building Research Establishment's publication "Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice" (2022) (the "BRE Guidance").

Daylight and sunlight access is typically desirable for occupants within habitable rooms which are assumed to be spaces such as living rooms, dining rooms, and bedrooms.

Daylight

Assessments have been made using 'Vertical Sky Component' (VSC) method to measure daylight access to the windows of the neighbouring buildings.

The impact of the Proposed Development has been assessed on four neighbouring properties. A total of 33 windows across the four properties have been assessed.

The results for VSC assessments indicate that, 32 out of 33 assessed windows meet the target for daylight. The one failing window is situated at ground floor of 42 Murray Road. The impacted window experiences a loss of 20-29.99% which is indicative of a minor adverse loss in line with the BRE Guidance. Reviewing the location of the window and the layout of the building it is deemed unlikely this window is adjacent to a habitable room.

Sunlight

Assessments have been made for 'Annual Probable Sunlight Hours' (APSH) and 'Winter Probable Sunlight Hours' (WPSH) to measure sunlight access for each neighbouring property's window within 90 degrees due south.

A total of 14 windows have been assessed across three neighbouring properties for the sunlight assessment. No windows were tested for sunlight in 2 Lingfield Close as all windows in this property that face towards the Proposed Development are within 90 degrees due north.

The results for APSH and WPSH assessments indicate that all 14 assessed windows meet the target for sunlight.

Overshadowing

The overshadowing impact of the Proposed Development on neighbouring garden, balcony and terrace amenities has been assessed. The BRE states that amenity spaces should receive at least two hours of sunlight on 21 March, or 0.8 times the existing value, across 50% of its area.

A total of two amenities have been assessed; one attached to 42 Murray Road and another to 40B Murray Road. The results indicate that both two garden amenities exceed the minimum sunlight hours required with the Proposed Development in place.

Overall, the Proposed Development does not significantly impact neighbouring properties with respect to Daylight, Sunlight or Overshadowing when considering industry best practice guidelines.

Introduction

Love Design Studio have been appointed to undertake a Daylight, Sunlight, and Overshadowing (DSO) assessment for the Proposed Development at 44 Murray Road, Northwood, HA6 2YL. This is to assess the impact of daylight and sunlight access to neighbouring properties, based on relevant industry guidance.

The Proposed Development consists of the demolition of the existing building on-site to deliver a development of a three-story detached residential unit, starting from ground floor to second floor.

The neighbouring properties assessed for daylight and sunlight impact are highlighted below.

Figure 1: *Aerial view of the site boundary, Proposed Development, and assessed neighbouring developments and amenities.*

National, Regional and Local Policy

National

The National Planning Policy Framework[1] (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The National Planning Policy Framework must be considered in preparing the development plan and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must also reflect relevant international obligations and statutory requirements.

The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Though day and sunlight are not mentioned extensively or directly in their own detailed paragraphs, the framework advises:

11. Making effective use of land
Section 11, Paragraph 130 *"[...] 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)."*

12. Achieving well-designed places
Section 12, Paragraph 135 "[...] c*reate places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users [...]"*

Regional

Regional Policy is governed by the London Plan[2] (March 2021), which is the overall strategic plan for London that sets out an integrated economic, environmental, and social framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years.

The following policy extract from the London Plan relates to daylight and sunlight:

Policy D6 Housing quality and standards
D *"The design of development should provide sufficient daylight and sunlight to new and surrounding housing that is appropriate for its context, whilst avoiding overheating, minimising overshadowing and maximising the usability of outside amenity space."*

[1] HM Government (2024). *National Planning Policy Framework.* Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf [Accessed 28 April 2025]
[2] Greater London Authority (2021). *The London Plan.* Available at: https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/planning/london-plan/london-plan-2021 [Accessed 28 April 2025]

Local

The London Borough of Hillingdon, within the Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2[3], provides the following guidance on daylight and sunlight:

Policy DMHB 11: Design of New Development

5.41 *"The Council will aim to minimise the impact of the loss of daylight and sunlight and unacceptable overshadowing caused by new development on habitable rooms, amenity space and public open space. The Council will also seek to ensure that the design of new development optimises the levels of daylight and sunlight. The Council will expect the impact of the development to be assessed following the methodology set out in the most recent version of the Building Research Establishments (BRE) "Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: A guide to good practice"."*

Policy DMHB 18: Private Outdoor Amenity Space

5.72 *"Private outdoor amenity space will be required to be well located, well designed and usable for the private enjoyment of the occupier. In assessing the quality of all amenity space in development proposals, whether individual or communal, consideration will be given to the shape and position and whether the layout has regard to matters such as daylight and sunlight, noise, enclosure and privacy."*

[3] London Borough of Hillingdon, 2020. *Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2: Development Management Policies.* Available at: https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/local-plan-and-review [Accessed 25 April 2025]

Methodology

Modelling Methodology

3D models of the proposed scheme were created in industry standard daylight and sunlight software, using architectural drawings prepared by the W J Macleod Architect (received 14th and 24th April 2025). These included the on-site existing structures within the site boundary and the Proposed Development.

