
External Daylight and Sunlight Study

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Site Details: Renshaw House
Manchester
M13 9LQ

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Report Details:

Prepared by	Checked by	Date	Job Number
Nicholas Gardner	Peter Kinsella	08.11.2024	12016 Rev1

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1. Introduction & Methodology

The daylight study is to ensure the comfort, health and safety of building occupants as well as visitors and others within the vicinity of the building is acceptable. It is also to enhance the quality of life in dwellings by recognising those that encourage a healthy and safe internal environment for occupants.

Using industry standard methodology as prescribed by BRE and British Standard guidance and in line with the BRE Guide: BRE BR 209 2022 Edition and BS EN 17037, we have made numerical analyses to ensure compliance with the recommended levels of change in daylight.

The main criteria used in this analysis to show compliance is the:

Vertical Sky Component (VSC)

VSC 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.

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 80% of its former value, where the window(s) do not meet this criteria, BRE Guidelines states that if the VSC at the centre of a window is more than 27% of available light, then the diffuse daylighting will not be adversely affected.

Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH)

APSH is a measure of the amount of potential direct sunlight that is available to a given surface. Only windows which face within 90 degrees of due south need to be assessed. BRE Guidance states that windows should continue to receive in excess of 80% of their pre-development value, **or** 25% of available hours over a year / 5% of hours in winter to be considered well - lit **or** if the window has a reduction in sunlight received over the whole year less than 4% of annual sunlight hours.

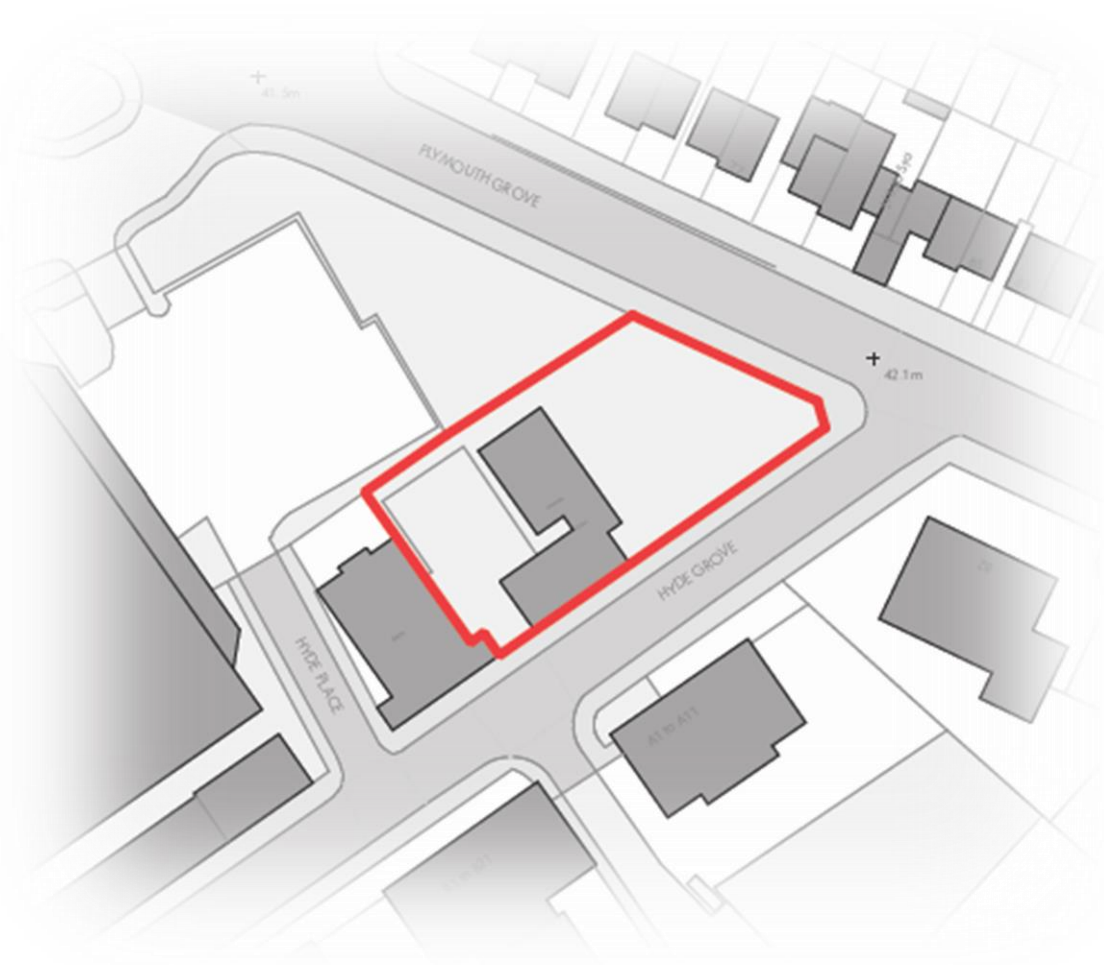
The BRE Guidance is not an instrument of planning policy; therefore, whilst the methods given are technically robust, some level of flexibility should be applied where appropriate.

We must stress that despite the methodology used above and the results that are drawn from it provide helpful guidance to consultants and planning officials, these are purely advisory, how the results are interpreted may depend on the complexity and context of the development as a whole.

2. Proposed Development

There are proposals for the demolition of an existing building to make way for the construction of a five – storey residential apartment development on the land at Renshaw House, Hyde, Manchester, M13 9LQ.

Location Plan



3. Modelling the site & Window Schedule

An analysis model is created of the existing and proposed development allowing analysis, calculations are then run. The outputs of those calculations can be exported numerically. Using the BRE guidance which gives absolute figures for the acceptable percentage of daylight and sunlight, we can then establish if the proposal will have the required daylighting levels stipulated by BRE guidelines.

It is important to note that not all nearby features have been modelled, only those that will affect the daylighting, in accordance with BRE recommendations.

The reference document for this analysis, BRE BR 209 2022 Edition and BS EN 17037, provides the methodology for undertaking the calculations as well as benchmark figures for the acceptable reduction in the daylight/sunlight.

In order to complete an accurate model of the existing and proposed site we have used a combination of the following plans and information.

- Existing and Proposed Site Plan, Floor Plans, Sections, Elevations
- Site Visit conducted on 25.04.2024
- Supporting 3D Model of the surrounding topography and buildings for reference

