

For DESIGN ENDEAVOURS Ltd.

DAYLIGHT SUNLIGHT

REPORT

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Table of Contents

1. General Summary	4
1.1. Job Scope	4
1.2. Daylight-Sunlight Standards.....	4
1.3. Daylight & Sunlight Assessment Report – A Summary	4
1.4. Approach to BRE Guidelines.....	4
2. Introduction	4
2.1. Job Scope	4
2.2. Site Location Plan	5
2.3. Report Assessment Limitations.....	7
3. Assessing BRE Standards & Mitigation	7
3.1. Daylight Standards	7
3.2. Sunlight Standards	7
3.3. Mitigating Factors	7
4. Results and Consideration	9
4.1. Daylight Assessment Report.....	9
4.2. Assessment Steps & Criteria.....	9
4.2.1. Proposed development effects on neighboring structures	9
4.2.2. Neighboring structures effect on the proposed development	10
4.2.3. Building orientation impact on the proposed design	10
4.2.4. General assessments and criteria	10
4.3. Proposed development General Site Assessment	10
4.4. Assessment of Surrounding Buildings Under Observation	11
4.4.1. Vertical Sky Component (Daylight):	12
4.4.2. Direct Sunlight Hours (Sunlight):.....	13
4.4.3. Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) (Sunlight):	14
4.4.4. Daylight Factor (DF)	16
5. Conclusion	16
Appendix A	17
Appendix B.....	21

List of Tables

Table 1. List of nearby structures surrounding the proposed design (Figure 4).....	6
Table 2. VSC assessment report of all window element on the proposed design. GF – Ground Floor, FF – First Floor.....	21
Table 3. APSH results of all window elements of the proposed structure.	21
Table 4 Direct Sunlight Hours of spaces under observation	22
Table 5. Daylight Factor for Rooms under observation at all levels in the proposed design. Grid Size - 0.2m, Margin - 0.1m.....	22

List of Figures

Figure 1. Proposed Site plan	5
Figure 2. Google earth view of the proposed site.....	6
Figure 3. Site view of the proposed site.....	6
Figure 4. Nomenclature for the proposed building (colored) and its surrounding structure drawn on IESVE software.	9
Figure 5. Model Top view and its position w.r.t. North.....	11
Figure 6. Window elements representation on an IESVE model on both (a) front and (b) rear/side Proposed view.....	12
Figure 7. VSC assessment of all window elements.	13
Figure 8. Direct Sunlight Hours of the amenity spaces of the proposed dwelling and building B5	13
Figure 9. Direct Sunlight Hours analysis of window elements of the proposed development on 21st March of its front and rear views.	14
Figure 10. Sun path diagram and shading effect on the proposed design during winter	15
Figure 11 Daylight factor distribution	23

1. General Summary

1.1. Job Scope

This daylight & sunlight report has been prepared for Design Endeavour Ltd. for the proposed new construction of a two-storey two-bedroom dwelling at 70 Hayman Crescent Hayes, UB4 8PP. The objective of this report is to evaluate the daylight sunlight performance of the newly proposed dwelling, and any potential impact of the surrounding buildings on the proposed development.

1.2. Daylight-Sunlight Standards

To confirm the usefulness of this study, a detailed daylight sunlight assessment is carried out following the guidelines set out in

- the 3rd edition 2022 Building Research Establishment (BRE guide BR-209-2022), titled as: **'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A good practice guide'** and
- British Standard 8206 – 2: 2008 – **'Lighting for Buildings – Part 2: Code of Practice for Daylighting'**.

A brief description of the standards and guidelines employed in this assessment can be found in Appendix A.

1.3. Daylight & Sunlight Assessment Report – A Summary

The architectural plans for the proposed development conform to the daylight & sunlight criteria set forth by the BRE guidelines. Consequently, there are no valid reasons to contest the proposed development concerning the well-being of daylight and sunlight.

1.4. Approach to BRE Guidelines

BRE guidelines offer important benchmarks for construction. However, flexible approach towards BRE guidelines before carrying out computational assessment allows for adaptability, innovation, and responsiveness to changing circumstances and objectives. BRE acknowledge this flexibility, and this approach makes the project handling more practical, sustainable, and community-oriented. Section 3.3 discuss in detail the mitigating factors considered in this study.

2. Introduction

2.1. Job Scope

We have carried out a detailed daylight sunlight assessment for the proposed work at **70 Hayman Crescent Hayes UB4 8PP**. The assessment is to evaluate the potential impact of the surrounding

buildings on the “Right to Light” claim for the proposed design and vice versa.

The proposed development is a new construction of a two-storey two-bedroom dwelling.

2.2. Site Location Plan

As notified in section 1.2, both BRE guidelines and British Standard 8206 – 2: 2008 are taken into consideration while preparing the daylight sunlight report for the proposed design.

The block plan of the site location in **Figure 1** illustrates the site layout of neighboring areas as well as the proposed site.