3D models of neighbouring properties were developed using the supplied Site Plan and Elevations of the Proposed Development. A desktop study was also conducted to determine the location of the windows within the neighbouring properties that could be impacted by the Proposed Development

Guidance for modelling and testing the neighbouring building's daylight and sunlight access were provided by the BRE's "Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight, A Guide to Good Practice" by PJ Littlefair (2022); accepted as good practice by Planning Authorities when assessing the applications for new schemes. For further guidance on the methodology please see the BRE's document. For further guidance on the methodology please see the BRE's document[4].

Daylight and Sunlight Impact to Neighbours Methodology

The BRE Guidance include quantitative thresholds and targets to establish whether new developments will have a significant impact on daylight received by neighbouring properties. The thresholds focus on Vertical Sky Component analysis (VSC). It seeks for each window to achieve a VSC of 27% or 0.8 times the existing.

The BRE Guidance also states that both the total amount of skylight (Vertical Sky Component) and its distribution within the building (Daylight Distribution) are important. Where room layouts are known, the impact on the daylighting distribution can be found by plotting the 'no sky line'[5] in each of the main rooms.

For a room to receive acceptable daylight distribution, the BRE Guide sets out thresholds for daylight distribution and states at least 0.8 times the existing area of each habitable room lies in front of the 'no sky line' but specifically states that bedrooms are less important than living rooms.

For a room to enjoy good daylight distribution, the BRE Guidance set out quantitative targets for daylight distribution and seeks to ensure that a significant portion or at least 0.8 times the existing area of each habitable room lies in front of the 'no sky line', but specifically states that bedrooms are less important than living rooms.

[4] Building Research Establishment (BRE), 2022. *Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice*. Available at: https://images.reading.gov.uk/2022/11/ID95-Site-Layout-Planning-for-Daylight-and-Sunlight-A-Guide-to-Good-Practice-BRE-2022.pdf [Accessed 25 April 2024]

[5] The BRE Guide defines the no sky line is '*The outline on the working plane of the area from which no sky can be seen.*'

With regards to sunlight, the BRE Guidance seek that all windows within 90° of due south achieve 25% of the Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH), with at least 5% during the winter months.

When a Proposed Development has reduced the VSC of neighbouring windows, the impact on the neighbouring windows can be categorised into minor, moderate, and significant loss of daylight, as set out below.

Table 1: Impact significance criteria for the reduction in Vertical Sky Component

% reduction in VSC	Impact of daylight received
20-29.99%	Minor adverse
30-39.99%	Moderate adverse
>40%	Significant adverse

Assessment Model Images

For reference, Figures 2 and 3 present the 3D model from the software; this is for illustrative purposes only.

