

Appendix 01

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

Background

The quality of amenity and open spaces is often stipulated within planning policy for protection or enhancement and is often a concern for adjoining properties and other interested parties.

Historically the department of environment provided guidance in the issues, and in this country, this role has now been taken on by the building research establishment (BRE), the British standards institutions (BSI) and the chartered institute of building services engineers (CIBSE). Fortunately they have collaborated in many areas, to provide as much unified advice as possible in the form of industry best practice.

Many local planning authorities consider daylight and sunlight an important factor for determining planning applications. Policies refer to both the protection of daylight and sunlight amenity within existing properties as well as the creation of proposed dwellings with high levels of daylight and sunlight amenities.

In terms of considering what is material local authorities typically refer to the BRE guidelines and apply their criteria set out within. The guidelines were originally produced out in 1991, but superseded by the BRE guidelines (2011) *site layout planning for daylight and sunlight*.

Where developers are seeking to maximise their development value, it is often in the area of daylight and sunlight issues that they may seek to push the boundaries. Particularly in London, there is a priority on the creation of more housing and thus resulting in the densification of urban areas. Local authorities vary in their attitude of how flexible they can be with the degree of impact on the daylight and sunlight amenity enjoyed by neighbouring owners and it is one factor among many planning aspects considered when determining an application. In city centres where high density is common, the protection of amenity is more challenging and there are many factors that need to be taken into account: each case has to be considered on its own merits.

The BRE Guidelines

The guidelines are typically referred to for daylight and sunlight amenity issues, however they were not intended to be used as an instrument of planning policy. In the introduction of 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight (2011)', section 1.6 (page 1), states that:-

"The guide is intended for building designers and their clients, consultants and planning officials. The advice given here is not mandatory and this document should not be seen as an instrument of planning policy. Its aim is to help rather than constrain the designer. Although it gives numerical guidelines, these should be interpreted flexibly because natural lighting is only one of many factors in site layout design (see Section 5). In special circumstances the developer or Planning Authority may wish to use different target values. For example, in an historic city centre, or in an area with modern high rise buildings, a higher degree of obstruction may be unavoidable if new developments are to match the height and proportions of existing buildings".

Again, the paragraph 2.2.3 (page 7) of the document states:-

"Note that numerical values given here are purely advisory. Different criteria may be used, based on the requirements for daylighting in an area viewed against other site layout constraints".

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

The numerical criteria suggested by the BRE are therefore designed to provide industry advice/guidance to plan/design with daylight in mind. Alternative values may be appropriate in certain circumstances such as highly dense urban areas around London, for e.g. The approach to creating alternative criteria is detailed within Appendix F of the BRE.

Measurement and Criteria for Daylight and Sunlight as set out in the BRE Guidelines

The BRE guidelines state that they are;

"intended for use for rooms in adjoining dwellings where daylight is required, including living rooms, kitchens and bedroom. Windows to bathrooms, toilets, garages need not be analysed."

They are therefore primarily designed to be used for residential properties however, the BRE guidelines continue to state that they may be applied to any existing non-residential buildings where there may be a reasonable expectation of daylight including; schools, hospitals, hostels, small workshop and some offices.

Daylight

In the first instance, if a proposed development falls beneath a 25 degree angle taken from the centre point of the lowest window, then the BRE suggests that no further analysis is required as there will be adequate sky light (i.e. sky visibility). This rule is applied when considering the scope of any assessments.

The BRE guidelines provide two methods for calculating daylight to existing surrounding properties:

- Vertical Sky Component (VSC)
- No Sky Line (NSL) also referred to as daylight distribution

A further method, the Average Daylight Factor (ADF) is provided for calculating daylight within proposed properties. However, it is sometimes applied as a supplementary assessment for existing surrounding properties.

Each method is described below:

Vertical Sky Component

Methodology

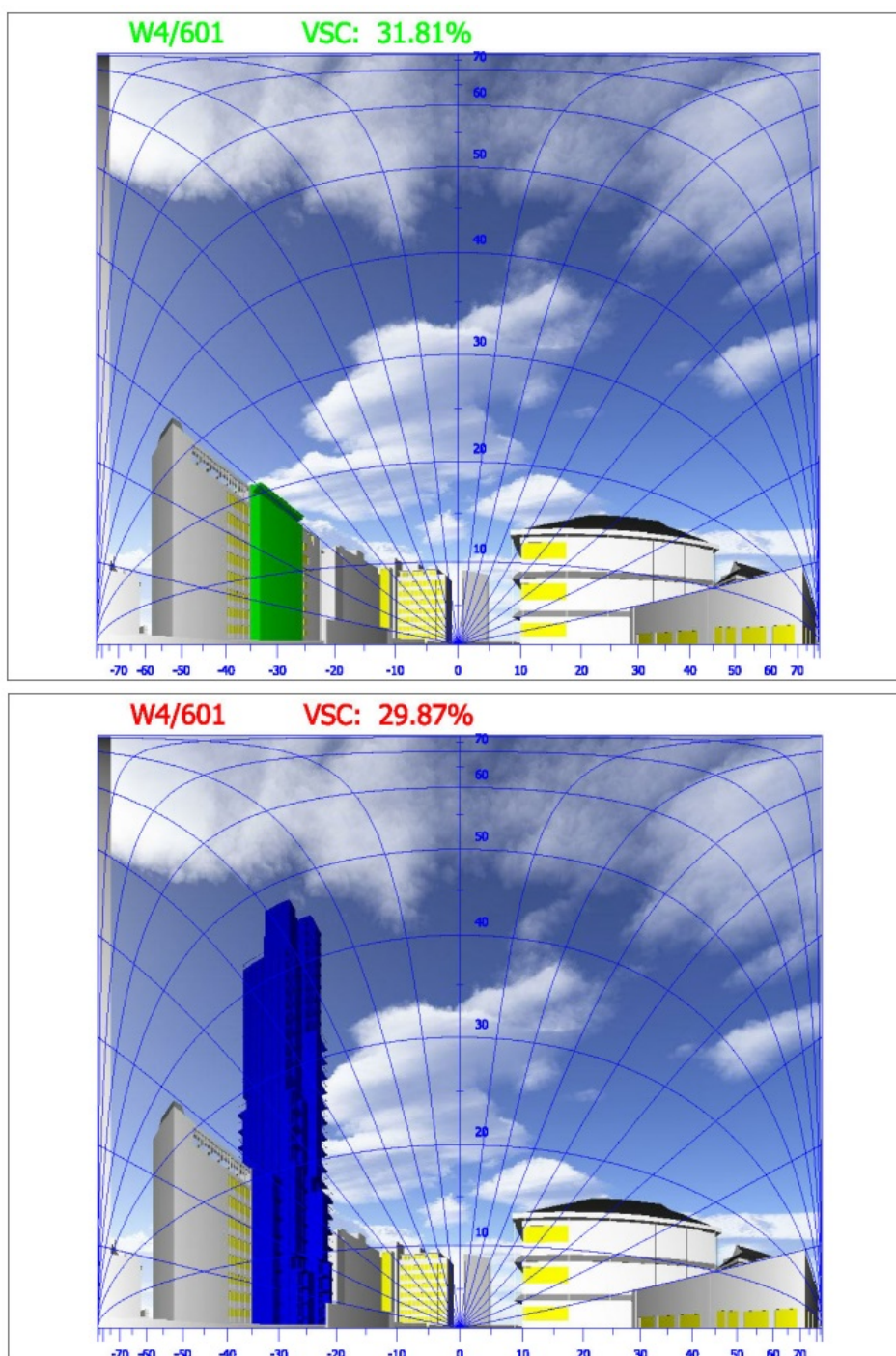
This is defined in the BRE as:-

"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 illuminate on a horizontal plane due to an unobstructed hemisphere of this sky."

This statement means, in practice that if one had a totally unobstructed view of the sky, looking in a single direction, then just under 40% of the complete hemisphere would be visible. The measurement of this vertical sky component is undertaken using two indicators, namely a skylight indicator and a transparent direction finder.

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

Alternatively a further method of measuring the VSC, which is easier to understand both in concept and analysis, is often more precise and can deal with more complex instructions, is that of the Waldram diagram.



The point of reference is the same as for the skylight indicator, at the centre of the outward window face. Effectively a snap shot is taken from that point of the sky in front of the window, before and after the obstruction is put in place together with all the relevant obstructions to it, i.e. the buildings.

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

An unobstructed sky from that point of reference would give a vertical sky component of 39.6%, corresponding to 50% of the hemisphere, and therefore the purpose of the diagram is to discover how much sky remains once obstructions exist in front of that point.

Criteria

The BRE Handbook provides criteria for:

- (a) New Development
- (b) Existing Buildings
- (c) Adjoining Development Land

- (a) New Development

Paragraph 2.1.21 of the BRE states that:

"Obstructions can limit access to light from the sky. This can be checked by measuring or calculating the angle of visible sky 'theta', angle of obstruction or Vertical Sky Component (VSC) at the centre of the lowest window where daylight is required. If VSC is:

- at least 27% ('theta' is greater than 65 degrees, obstruction angle less than 25 degrees) conventional window design will usually give reasonable results.
- between 15% and 27 % ('theta' is between 45 degrees and 65 degrees, obstruction angle between 25 degrees and 45 degrees) special measures (larger windows, changes to room layout) are usually needed to provide adequate daylight.
- between 5% and 15% ('theta' is between 25 degrees and 45 degrees, obstruction angle between 45 degrees and 65 degrees) it is very difficult to provide adequate daylight unless very large windows are used.
- less than 5% ('theta' less than 25 degrees, obstruction angle more than 65 degrees) it is often impossible to achieve reasonable daylight, even if the whole window wall is glazed."

- (b) Existing Buildings

Para 2.2.21 (page 11) of the BRE states:

"If any part of a new building or extension measured in a vertical section perpendicular to a main window wall of an existing building, from the centre of the lowest window, subtends an angle of more than 25 degree to the horizontal, then the diffuse daylighting of the existing building may be adversely affected. This will be the case if the vertical sky component measured at the centre of an existing main window is less than 27%, and less than 0.8 times its former value".

The VSC provide a quick and simple test which looks to give an early indication of the potential for light at the window face. However considered in isolation, it does not, in any fashion, indicate the quality of actual light within a space. It does not take into account the window size, the room size or room use. It helps by indicating that if there is an appreciable amount of sky visible from a given point there will be a reasonable potential for daylighting.

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

(c) Adjoining Development Land

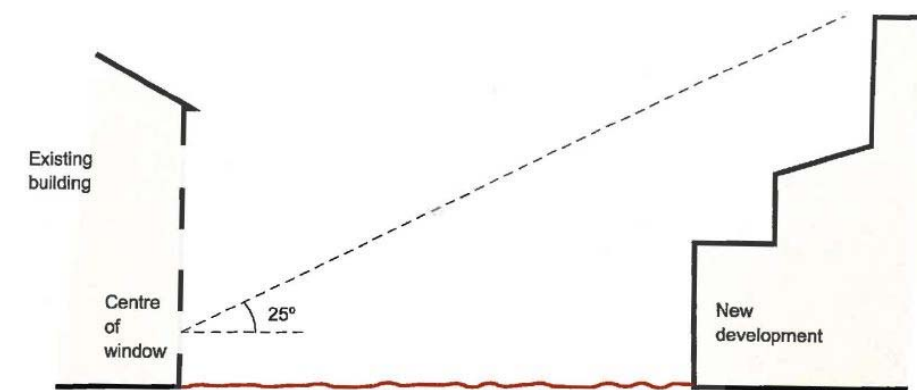
Paragraph 2.3.10 of the BRE guidelines states:

"in broad general terms, a development site next to a proposed new building will retain the potential for good diffuse daylighting provided that on each common boundary:

- (a) no new building, measured in a vertical section perpendicular to the boundary, from a point 1.6m above ground level, subtends an angle of more than 43 degrees to the horizontal;*
- (b) or, if (a) is not satisfied, then all points 16m above the boundary line are within 4m (measured along the boundary) of a point which has a VSC (looking towards the new building(s)) of 17% or more 2m above ground level are within 4m (measured sideways) of a point which has a vertical sky component of 27% or more.*

Alternative VSC criteria as per Appendix F of the BRE guidelines

The 27% VSC target criteria is based upon a sub-urban type environment whereby a 25 degree line was taken from the centre point on a ground floor window as shown below:



However, in city centre locations and urban areas where density levels are increasing, these values may not be considered appropriate. The BRE guidelines provide that *"different targets may be used based on the special requirements of the proposed development or its location"* (paragraph F1).

Appendix F of the BRE suggests several approaches as to how alternative targets may be considered including:

- Consented scheme – use of an extant planning permission to establish alternative benchmark criteria for VSC and APSH. It is not appropriate to treat a permitted scheme in the same manner as an existing building and allow a 20% reduction beyond this. If the levels of daylight and sunlight retained are similar to a previously consented scheme then it follows these levels should be considered acceptable again, notwithstanding other planning considerations.
- Mirror massing – to ensure a development matches the height and proportions of existing buildings, the VSC and APSH targets could be set to those of a mirror image of the same height and size, an equal distance away from the boundary (paragraph F5).
- Consider surrounding context and existing obstruction angles as well as spacing to height ratios.

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

In addition, due to the requirements for external amenity space within local planning policies, many residential buildings are served by balconies. Balconies can restrict the view of the sky dome whereby even the modest obstruction may result in a large relative impact on the VSC. The BRE guidelines therefore provide that an assessment can be carried out comparing the levels of VSC with and without the balconies in place for both the existing and proposed scenarios, to establish whether it is the presence of the balcony or the size of the new obstruction that is the main factor in the loss of light (paragraph 2.2.11).

No Sky Line

Methodology

The NSL method is a measure of the distribution of daylight at the working plane within a room. The 'working plane' means a horizontal 'desktop' plane 0.85m in height for residential properties. The NSL divides those areas of the working plane which can receive direct sky light from those which cannot. If a significant area of the working plane lies beyond the NSL (i.e. it receives no direct sky light), then the distribution of daylight in the room will be poor and supplementary electric lighting may be required.

It is similar to the VSC approach in that a reduction of 0.8 times in the area of sky visibility at the working plane may be deemed to be noticeable. It is however, very dependent upon knowing the actual room layouts or having a reasonable understanding of the likely layouts.

It is assessed by plotting the area of a room which can see the sky and which cannot, referred to as the NSL contour or daylight distribution contour. The contours assist in helping to understand the way the daylight is distributed within a room and the comparisons of existing and limitations of proposed circumstances within neighbouring properties. Like the VSC method, it relates to the amount of visible sky but does not consider the room use in its criteria, it is simply a test to assess the change in position of the No Sky Line, between the existing and proposed situation. It does take into account the number and size of windows to a room, but does not give any quantitative or qualitative assessment of the light in the rooms, only where sky can or cannot be seen.