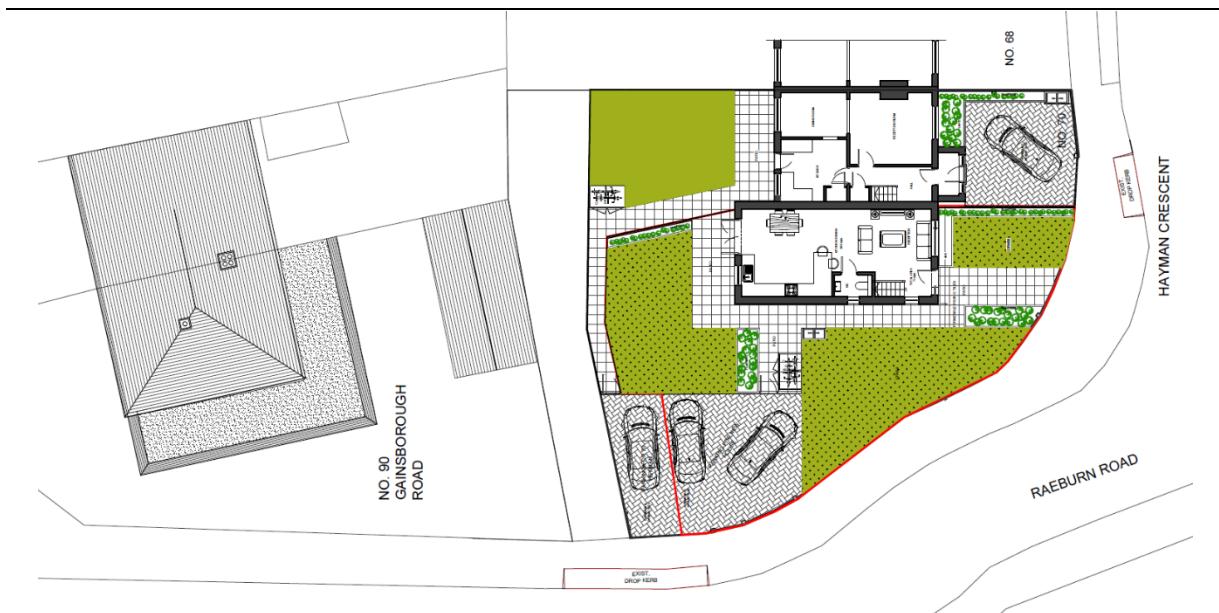


Figure 1. Proposed Site plan

Table 1 below shows the list of neighboring buildings under investigation that could potentially impact the daylight sunlight access of the proposed building.

It is important to highlight that not all of the surrounding structures need to undergo a comprehensive evaluation. The reasons for this selective assessment are further elaborated in section 3: Results and Considerations.



Figure 2. Google earth view of the proposed site



Figure 3. Site view of the proposed site

Table 1. List of nearby structures surrounding the proposed design (Figure 4).

S.No.	Designation	Building Type	Position
1	B1	Residential	South
2	B2	Residential	South
3	B3	Garage	North-West
4	B4	Residential	North-West
5	B5	Residential	North-East
6	Main Building (Orange)	<i>Proposed Design</i>	-

2.3. Report Assessment Limitations

- Report assessment of the proposed building under daylight sunlight assessment is based on the attached proposed drawings.
- A detailed topographical survey is not required for existing surrounding buildings and ground heights because of its relatively plain topology. Thus, surrounding building locations and any heights are derived through site photographs, CAD drawings, oblique aerial photography, Google Earth, and general visual assessment.
- Developmental drawings and other relevant details required for the daylight sunlight assessment are provided with this report.

3. Assessing BRE Standards & Mitigation

3.1. Daylight Standards

- BRE guidelines recommend a target Vertical Sky Component (VSC) assessment value of 27%. However, in cases where VSC values of the proposed design are lower than 27%, the BRE permits a reduction of 20% from that obtained in the existing building.

These criteria should not be regarded as rigid due to the intricate nature of urban planning. A reduction in daylight distribution exceeding 20% may indeed be noticeable to the occupants, but it's important to note that "noticeable" does not necessarily translate to "significant" or "adverse." Instead, it underscores the need for thorough consideration within the broader context of the development.

In essence, these guidelines remain flexible because urban planning is influenced by a multitude of intricate factors. A decrease in daylight beyond 20% might be perceptible to individuals, but it does not automatically imply a substantial or negative impact. To make informed decisions in urban planning, we must assess the situation comprehensively, taking all relevant factors into account.

3.2. Sunlight Standards

- BRE guidelines recommend an Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) target value of 25% for living rooms. A 5% of this sunlight should be available during the winter months. However, in cases where APSH values fall below 25%, the BRE permits a reduction of 20% from that obtained in the existing building.
- This flexibility is approached after considering mitigating factors.

3.3. Mitigating Factors

In complex design studies, especially within densely populated areas, a multitude of factors can complicate adherence to the BRE guidelines. Hence, it becomes imperative to meticulously evaluate mitigating factors as an essential phase in the development process.

It's important to consider these mitigating factors alongside the quantitative data at hand. The aim

is to adopt a balanced approach that takes into account the concerns and entitlements of neighboring parties while still permitting developers to make reasonable use of the land.

Thus, BRE guidelines emphasize flexibility for designers rather than strict constraints. They are meant to be used as tools to aid in the creation of thoughtful, context-aware designs. This approach encapsulates the essence of responsible and holistic urban planning, where the needs and concerns of both the community and developers are weighed fairly to create a harmonious and sustainable built environment.

Following are some mitigating factors considered in this study;

- **Mitigating Factor #1:** A key mitigating factor arises when nearby buildings are positioned very closely to the planned site boundary. This situation can significantly obstruct light for the intended design. In such instances, it could be difficult to prevent a reduction in daylight or sunlight. Consequently, the local authority may consider applying different target values.
- **Mitigating Factor #2:** In cases where sites are either undeveloped or require infill development, it's often challenging to avoid increased obstruction and more frequent non-compliance with guidelines. For instance, if there's a gap between terraced properties or an existing street with tall buildings, it's generally acceptable in planning to fill such gaps or reinstate previous structures, even if it affects neighboring buildings.
- **Mitigating Factor #3:** The BRE guidelines also acknowledge that when buildings align with the height and proportions of existing surrounding structures, a greater level of obstruction may be inevitable, resulting in more instances of non-compliance.
- **Mitigating Factor #4:** When considering daylight and sunlight assessments, kitchens and bedrooms typically receive less importance compared to primary spaces like living rooms.
- **Mitigating Factor #5:** The orientation and architectural design of the building itself can significantly impact how daylight is distributed within the interior spaces. For example, the north facing spaces are expected to receive less direct sunlight compared to other orientations.
- **Mitigating Factor #6:** The height of the proposed building is a pivotal factor that can greatly impact the availability of daylight for the proposed design.

The preliminary assessment is carried out to assess the impact of the proposed development on the neighboring buildings and vice versa. To the south lie B1 and B2, both residential buildings positioned at a sufficient distance from the proposed development. Due to this separation and the sun's overhead position during peak hours, these buildings are not expected to be affected by overshadowing, nor will they impact the proposed design in terms of daylight access or privacy. On the north-west side, B3 (a garage) and B4 (a residential building) are positioned.

B3, being a utility structure, has low sensitivity to the development, and B4 is located at a significant distance, resulting in no expected impact on or from the proposed design. To the north-east, B5 is a residential unit that runs parallel to the proposed building and shares a similar height. As a result, window elements and overall visual relationship are not likely to be affected in either direction. Overall, the proposed design maintains a balanced and considerate layout that respects the spatial and functional context of the surrounding buildings.

