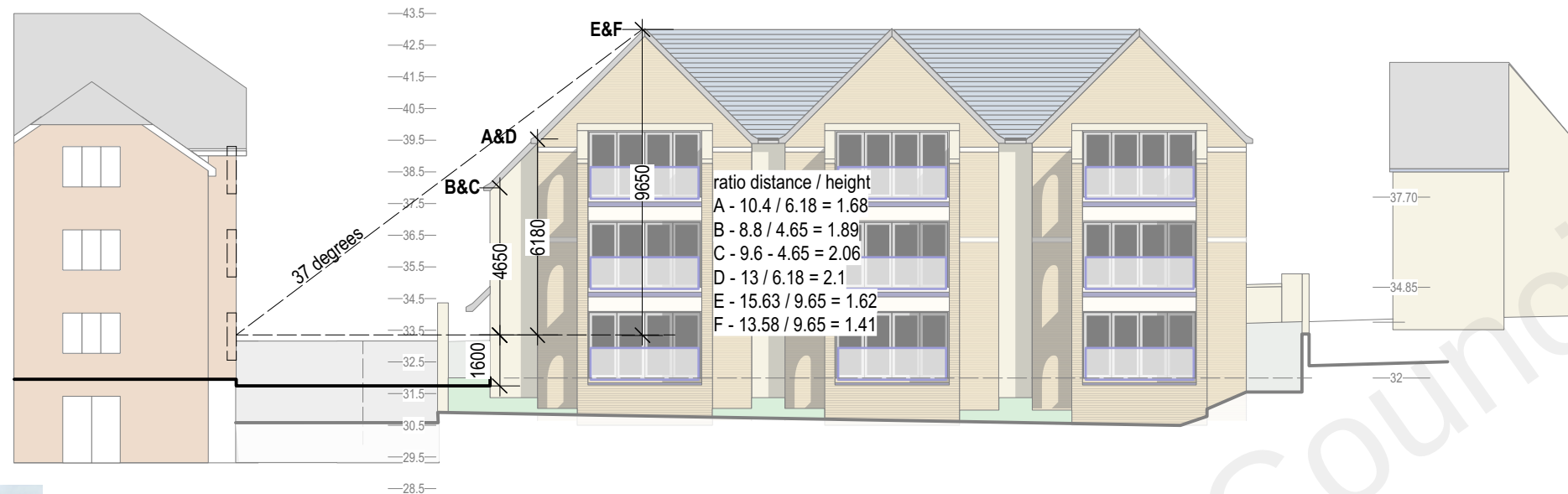
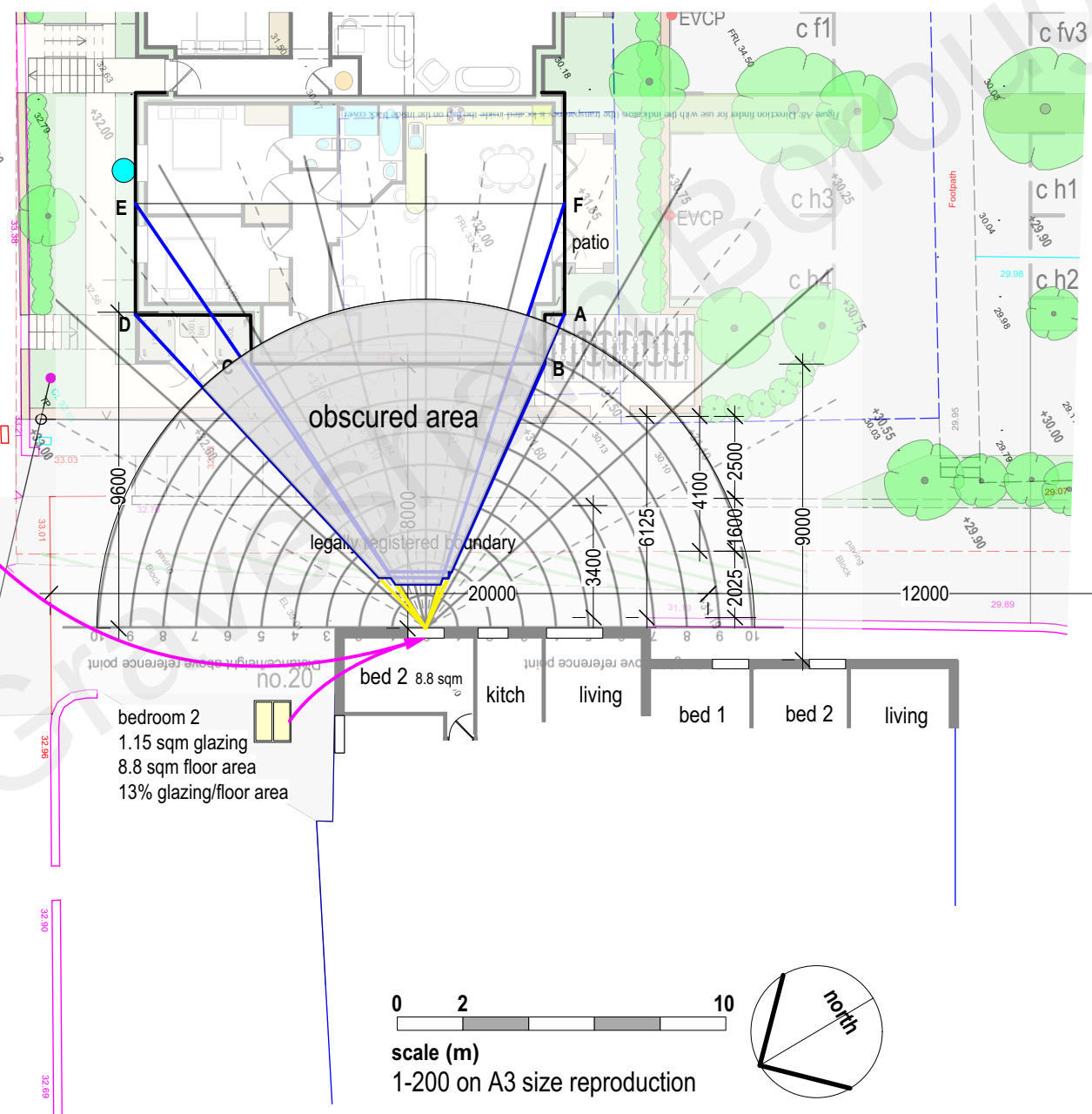