Criteria

BS 8206 Part 2 (para 5.7) that the:

"uniformity of daylight is considered to be unsatisfactory if a significant part of the working plane (normally more than 20%) lies behind the no-sky line".

Therefore, it is implied that an NSL of at least 80% would be considered satisfactory in regards to deep rooms which are lit by windows on one side, the BRE Guidelines state (para, 2.2.10):

In regards to the alteration as a result of a proposed development or obstruction the BRE provide that the daylight may be adversely affected if *"the area of the working plane in a room which can receive direct skylight is reduced to less than 0.8 times its former value."*

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

Average Daylight Factor

Methodology

The Average Daylight Factor (ADF) is defined within the 2011 BRE Guidelines as:

'a ratio of total daylight flux incident on a reference area to the total area of the reference area, expressed as a percentage of outdoor luminance on a horizontal plane, due to an unobstructed sky of assumed or known luminance distribution'.

Whilst the BRE guidelines provide this measure as a tool to understand daylight within proposed dwellings not existing dwellings, if room layouts are known it can provide a useful supplementary measure of daylight and is often requested by many local authorities.

The ADF method of assessment considers:

- The diffuse visible transmittance of the glazing to the room in question (i.e. how much light gets through the window glass). A transmittance value of 0.8% is assumed for single glazing and 0.65% for double glazed windows;
- The net glazed area of the window in question;
- The total area of the room surfaces (ceiling, walls, floor and windows); and
- The angle of visible sky reaching the window(s) in question

In addition, the ADF method makes allowance for the average reflectance of the internal surfaces of the room and of external obstruction (assumed to be 0.5 unless otherwise stated).

Criteria

The criteria for ADF is taken from the British Standard 8206 part II which gives the following criteria based on the room use:

- Bedroom – 1% ADF
- Living room – 1.5% ADF
- Kitchen – 2% ADF

Where a room has multiple uses such as a living kitchen diner (LKD) or a studio apartment, the highest value is taken so in these cases the required ADF is 2%.

Sunlight

Methodology

The BS 8206 part 2 (section 5.2) states that:

"Provided that the entry of sunlight is properly controlled, it is generally welcome in most buildings in the UK. Dissatisfaction can arise as much from the permanent exclusion of sunlight as from its excess. The provision of sunlight is important in dwellings, particularly during winter months. Sunlight is especially valued in habitable rooms used for long periods during the day."

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

Sunlight is measured using a sun indicator which contains 100 spots, each representing 1% of Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH). Where no obstruction exists the total APSH would amount to 1486 hours and therefore each spot equates to 14.86 hours of the total annual sunlight hours.

The number of spots is calculated for both the whole year and also during the winter period (21st September to 21st March) prior to an obstruction and after the obstruction is put in place. This provides a percentage of APSH for each of the time periods for each window assessed. The 2011 BRE Guidelines note that:

- *"In housing, the main requirement for sunlight is in living rooms, where it is valued at any time of day, but especially in the afternoon."*
- *"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"; and*
- *"If the main living room to a dwelling has a main window facing within 90° of due north, but a secondary window facing within 90° of due south, sunlight to the secondary window should be checked."*
- *"...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".*

When a room has multiple windows, not all may have a southerly orientation however, these windows may contribute to the levels of sunlight within a given room even if by 1-2% APSH. As well as the assessment on a window basis the BRE guidelines provide that an assessment can be undertaken on a room basis.

Whilst the emphasis of the BRE guidelines is in regards to living rooms, it is not always possible to determine the room uses within all of the properties assessed and therefore typically all windows or all rooms with windows facing within 90 degrees of due south and facing the site are assessed.

Criteria

The BRE provide that for existing buildings a window maybe adversely affected if a point at the centre of a window receives:

- Less than 25% of the APSH during the whole year, of which 5% APSH must be in the winter period; and
- Receives less than 0.8 times its former sunlight hours in either time period; and
- Has a reduction in sunlight for the whole year more than 4% APSH.

In terms of the assessment on a room basis the criteria applied is the same.

For proposed buildings the BRE provide (paragraph 3.1.15) that a dwelling or building which has a particular requirement for sunlight will appear reasonably sunlit provided:

- At least one main window faces within 90 degrees of due south; and

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

- Centre of one main living room window can receive 25% of APSH including 5% APSH in the winter months.

It continues that where groups of dwellings are planned the layout should aim to maximise the number of living rooms that meet the above recommendations.

Overshadowing

As well as daylight and sunlight amenity to neighbouring dwellings, planning policy often refers to the levels of overshadowing to amenity areas such as parks, public squares, playgrounds etc. The BRE guidelines provide two methods of calculation in regards to overshadowing which are as follows:

Sun Hours on Ground

Methodology

This method of overshadowing assessment uses the sun on ground indicator to determine the areas which receive direct sunlight and those which do not. This method applies to both new and existing areas of amenity space. The BRE Guidelines suggest that the Spring Equinox (21st March) is a suitable date for the assessment as this is the midpoint of the sun's position throughout the year. Using specialist software, the path of the sun is tracked to determine where the sun would reach the ground and where it would not.

Criteria

The BRE guidelines recommend that at least half of an amenity space should receive at least 2 hours of direct sunlight on March 21st. In regards to existing spaces where the existing sunlit area is less than half of the area, the area which receives 2 hours of sunlight should not be reduced by more than 20% (it should retain 0.8 times its former value).

Transient Overshadowing

The BRE guidelines suggest that where large buildings are proposed which may affect a number of gardens or open spaces, it is useful to plot a shadow plan to illustrate the location of shadows at different times of the day and year. For the purpose of this assessment, shadow has been mapped at the following times of the year:

- 21st March (spring equinox)
- 21st June (Summer solstice)
- 21st December (winter solstice)

The September equinox is not assessed as this would provide the same results as those for March 21st.

For each of these dates the overshadowing is calculated at hourly intervals throughout the day however some images may not be present given the early sun set during the winter period.

The BRE guidelines do not provide any criteria for transient overshadowing. Therefore the analysis provides a description of where additional shadow is cast as a result of a development with professional judgement to determine the effect comparing the shadow resulting from the proposed development against that of the existing site.

Principles of Daylight and Sunlight

Light pollution and Solar Glare

Light pollution is defined as any light emitting from artificial sources into spaces where it is not wanted for example from offices into neighbouring residential properties where it could cause a nuisance. The ILP Guidance notes provide details of how to measure light pollution and criteria based on the urban density of the respective area to determine the acceptability of the light levels.

Solar glare is particularly important at pedestrian and road junctions as well as along railway lines where the glare can cause a temporary blinding of drivers or pedestrians. Glare can occur from reflective materials such as glazed areas or metal cladding on the facades. This assessment is therefore undertaken from viewpoints surrounding the site at junctions and positioned at the driver's eye level. Focal points are dictated by the location of signals or oncoming traffic.

Other Amenity Considerations

Daylight and sunlight is one factor among many under the heading of residential amenity considerations for any given development design or planning application; others include:

- outlook
- sense of enclosure
- privacy
- access to outdoor space e.g. balconies or communal garden/courtyard

Appendix 02

Existing Drawings



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

IR01-20220519-Proposed
IR03-20220601-Vertex

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NOTES:
EXISTING SCENARIO SHOWN IN SEPIA
CONSSENTED SCHEME SHOWN IN ORANGE

N.B. DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING

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BRIDGEWATER HOUSE,
MANCHESTER

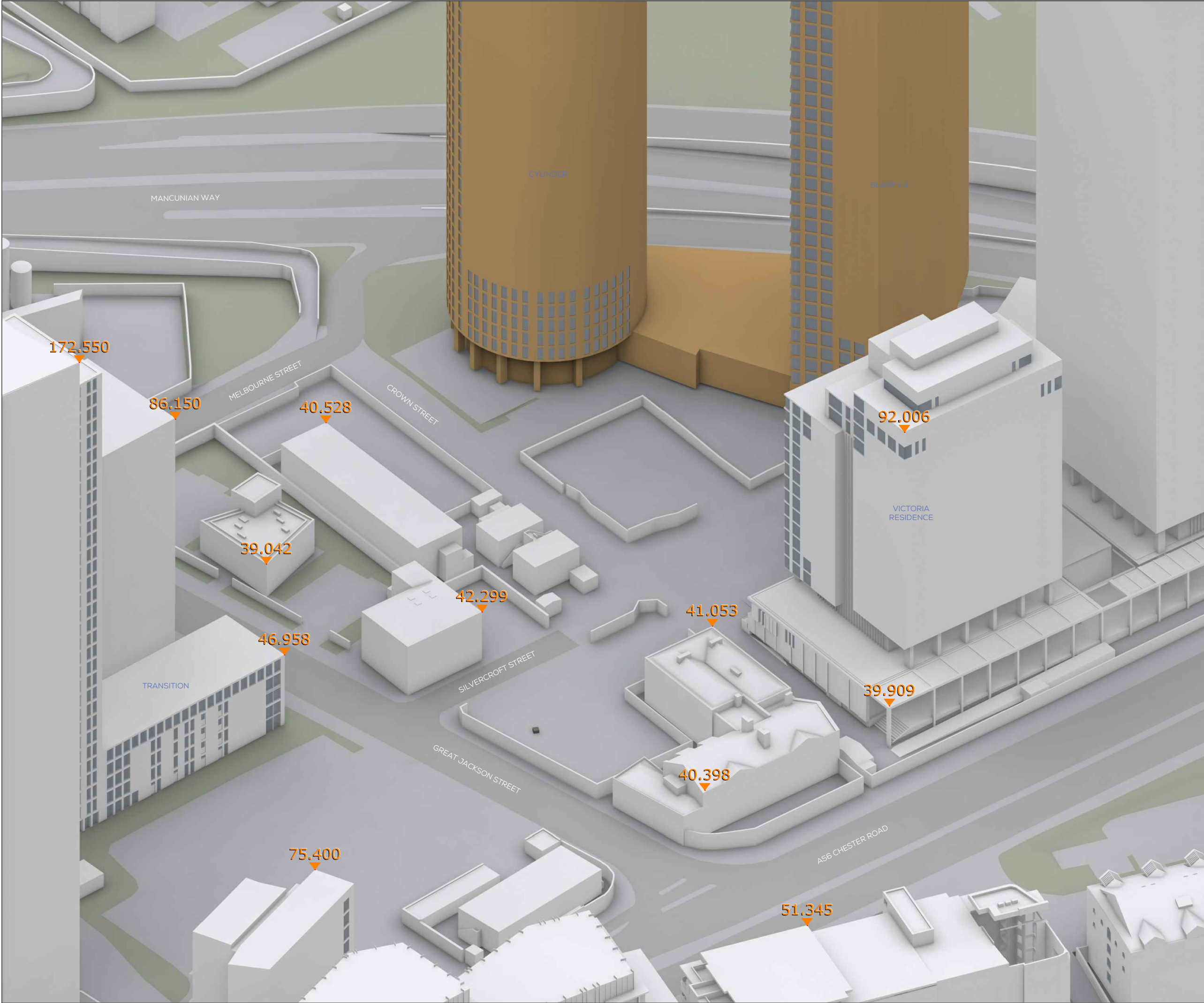
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1900	01	01	01	-