4. Results and Consideration

4.1. Daylight Assessment Report

The detailed results of the daylight tests conducted for the proposed building, in compliance with the BRE recommendations, are provided in Appendix B.

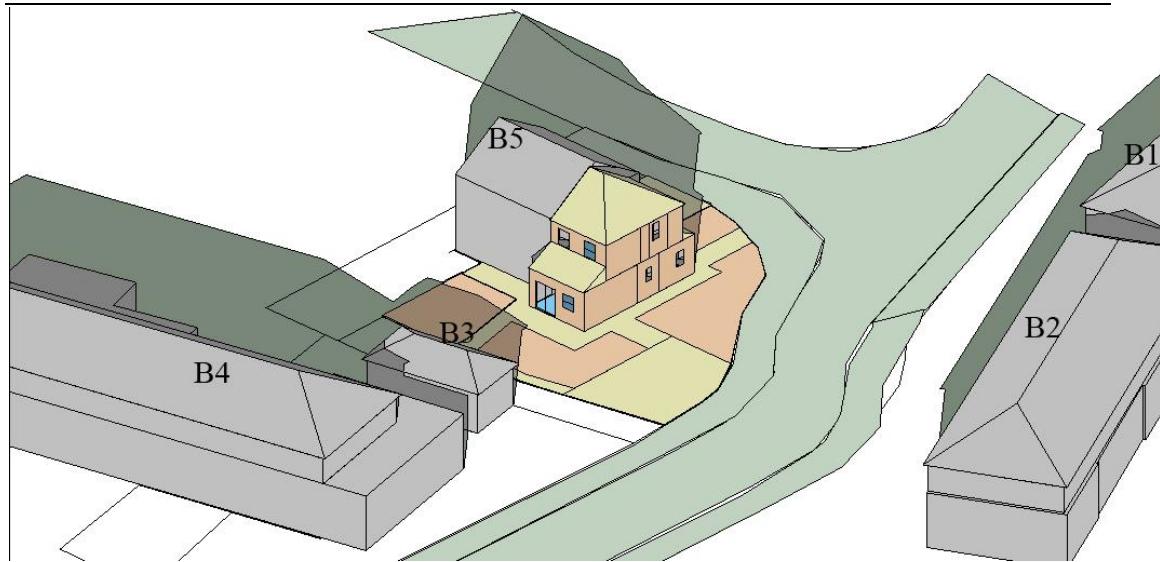


Figure 4. Nomenclature for the proposed building (colored) and its surrounding structure drawn on IESVE software.

4.2. Assessment Steps & Criteria

To conduct a daylight assessment for the proposed design, we carefully evaluated the nearby structures to understand their potential impact on the new development and vice versa.

4.2.1. Proposed development effects on neighboring structures

- Since the sun traverses from east to west, neighboring buildings located to the north and north-east of the proposed development—namely B3, B4, and B5—may, in theory, experience some degree of impact on their access to natural light. However, a closer evaluation reveals that these impacts are minimal.
- Building B4 is a garage, which serves as a utility structure and is not sensitive to daylight requirements; therefore, its assessment in terms of light impact is not applicable.
- B5, positioned to the north-east, shares a similar height and massing with the proposed development, and its edges are aligned in a parallel orientation. As such, the design maintains sufficient spacing and orientation to ensure that any potential impact on daylight or privacy remains negligible.
- Similarly, although B3 lies to the north-west, the significant distance from the proposed building further reduces any potential for overshadowing or obstruction.

4.2.2. Neighboring structures effect on the proposed development

- Building B1 and B2 are expected to cast some degree of loss in the daylight access of the proposed development due to their southward position. However, the distance between them is unlikely going to cast any impact on the proposed development.

4.2.3. Building orientation impact on the proposed design

- The proposed development is oriented along a northeast–southwest axis, with its primary frontage facing northeast. Given this orientation, the front facing side of the building as well as the southern will receive ample direct sunlight primarily during the early morning to afternoon hours.
- The rear facing is likely to receive limited sunlight during the late evening hours of the day.

4.2.4. General assessments and criteria

- Our analysis revealed that buildings surrounding the proposed development are predominantly residential in nature.
- In our analysis, as depicted in **Figure 4**, we have selectively focused on specific set of structures that is expected to cast some or substantial shading on the proposed development. Other structures have not been taken into consideration as they are significantly far off from the proposed development.
- When assessing the proposed building, our primary focus is on prioritizing the windows in the living rooms. We have compiled a comprehensive list of all the windows (or window elements) in question and have conducted a thorough evaluation. To provide a detailed assessment, we have further subdivided these windows, considering their positions on the walls, in order to gauge the net daylight impact effectively.
- As for the surrounding buildings, we've estimated their floor areas and heights through a combination of Google Maps data, images, and general on-site surveys. This topographical and building size assessment is observed to closely align with the actual values found at the site.
- Elements such as opaque glazing, soil pipes, stairwells, etc., typically indicate areas like toilets, bathrooms, or circulation spaces, which, as per the BRE guidelines, do not require assessment.

4.3. Proposed development General Site Assessment

The proposed development at 70 Hayman Crescent Hayes, UB4 8PP, is located in the London Borough of Hillingdon, in the western part of London.

- The proposed development site is situated in a well-established urban area, characterized by mostly residential properties.
- It is conveniently located within walking distance of public transportation, including local bus stops and train stations.

CAD drawings are attached with it for more information and detailed planning layout of the proposed structure.

4.4. Assessment of Surrounding Buildings Under Observation

The findings using the preliminary analysis indicate that the proposed development will have a minimal impact on the surrounding buildings. **Figure 4** illustrates the labeling and naming conventions for the proposed building and adjacent structures as used in the IESVE software interface.



Figure 5. Model Top view and its position w.r.t. North.