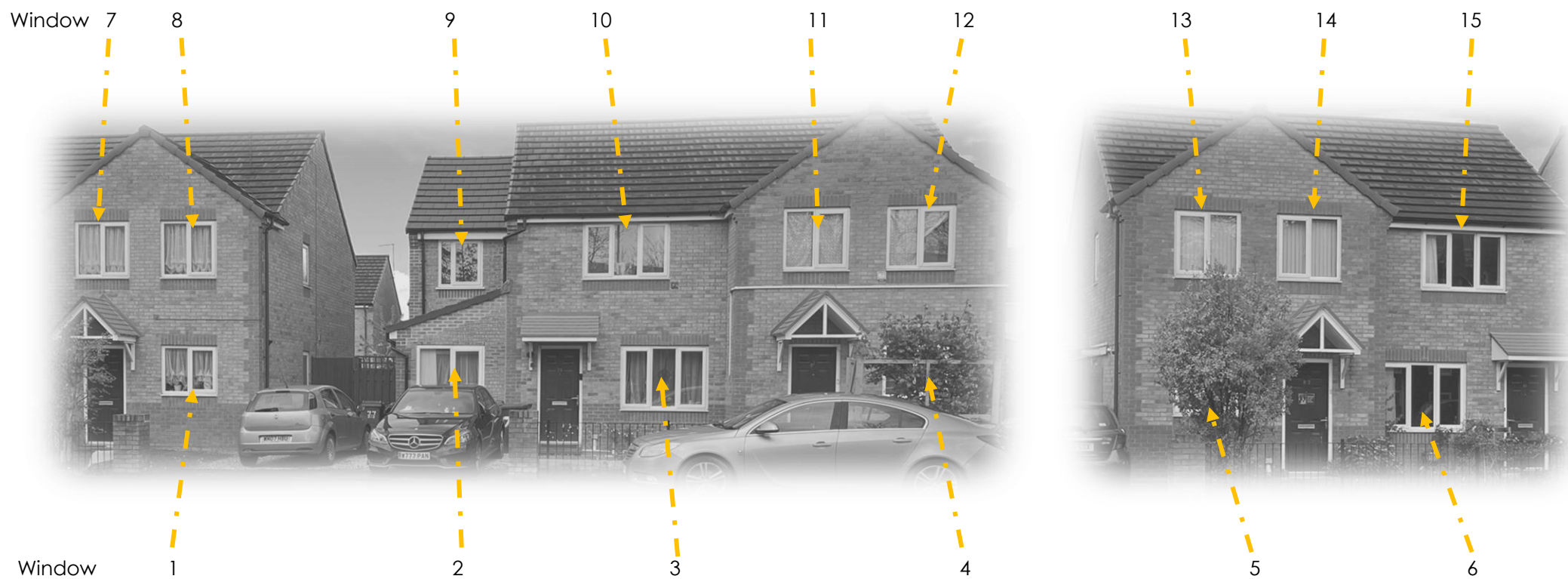
The purpose of this report is to assess the potential impact that the proposed development may have on the immediate surrounding neighbouring dwellings in terms of daylight and sunlight. The immediate neighbouring dwellings that have been identified for analysis being No.77 – No.85 Plymouth Grove, No.82 Plymouth Grove, 'A1 – A11' Hyde Grove and the Old Church at Hyde Place which is believed to be student accommodation. After site analysis we have established that these dwellings are classed as the 'worst case' affected dwellings due to their proximity in relation to the proposed development, therefore, if the analysis shows that these dwellings meet the requirements for levels of change in daylight in accordance with BRE guidelines then all additional surrounding dwellings will meet these requirements by default.

For a full location and window schedule please see below.

Target Study Area



No.77 – No.85 Plymouth Grove – Front / South Elevation



No.82 Plymouth Grove / West Elevation – Ground to Third Floor



Window 16 17 18 19 20



Window 21 22 23 24 25



Window 26 27 28 29 30



Window 31 32 33 34 35

No.'A1 – A11' Hyde Grove – Front / North Elevation – Grounf to Third Floor



Window 36 37 38 39 40 41 42



Window 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

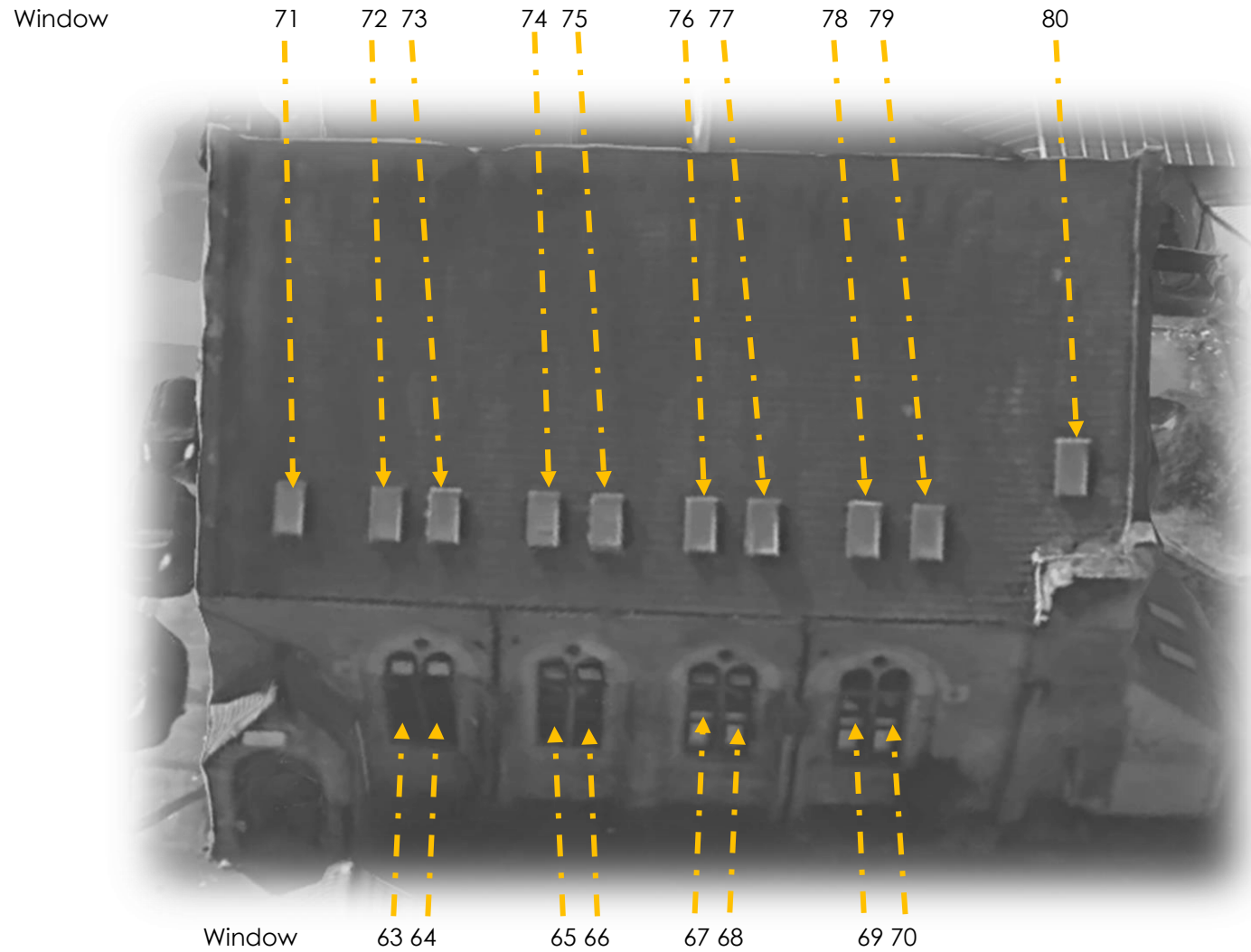


Window 51 52 53 54 55 56 57



Window 58 59 60 61 62

The Old Church Grove – Side / East Elevation



As can be seen, there are 80 relevant window receptors of concern that may experience an impact in terms of daylight and sunlight from the proposed development.