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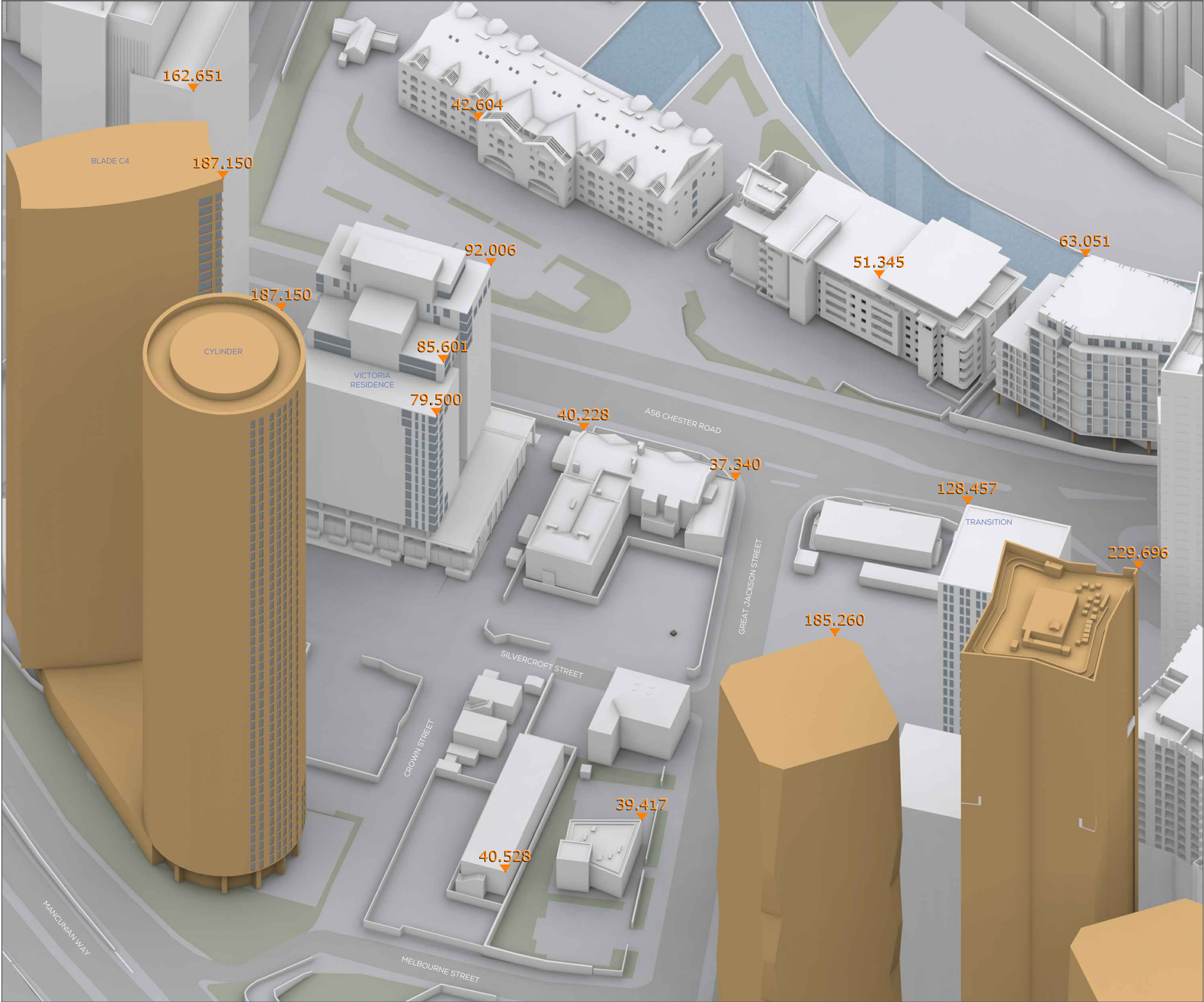
NOTES:
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PROJECT:
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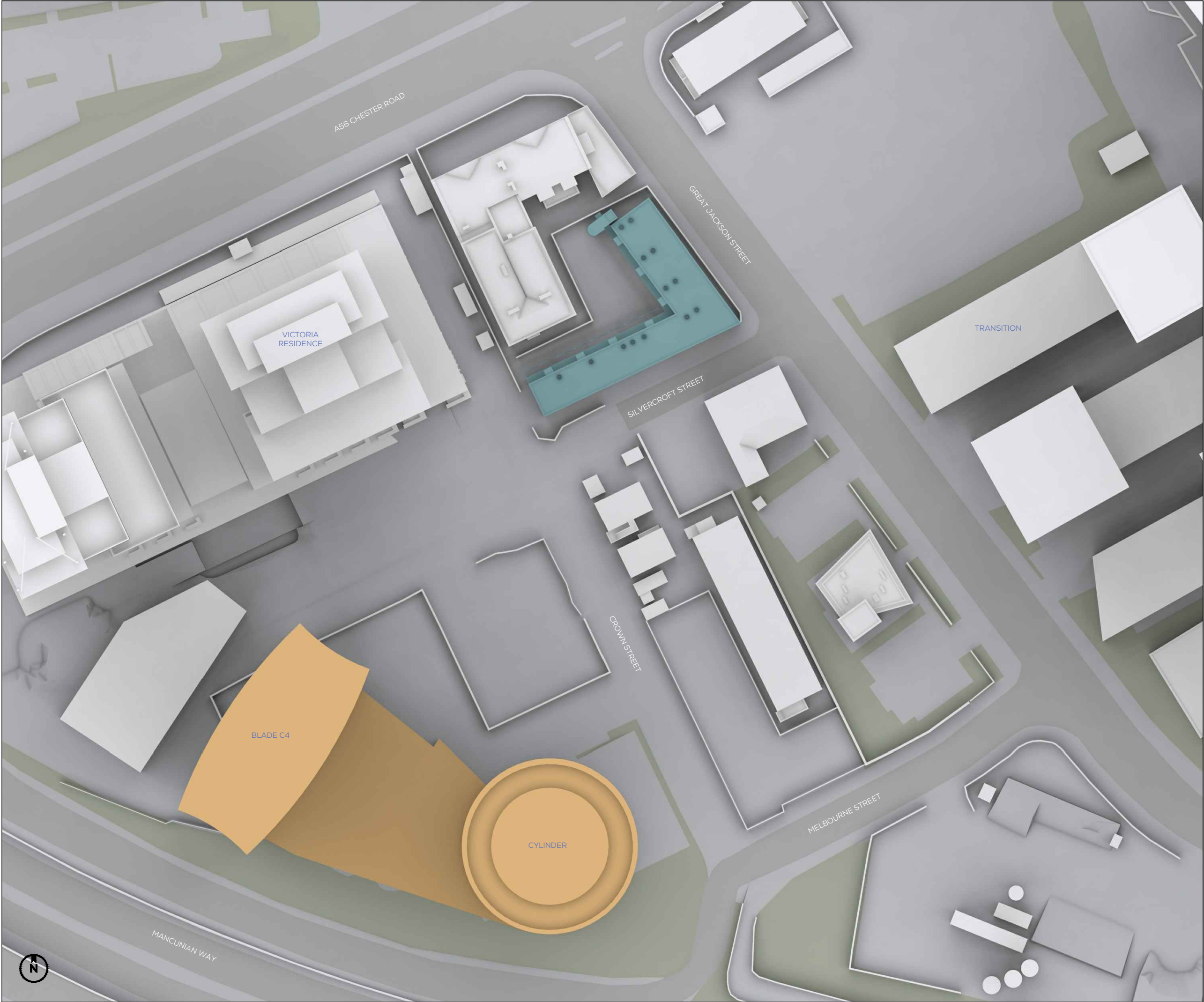
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Appendix 03

Proposed Drawings



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IR03-20220601-Vertex

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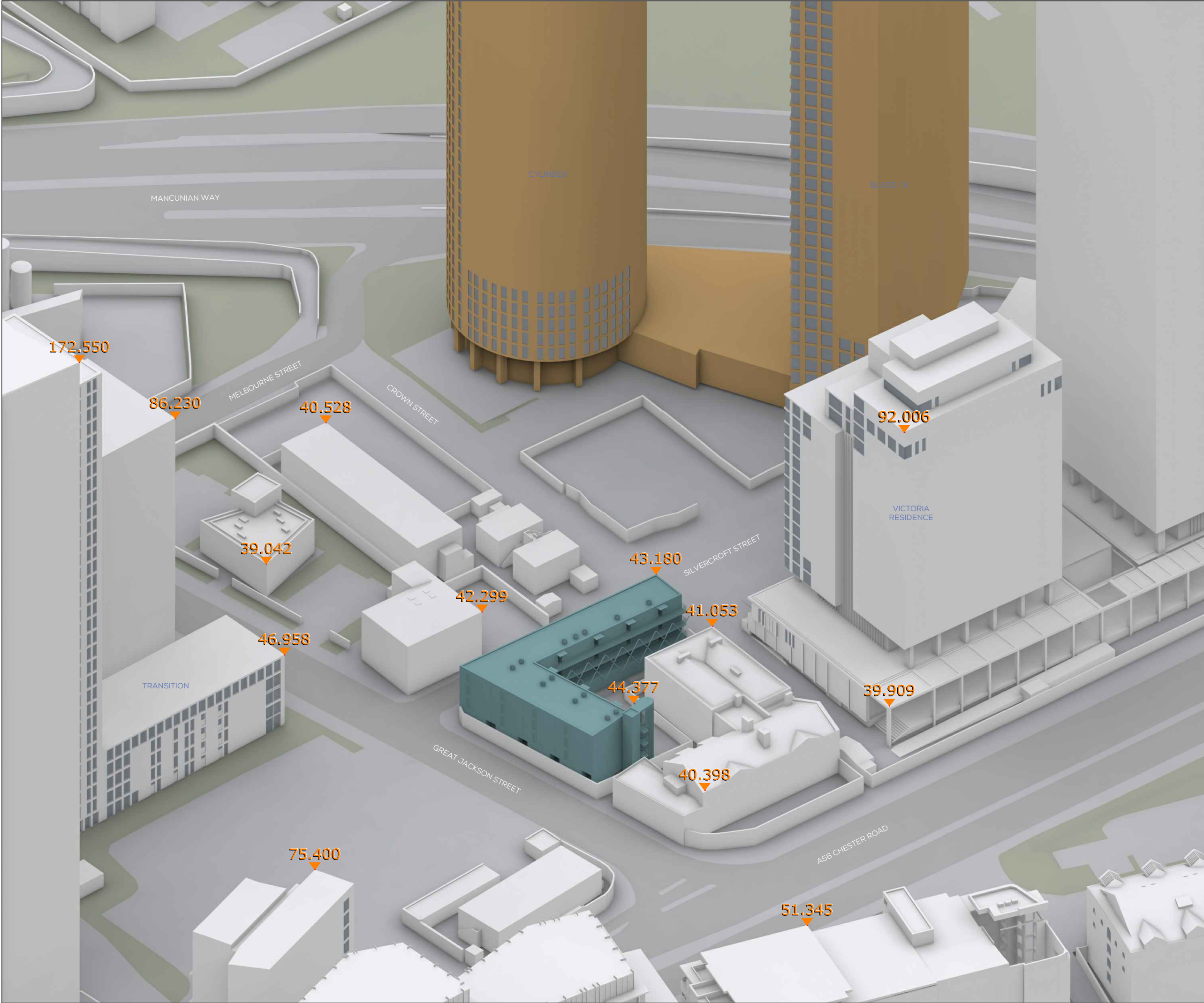
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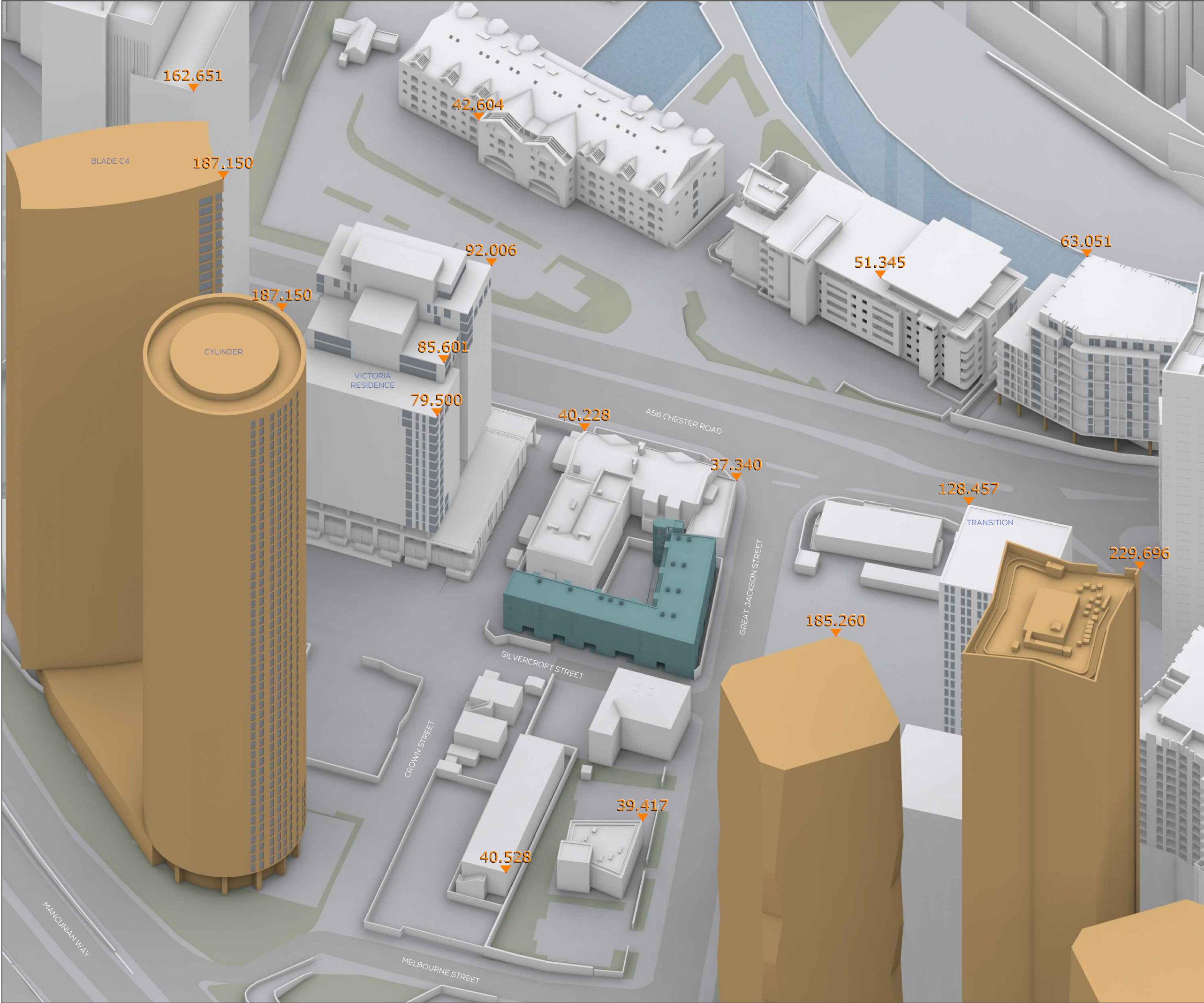
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Appendix 04

Results and Window Maps

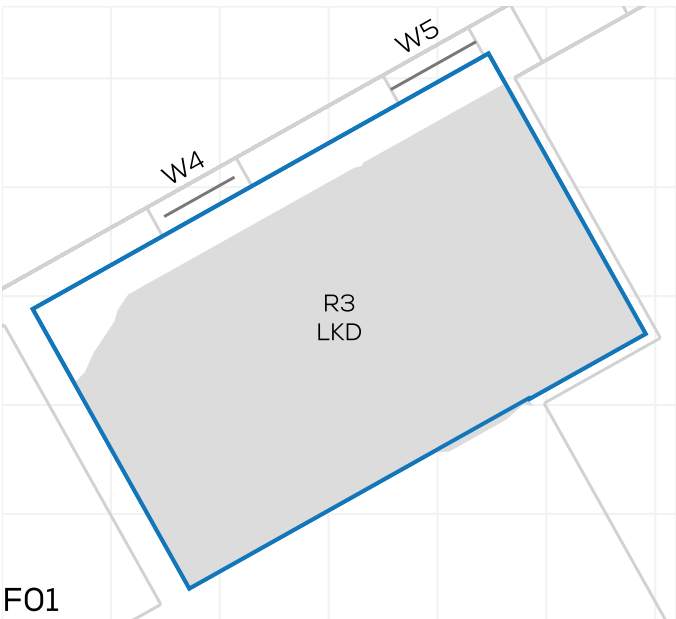
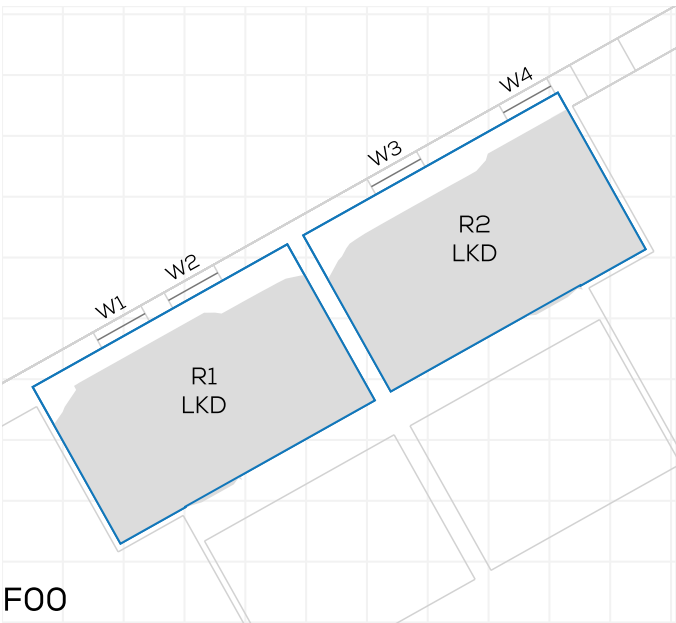
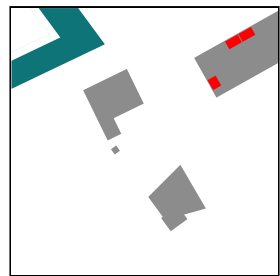
NSL CONTOURS