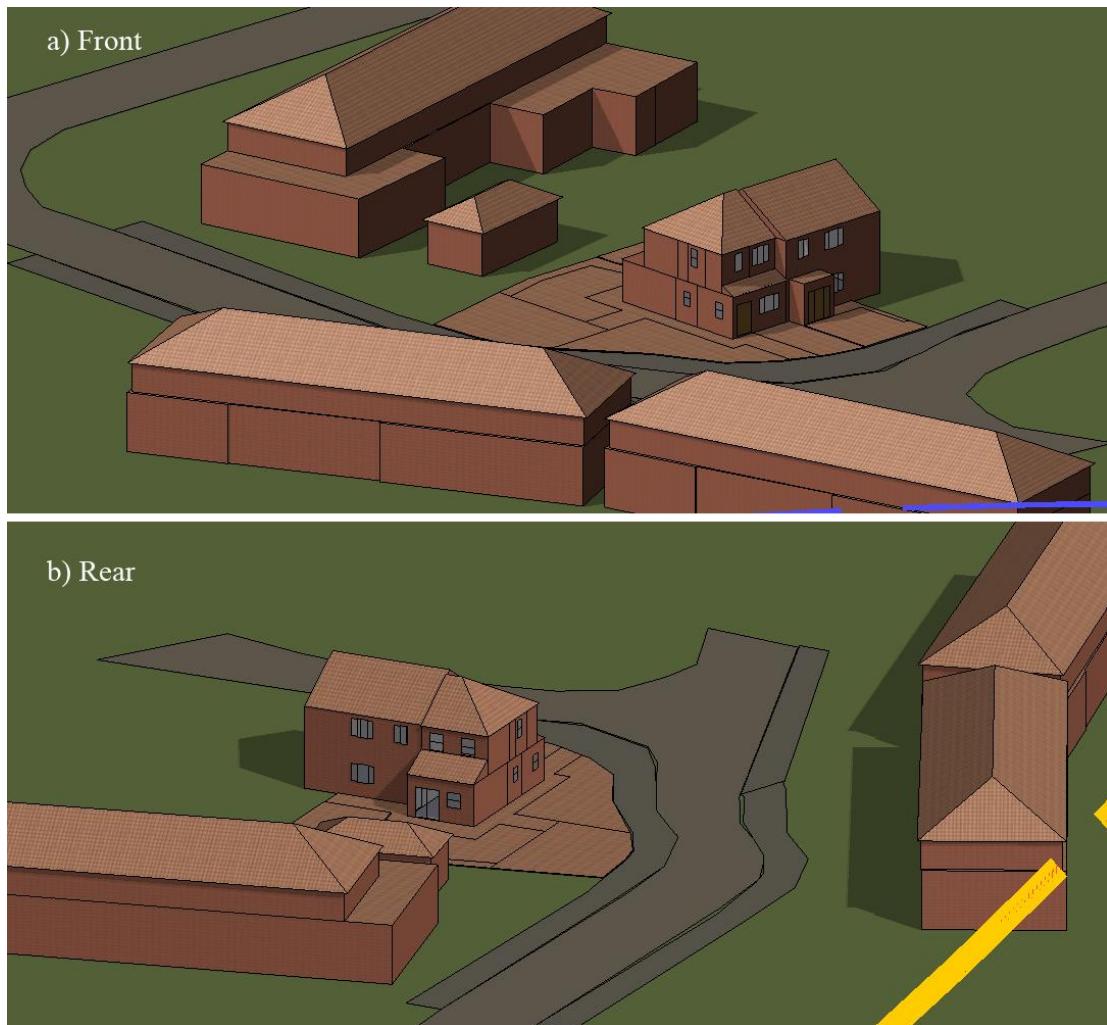


Figure 6. Window elements representation on an IESVE model on both (a) front and (b) rear/side Proposed view.

A detail analysis of all daylight sunlight components is discussed below:

4.4.1. Vertical Sky Component (Daylight):

Almost all the window elements in the proposed development representing bedrooms and/or living/kitchen comply with the BRE guidelines, achieving at least 27% and/or 0.8 times their previous VSC values or above, as shown in **Figure 7**. The reason is attributed to the unobstructive view in and around of the proposed dwelling.

Even the neighboring building windows can be seen having unobstructive view resulting in their VSC values meeting the minimum criterion of at least 27% and /or 0.8 times their previous VSC values or above.

Table 2 in **Appendix B** shows the obtained results for the VSC assessment.

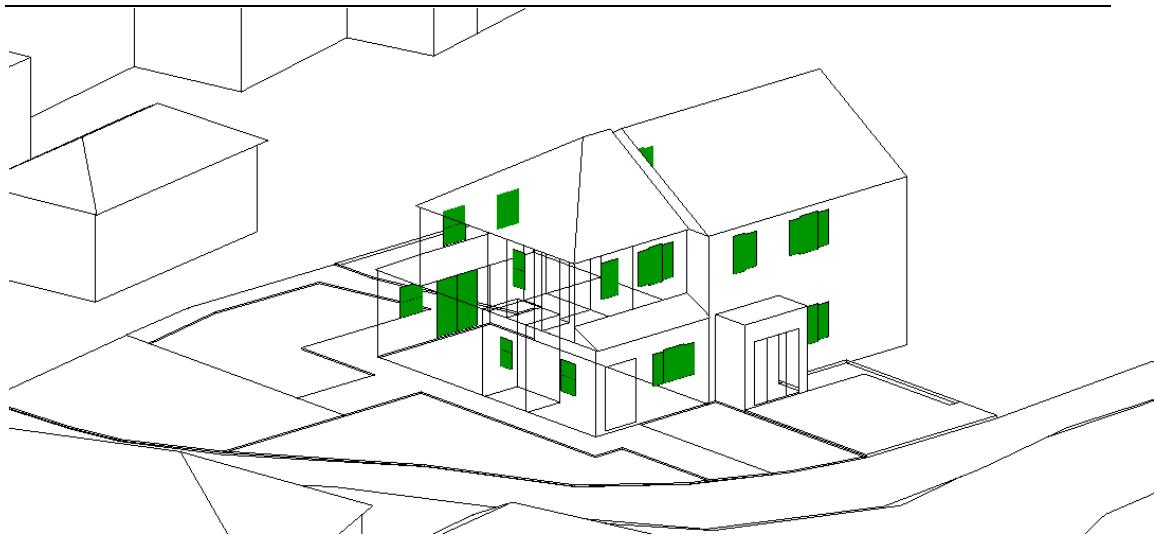


Figure 7. VSC assessment of all window elements.

4.4.2. Direct Sunlight Hours (Sunlight):

The proposed development faces north-east front, meaning direct sunlight on March 21st is naturally limited to the early morning to late afternoon hours, while the south-west rear will receive limited direct sunlight particularly during the late evening hours. When assessing the requirement of at least 2 hours of direct sunlight for Living/Kitchen windows and 1 hour for Bedrooms, **Figure 9** demonstrates that nearly all rooms meet the necessary criteria.