- Receptors 1 - 15 located to the South Elevation of No.77 – No.85 Plymouth Grove
- Receptors 16 - 35 located to the West Elevation of No.82 Plymouth Grove
- Receptors 36 - 62 located to the North Elevation of No.'A1 – A11' Hyde Grove
- Receptors 63 - 80 located to the East Elevation of The Old Church Grove

Remaining Windows within the target study area

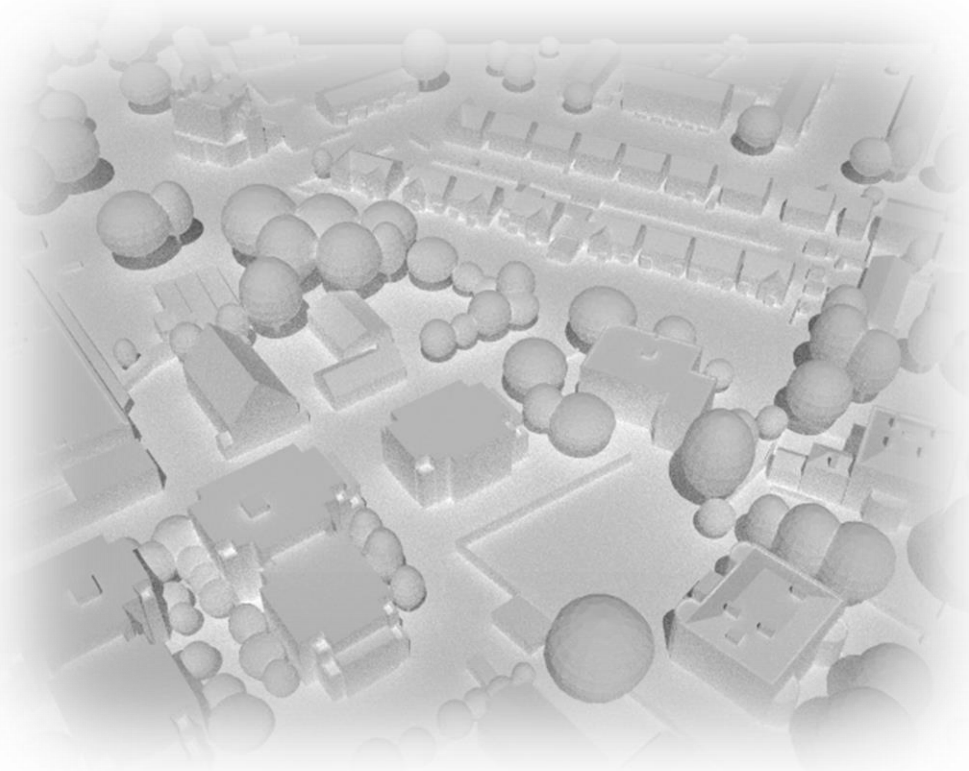
All windows assessed are considered 'worst case', therefore, where window receptors meet requirements in accordance with BRE Guidelines, any other windows within the vicinity that sit at a further distance or higher elevation than those that meet requirements will also pass by default. Where nearby windows have not been labelled, they have either been identified as un-affected from the proposed development due to having superior daylighting qualities as those labelled, at a distance and elevation that they will be unaffected from the proposed development or they serve non-habitable spaces such as bathrooms, stairways etc.

4. Vertical Sky Component Analysis

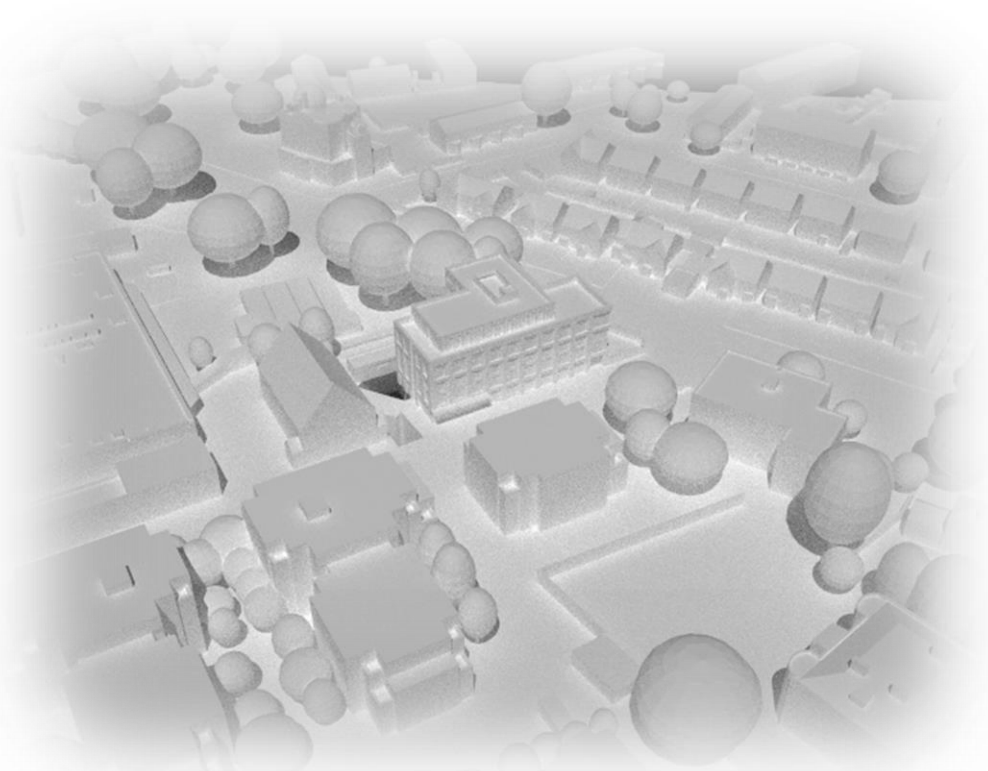
Stage 1 of the analysis is to model the existing site condition and then the proposal in 3 dimensions, thus allowing us to analyse the current situation and compare with relative ease the proposed situation.

The 3D model that has been created is then imported into specialist daylight analysis software from which calculations are then run for both the existing and proposed. We have isolated the dwellings of concern and taken a screen shot which is displayed below.

Existing Conditions



Proposed Conditions



Images For Illustrative Purposes Only

5. Vertical Sky Component Benchmark & Results

As previously stated, even though the benchmark figures provided by BRE may provide helpful guidance to consultants and planning officials, these are purely advisory, how the results are interpreted may depend on the complexity and context of the development as a whole. Locations that may be considered dense urban areas or City Centre developments are often exposed to larger constraints in comparison to low-rise suburban areas, with that said, there is a higher scope for potential obstructions and loss of daylight in these areas. Higher density developments, such the one in question, generally experience lower daylight and sunlight levels.

Interpretation of the scale of impact

As discussed, the windows of the neighboring dwelling may or may not achieve the targets set by BRE, however, what BRE does not provide is an idea of the significance that these results will have on the assessed neighboring dwellings. Therefore, using professional experience, if we apply a scale to judge the implication these results may have on the dwelling, we can better understand the impact that may be experienced. The scale below is based on the BRE baseline target of 80% daylight retention.

Scale of Impact

Where the loss of daylight and sunlight fully meets the BRE Guidance Values, the impact is assessed as **Negligible**

Where the loss of daylight and sunlight is reduced within 20 – 35% of the BRE Guidance Values, the impact is can be classed as **Minor**

Where the loss of daylight and sunlight is reduced within 35 – 50% of the BRE Guidance Values, the impact is can be classed as **Moderate**

Where the loss of daylight and sunlight is reduced within 50 – 100% of the BRE Guidance Values, the impact is can be classed as **Major**

**The guidance above has been taken from BRE daylight and sunlight book for the nature and scale section 5. Ref: Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight, Appendix 1 Environmental Impact Assessment, page 73.*

6. Vertical Sky Component Analysis Results

The Vertical Sky Component has been calculated for the openings labelled in section 3 of this report for both the existing and proposed conditions. As previously stated, these window receptors are considered 'worst case', therefore, any other windows that sit at a greater distance or higher elevation than those that have passed the analysis within this report, under BRE Guidelines, will also pass by default.