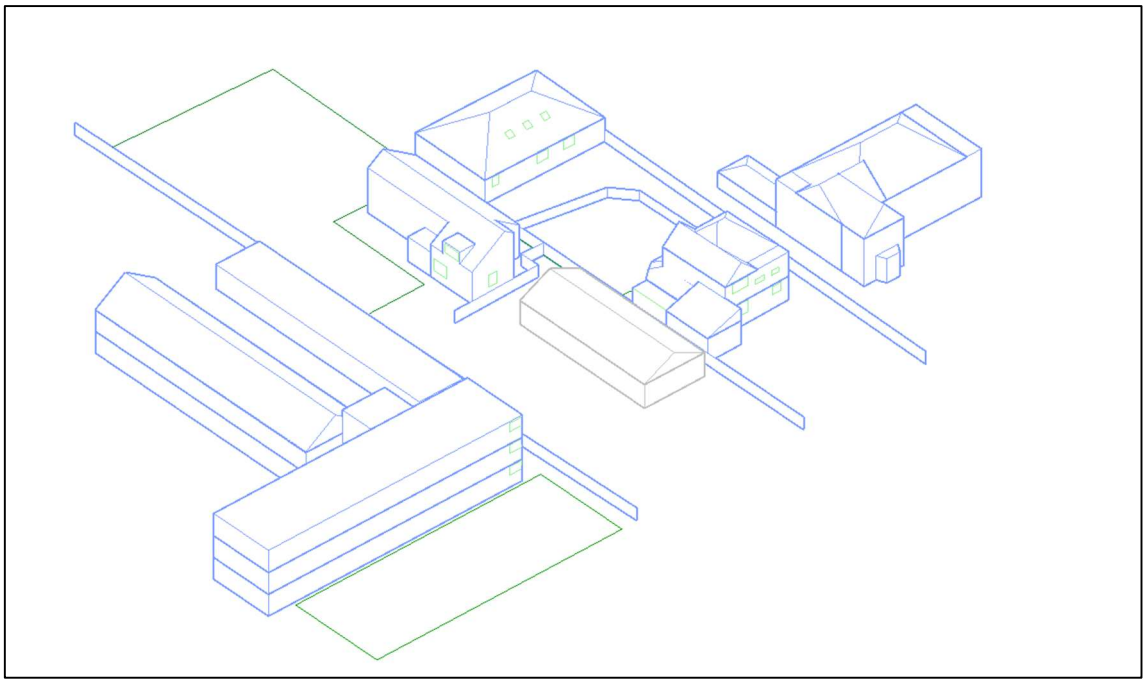

Figure 2: *Isometric front view of the model illustrating the existing (grey), the assessed neighbouring building (purple) and the assessed garden amenities (green)*

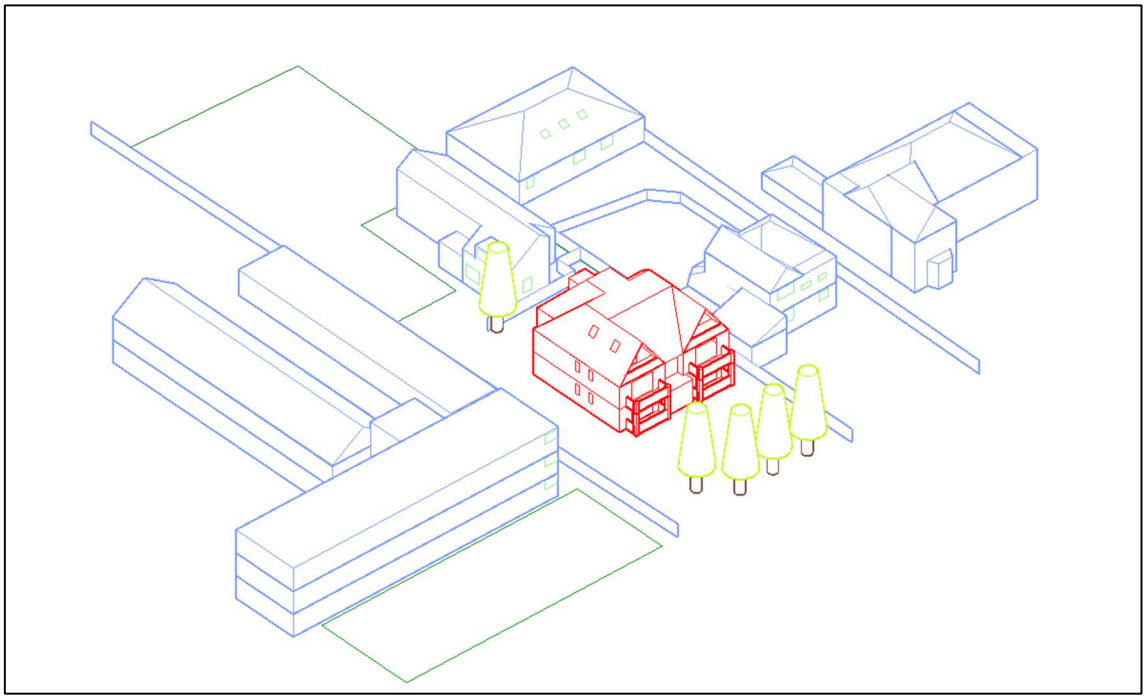

Figure 3: *Isometric rear view of the model illustrating the proposed building (red) with proposed vegetation, the assessed neighbouring building (purple) and the assessed garden amenities (green)*

Assumptions and Limitations

The report may need to be updated if room layouts are provided by the local authority or by the consultation responses.

This study does not calculate the effects of existing trees and hedges on daylight and sunlight. However, the proposed vegetation is included in the assessment to assess if any impacts are caused to the neighbouring buildings. All the proposed trees have been considered evergreen throughout the year to evaluate for a worst-case scenario.