Additionally, the open ground space attached to the proposed dwelling and adjacent building B5 can be seen achieving direct sunlight hours of more than 2 hours on their front or rear/side, **Figure 8**. Therefore, the proposed development sits well on its place and also without affecting the required daylight needed for the neighboring property.



Figure 8. Direct Sunlight Hours of the amenity spaces of the proposed dwelling and building B5

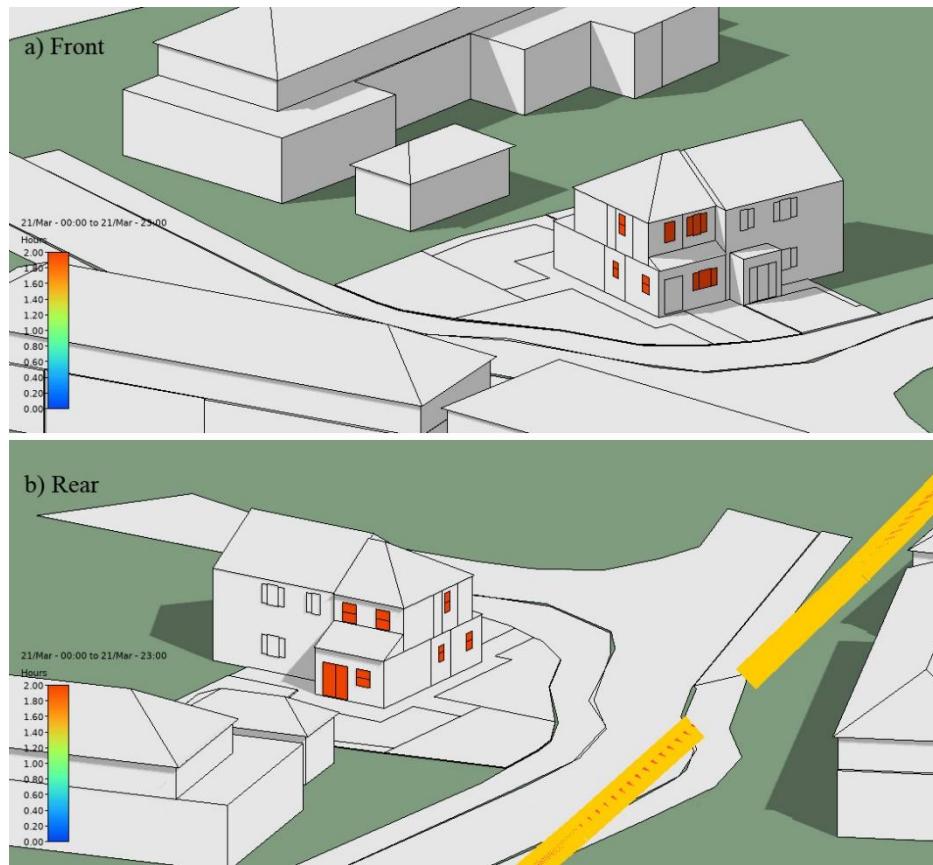


Figure 9. Direct Sunlight Hours analysis of window elements of the proposed development on 21st March of its front and rear views.

4.4.3. Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) (Sunlight):

APSH is the total number of hours each year when sunlight is expected to shine on the center of each window, considering the usual cloudiness for the area.

This test is commonly employed to evaluate facades that face within 90 degrees of due south. The BRE Handbook mentions:

“...a south facing window will, in general, receive most sunlight, while a north facing one will receive it only on a handful of occasions. East and west facing windows will receive sunlight only at certain times of day”.

For existing residential buildings, the BRE Handbook suggests that:

“all main living rooms of dwellings... should be checked if they have a window facing within 90° of due south. Kitchens and bedrooms are less important, although care should be taken not to block too much sun”.

Time Range: Summertime – 21st March-to-21st September:

The proposed structure is oriented from north-east to south-west, with the north-east-facing windows receiving direct sunlight primarily from early morning until the afternoon. As the sun moves westward, these windows—serving the living/kitchen/dining (LKD) area on the ground floor

and Bedroom 1 on the first floor—no longer receive direct sunlight. Due to their extensive exposure during the earlier part of the day, most of these windows successfully meet the minimum Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) requirement. Additionally, the side windows and glazed doors that open into the living/dining space also achieve the minimum APSH threshold of 25%. These glazing elements are all oriented within 90 degrees of due south, and there are no nearby buildings obstructing sunlight access for these rooms in the proposed development.

In contrast, the rear-facing windows—serving Bedroom 2 on the first floor and the LKD on the ground floor—receive limited direct sunlight, mostly during the late afternoon or evening hours. As a result, their APSH values are significantly lower, with most failing to meet the required minimum. However, since these windows are not oriented within 90 degrees of due south, such reduced APSH values are expected. Importantly, the BRE guidelines acknowledge and accept this limitation, recognizing that windows facing outside the 90-degree range from due south naturally receive less direct sunlight and may not always meet the minimum APSH standards.