Vertical Sky Component Results Summary (Numerical Results Appendix C)

The results show that of the 80 receptors tested, 60 meet and are in excess of minimum requirements in accordance with BRE Guidelines providing an overall 75% pass rate for impact on neighbouring dwellings.

When we apply the scale of impact as detailed in section 5, page 14 of this report, we can see that these window receptors may experience the following level of impact:

- Receptors 1 – 35, 42, 49 – 62 and 71 – 80 may experience a '*Negligible*' impact in terms of daylight;
- Receptors 38 – 41, 43 – 48, 63 – 70 may experience a '*Minor*' impact in terms of daylight;
- Receptors 36 and 37 may experience a '*Moderate*' impact in terms of daylight;
- The results show that no neighbouring receptor may experience a '*Major*' impact in terms of daylight;

7. Annual Probable Sunlight Hours Results (Numerical Results Appendix D)

As stated in section 3 of this report, APSH is a measure of the amount of potential direct sunlight that is available to a given surface. Only windows which face within 90 degrees of due south need to be assessed. BRE Guidance states that windows should continue to receive in excess of 80% of their pre-development value, **or** 25% of available hours over a year / 5% of hours in winter to be considered well - lit **or** if the window has a reduction in sunlight received over the whole year less than 4% of annual sunlight hours.

The results show that all receptors tested that are subject to the APSH / WPSH analysis meet the minimum criteria for sunlight hours both annually and in the winter months and therefore satisfy BRE Guidelines.

8. Conclusion

As previously stated, there are proposals for the demolition of an existing building to make way for the construction of a five – storey residential apartment development on the land at Renshaw House, Hyde, Manchester, M13 9LQ.

The purpose of this report is to assess the potential impact that the proposed development may have on the immediate surrounding neighbouring dwellings in terms of daylight and sunlight. The immediate neighbouring dwellings that have been identified for analysis being No.77 – No.85 Plymouth Grove, No.82 Plymouth Grove, 'A1 – A11' Hyde Grove and the Old Church at Hyde Place which is believed to be student accommodation. After site analysis we have established that these dwellings are classed as the 'worst case' affected dwellings due to their proximity in relation to the proposed development, therefore, if the analysis shows that these dwellings meet the requirements for levels of change in daylight in accordance with BRE guidelines then all additional surrounding dwellings will meet these requirements by default.

Using industry standard methodology, we have made numerical analysis to calculate the recommended levels of change in daylight for the window receptors detailed in section 3 of this report.

The main criteria used in this analysis is to show compliance is the Vertical Sky Component and Annual Probable Sunlight Hours for the effect on a neighbouring dwelling's habitable windows.

When compared to the previous report (Ref: 12016 – Rev0), the updated analysis demonstrates a positive improvement in daylight and sunlight impact compliance among window receptors. The percentage of receptors meeting the minimum requirements has increased from 66% to 75%, reflecting a notable improvement in overall compliance with BRE Guidelines. Furthermore, the proportion of receptors experiencing minor to moderate impacts has decreased from 34% to 25%, indicating a reduction in potential adverse effects. Importantly, in both analyses, no receptors were found to experience a major adverse impact. This improvement suggests that adjustments made have effectively reduced the impact on daylight and sunlight access for a greater proportion of receptors.

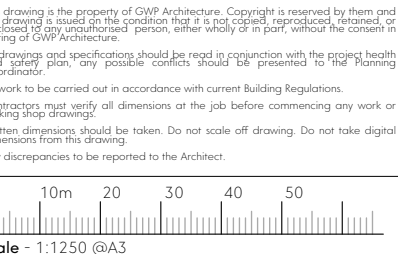
The results also show that all receptors tested that are subject to the APSH / WPSH analysis continue to meet the minimum criteria for sunlight hours both annually and in the winter months and therefore satisfy BRE Guidelines.

It must be noted that the Vertical sky component (VSC) and Annual/Winter Probable Sunlight Hours test are a 'spot' measure of the skylight reaching the mid-point of a window from an overcast sky. It represents the amount of visible sky that can be seen from that reference point, from over and around an obstruction in front of the window. That area of visible sky is expressed as a percentage of an unobstructed hemisphere of sky, and, therefore, represents the amount of daylight available for that particular window alone. As it is a 'spot' measurement taken on the outside face of the window, its shortcoming is that it takes no account of the size or number of the windows serving a room, or the size and layout of the room itself.

We must stress that despite the methodology used above and the results that are drawn from it provide helpful guidance to consultants and planning officials, these are purely advisory, how the results are interpreted may depend on the complexity and context of the development as a whole.

Appendices

Appendix A: Existing Plans



GWP Job Reference (544)2337

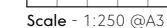
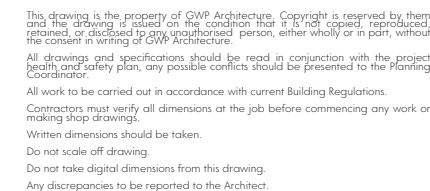
Job Title Renshaw House, Hyde

Client Mia James Construction

GWP

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P01	28.03.24	First Issue	TA	RT
Rev	Date	Comment	Dr	Ch