The report provided is solely for the use of the client and no liability to anyone else is accepted and this report is based upon and subject to the scope of work set out in Love Design Studio's terms and conditions.

Neighbouring Properties Results

Regarding daylight impact to neighbouring properties, the Vertical Sky Component (VSC) has been calculated, both in the existing and proposed situation. This establishes the amount of daylight currently enjoyed on the face of the window and following the implementation of the proposal.

The BRE Guidance state that if the VSC calculated at the centre of each window is 27% or more, then ample skylight should be reaching the window. When considering impacts associated with the Proposed Development; if a window does not achieve 27% VSC, but is more than 0.8 times its former value, then the BRE Guidance state that skylight is unlikely to be seriously affected.

The BRE Guidance also state that where room layouts are known, the impact on the Daylighting Distribution can be found by plotting the 'no sky line' in each room. However, the Daylighting distribution tests have not been undertaken for any neighbouring property due to absence of available information on internal layouts.

Regarding sunlight, the BRE Guidance state that neighbouring windows within 90 degrees due south should receive Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) of 25%, including at least 5% during the winter months (WPSH).

Regarding the overshadowing, BRE Guidance recommends that at least 50% of the area of each amenity space should receive a minimum of two hours of sunlight on 21 March, or at least 0.8 times the existing value. Appendix A for the detailed table of the full daylight and sunlight results.

42 Murray Road

42 Murray Road is located north-west of 44 Murray Road, providing residential accommodation across two stories.

A total of four windows were identified across the property that required daylight assessment; two on ground floor and two on the first floor.

The results of the VSC analysis indicate that three out of the four windows analysed achieve a VSC of greater than 27% and/or a relative VSC of greater than 0.8 times the existing value. The one failing window is situated at ground floor of 42 Murray Road. The impacted window experiences a loss of 20-29.99% which is indicative of a minor adverse loss in line with the BRE Guidance.

It should be noted that the window is situated in close proximity to a common boundary wall. This wall contributes to the low VSC and already significantly obstructs the window. Additionally, based on the size and location of the window, it is unlikely that the window is attached to a habitable room.

With respect to sunlight, two windows were identified across the property that required an assessment, one on ground floor and second one on the first floor.

The results for APSH and WPSH assessments indicate that all the assessed windows meet the target for sunlight

With respect to overshadowing, one garden amenity area adjoining the neighbouring property was assessed and it achieves the BRE target of at least two hours of sunlight on 21 March, or at least 0.8 times the existing value across 50% of its area.

Therefore, the occupants of 42 Murray Road will not experience a reduction in daylight and sunlight with the Proposed Development in place.

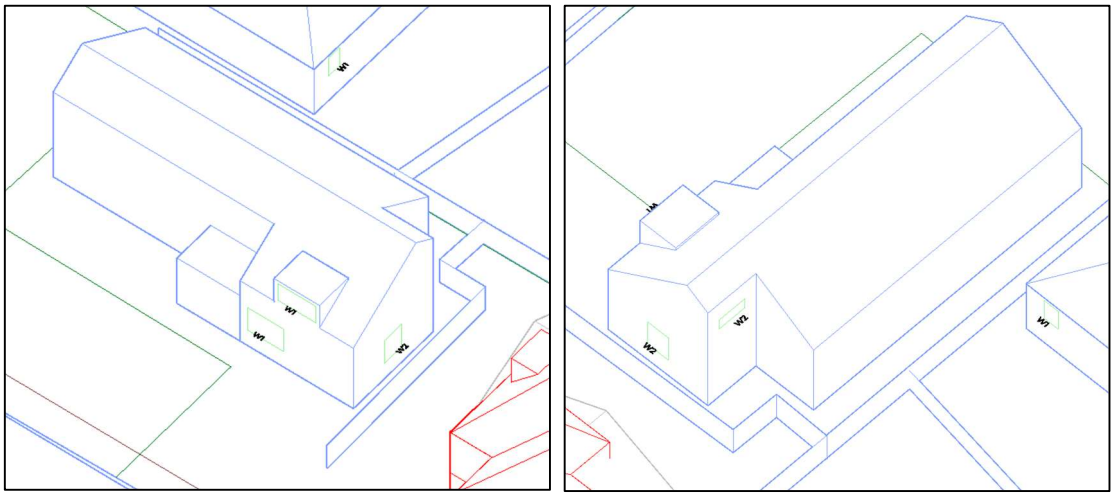

Figure 4: *Image of the building assessed at 42 Murray Road*

Table 2: Vertical Sky Component results for 42 Murray Road

Windows Tested	Windows that meet BRE Guidance		No. of Windows experiencing Adverse Impacts		
	No.	%	20-20.99% loss	30-39.99% loss	>40% loss
4	3	75%	1	0	0