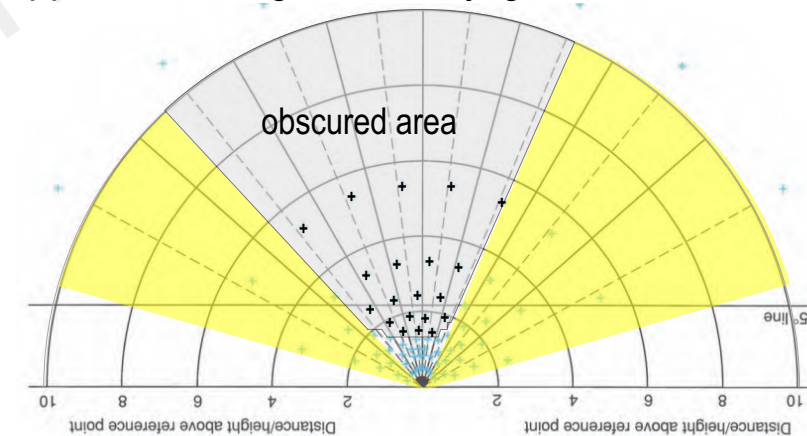


south elevation of flats as seen from the proposed parking area

Appendix A. Figure A8. Direction finder



Appendix A. Figure A1 Skylight Indicator



Site layout planning for Daylight and sunlight
A Guide to Good Practice, 2nd Edition, BRE Trust
Calculation of Vertical Sky Component (VSC) using methodology from Appendix A

the skylight indicator has 80 crosses, each corresponding to 0.5% VSC. The number of obstructed crosses (+) is 20, so the number of unobstructed crosses is 60, so the Vertical Sky Component (VSC) at centre of 'bed 2' window is 30% .

Paragraph 2.1.6 of the Guide states that if the VSC is at least 27% (or the obstruction angle is between 25 and 45 degrees) then conventional window design will usually give good results it terms of daylight. The window to 'bed 2' has glazing equivalent to 13% of the floor area, which is quite conventional, and over the Building Regulation guide of 10%. The VSC of 30% therefore suggests the daylight to bed 2 will be reasonable, despite the obstruction angle perpendicular to the centre of the window being 37 degrees. **This is because the proposed building occupies 67 degrees of the 149 degree sweep that contributes towards the VSC (shown in yellow above), equivalent to just 45% of the visible horizon.**

A- note alt. (red bit) GB/02/02/2022

Client: Wakes
job: Milton Mount Hall Gravesend DA12 1NQ
title: Calculation of Vertical Sky Component at adjacent window
scale: 1-200 @ A3 date Jan. 2022 dwn. GB

drawing number; **21-18-VSC** rev.- **A**