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 SCHEME IR: IR01
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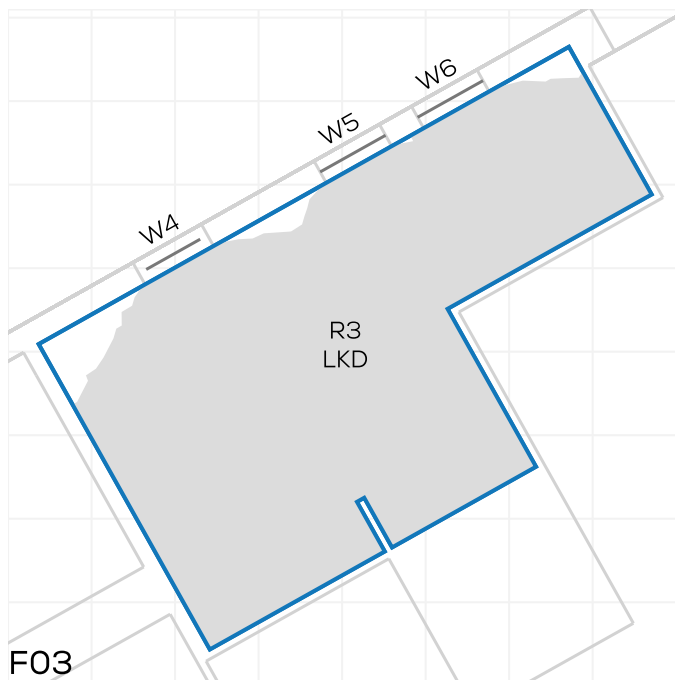
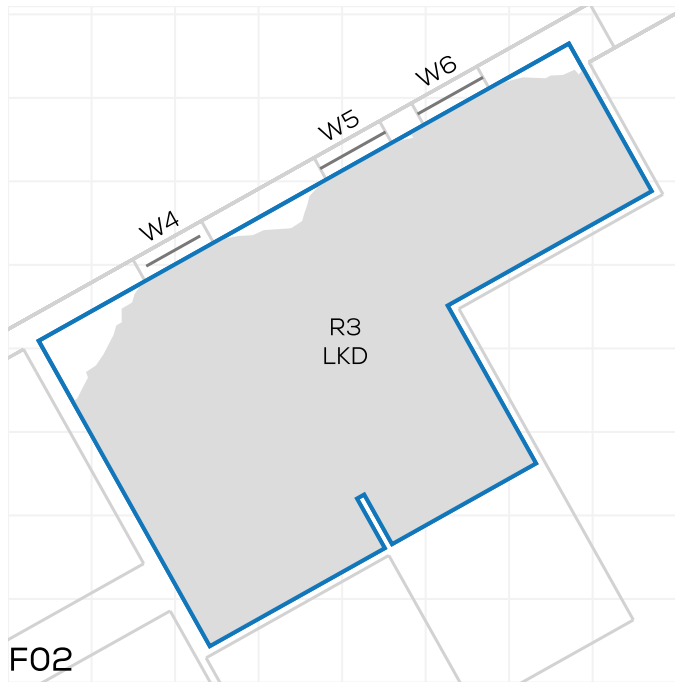
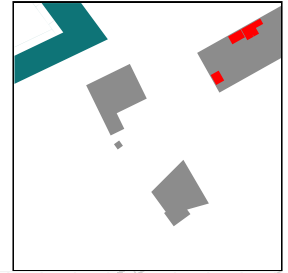
- GAIN
- LOSS
- MAINTAINED LIT AREA
- 1 METRE GRID



FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
TRANSITION								
F00	R1	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	14.1	86.9	86.9	0.0	0
F00	R2	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	14.1	85.5	85.5	0.0	0
F01	R1	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	11.5	90.6	90.6	0.0	0
F01	R2	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	14.1	88.5	88.5	0.0	0
F01	R3	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	14.1	88.4	88.4	0.0	0
F02	R1	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	11.5	91.5	91.5	0.0	0
F02	R2	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	14.1	88.6	88.6	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE
 REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED
 ADDRESS: TRANSITION
 DATE: 14/06/2022
 SCHEME IR: IR01
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KEY:
 GAIN
 LOSS
 MAINTAINED LIT AREA
 1 METRE GRID



FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
TRANSITION								
F02	R3	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	24.4	95.9	95.9	0.0	0
F03	R1	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	11.5	91.8	91.8	0.0	0
F03	R2	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	14.2	95.1	95.1	0.0	0
F03	R3	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	24.4	95.9	95.9	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE
 REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED
 ADDRESS: VICTORIA RESIDENCE
 DATE: 14/06/2022
 SCHEME IR: IR01
 DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD3

KEY:
 GAIN
 LOSS
 MAINTAINED LIT AREA
 1 METRE GRID



F01

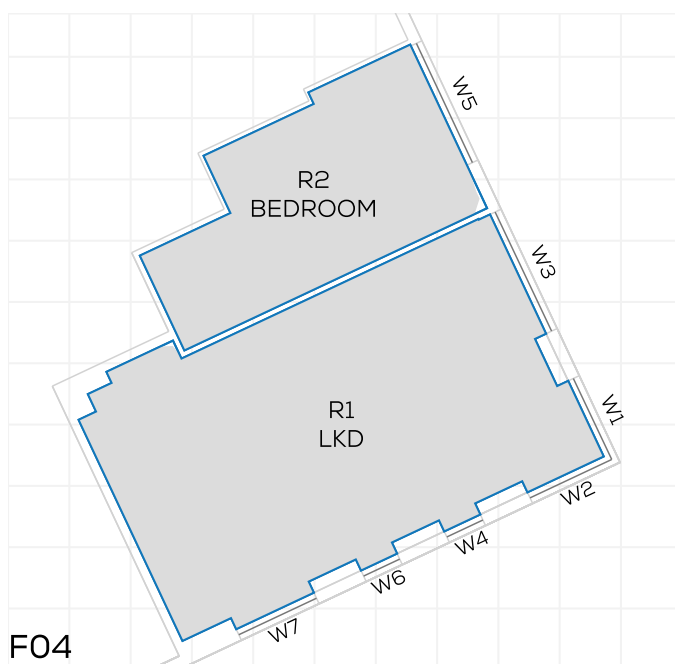
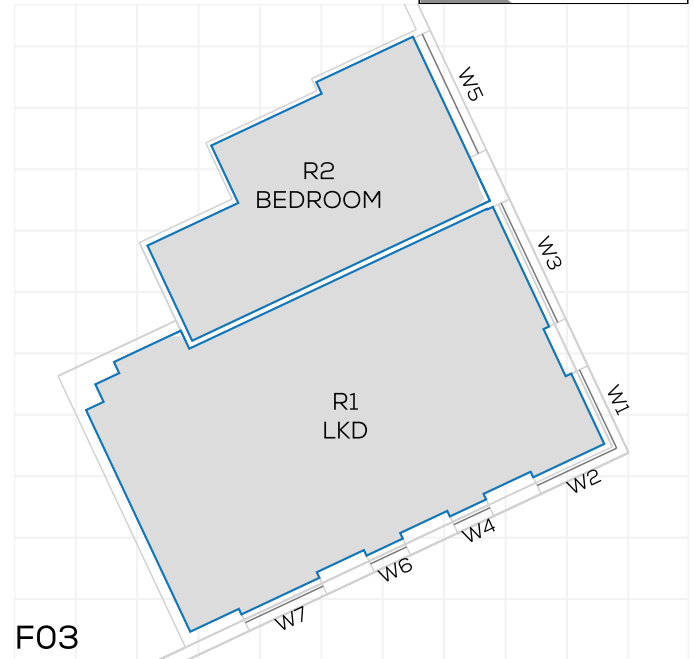
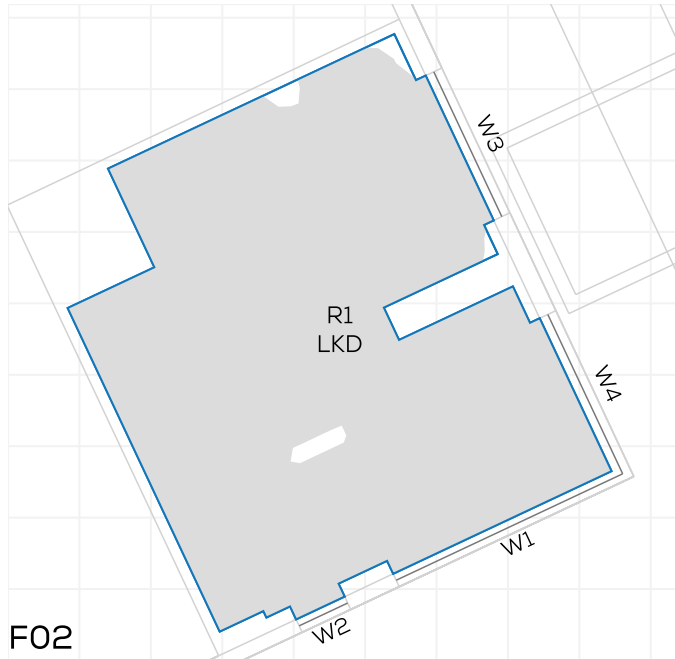
FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
VICTORIA RESIDENCE								
F01	R1	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	13.5	90.6	90.6	0.0	0
F01	R2	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	11.7	84.2	84.2	0.0	0
F01	R3	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	13.9	72.4	72.4	0.0	0
F01	R4	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	12.5	73.3	73.3	0.0	0
F01	R5	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	9.6	72.2	72.2	0.0	0
F01	R6	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	28.1	84.7	84.7	0.0	0

NSL CONTOURS



PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE
 REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED
 ADDRESS: VICTORIA RESIDENCE
 DATE: 14/06/2022
 SCHEME IR: IR01
 DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD4

KEY:
 GAIN
 LOSS
 MAINTAINED LIT AREA
 1 METRE GRID



FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
VICTORIA RESIDENCE								
F02	R1	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	36.8	98.7	98.7	0.0	0
F03	R1	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	31.6	100	100	0.0	0
F03	R2	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	13.4	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F04	R1	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	32.3	100	100	0.0	0
F04	R2	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	13.7	99.7	99.7	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE
REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED
ADDRESS: BLADE C4
DATE: 14/06/2022
SCHEME IR: IR01
DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD5

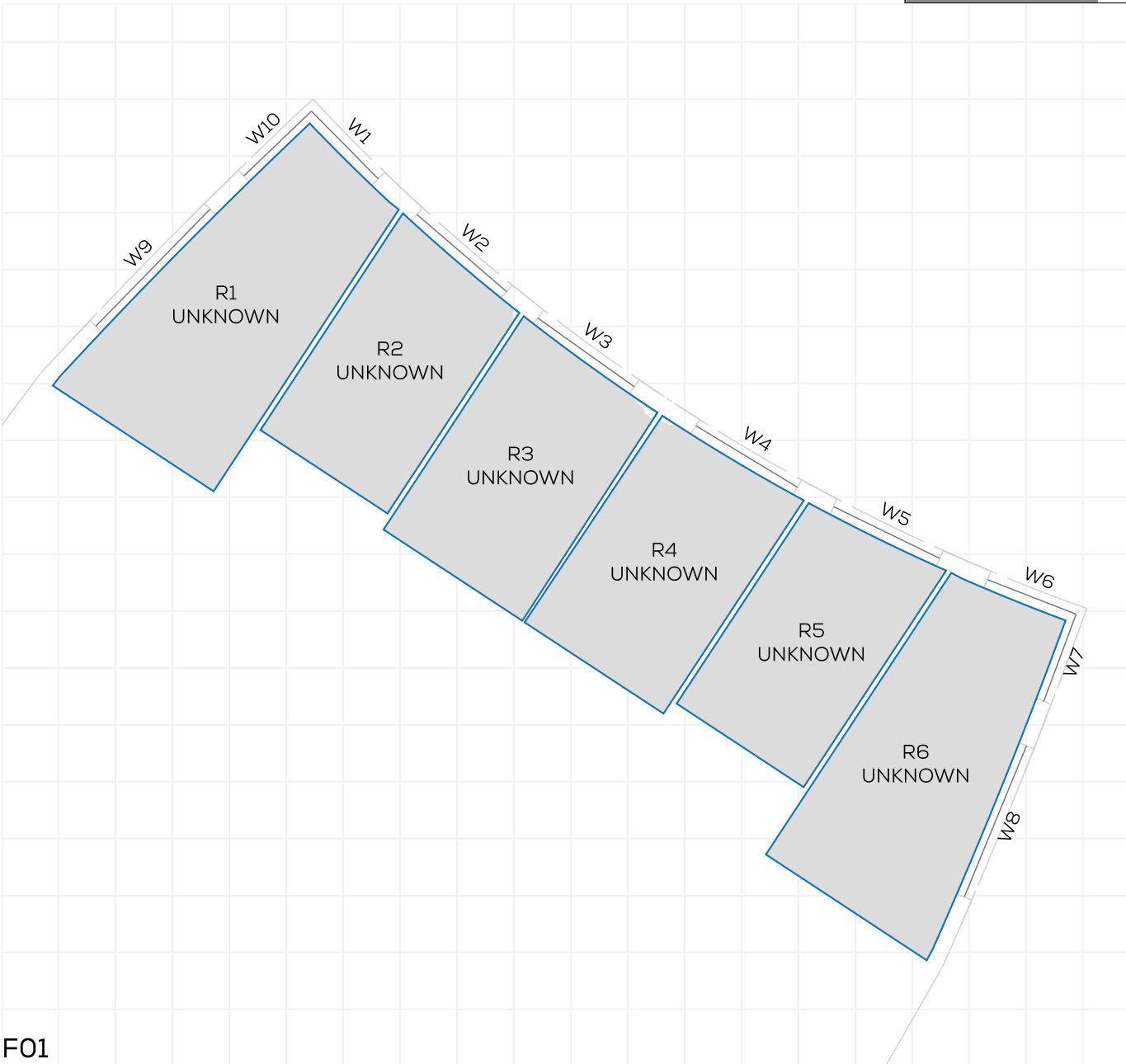
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F01