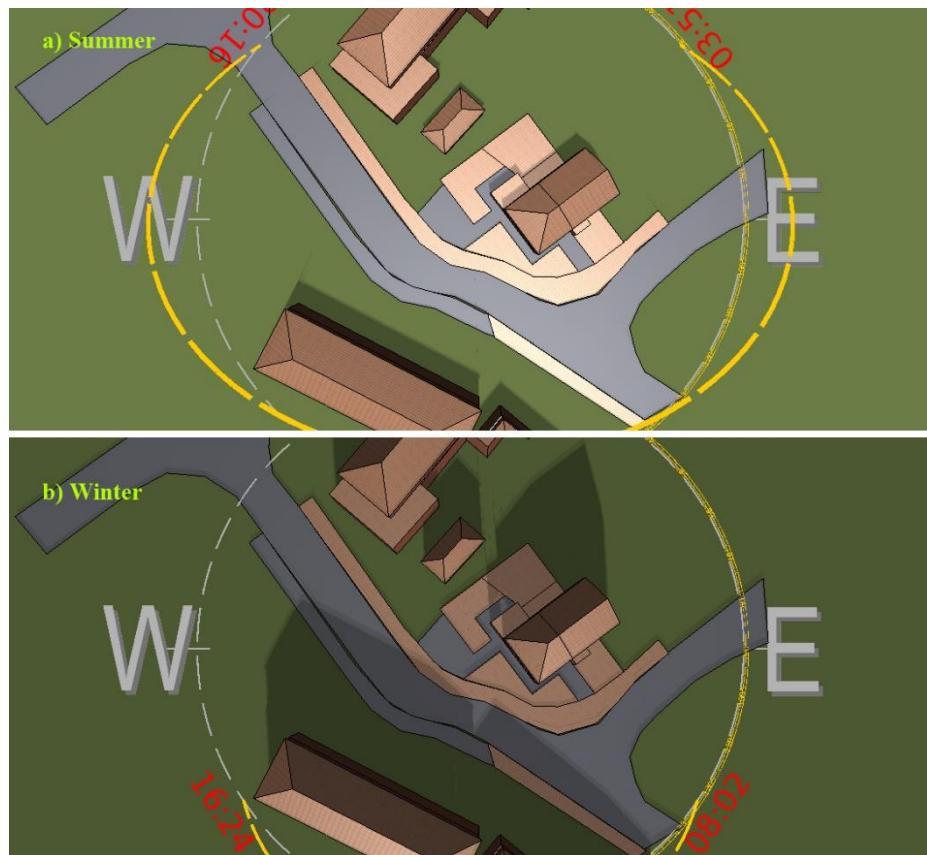


Figure 10. Sun path diagram and shading effect on the proposed design during winter

Time Range: Wintertime – 21st September-to-21st March:

During winter, the sun follows a lower trajectory in the sky, moving from southeast to southwest, **Figure 10**. As a result, both east-facing and west-facing windows receive less direct sunlight than in summer, leading to comparatively lower APSH values overall.

North-east facing windows will receive ample direct sunlight from early morning hours till afternoon. Therefore, these window elements representing LKD and bedroom 1 as well as window

elements on the side of the living/dining area can be seen successfully meeting the minimum criteria of achieving at least 5% of APSH values during winter. Bedrooms 2 and rear facing LKD windows showed a major drop in their APSH values, achieving lower than 2% of their APSH values.

4.4.4. Daylight Factor (DF)

According to the BRE guidelines, the DF is defined as the ratio of the total daylight flux reaching the working plane, expressed as a percentage of the outdoor illuminance on a horizontal plane under unobstructed CIE standard overcast sky conditions. For housing, BS 8206-2 provides minimum DF values of 2% for kitchens, 1.5% for living rooms, and 1% for bedrooms.

The daylight factor results for the living and kitchen areas of the proposed house exceed the minimum requirement of 1.5% and 2%, respectively. Additionally, the DF for bedrooms for both rooms exceed the minimum of 1%. These results indicate that the selected rooms comply with the BRE guidelines for daylight factor assessment. **Table 4** Direct Sunlight Hours of spaces under observation

Building	Space	DSH Value
Proposed building & B5	All front and rear amenity spaces	>2 hours

Table 5 in **Appendix B** shows the obtained results for the daylight factor assessment.

5. Conclusion

Assessing daylight and sunlight access for the proposed design at the site requires a detailed interpretation of BRE guidelines, considering various mitigating factors. The goal is to evaluate the daylight performance of the proposed development. Because of the building orientation, restricted daylight access can be perceived on the rear side of the dwelling. Despite these limitations and constraints, the proposed development meets or exceed the minimum criteria required as per BRE standards. The analysis reveals that the new design does not affect the daylight and sunlight access of neighboring windows because of the distance between them, nor do nearby buildings substantially diminish the access for the proposed design, including the open ground spaces. This favorable result is due to strategic design enhancements and careful consideration of mitigating factors during the planning process.

In summary, the proposed development fully adheres to BRE guidelines regarding daylight, sunlight, and overshadowing. Consequently, there are no significant grounds to challenge the development based on its compliance with established daylight and sunlight standards.

Appendix A

The 3rd edition 2022 Building Research Establishment (BRE) Report BR-209-2022 titled "**Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – a good practice guide**", commonly referred to as the BRE Guidelines, serves as a fundamental resource for building designers and urban planners. These guidelines offer comprehensive advice and recommendations for achieving optimal daylight and sunlight conditions in the context of site layout planning. Here are some key points to expand upon the significance and scope of these guidelines:

- The BRE Guidelines prioritize the well-being and amenity of residents, not only for the proposed development but also for people in open spaces and surrounding buildings.
- BRE Guidelines opts for an optimal balance between new developments and the existing environment. This makes the BRE guidelines an essential part of the legal and planning framework for construction projects in many jurisdictions.
- BRE Guidelines provide methodologies for conducting daylight and sunlight assessments. These assessments involve calculations and simulations to evaluate how proposed buildings will affect natural light levels, both within and outside the development site.
- Maximizing natural light reduces the need for artificial lighting and heating, contributing to energy efficiency and reducing environmental impact.

Within the BRE Guidelines, a set of evaluations and numerical criteria have been formulated to assess proposed developments to determine if they conform to the required standards for ensuring adequate levels of daylight and sunlight comfort. Here are some of the key details provided:

- **Daylight:** This centers on examining the presence and dispersion of natural sunlight within and in the vicinity of the proposed design. Elements such as the daylight factor (which measures the intensity of natural light) and the annual sunlight exposure are employed for daylight assessment.
- **Sunlight:** This concerns on how sunlight reaches various areas within and around a development. These evaluations consider aspects such as the duration of direct sunlight exposure, shading caused by nearby structures, and the potential effects on outdoor areas.
- **3D Computer Modeling:** The BRE Guidelines often recommend the use of 3D computer modeling and simulation software to visualize and analyze the impact of proposed buildings on daylight and sunlight conditions.
- **Mitigation Measures:** In cases where a proposed development falls short of the recommended daylight and sunlight levels, the BRE Guidelines also offer guidance on potential mitigation measures, such as adjusting building orientation or redesigning building elements.

In suburban development sites with lower population density, the BRE Guidelines are typically more suitable, allowing for more flexibility in site layout planning. Conversely, in densely populated urban areas, development sites often face more constraints, often due to neighboring buildings and other factors. Therefore, in dense urban environments, the guidelines should be applied with a degree of adaptability. The BRE Guidelines explicitly acknowledge this aspect in their guide book.

a) Daylight Assessment

The guidelines for evaluating daylight conditions in nearby existing buildings can be found in the pages 4 to 8 of the BRE Guidelines.