Table 3: Probable Sunlight Hours Sunlight Test results for 42 Murray Road

Windows Tested	Windows that meet BRE thresholds for Annual Probable Sunlight Hours		Windows that meet BRE thresholds for Winter Probable Sunlight Hours	
	No.	%	No.	%
2	2	100%	4	100%

Table 4: Summary of amenity overshadowing assessment results for 42 Murray Road

Amenity Reference		Amenity Area	Lit Area Existing	Lit Area Proposed	Pr/Ex	Meets BRE Criteria?
A2	m^2	644.37	582.16	582.16	1.00	Yes
			90%	90%		

40 Murray Road

40 Murray Road is located north of the Proposed Development, providing residential accommodation across two storeys.

A total of 11 windows were identified across the property that required daylight assessment; six on the ground floor and five on the first floor.

The results of the VSC analysis indicate that all the 11 assessed windows achieve a VSC of greater than 27% and/or a relative VSC of greater than 0.8 times the existing value.

With respect to sunlight, six windows were identified across the property that required an assessment, three on ground floor and three on the first floor.

The results for APSH and WPSH assessments indicate that all the assessed windows meet the target for sunlight.

With respect to overshadowing, one garden amenity area adjoining the neighbouring property was assessed and it achieves the BRE target of at least two hours of sunlight on 21 March, or at least 0.8 times the existing value across 50% of its area.

Therefore, the occupants of 40 Murray Road will not experience a reduction in daylight and sunlight with the Proposed Development.

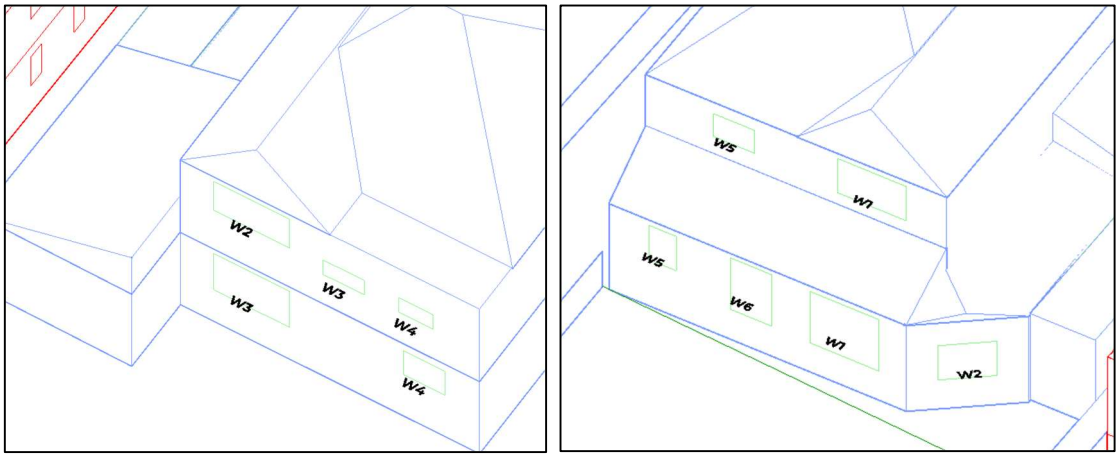

Figure 5: *Image of the building assessed at 40 Murray Road*

Table 5: Vertical Sky Component results for 40 Murray Road

Windows Tested	Windows that meet BRE Guidance		No. of Windows experiencing Adverse Impacts		
	No.	%	20-20.99% loss	30-39.99% loss	>40% loss
11	11	100%	0	0	0

Table 6: Probable Sunlight Hours Sunlight Test results for 40 Murray Road

Windows Tested	Windows that meet BRE thresholds for Annual Probable Sunlight Hours		Windows that meet BRE thresholds for Winter Probable Sunlight Hours	
	No.	%	No.	%
6	6	100%	6	86%

Table 7: Summary of amenity overshadowing assessment results for 40 Murray Road

Amenity Reference		Amenity Area	Lit Area Existing	Lit Area Proposed	Pr/Ex	Meets BRE Criteria?
A1	m^2	192.36	162.27	159.89	0.99	Yes
	%		84%	83%		

40B Murray Road

40B Murray Road is located far north-west of the Proposed Development, providing residential accommodation across two storeys.