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
BLADE C4								
F01	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	17.3	100	100	0.0	0
F01	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F01	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.8	99.6	99.6	0.0	0
F01	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.8	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F01	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	100	100	0.0	0
F01	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	17.3	100	100	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE
REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED
ADDRESS: BLADE C4
DATE: 14/06/2022
SCHEME IR: IR01
DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD6

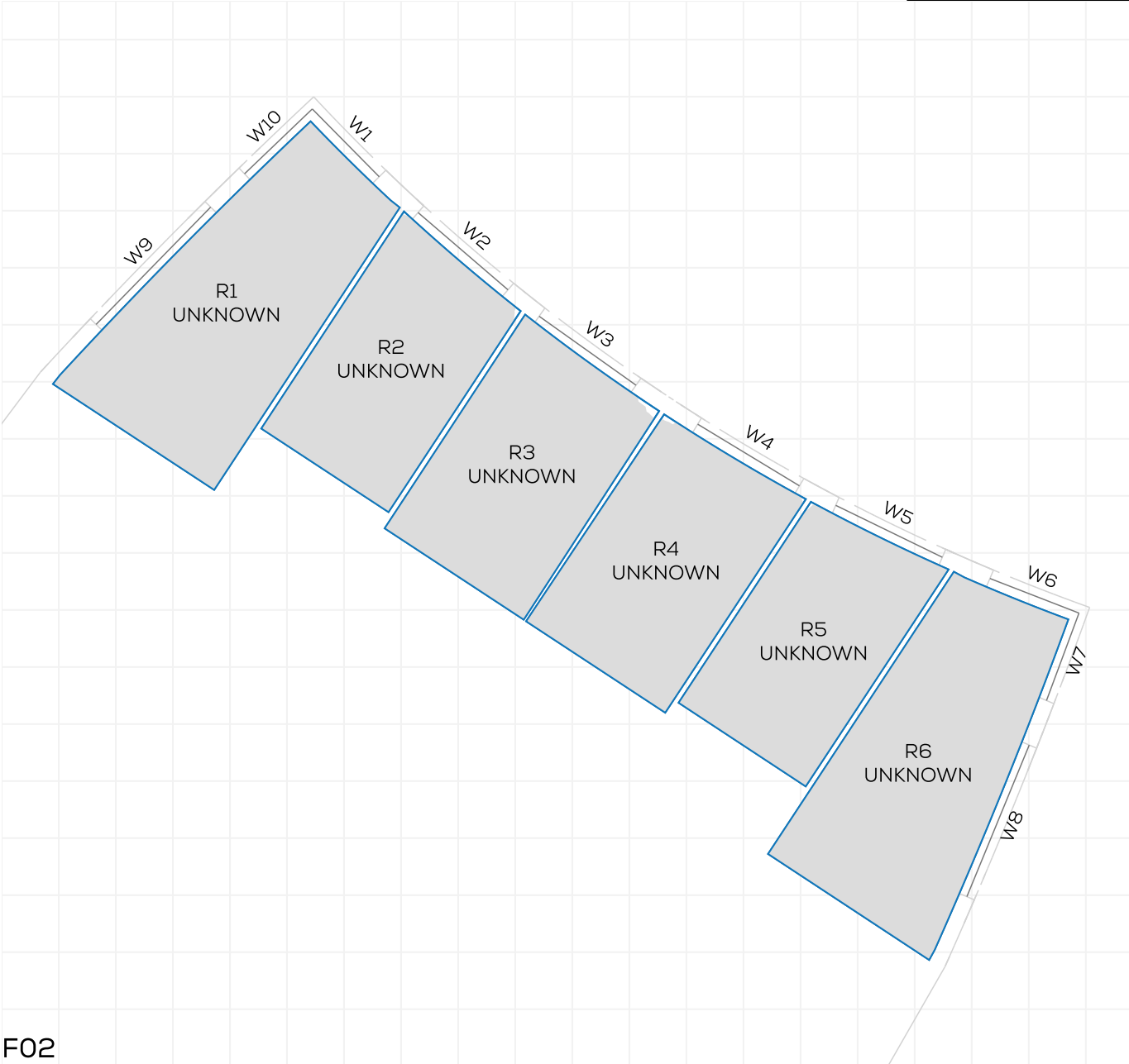
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F02

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
BLADE C4								
F02	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	17.3	100	100	0.0	0
F02	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F02	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.8	99.7	99.7	0.0	0
F02	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.8	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F02	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.9	99.9	0.0	0
F02	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	17.3	100	100	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE
REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED
ADDRESS: BLADE C4
DATE: 14/06/2022
SCHEME IR: IR01
DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD7

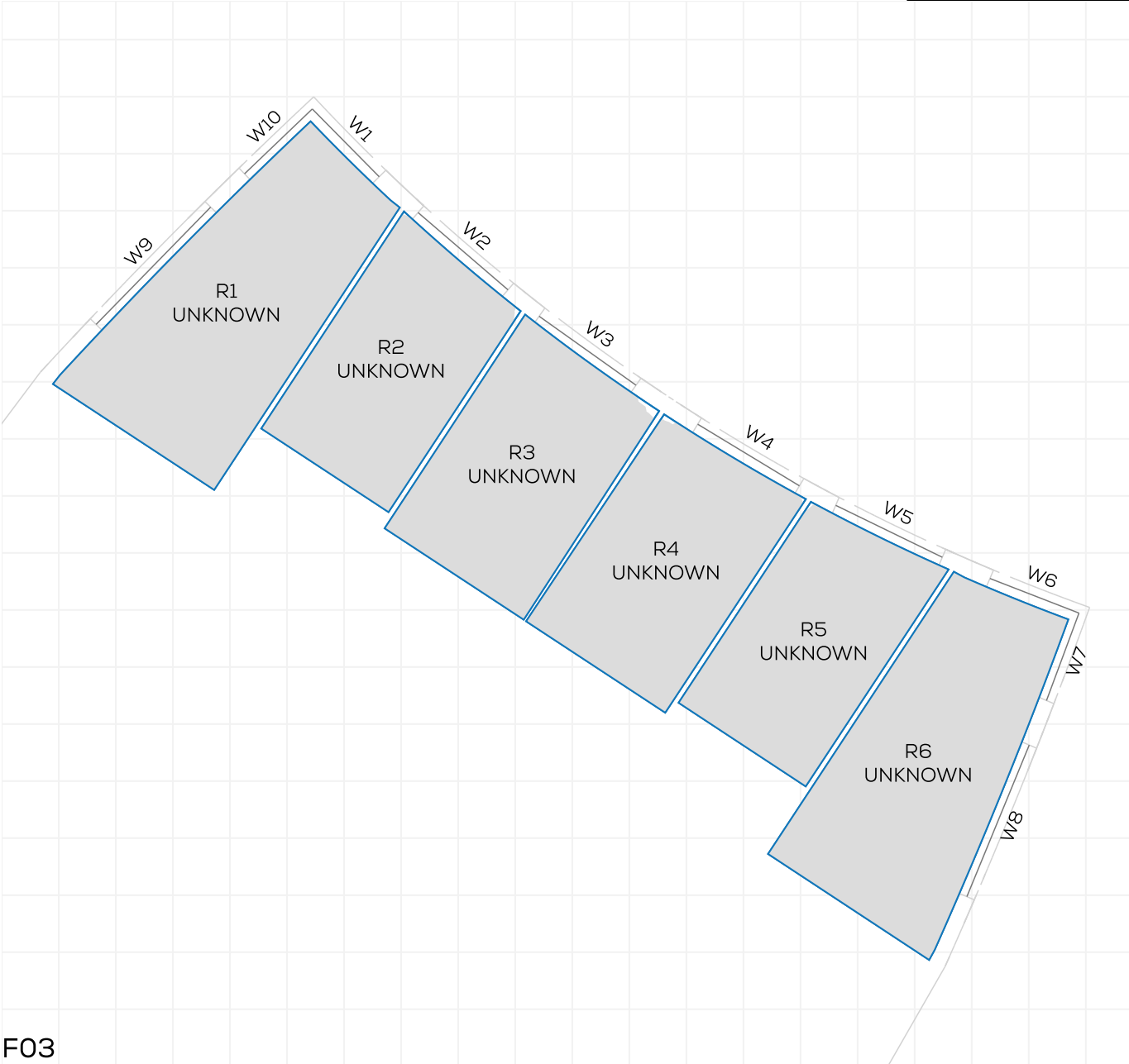
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F03

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
BLADE C4								
F03	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	17.3	100	100	0.0	0
F03	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F03	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.8	99.7	99.7	0.0	0
F03	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.8	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F03	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.9	99.9	0.0	0
F03	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	17.3	100	100	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE
REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED
ADDRESS: BLADE C4
DATE: 14/06/2022
SCHEME IR: IR01
DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD8

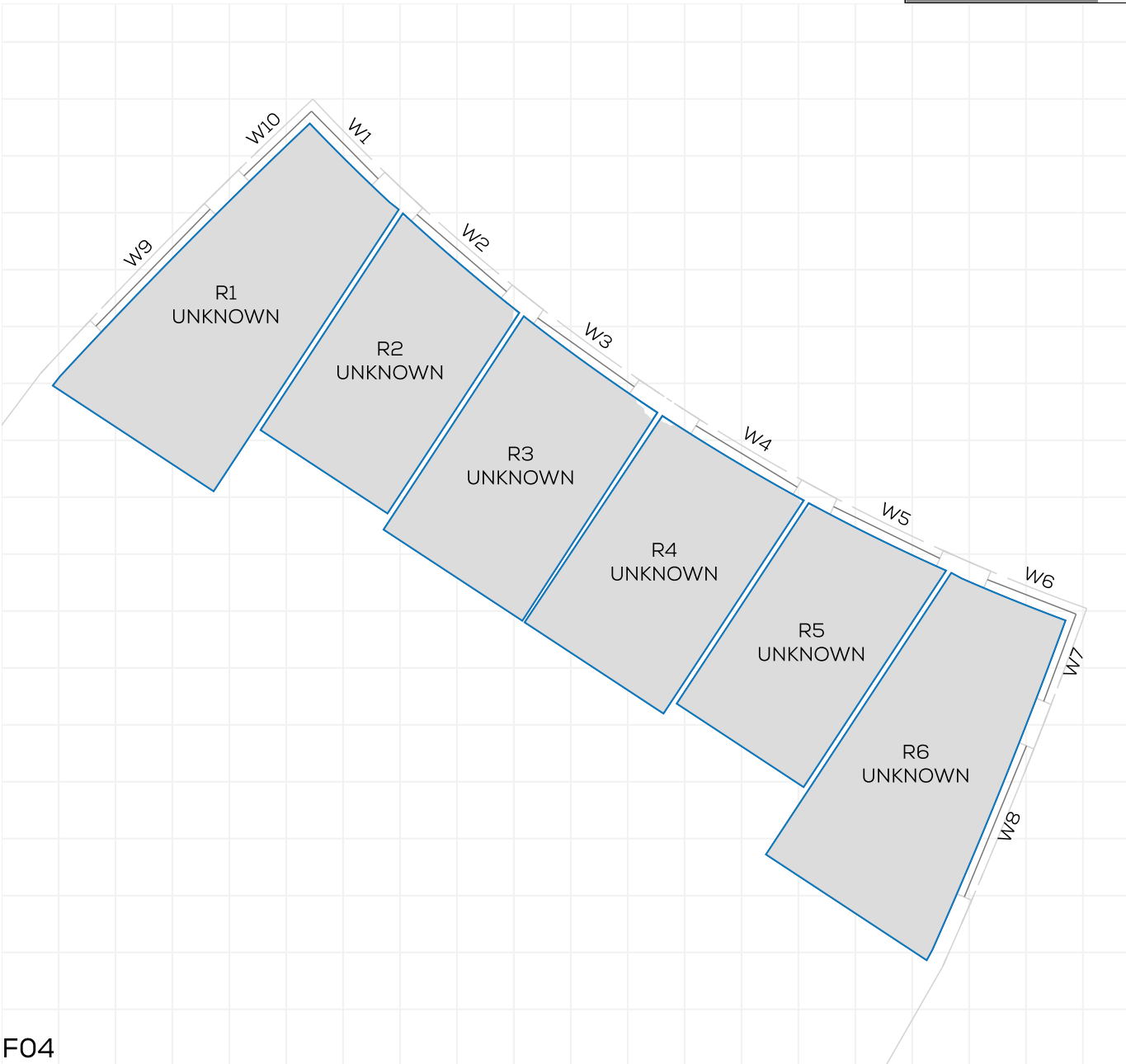
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F04

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
BLADE C4								
F04	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	17.3	100	100	0.0	0
F04	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F04	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.8	99.7	99.7	0.0	0
F04	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.8	99.8	99.8	0.0	0
F04	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.9	99.9	0.0	0
F04	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	17.3	100	100	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE KEY:

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

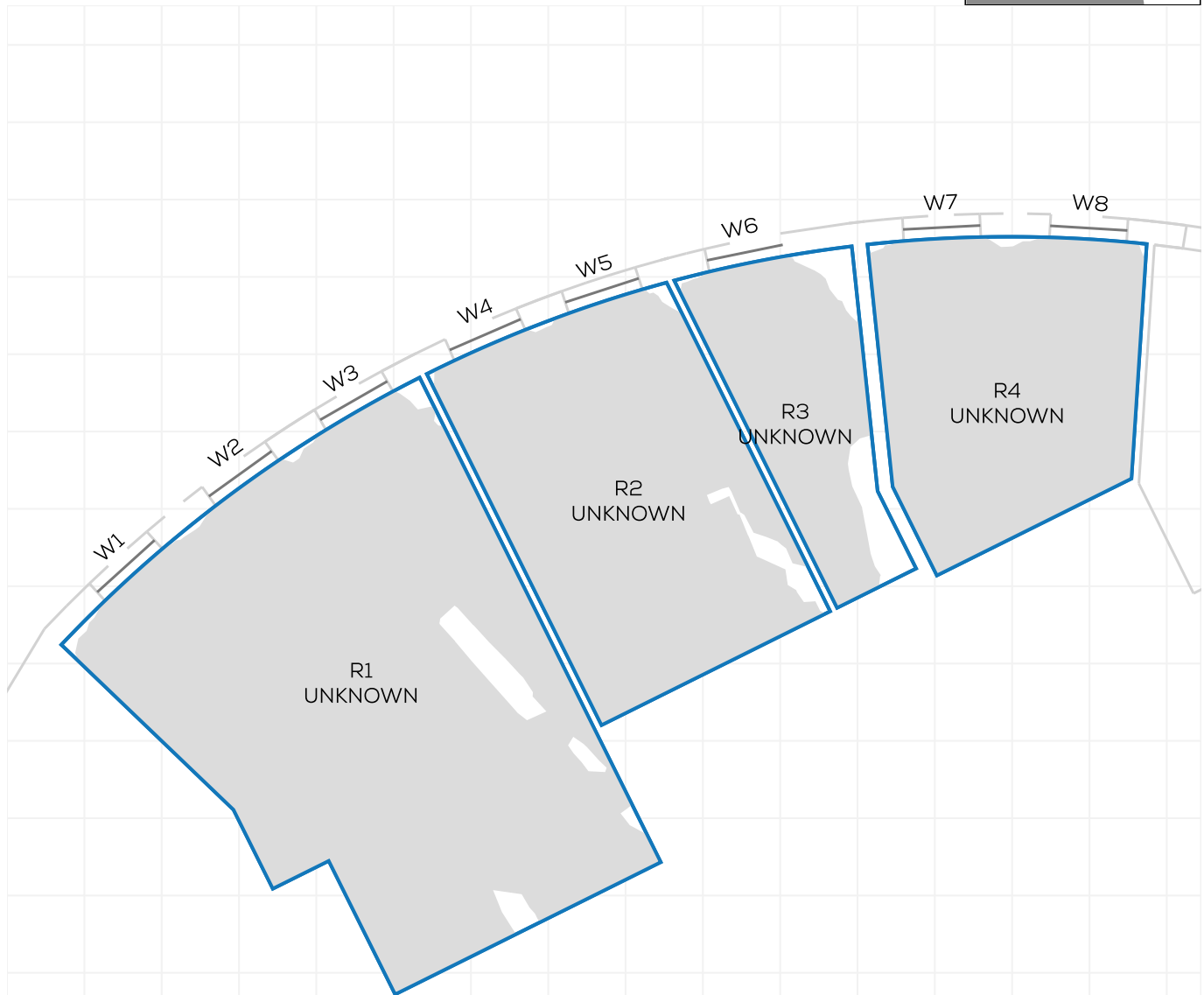
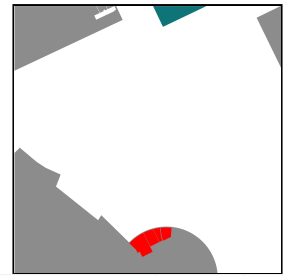
DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD9

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F01

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F01	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	31.6	96.3	96.3	0.0	0
F01	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	16.4	97	97	0.0	0
F01	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	7.1	85.1	85.1	0.0	0
F01	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.4	99.3	99.3	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD10

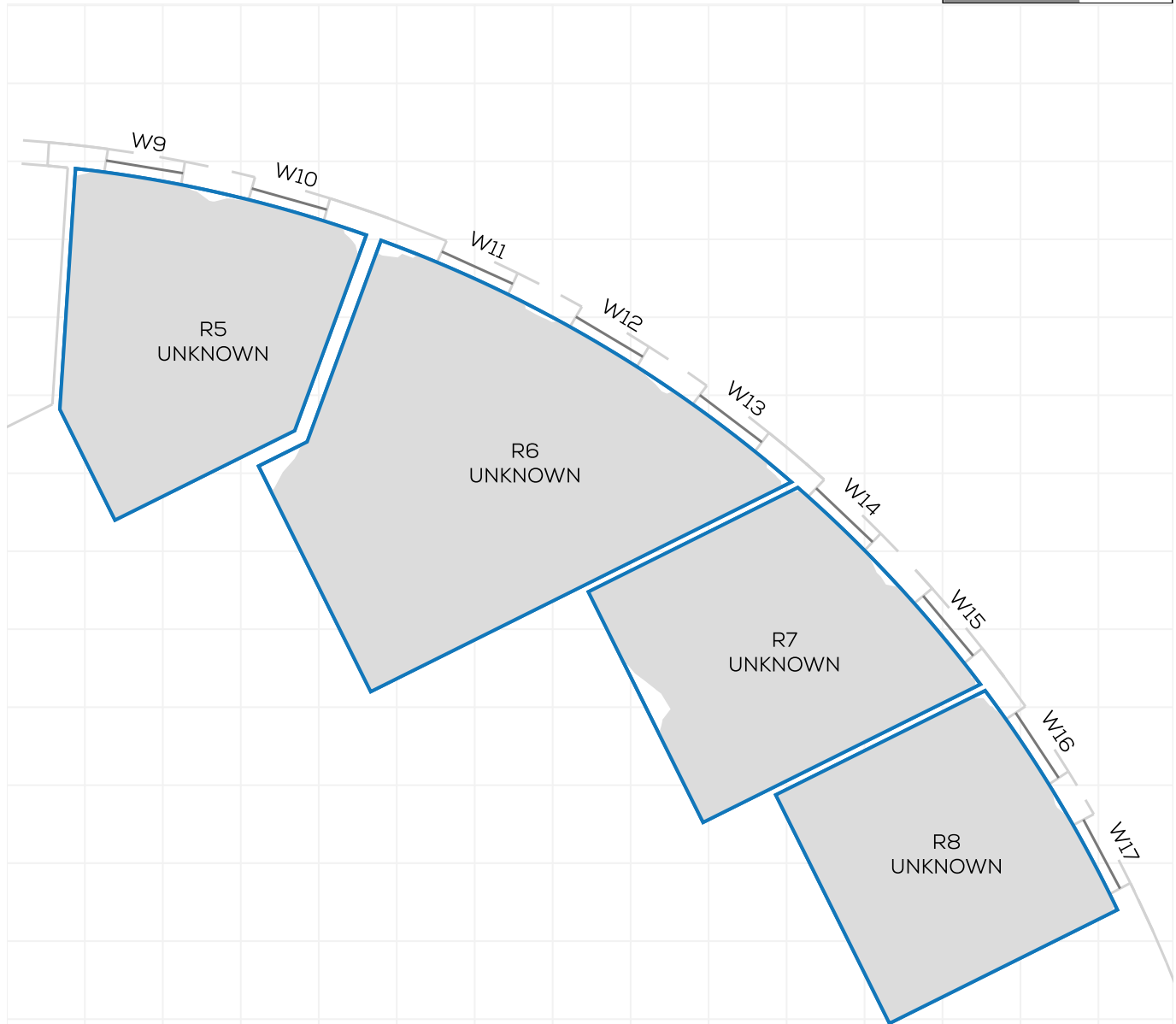
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F01

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F01	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.1	99.1	99.1	0.0	0
F01	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	20.3	98.7	98.7	0.0	0
F01	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	98.2	98.2	0.0	0
F01	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	10.4	99.6	99.6	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE KEY:

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

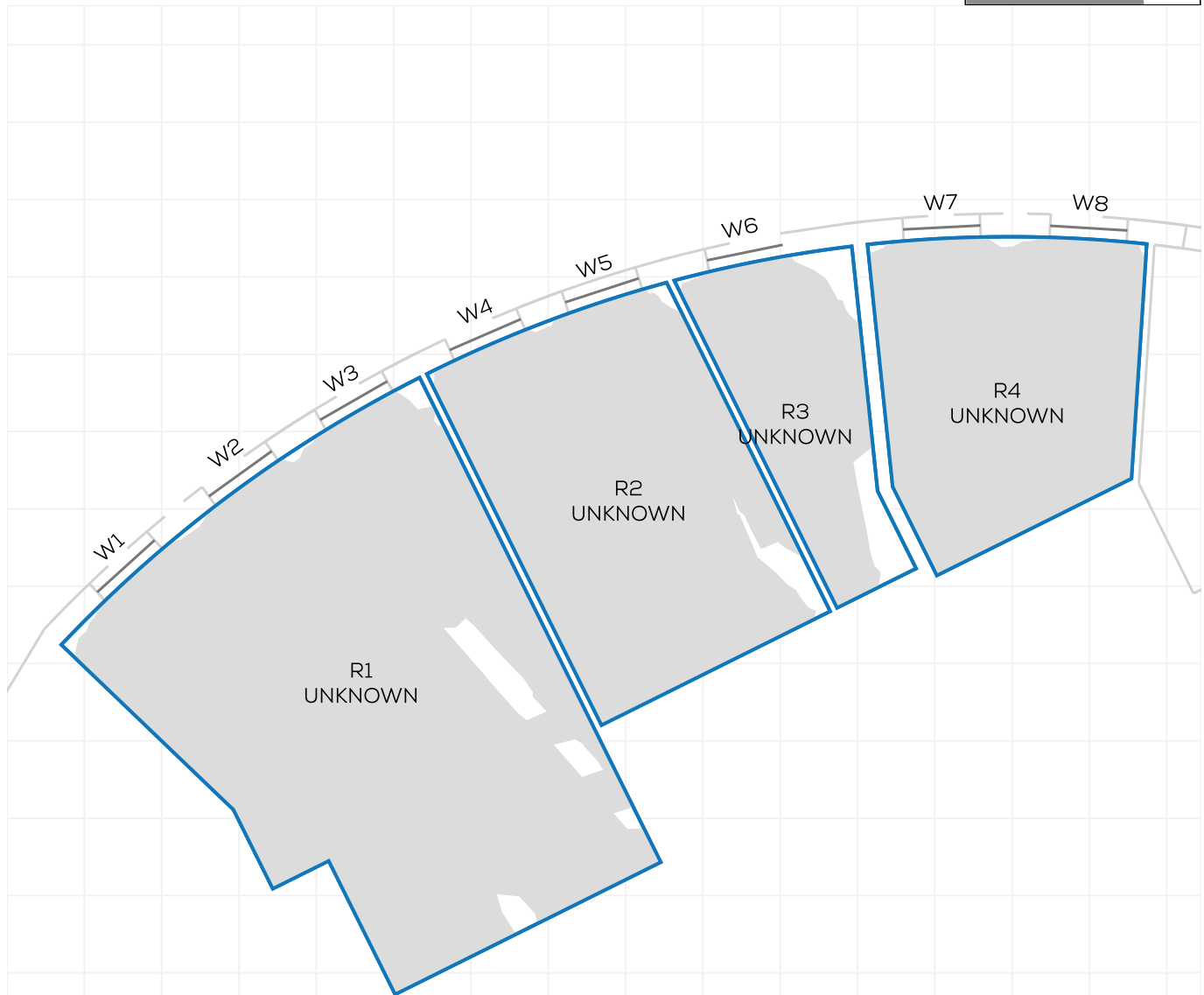
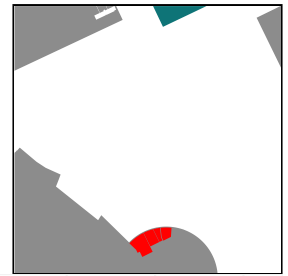
DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD11

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F02

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F02	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	31.6	96.4	96.4	0.0	0
F02	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	16.4	97	97	0.0	0
F02	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	7.1	86.5	86.5	0.0	0
F02	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.4	99.3	99.3	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD12

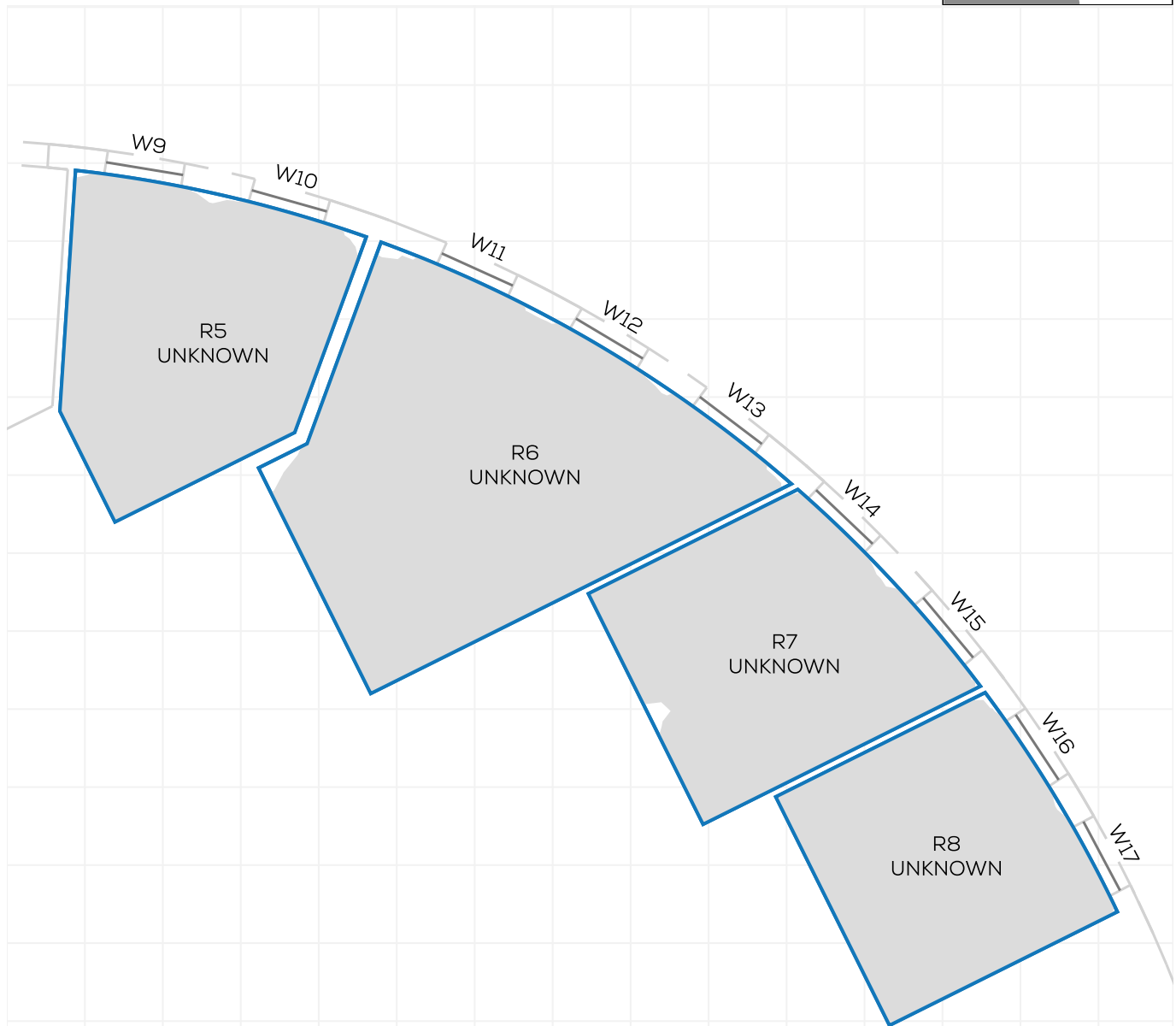
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F02

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F02	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.1	99.2	99.2	0.0	0
F02	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	20.3	98.7	98.7	0.0	0
F02	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99	99	0.0	0
F02	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	10.4	99.6	99.6	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD13