Typically, assessments for daylight should focus on habitable rooms within residential structures and the primary rooms within non-residential buildings like schools, hospitals, and offices, where occupants reasonably anticipate sufficient daylight. The primary methods employed to evaluate daylight for surrounding existing buildings are detailed below, along with an additional daylight assessment typically utilized when planning new residential structures.

The 25° section line test serves as a straightforward rule of thumb for assessing whether an existing building can continue to receive sufficient daylight in the presence of a proposed development. It helps quickly gauge if the new construction might negatively impact the daylight conditions of the surrounding structures or vice versa.

This assessment method is most effective in low-density suburban settings, where new developments are spaced apart, relatively short in height, and follow a uniform pattern. In contrast, it may not be suitable for densely populated urban areas, where tall, closely spaced buildings already block more than 25° of the view from existing windows. In such urban scenarios, it's often necessary to conduct more detailed assessments from the beginning because the 25° -degree assessment doesn't apply as effectively.

b) The Vertical Sky Component (VSC) Assessment

The Vertical Sky Component (VSC) assessment measures how much natural daylight directly enters a specific window. To evaluate this, the central point of the window, aligned with the outer wall, serves as the reference point. The VSC assessment is crucial for understanding the direct daylight a window can capture. It provides valuable information for optimizing natural lighting within a building, aiding in energy efficiency and occupants' well-being. Although the VSC test is helpful in predicting how a nearby development might affect things, it only looks at the light on one spot. This means it doesn't take into account the window's size or other windows that also brighten up the same room.

A VSC, or Visible Sky Coverage, is represented as a percentage. It signifies the proportion of illuminance received from a Standard Overcast Sky (CIE Sky) on a vertical surface (like a window) in comparison to the illuminance received on a horizontal surface under an unobstructed hemisphere of the same Standard Overcast Sky. In simpler terms, the Visible Sky Coverage (VSC) can be understood as the percentage of direct sky visibility that a window gets, regardless of any obstructions, compared to the direct sky exposure that an unobstructed horizontal roof-light would receive.

The highest amount of direct skylight that a vertical window can receive from a Standard Overcast Sky is 39.62%, which is commonly rounded up to 40%. According to the BRE (Building Research Establishment), when a VSC value of 27% is attained, it signifies that an adequate amount of skylight or direct daylight can reach the window of an existing building. This value is roughly comparable to a uniform obstruction of 25° , as mentioned in the previous assessment.

In general, for new developments in low-density areas, it is advisable for the VSC component to exceed 27%, assuming no mitigating factors are applicable. This ensures that an adequate amount of direct daylight can reach the windows of the new building. However, when such a site is situated

in a densely populated area and the VSC assessment of the existing structure on the site was already below 27%, the BRE guidelines specify that the new development on the existing site should only cause a maximum reduction of 20% in VSC. This limitation is in place to ensure that the change in VSC is not significant enough to be noticeable or disruptive to the occupants of the building.

In summary, while the 27% guideline is a general target, it can be adjusted based on the specific context of the development site, especially in densely populated areas, to minimize the impact on existing structures and their occupants.

c) Direct Sunlight Hours

BS EN 17037 is a European standard that provides guidelines for daylight in buildings. Published in 2018, titled as "Daylight in Buildings", this standard aims to establish requirements and recommendations for daylight in buildings. It also ensures the well-being and visual comfort of occupants while promoting energy efficiency.

- Daylight Availability: Amount of daylight available in different spaces within a building.
- Daylight Distribution: This provides guidelines on the distribution of daylight within a building.

The BRE guidance provides recommendations for preserving sunlight in outdoor spaces, both existing and planned. This advice applies to areas like back gardens, parks, playing fields, playgrounds, waterways, and public spaces. However, it excludes the need for assessment in the case of small front gardens and parking areas.

The permanent overshadowing assessment is carried out on March 21st, the spring equinox. This assessment identifies parts of an amenity area where no sunlight will be present during the winter months. However, it's important to note that these areas might still receive some sunlight during the summer.

As per BRE guidelines, a garden or amenity area remains well-lit throughout the year. It is thus advisable for at least half of that area to get a minimum of 2 hours of sunlight on March 21st. If, due to new development, an existing garden or amenity area doesn't meet these criteria, and the portion receiving 2 hours of sunlight on March 21st is less than 80% of what it used to be (a 20% reduction), then people are likely to notice the loss of sunlight in that area.

So, if an open outdoor space, whether existing or proposed, is shaded for over 2 hours, accounting for more than 50% of its area, and this shading is increased by over 20% due to new development, then people are likely to notice the reduction in sunlight.

d) Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) Assessment

Natural sunlight holds significant value in both residential and commercial structures. It is not only prized for its capacity to provide warmth and create a cheerful ambiance within a room but also for its potential to bestow therapeutic benefits upon occupants, fostering a sense of well-being.

In residential properties, the foremost consideration for sunlight centers on the living room and conservatories. It becomes imperative to evaluate these spaces, particularly when they feature a primary window facing within a 90-degree angle of due south. Conversely, while the significance of sunlight in areas like kitchens and bedrooms is somewhat reduced, it remains imperative to

exercise caution and avoid excessive obstruction.

Within commercial or non-residential buildings, the necessity for sunlight varies according to the building's intended use. In accordance with recommendations from the Building Research Establishment (BRE), any space within a commercial establishment possessing a specific or distinctive demand for sunlight should be subjected to comprehensive evaluation.

The assessment of APSH (Annual Probable Sunlight Hours) is conducted for the primary window openings of both residential and commercial structures, specifically when these windows are oriented within a 90-degree range of true south. "Probable Sunlight Hours" can be described as the cumulative count of hours throughout the year during which sunlight is anticipated to illuminate unobstructed ground surfaces, accounting for typical cloud cover conditions.

BRE guidelines state that if a living room in an existing house has a main window facing mostly south, and if a new building nearby casts a shadow that's more than 25 degrees below the window, it can reduce the sunlight coming into the living room. This happens if, over a year, the window's center gets less than one-fourth (25%) of the yearly sunlight hours, including at least 5% between September and March. Moreover, if sunlight hours during those months drop below 80% of what they were before, then the residents of the new development can feel the change.