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GWPA Ref (544)2337

Job Title Renshaw House, Hyde

Client

Mia James Construction

Topographical Survey

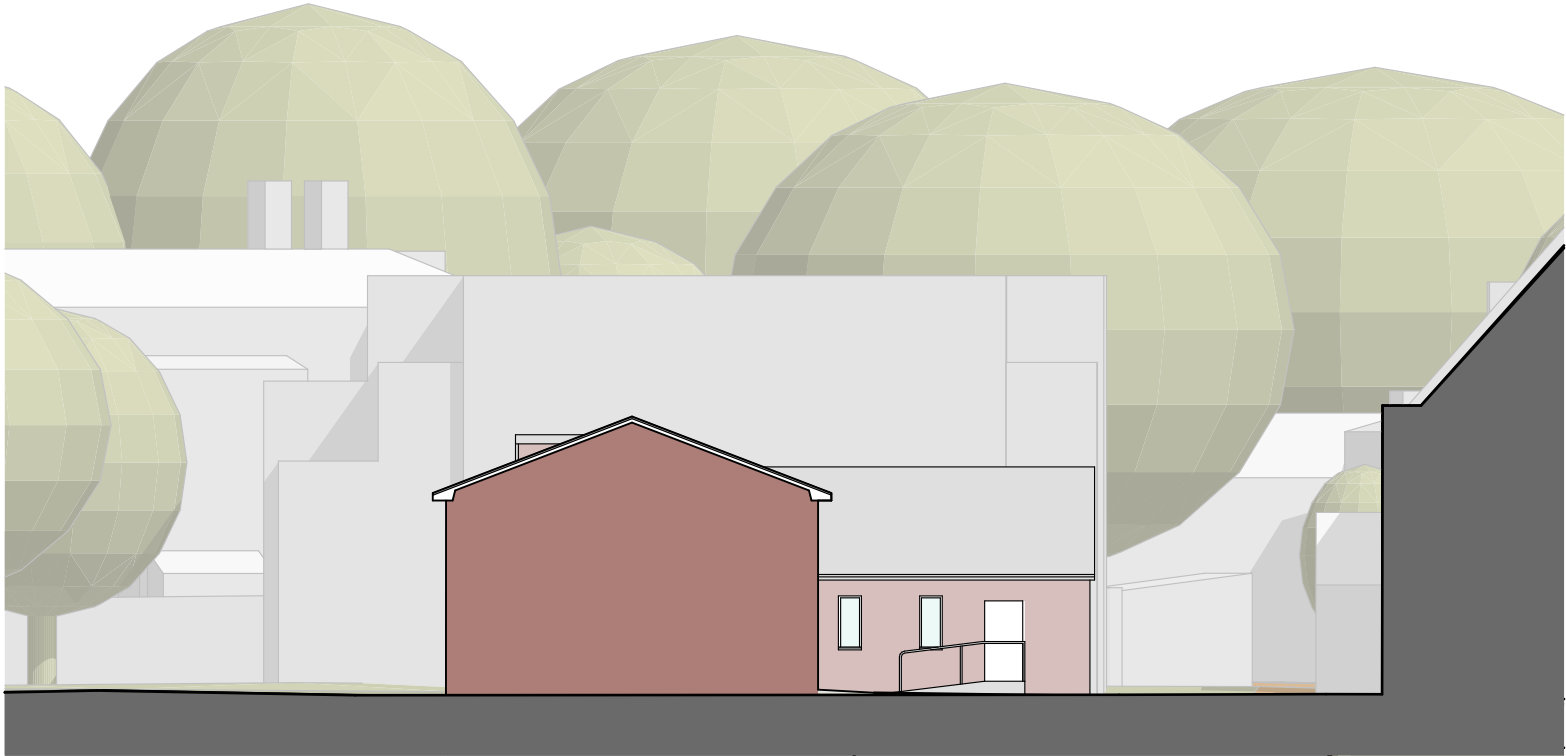
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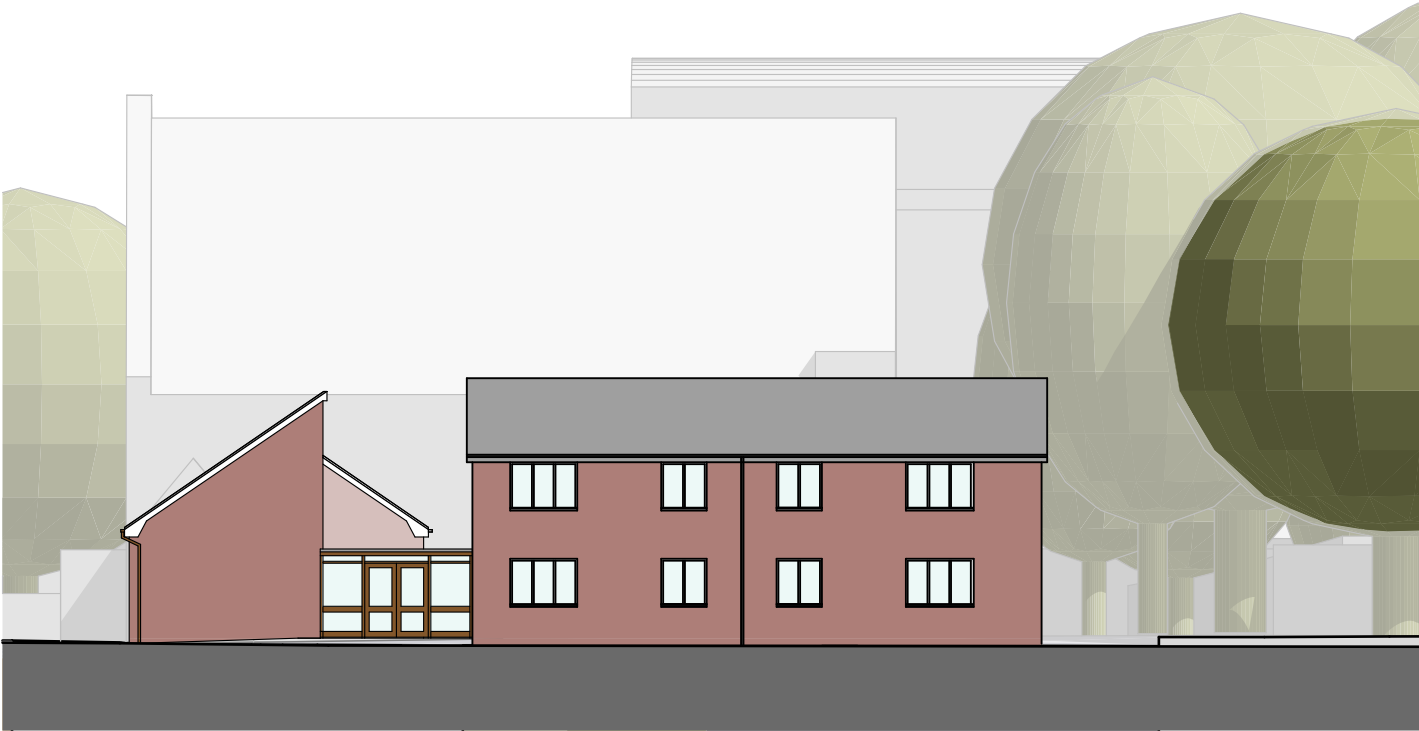
Drawn/Checked TA/RT	First Issue 28.03.24
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Drawing Status	A - Approval
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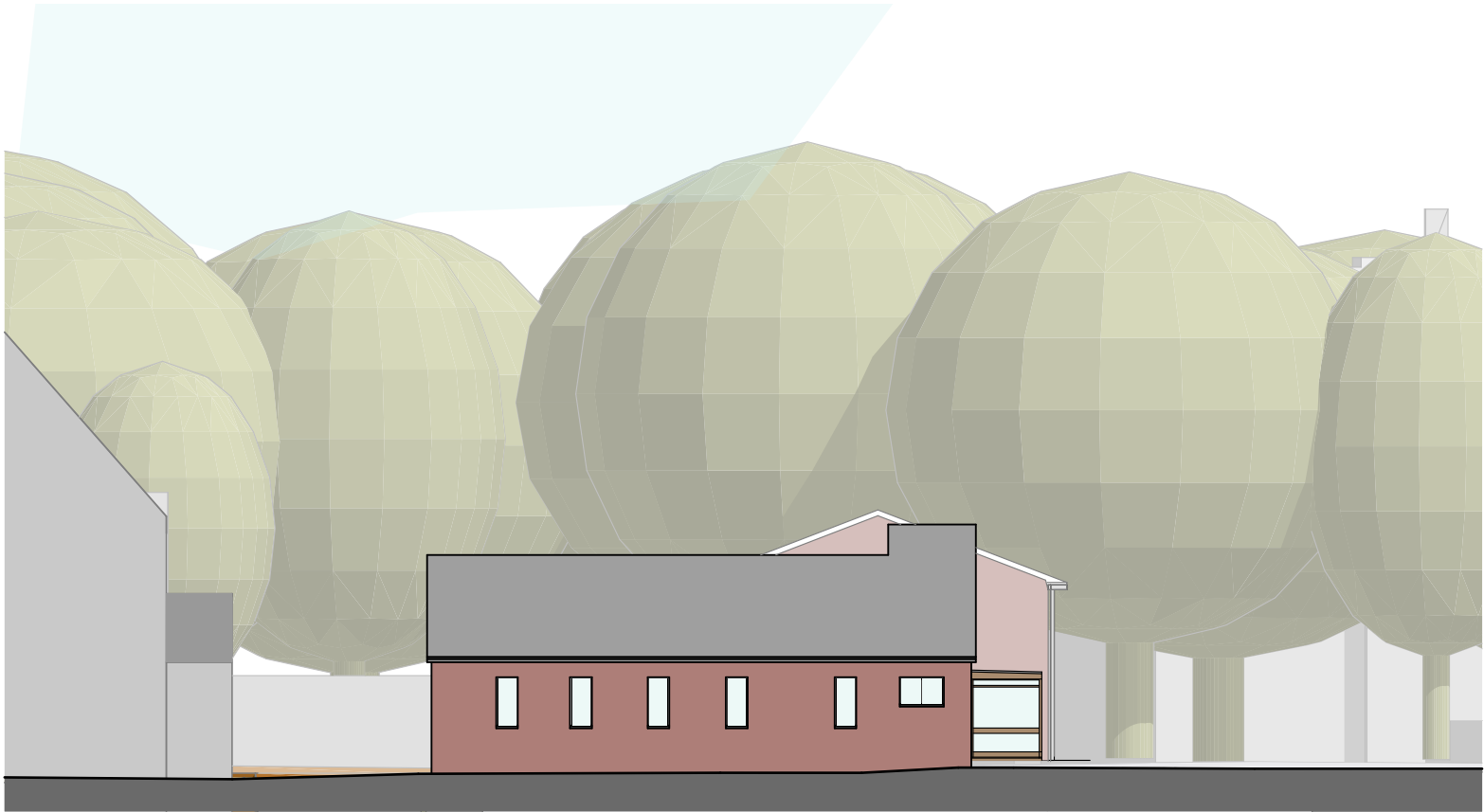
Bivcloud: DESKTOP-HZC10FA - Bivcloud Basic for Archicad 27/Renshaw house, Manchester - (544)2337-GWP-01-XX-M3-A-RenshawHouse-ClusterFlatsOption3-R01