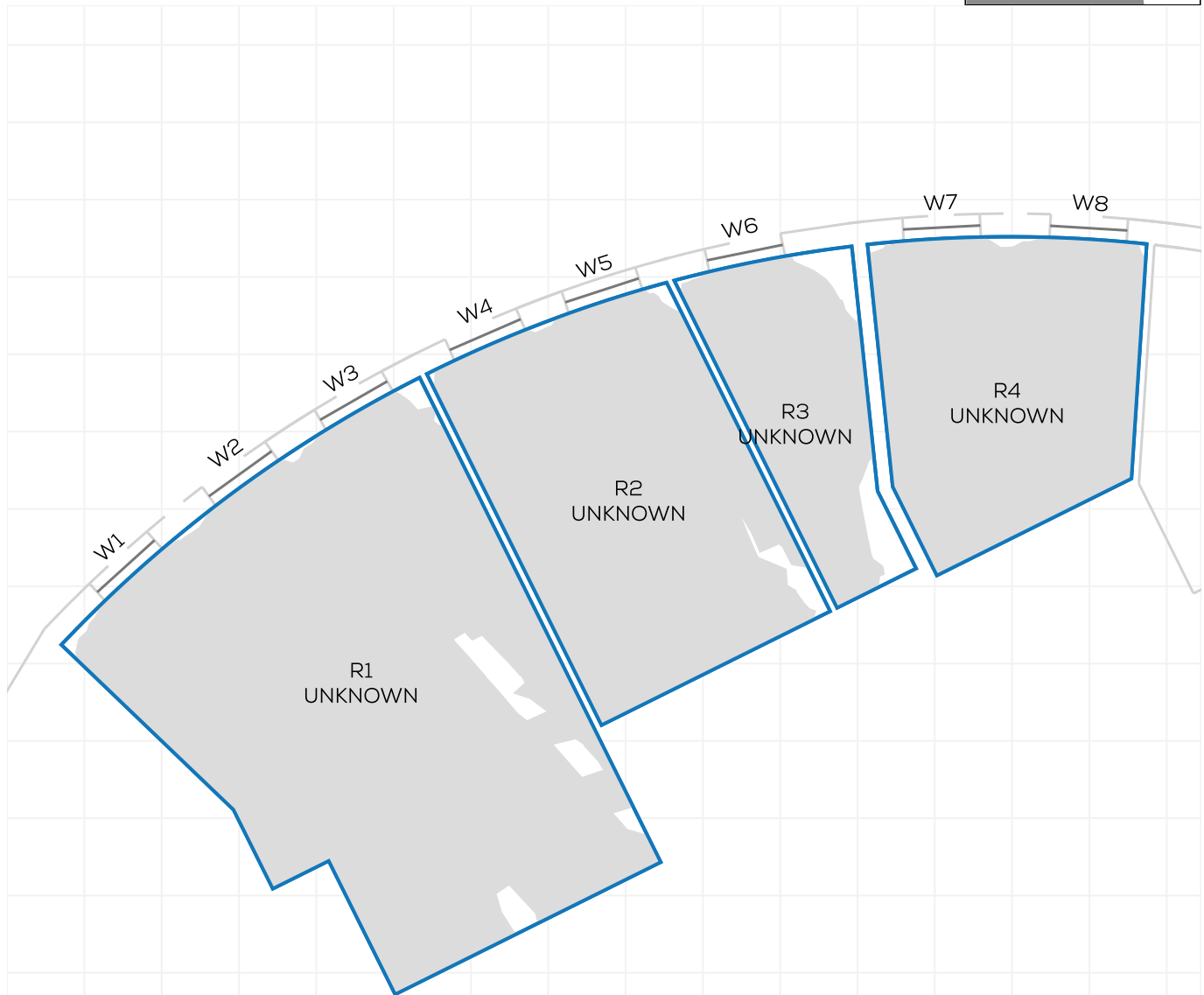
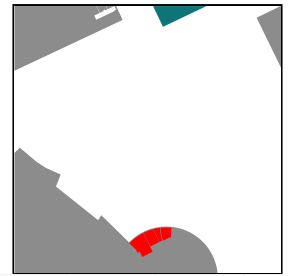
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F03

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F03	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	31.6	96.7	96.7	0.0	0
F03	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	16.4	97.7	97.7	0.0	0
F03	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	7.1	87.8	87.8	0.0	0
F03	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.4	99.3	99.3	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD14

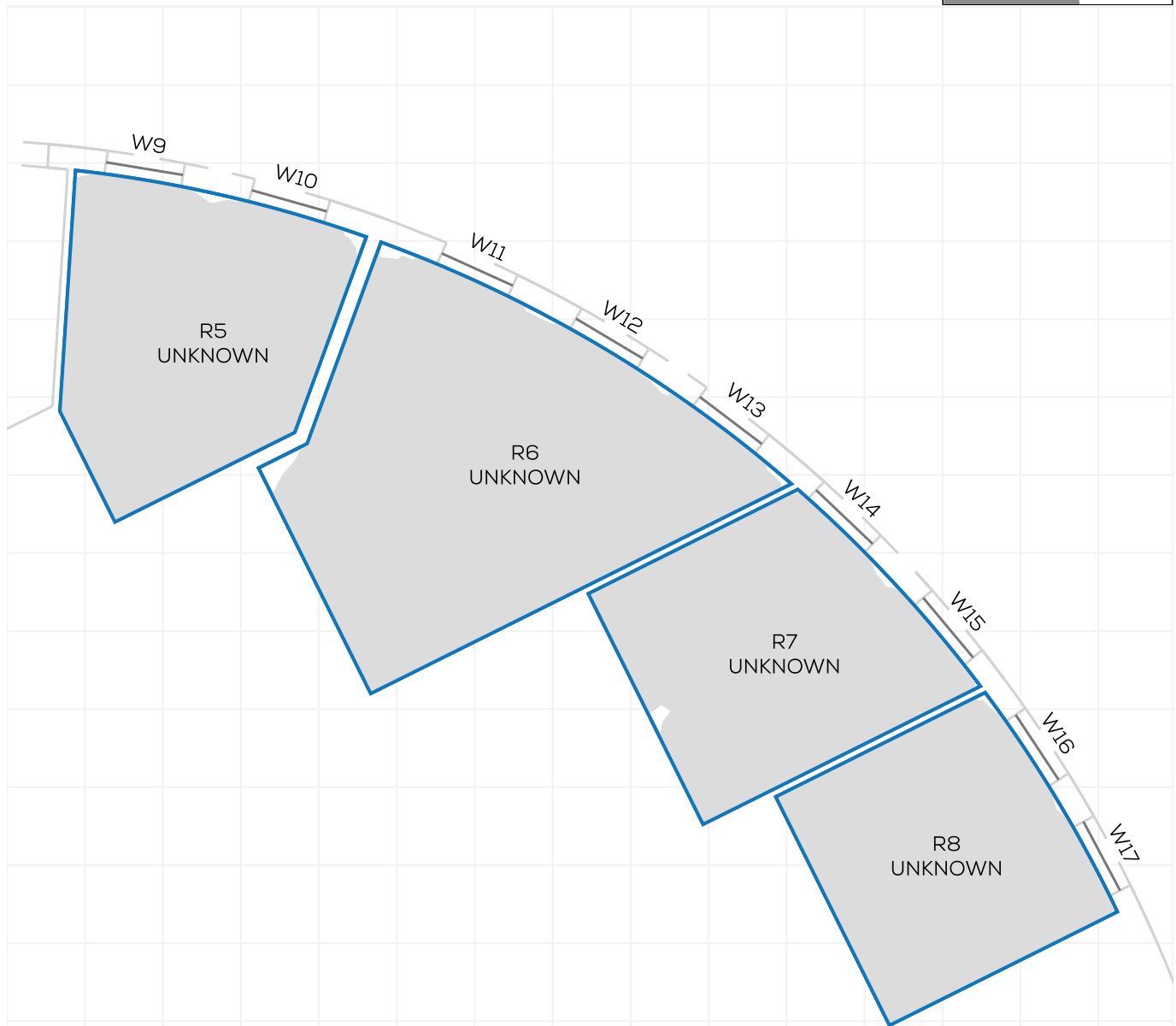
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F03

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F03	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.1	99.2	99.2	0.0	0
F03	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	20.3	98.7	98.7	0.0	0
F03	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.2	99.2	0.0	0
F03	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	10.4	99.6	99.6	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE

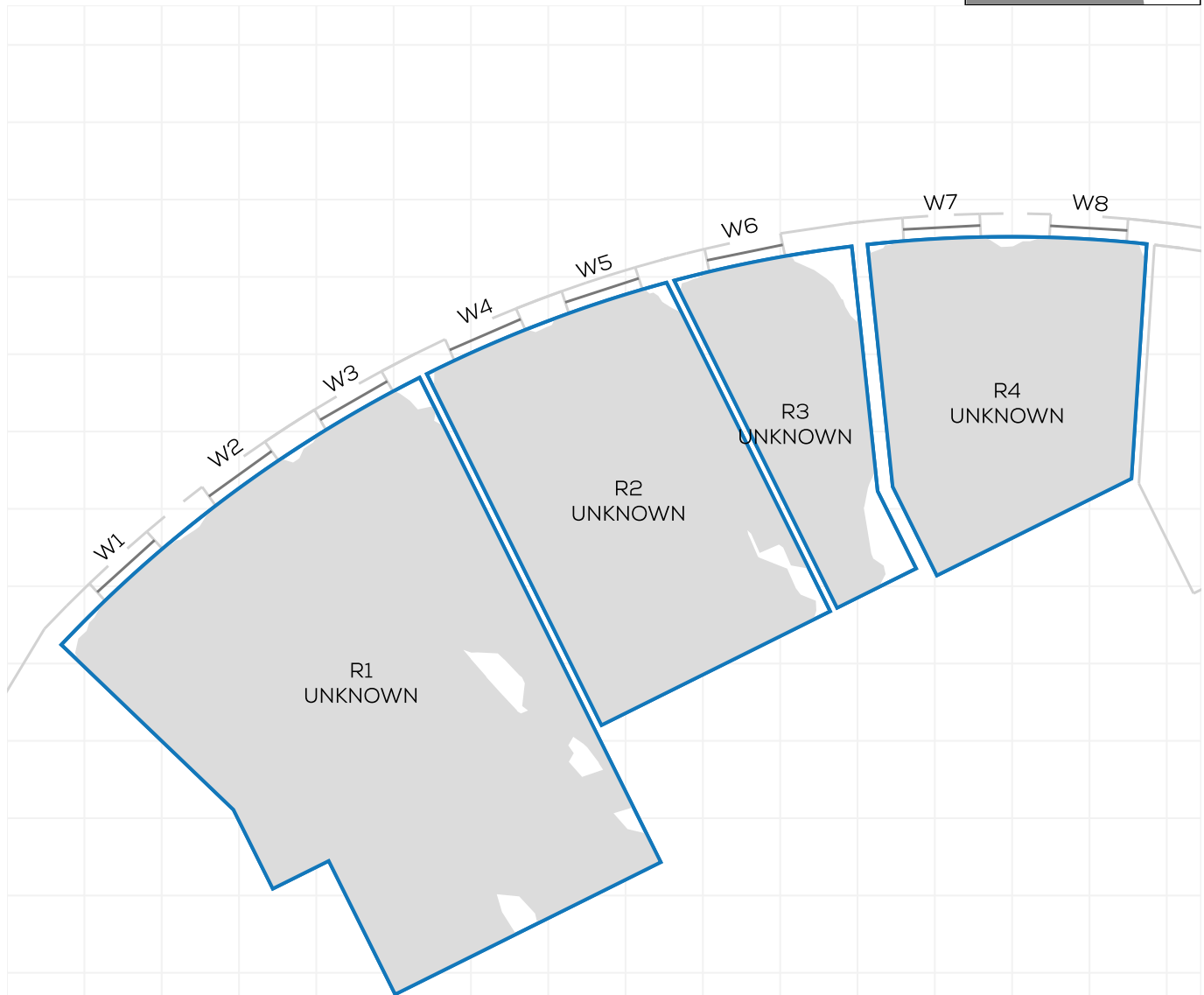
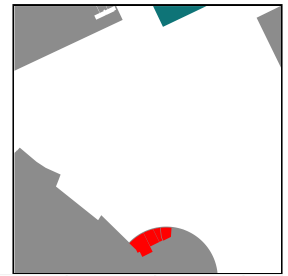
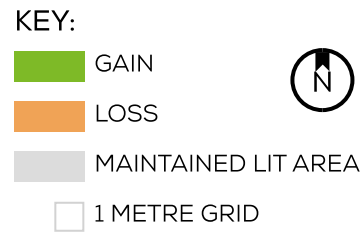
REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD15



F04

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F04	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	31.6	97.2	97.2	0.0	0
F04	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	16.4	98	98	0.0	0
F04	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	7.1	88.9	88.9	0.0	0
F04	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.4	99.3	99.3	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD16

