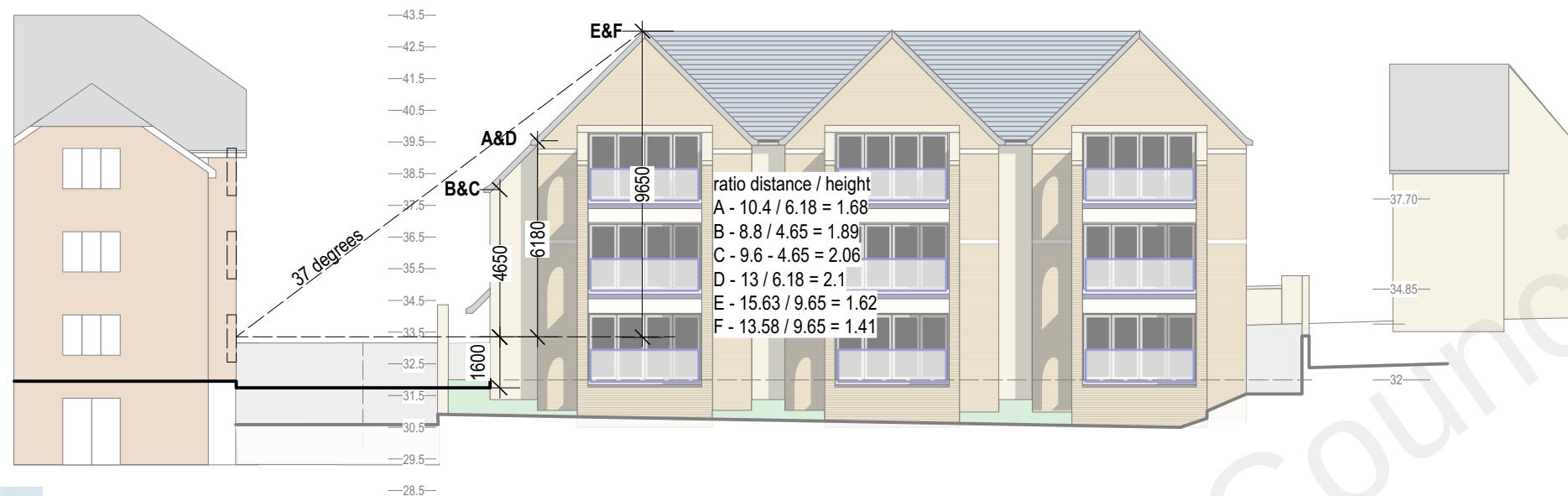
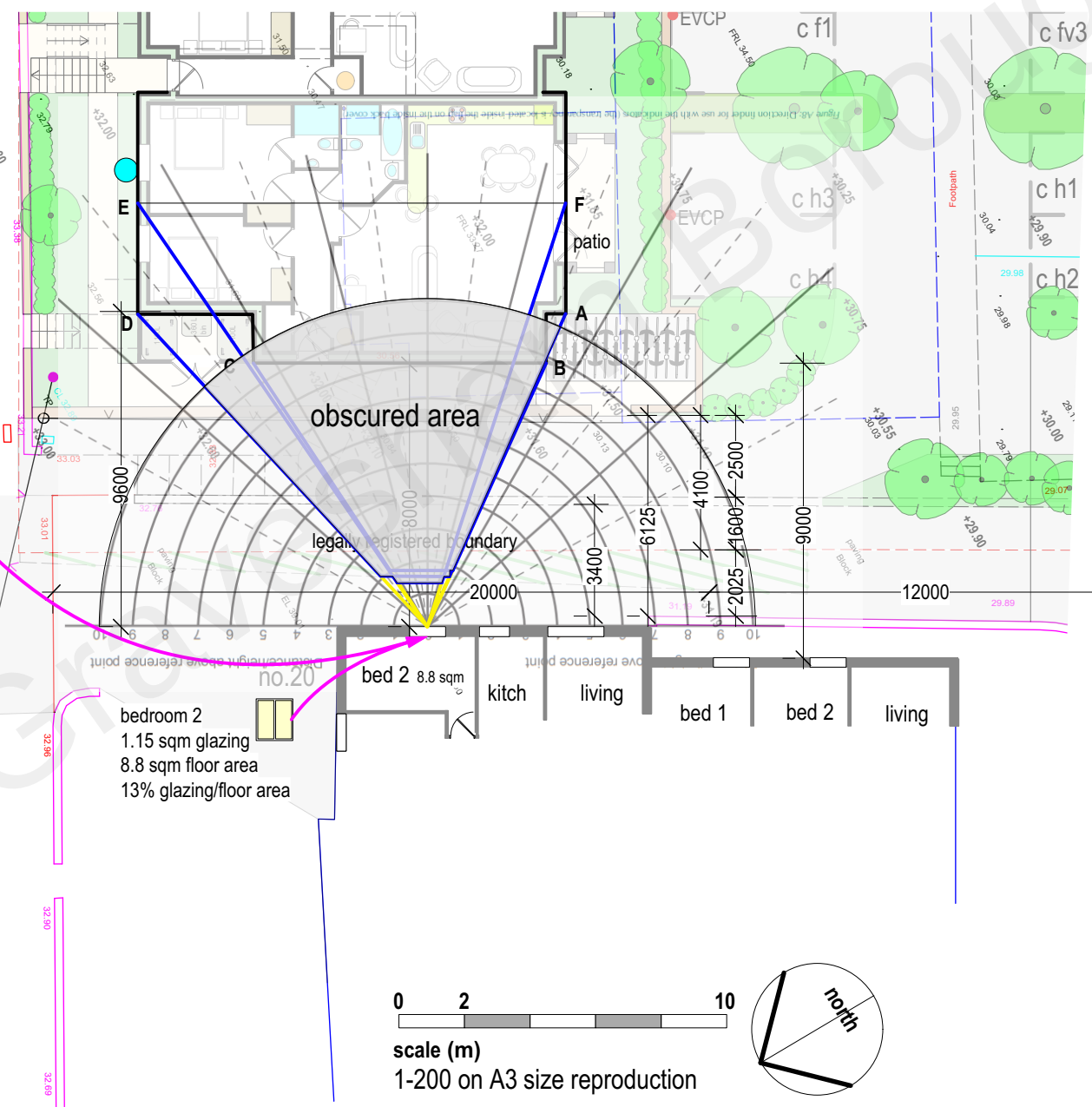




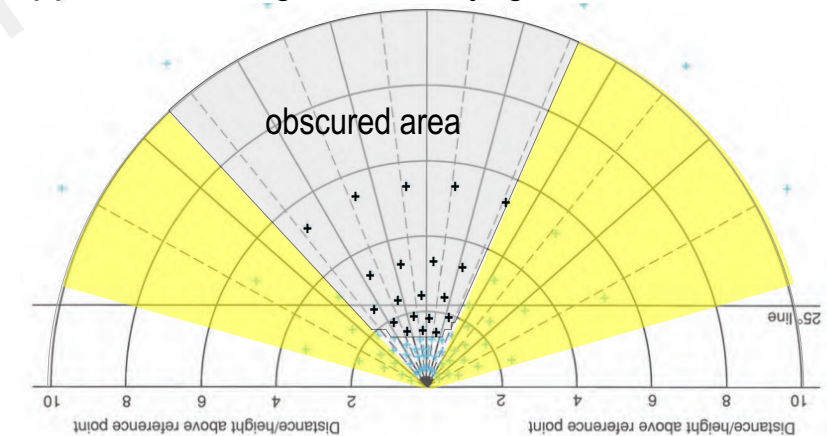
south elevation of flats as seen from the proposed parking area



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 in 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% of the 148 degree sweep that contributes towards the VSC (shown in yellow above).