Existing North-West Elevation



Existing North-East Elevation



Existing South-East Elevation



Existing South-West Elevation

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P01	28.03.24	First Issue	TA	RT
Rev	Date	Comment	Dr	Ch
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GWP Job Reference	(544)2337
Job Title	Renshaw House, Hyde
Client	Mia James Construction

Existing Elevations	
Name	(544)2337-GWP-01-00-D-A-(PA)-0005
Scale	1:200@A3
Revision	P01
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First Issue	28.03.24
Drawing Status	A - Approval



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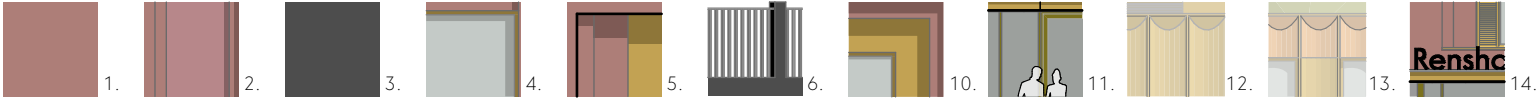
Appendix B: Proposed Plans



Materials Key

- Red Multi-brick - running bond
- Light red brick - stack bond
- Black brick - running bond
- High performance anodised aluminium window units, double glazed, with perforated side panel External colour to match spandrel panel, RAL TBC (white internally).
- Recessed brick panel reveal detail
- Brick boundary wall, with brick piers and PPC metal railings, RAL TBC

- Anodised Metal spandrel panel to windows, RAL TBC
- High performance anodised aluminium entrance glazing, double glazed. External colour to match spandrel panel, RAL TBC (white internally)
- Anodised metal scalloped cladding, RAL TBC
- Anodised metal scalloped cladding with perforations (to match perforations to windows), RAL TBC
- Glazed entrance canopy with PPC metal frame / hangers and signage, RAL TBC



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Scale - 1:150 @A3

Rev	Date	Comment	Dr	Ch
P06	05.11.24	Fourth floor cladding and window finishes updated	JW	TA
P05	10.09.24	Updated as Studio scheme	TA	RT
P04	09.08.24	Updated as planning comment	TA	RT
P03	08.05.24	Updated as planning comment	TA	RT
P02	21.03.24	Updated to cluster scheme	TA	RT
P01	20.02.24	First Issue	TA	RT

GWP Job Reference (544)2337

Job Title Renshaw House, Hyde

Client Mia James Construction

Proposed South-East Elevation

Name	(544)2337-GWP-01-ZZ-DR-A-(PA)-0019		
Scale	1:150@A3	Revision	P06
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Materials Key

1. Red Multi-brick - running bond

2. Light red brick - stack bond

3. Black brick - running bond

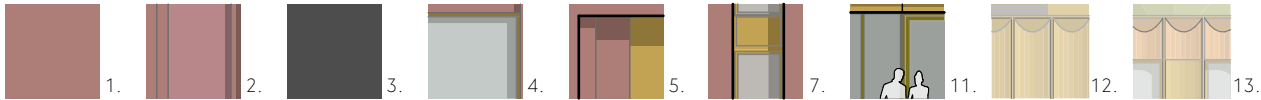
4. High performance anodised Aluminium window units, double glazed, with perforated side panel External colour to match spandrel panel, RAL TBC (white internally).

5. Recessed brick panel reveal detail.
7. High performance anodised aluminium curtain walling, double glazed, with spandrel panels. External colour to match spandrel panel, RAL TBC (white internally)

11. High performance PPC Aluminium entrance glazing, double glazed. External colour to match spandrel panel, RAL TBC (white internally)

12. Anodised metal scalloped cladding, RAL TBC

13. Anodised metal scalloped cladding with perforations (to match perforations to windows), RAL TBC



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P02	21.03.24	Updated to cluster scheme	TA	RT	
P01	20.02.24	First Issue	TA	RT	
Rev	Date	Comment	Dr	Ch	
/Volumes/Studio/CAD/5442337-Renshaw House - Manchester/A_Architects/GWP/Model/Renshaw House - Manchester - (544)2337-GWP-01-XX-M3-A-RenshawHouse-StudioReducedHeightOption2-P11.pln					

GWP Job Reference (544)2337

Job Title Renshaw House, Hyde

Client Mia James Construction

Proposed South-West Elevation

Name	(544)2337-GWP-01-ZZ-DR-A-(PA)-0018		
Scale	1:150@A3	Revision	P06
Drawn/Checked	TA / RT	First Issue	20.02.24
Drawing Status	A - Approval		



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3. Black brick - running bond

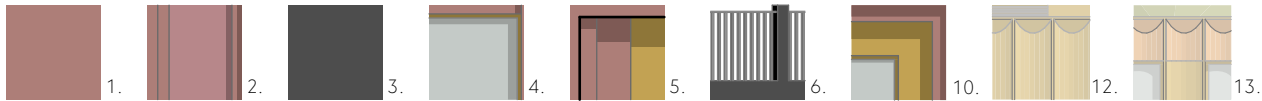
4. High performance anodised aluminium window units, double glazed, with perforated side panel External colour to match spandrel panel, RAL TBC (white internally)).
5. Recessed brick panel reveal detail

6. Brick boundary wall, with brick piers and PPC metal railings, RAL TBC

10. Anodised metal spandrel panel to windows, RAL TBC

12. Anodised metal scalloped cladding, RAL TBC

13. Anodised metal scalloped cladding with perforations (to match perforations to windows), RAL TBC



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P01	20.02.24	First Issue	TA	RT

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GWP Job Reference (544)2337

Job Title Renshaw House, Hyde

Client Mia James Construction

Proposed North-East Elevation

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Scale	1:150@A3	Revision	P06
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2. Red Multi-brick - vertical bond

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4. High performance anodised aluminium window units, double glazed, with perforated side panel External colour to match spandrel panel, RAL TBC (white internally).