A total of six windows were identified across the property that required daylight assessment; three on the ground floor and three on the first floor.

The results of the VSC analysis indicate that all the six assessed windows achieve a VSC of greater than 27% and/or a relative VSC of greater than 0.8 times the existing value.

With respect to sunlight, six windows were identified across the property that required an assessment, three on the ground floor and three on the first floor.

The results for APSH and WPSH assessments indicate that all the assessed windows meet the target for sunlight.

Therefore, the occupants of 40B Murray Road will not experience a reduction in daylight and sunlight with the Proposed Development in place.

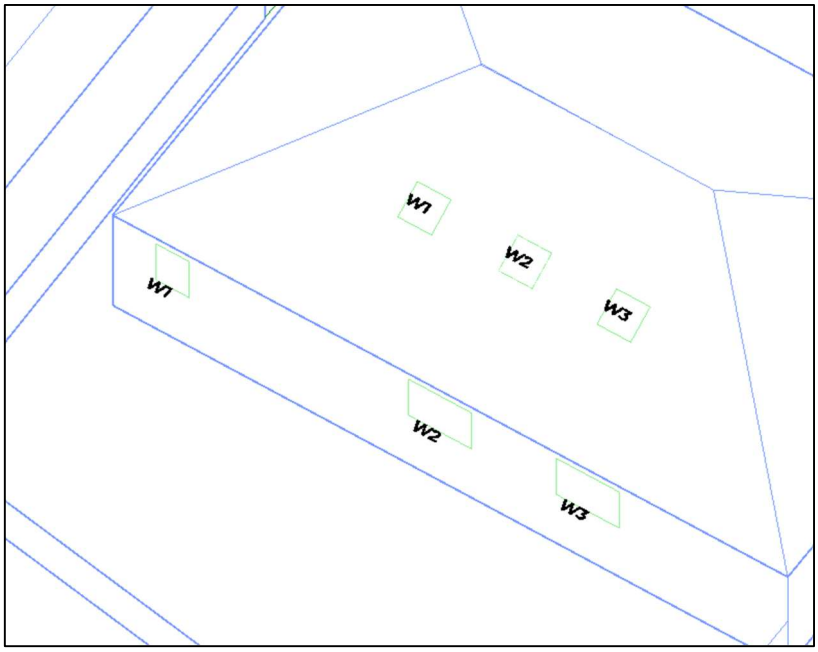

Figure 6: *Image of the building assessed at 40B Murray Road*

Table 8: Vertical Sky Component results for 40B Murray Road

Windows Tested	Windows that meet BRE Guidance		No. of Windows experiencing Adverse Impacts		
	No.	%	20-20.99% loss	30-39.99% loss	>40% loss
6	6	100%	0	0	0

Table 9: Probable Sunlight Hours Sunlight Test results for 40B Murray Road

Windows Tested	Windows that meet BRE thresholds for Annual Probable Sunlight Hours		Windows that meet BRE thresholds for Winter Probable Sunlight Hours	
	No.	%	No.	%
6	6	100%	6	100%

2 Lingfield Close

2 Lingfield Close is located south of Proposed Development, providing residential accommodation across three storeys.

A total of 12 windows were identified across the property that required daylight assessment; two on the ground floor, two on the first floor and two on the second floor.

The results of the VSC analysis indicate that all the 12 assessed windows achieve a VSC of greater than 27% and/or a relative VSC of greater than 0.8 times the existing value.

No windows were tested for sunlight in 2 Lingfield Close as all windows in this property that face towards the Proposed Development are within 90 degrees due north.

Therefore, the occupants at 2 Lingfield Close will not experience a reduction in daylight and sunlight with the Proposed Development in place.