As a result of a new development, the amount of sunlight reaching an existing building may decrease by up to 20% during either the whole year or the winter months before people start to notice the difference.

e) Daylight Factor (DF)

The Daylight Factor (DF) is a metric used in architecture and building design to evaluate the amount of natural daylight that penetrates into the interior of a building. It is typically expressed as a percentage and represents the ratio of the illuminance (light level) inside a space to the illuminance outside the building on an overcast day.

The DF provides a way to assess the quality of daylighting in a building. A higher DF percentage indicates better natural daylighting conditions, which can lead to reduced reliance on artificial lighting during the day, energy savings, and improved occupant comfort and well-being.

Appendix B

Table 2. VSC assessment report of all window element on the proposed design. LKD – Living/Kitchen/Dining.

Num.	Zone	Room	VSC	Result
1	BD000000	Bedroom1	37.9	Pass
2	BD000000	Bedroom1	37.8	Pass
3	BD000000	Bedroom1	37.7	Pass
4	BD000000	Bedroom1	38.1	Pass
5	BD000002	Bedroom2	36.2	Pass
6	BD000002	Bedroom2	37.4	Pass
7	BD000002	Bedroom2	33	Pass
8	BD000005	Bathroom	38.2	Pass
9	LV000000	LKD	35.5	Pass
10	LV000000	LKD	36.4	Pass
11	LV000000	LKD	32.8	Pass
12	LV000000	LKD	35.5	Pass
13	LV000000	LKD	35.1	Pass
14	LV000000	LKD	34.8	Pass
15	LV000000	LKD	34.9	Pass
16	LV000000	LKD	35.7	Pass
17	LV000000	LKD	35.1	Pass
18	LV000001	WC	35.7	Pass
19	LV000001	WC	35.3	Pass
20	BD000006	Stairway	36.9	Pass
21	BD000006	Stairway	37.1	Pass

Table 3. APSH results of all window elements of the proposed structure.

Opening	Zone	Room Name	Annual	Result	Winter	Result
1	BD000000	Bedroom1	6.94	Major	1.39	Major
2	BD000000	Bedroom1	7.64	Major	1.39	Major
3	BD000000	Bedroom1	8.33	Major	1.39	Major
4	BD000000	Bedroom1	7.71	Major	1.39	Major
5	BD000002	Bedroom2	24.28	Minor	14.44	Meet
6	BD000002	Bedroom2	24.84	Minor	14.45	Meet
7	BD000002	Bedroom2	23.66	Minor	14.46	Meet
8	BD000005	Bathroom	25.32	Meet	14.32	Meet
9	LV000000	LKD	0	Major	0	Major
10	LV000000	LKD	23.92	Minor	13.89	Meet
11	LV000000	LKD	24.39	Minor	13.89	Meet
12	LV000000	LKD	23.24	Minor	13.89	Meet
13	LV000000	LKD	27.08	Meet	13.89	Meet
14	LV000000	LKD	26.6	Meet	13.41	Meet
15	LV000000	LKD	7.02	Major	1.39	Major
16	LV000000	LKD	7.09	Major	1.39	Major

17	LV000000	LKD	7.48	Major	1.39	Major
18	LV000000	LKD	7.62	Major	1.39	Major
19	LV000001	WC	27.08	Meet	13.89	Meet
20	LV000001	WC	27.08	Meet	13.89	Meet
21	BD000006	Stairway	26.61	Meet	14.19	Meet
22	BD000006	Stairway	25.54	Meet	13.87	Meet

Table 4 Direct Sunlight Hours of spaces under observation

Building	Space	DSH Value
Proposed building & B5	All front and rear amenity spaces	>2 hours

Table 5. Daylight Factor for Rooms under observation at all levels in the proposed design. Grid Size - 0.2m, Margin - 0.1m.

Floor No.	Room Type	Area	Ave. Daylight Factor
			Proposed
Proposed			
FF	Bedroom1	13.42	3.3
FF	Bedroom2	7.98	3.6
GF	LKD	42.08	2.9

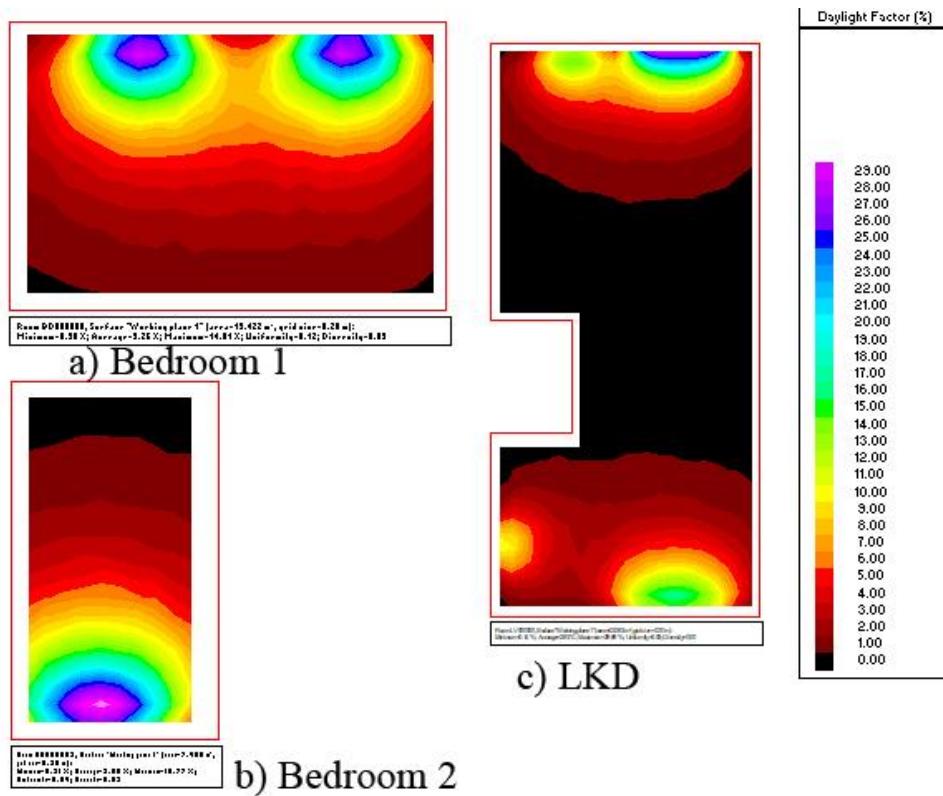


Figure 11 Daylight factor distribution