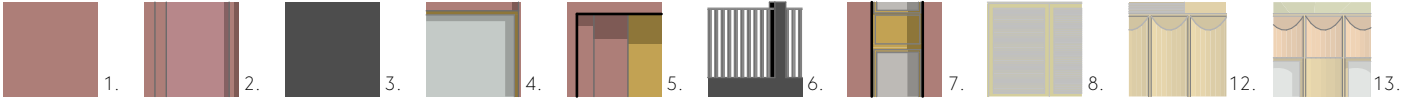
5. Recessed brick panel reveal detail
6. Brick boundary wall, with black brick piers and PPC metal railings, RAL TBC

7. High performance anodised aluminium curtain walling, double glazed, with spandrel panels. External colour to match spandrel panel, RAL TBC (white internally)

8. Steel louvred external door. Colour to match window frames, RAL TBC

12. Anodised metal scalloped cladding, RAL TBC

13. Anodised metal scalloped cladding with perforations (to match perforations to windows), RAL TBC



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Scale - 1:150 @A3

P06	05.11.24	Fourth floor cladding and window finishes updated	JW	TA	
P05	10.09.24	Updated as Studio scheme	TA	RT	
P04	09.08.24	Updated as planning comment	TA	RT	
P03	08.05.24	Updated as planning comment	TA	RT	
P02	21.03.24	Updated to cluster scheme	TA	RT	
P01	20.02.24	First Issue	TA	RT	
Rev	Date	Comment	Dr	Ch	
/Volumes/Studio/CAU/1544/2337-Renshaw House - Manchester/A_Architects/GWP/Model/Renshaw House - Manchester - (544)2337-GWP-01-XX-M3-A-RenshawHouse-StudioReducedHeightOption2-P11.pln					

GWP Job Reference (544)2337

Job Title Renshaw House, Hyde

Client Mia James Construction

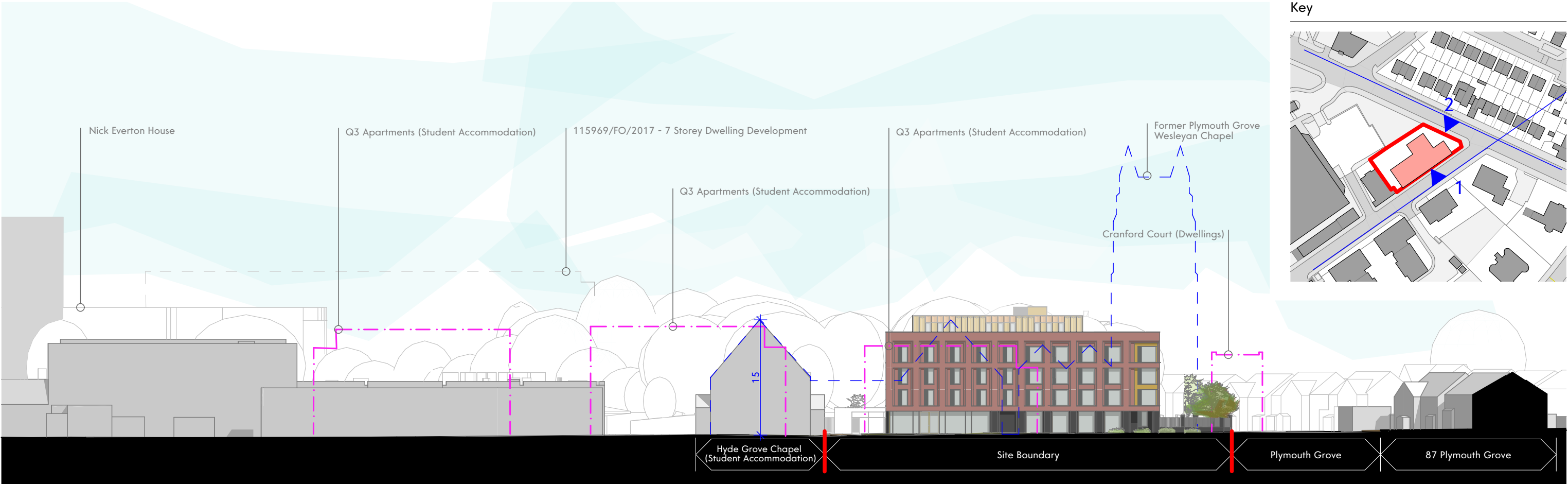
Proposed North-West Elevation

Name	(544)2337-GWP-01-ZZ-DR-A-(PA)-0016		
Scale	1:150@A3	Revision	P06
Drawn/Checked	TA / RT	First Issue	20.02.24
Drawing Status	A - Approval		

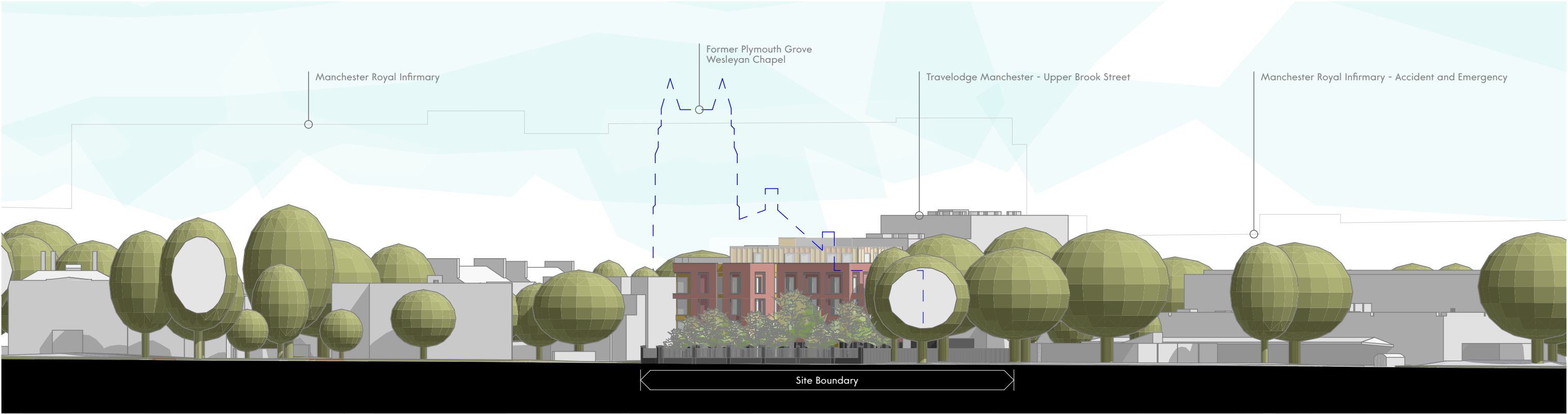


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Section 1 Along Hyde Grove - 1:500@A3



Section 2 Along Plymouth Grove - 1:500@A3

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All drawings and specifications should be read in conjunction with the project health and safety plan, any possible conflicts should be presented to the Planning Coordinator.