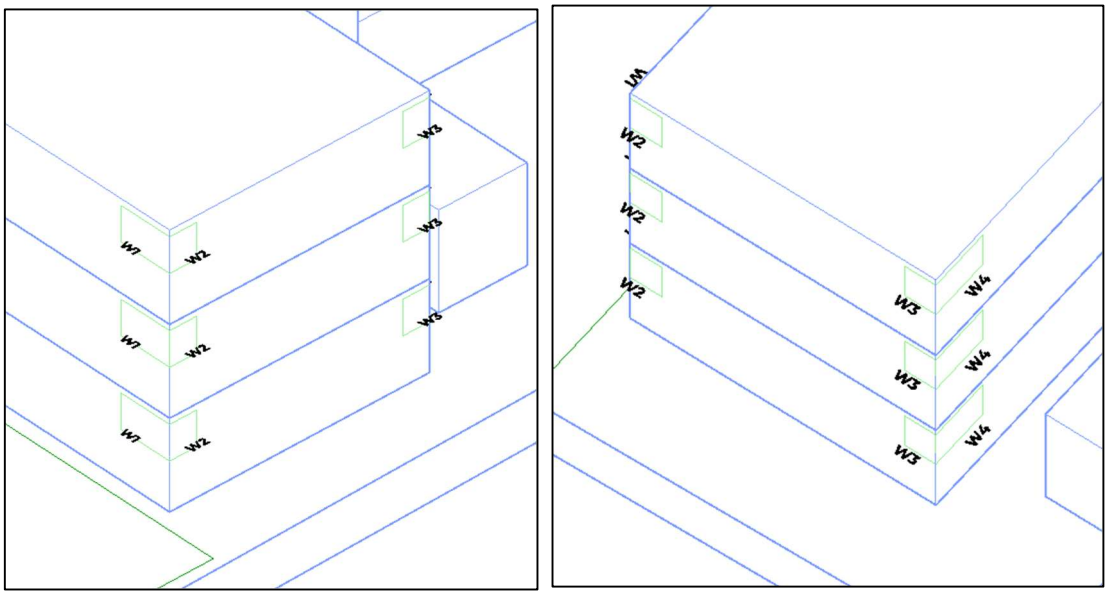

Figure 7: *Image of the building assessed at 2 Lingfield Close*

Table 10: Vertical Sky Component results for 40B Murray Road

Windows Tested	Windows that meet BRE Guidance		No. of Windows experiencing Adverse Impacts		
	No.	%	20-20.99% loss	30-39.99% loss	>40% loss
12	12	100%	0	0	0

Conclusion

Love Design Studio have been appointed to prepare a Daylight, Sunlight, and Overshadowing Assessment for the Proposed Development at 44 Murray Road, Northwood, HA6 2YL. This assessment will consider the impact of daylight and sunlight access to neighbouring properties, based on relevant industry guidance and best practice.

A total of four neighbouring properties were assessed against the Proposed Development in this report. An additional two neighbouring buildings, 24 -26 Lingfield Cl and 38 Murray Road have been scoped out of detailed assessment due to their lower sensitivity to impacts, in line with industry guidance

Assessments have been made using 'Vertical Sky Component' (VSC) method to measure daylight access to the windows of the neighbouring buildings. 'Daylighting Distribution' tests have not been undertaken for any neighbouring property due to absence of available information on internal layouts.

The impact of the Proposed Development has been assessed on four neighbouring properties. A total of 33 windows across the four properties have been assessed.

The results for VSC assessments indicate that, 32 out of 33 assessed windows meet the target for daylight. The one failing window is situated at ground floor of 42 Murray Road. The impacted window experiences a loss of 20-29.99% which is indicative of a minor adverse loss in line with the BRE Guidance. Reviewing the location of the window and the layout of the building it is deemed unlikely this window is adjacent to a habitable room.

Assessments have been made for 'Annual Probable Sunlight Hours' (APSH) and 'Winter Probable Sunlight Hours' (WPSH) to measure sunlight access for each neighbouring property's window within 90 degrees due south.

A total of 14 windows have been assessed across three neighbouring properties for the sunlight assessment. No windows were tested for sunlight in 2 Lingfield Close as all windows in this property that face towards the Proposed development are within 90 degrees due north.

The results for APSH and WPSH assessments indicate that all 14 assessed windows meet the target for sunlight.

The overshadowing impact of the Proposed Development on neighbouring garden, balcony and terrace amenities has been assessed. The BRE states that amenity spaces should receive at least two hours of sunlight on 21 March, or 0.8 times the existing value, across 50% of its area.

A total of two amenities have been assessed; one attached to 42 Murray Road and another to 40B Murray Road.

The results indicate that both the assessed garden amenities exceed the minimum sunlight hours required with the Proposed Development in place.

Overall, the proposed design is in line with the objectives of the guidelines on daylight and sunlight set by BRE, where possible. Where impact occurs, the extent of the impact is deemed acceptable.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Daylight, natural light	Combined skylight and sunlight.
No sky line	The outline on the working plane of the area from which no sky can be seen.
Annual probable sunlight hours	The long-term average of the total number of sunlight hours during a year in which direct sunlight reaches the unobstructed ground (when clouds are taken into account).
Winter probable sunlight hours	The long-term average of the total number of sunlight hours during 21 September and 21 March in which direct sunlight reaches the unobstructed ground (when clouds are taken into account).
Sky factor	This is used in rights to light calculations. It is the ratio of the parts of illuminance at a point on a given plane that would be received directly through unglazed openings from a sky of uniform luminance to the illuminance on a horizontal plane due to an unobstructed hemisphere of this sky. The sky factor does not include reflected light, either from outdoor or indoor surfaces.
Vertical sky component (VSC)	This is a measure of the amount of light reaching a window. It is the ratio of that part of illuminance, at a point on a given vertical plane, that is received directly from a CIE standard overcast sky, to illuminance on a horizontal plane due to an unobstructed hemisphere of this sky. Usually the 'given vertical plane' is the outside of a window wall. The VSC does not include reflected light, either from the ground or from other buildings.
Reference plane or working plane	Horizontal, vertical, or inclined plane in which a visual task lies. Normally the working plane may be taken to be horizontal, 0.85 m above the floor in houses and factories, 0.7 m above the floor in offices.
Daylight, natural light	Combined skylight and sunlight.

Appendix A – Detailed Results Table

	Vertical Sky Component Test			No-Skyline Test			APSH Test			WPSH Test		
Reference*	***Existing***	***Proposed***	***Relative***	***Existing***	***Proposed***	***Relative***	***Existing APSH***	***Proposed APSH***	***Relative***	***Existing WPSH***	***Proposed WPSH***	***Relative***
	%	*%*		*%*	*%*		*%*			*%*	*%*	
2 Lingfield Cl												
GF/W1	39.62	38.26	0.97	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
GF/W2	37.71	32.27	0.86	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
GF/W3	36.66	29.84	0.81	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
GF/W4	29.98	28.90	0.96	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
1F/W1	39.62	38.75	0.98	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
1F/W2	38.93	35.28	0.91	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
1F/W3	38.83	34.31	0.88	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
1F/W4	36.65	35.94	0.98	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
2F/W1	39.62	39.26	0.99	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
2F/W2	39.48	38.07	0.96	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
2F/W3	39.50	37.86	0.96	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
2F/W4	39.15	38.90	0.99	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
40_Murray_Road				-	-	-						
GF/W1	35.94	35.78	1.00	-	-	-	46.00	43.10	0.94	11.00	8.10	0.74
GF/W2	31.45	28.66	0.91	-	-	-	57.00	49.00	0.86	13.00	7.00	0.54
GF/W3	90.48	79.60	0.88	-	-	-	92.00	59.10	0.64	23.00	1.00	0.04
GF/W4	34.78	34.09	0.98	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
GF/W5	38.68	37.76	0.98	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
GF/W6	36.96	36.87	1.00	-	-	-	48.00	48.00	1.00	13.00	13.00	1.00
GF/W7	36.40	36.27	1.00	-	-	-	48.00	47.00	0.98	13.00	12.00	0.92
1F/W1	38.86	38.65	0.99	-	-	-	50.00	50.00	1.00	15.00	15.00	1.00
1F/W2	39.50	38.63	0.98	-	-	-	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North

1F/W3	39.37	38.59	0.98	_	_	_	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
1F/W4	39.21	38.58	0.98	_	_	_	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
1F/W5	39.00	38.89	1.00	_	_	_	50.00	50.00	1.00	15.00	15.00	1.00
42_Murray_Road				_	_	_						
GF/W1	34.81	32.78	0.94	_	_	_	87.00	77.82	0.89	29.00	27.10	0.93
GF/W2	31.24	22.77	0.73	_	_	_	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
1F/W1	37.31	34.69	0.93	_	_	_	87.00	77.12	0.89	29.00	27.20	0.94
1F/W2	35.72	35.57	1.00	_	_	_	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North	*North
40B_Murray_road				_	_	_						
GF/W1	33.35	32.41	0.97	_	_	_	40.00	38.00	0.95	7.00	5.00	0.71
GF/W2	35.04	34.02	0.97	_	_	_	46.00	45.00	0.98	12.00	11.00	0.92
GF/W3	35.32	34.48	0.98	_	_	_	49.00	48.00	0.98	15.00	14.00	0.93
1F/W1	89.11	88.56	0.99	_	_	_	83.00	81.00	0.98	24.00	22.00	0.92
1F/W2	0.00	0.00	1.00	_	_	_	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
1F/W3	89.27	88.81	0.99	_	_	_	83.00	82.00	0.99	24.00	23.00	0.96

mail@lovedesignstudio.co.uk
(+44) (0) 20 7846 0261