All work to be carried out in accordance with current Building Regulations.

Contractors must verify all dimensions at the job before commencing any work or making shop drawings.

Written dimensions should be taken. Do not scale off drawing. Do not take digital dimensions from this drawing.

Any discrepancies to be reported to the Architect.



Scale - 1:500 @A3

Rev	Date	Comment	Dr	Ch
P05	05.11.24	Fourth floor cladding and window finishes updated	JW	TA
P04	10.09.24	Updated as Studio scheme	TA	RT
P03	09.08.24	Updated as planning comment	JH	RT
P02	08.05.24	Updated as planning comment	TA	RT
P01	28.03.24	First Issue	TA	RT

GWP Job Reference (544)2337

Job Title Renshaw House, Hyde

Client Mia James Construction

Proposed Context Elevations

Name (544)2337-GWP-01-ZZ-DR-A-(PA)-0022

Scale 1:500@A3 Revision P05

Drawn/Checked TA / RT First Issue 28.03.24

Drawing Status A - Approval



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Appendix C: Vertical Sky Component – Numerical Results

Project Name:

Renshaw House, Hyde, Manchester, M13 9LQ

Project No:

12016 - Rev1

Report Title:

Vertical Sky Component Analysis - Rev0

Date of Analysis:

08.11.2024

No.77 - No.85 Plymouth Grove - Vertical Sky Component - Numerical Results Rev0			
Receptor	VSC - Existing (%)	VSC - Proposed (%)	% Retained
1	36.08	32.34	90.00%
2	35.51	31.96	90.00%
3	33.38	30.05	90.00%
4	34.74	31.53	91.00%
5	34.03	32.32	95.00%
6	32.80	31.21	95.00%
7	37.02	33.92	92.00%
8	36.99	33.88	92.00%
9	32.68	30.03	92.00%
10	36.50	33.76	92.00%
11	36.82	34.12	93.00%
12	36.78	34.17	93.00%
13	36.64	34.97	95.00%
14	36.61	35.07	96.00%
15	36.25	34.99	97.00%

Project Name:

Renshaw House, Hyde, Manchester, M13 9LQ

Project No:

12016 - Rev1

Report Title:

Vertical Sky Component Analysis - Rev0

Date of Analysis:

08.11.2024

No.82 Plymouth Grove - Vertical Sky Component - Numerical Results Rev0			
Receptor	VSC - Existing (%)	VSC - Proposed (%)	% Retained
16	35.92	31.17	87.00%
17	35.58	30.42	85.00%
18	35.32	30.01	85.00%
19	34.63	29.17	84.00%
20	34.16	28.66	84.00%
21	37.19	33.25	89.00%
22	36.92	32.61	88.00%
23	36.72	32.28	88.00%
24	36.20	31.62	87.00%
25	35.85	31.22	87.00%
26	38.30	35.24	92.00%
27	38.13	34.75	91.00%
28	37.99	34.50	91.00%
29	37.66	34.02	90.00%
30	37.44	33.75	90.00%
31	38.94	36.77	94.00%
32	38.87	36.47	94.00%
33	38.82	36.33	94.00%
34	38.70	36.08	93.00%
35	38.60	35.94	93.00%

Project Name:

Renshaw House, Hyde, Manchester, M13 9LQ

Project No:

12016 - Rev1

Report Title:

Vertical Sky Component Analysis - Rev0

Date of Analysis:

08.11.2024

No.'A1 - A11' Hyde Grove - Vertical Sky Component - Numerical Results Rev0			
Receptor	VSC - Existing (%)	VSC - Proposed (%)	% Retained
36	35.02	22.41	64.00%
37	34.67	22.19	64.00%
38	34.30	22.16	65.00%
39	33.89	22.34	66.00%
40	33.34	22.77	68.00%
41	32.06	24.69	77.00%
42	31.96	25.83	81.00%
43	36.78	25.39	69.00%
44	36.55	25.21	69.00%
45	36.33	25.19	69.00%
46	36.06	25.31	70.00%
47	35.71	25.73	72.00%
48	35.38	26.50	75.00%
49	34.96	27.73	79.00%
50	34.81	28.78	83.00%
51	38.19	28.54	75.00%
52	38.03	28.50	75.00%
53	37.92	28.61	75.00%
54	37.76	28.98	77.00%
55	37.50	29.59	79.00%
56	37.16	30.63	82.00%
57	36.93	31.44	85.00%
58	38.73	31.74	82.00%
59	38.63	31.83	82.00%
60	38.51	32.14	83.00%
61	38.38	32.62	85.00%
62	38.18	33.38	87.00%

Project Name:

Renshaw House, Hyde, Manchester, M13 9LQ

Project No:

12016 - Rev1

Report Title:

Vertical Sky Component Analysis - Rev0

Date of Analysis:

08.11.2024

The Old Church - Vertical Sky Component - Numerical Results Rev0			
Receptor	VSC - Existing (%)	VSC - Proposed (%)	% Retained
63	30.25	21.02	69.00%
64	30.72	21.21	69.00%
65	31.96	21.67	68.00%
66	32.45	21.83	67.00%
67	32.99	22.49	68.00%
68	33.13	22.78	69.00%
69	33.54	23.07	69.00%
70	33.68	23.08	69.00%
71	76.63	70.49	92.00%
72	76.74	70.22	92.00%
73	76.79	70.07	91.00%
74	76.82	70.06	91.00%
75	76.85	70.11	91.00%
76	76.86	70.31	91.00%
77	76.88	70.62	92.00%
78	76.89	70.99	92.00%
79	76.90	71.34	93.00%
80	77.01	73.29	95.00%

Appendix D: Annual / Winter Probable Sunlight Hours – Numerical Results

Project Name:

Project No:

Report Title:

Date of Analysis:

Renshaw House, Hyde, Manchester, M13 9LQ

12016 - Rev1

Annual Probable Sunlight Hours Analysis - Rev0

08.11.2024

Annual Probable Sunlight Hours			
Window Receptors - Annual Hours	Existing %	Proposed %	% Retained
1	80.00	77.00	96.00%
2	76.00	71.00	93.00%
3	65.00	60.00	92.00%
4	78.00	74.00	95.00%
5	75.00	74.00	99.00%
6	73.00	71.00	97.00%
7	81.00	77.00	95.00%
8	81.00	77.00	95.00%
9	60.00	56.00	93.00%
10	79.00	74.00	94.00%
11	80.00	77.00	96.00%
12	80.00	78.00	98.00%
13	80.00	78.00	98.00%
14	80.00	78.00	98.00%
15	78.00	75.00	96.00%

Project Name:

Project No:

Report Title:

Date of Analysis:

Renshaw House, Hyde, Manchester, M13 9LQ

12016 - Rev1

Winter Probable Sunlight Hours Analysis - Rev0

08.11.2024

Winter Probable Sunlight Hours			
Window Receptors - Winter Hours	Existing %	Proposed %	% Retained
1	27.00	24.00	89.00%
2	26.00	21.00	81.00%
3	23.00	18.00	78.00%
4	25.00	21.00	84.00%
5	25.00	24.00	96.00%
6	27.00	25.00	93.00%
7	28.00	24.00	86.00%
8	28.00	24.00	86.00%
9	20.00	16.00	80.00%
10	26.00	21.00	81.00%
11	27.00	24.00	89.00%
12	27.00	25.00	93.00%
13	27.00	25.00	93.00%
14	27.00	25.00	93.00%
15	28.00	25.00	89.00%