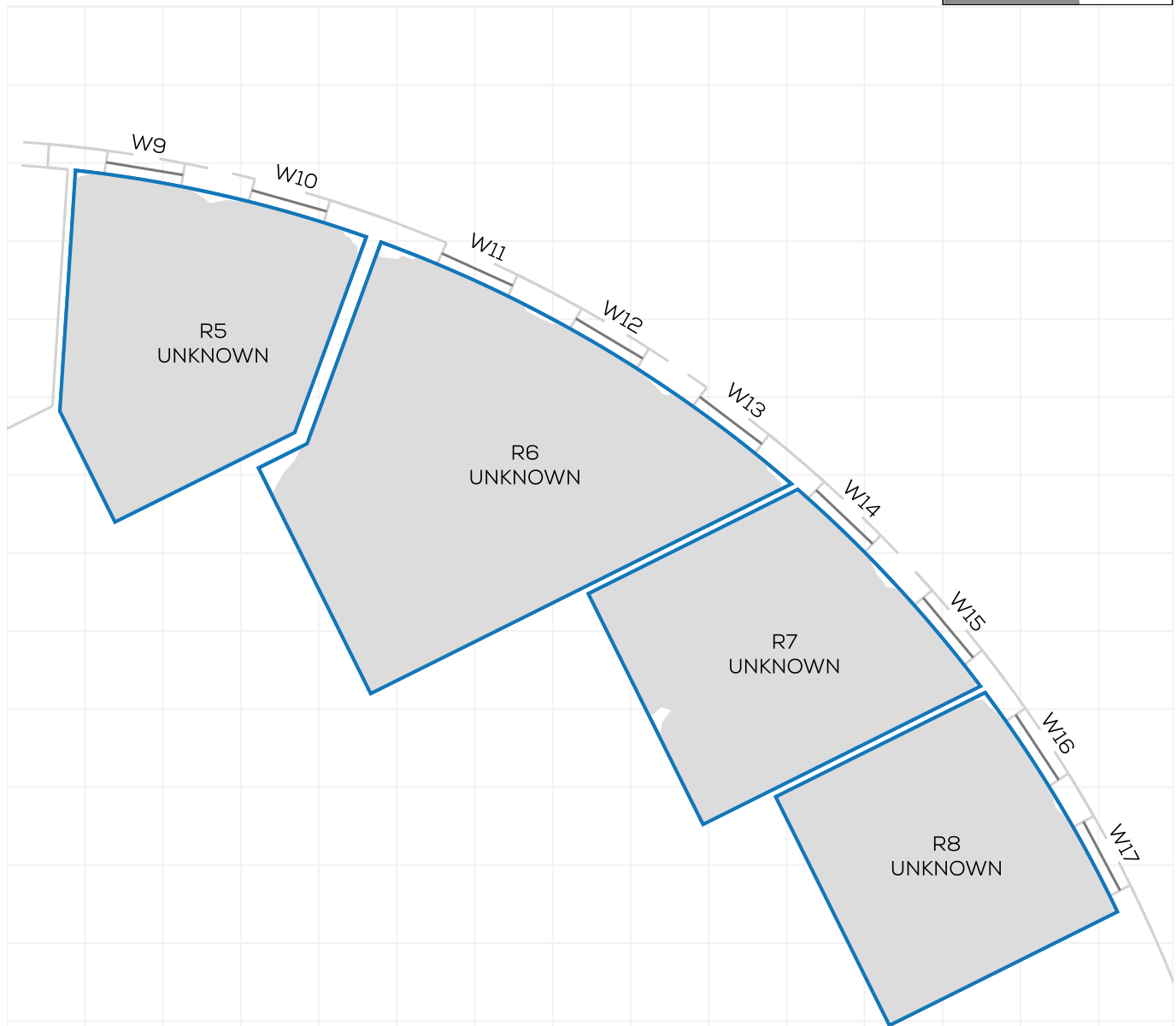
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F04

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F04	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.1	99.2	99.2	0.0	0
F04	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	20.3	98.7	98.7	0.0	0
F04	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.2	99.2	0.0	0
F04	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	10.4	99.6	99.6	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD17

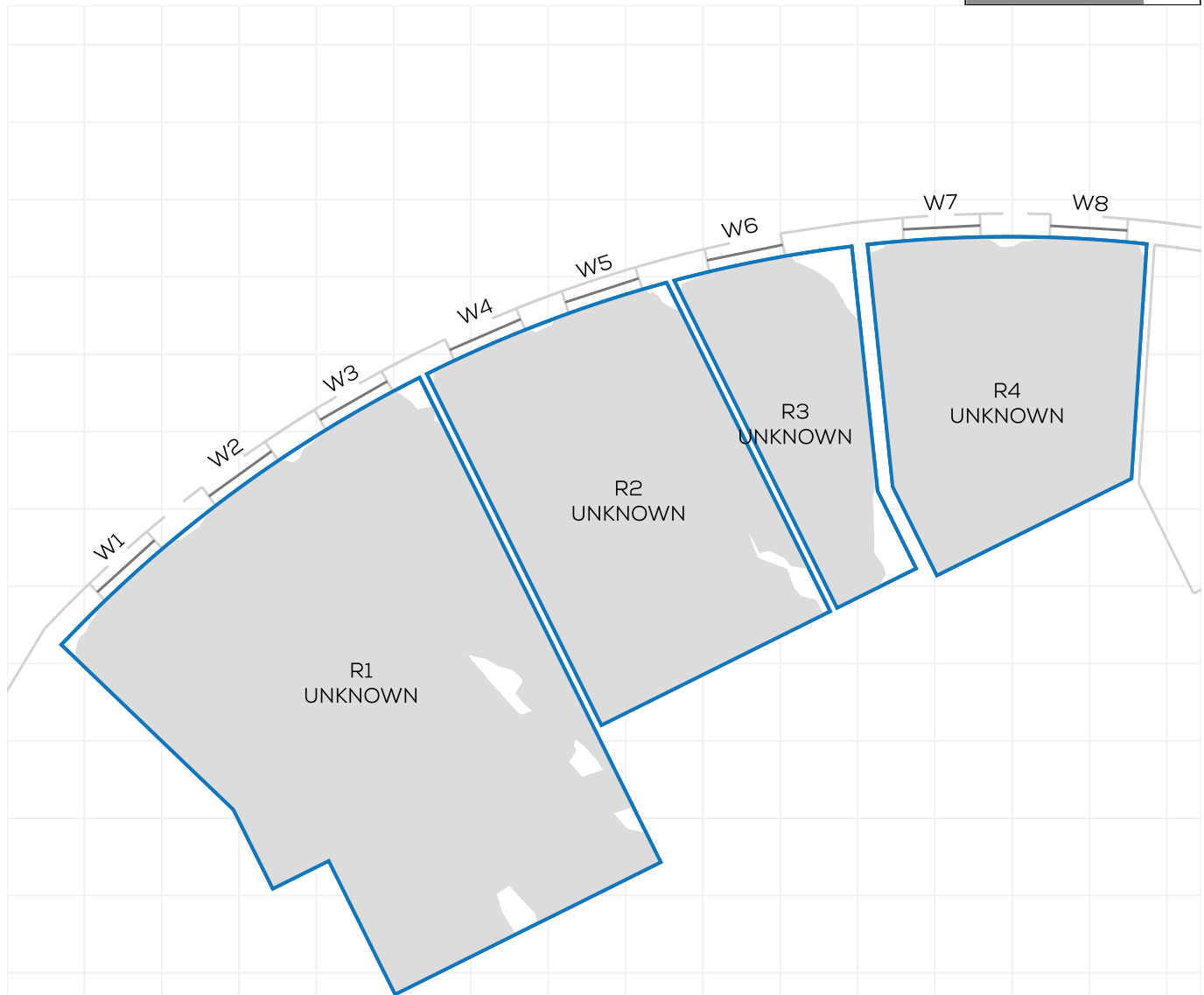
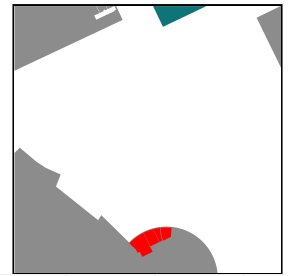
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F05

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F05	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	31.6	97.4	97.4	0.0	0
F05	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	16.4	98.2	98.2	0.0	0
F05	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	7.1	90.3	90.3	0.0	0
F05	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.4	99.3	99.3	0.0	0

PROJECT: 1900 - BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHE

REPORT TITLE: EXISTING VS. PROPOSED

ADDRESS: CYLINDER

DATE: 14/06/2022

SCHEME IR: IR01

DRAWING No.: 1900-REL01-IS01-DD18

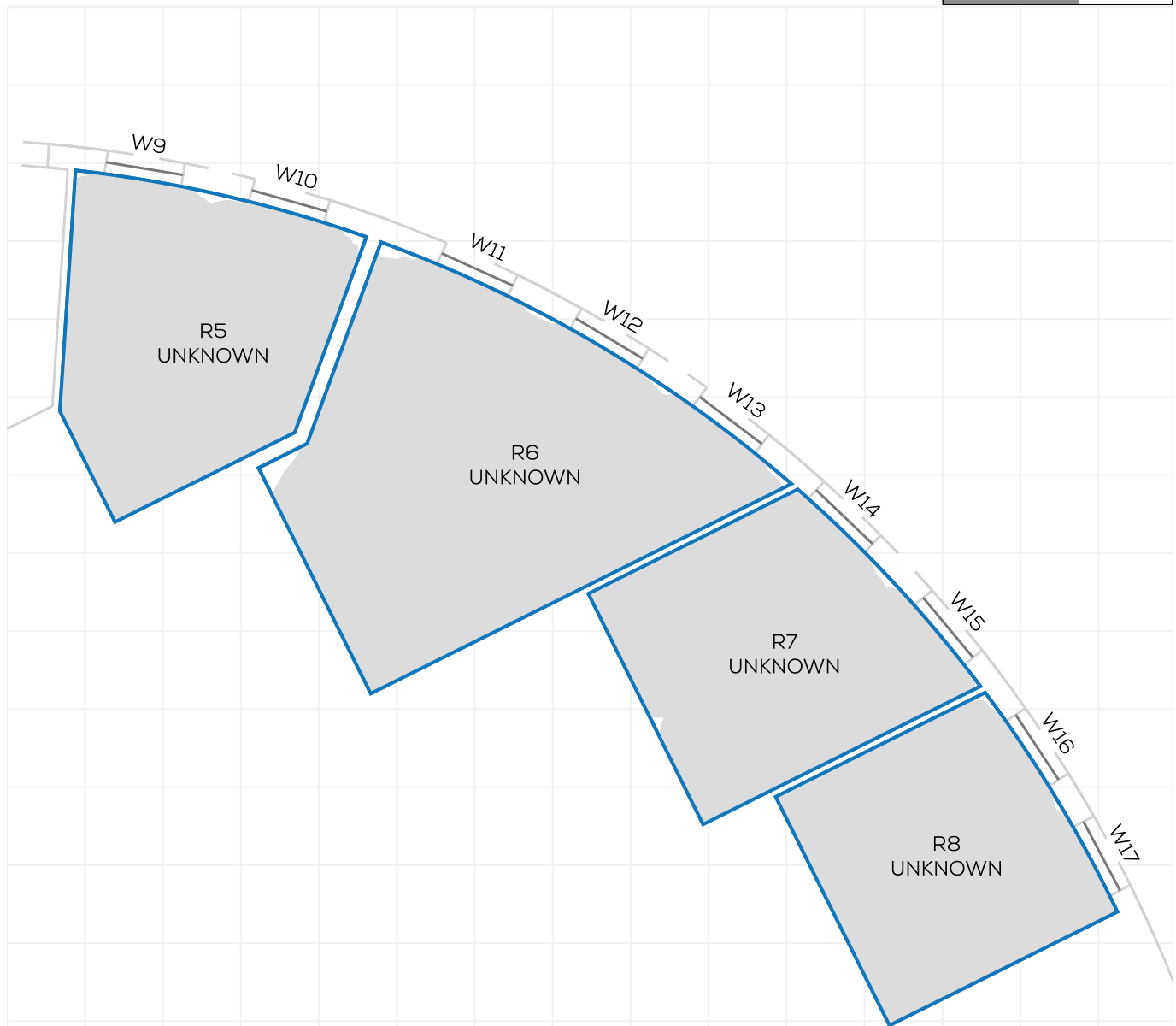
KEY:

GAIN

LOSS

MAINTAINED LIT AREA

1 METRE GRID



F05

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	ROOM AREA-sqm	EXISTING %	PROPOSED %	LOSS-sqm	LOSS %
CYLINDER								
F05	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	12.1	99.2	99.2	0.0	0
F05	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	20.3	98.7	98.7	0.0	0
F05	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	11.7	99.4	99.4	0.0	0
F05	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	10.4	99.6	99.6	0.0	0

					VSC (WINDOW)					NSL					APSH (ROOM)							
FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY	ROOM	WINDOW	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.		PR.		LOSS %		MEETS CRITERIA	
		TYPE	USE		%	%	%	%	CRITERIA	%	%	SQM	%	CRITERIA	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER		
TRANSITION																						
F00	R1	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W1/F00	29.7	29.4	0.3	10%	YES	86.9	86.9	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			LKD	W2/F00	29.8	29.6	0.2	0.7%	YES													
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W3/F00	29.6	29.5	0.1	0.3%	YES	85.5	85.5	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			LKD	W4/F00	29.1	29	0.1	0.3%	YES													
F01	R1	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W1/F01	24.7	24.5	0.2	0.8%	YES	90.6	90.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W2/F01	30.5	30.3	0.2	0.7%	YES	88.5	88.5	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			LKD	W3/F01	30.5	30.4	0.1	0.3%	YES													
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W4/F01	30.3	30.2	0.1	0.3%	YES	88.4	88.4	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			LKD	W5/F01	29.9	29.9	0	0.0%	YES													
F02	R1	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W1/F02	25.6	25.4	0.2	0.8%	YES	91.5	91.5	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W2/F02	31.3	31.2	0.1	0.3%	YES	88.6	88.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			LKD	W3/F02	31.3	31.3	0	0.0%	YES													
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W4/F02	31.1	31.1	0	0.0%	YES	95.9	95.9	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			LKD	W5/F02	30.7	30.7	0	0.0%	YES													
			LKD	W6/F02	30.6	30.6	0	0.0%	YES													
F03	R1	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W1/F03	26.3	26.2	0.1	0.4%	YES	91.8	91.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W2/F03	32	32	0	0.0%	YES	95.1	95.1	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			LKD	W3/F03	32	32	0	0.0%	YES													
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W4/F03	31.8	31.8	0	0.0%	YES	95.9	95.9	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			LKD	W5/F03	31.4	31.4	0	0.0%	YES													
			LKD	W6/F03	31.4	31.4	0	0.0%	YES													
VICTORIA RESIDENCE																						
F01	R1	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W1/F01	20.3	20.1	0.2	1.0%	YES	90.6	90.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			BEDROOM	W2/F01	20.3	20.2	0.1	0.5%	YES													
			BEDROOM	W3/F01	11.3	11.3	0	0.0%	YES													
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W4/F01	11.1	11.1	0	0.0%	YES	84.2	84.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W5/F01	9.5	9.5	0	0.0%	YES	72.4	72.4	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W6/F01	9.4	9.4	0	0.0%	YES	73.3	73.3	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W7/F01	9.6	9.6	0	0.0%	YES	72.2	72.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R6 (3)	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W8/F01	25.2	24.9	0.3	1.2%	YES	84.7	84.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
VICTORIA RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)																						
			LKD	W9/F01	25.2	24.9	0.3	1.2%	YES													
			LKD	W10/F01	25.1	24.8	0.3	1.2%	YES													
F02	R1	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W1/F02	2.3	2.3	0	0.0%	YES	98.7	98.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	4	1	4	1	0.0%	0.0%	YES	

(1) KITCHEN SMALLER THAN 13m2

(2) INC\HZ = SKY COMPONENT (INCLINED\HORIZONTAL WINDOWS)

(3) SINGLE ASPECT ROOM DEEPER THAN 5m

FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	WINDOW	VSC (WINDOW)					NSL					APSH (ROOM)						
					EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.		PR.		LOSS %		MEETS
					%	%	%	%	CRITERIA	%	%	SQM	%	CRITERIA	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	CRITERIA
			LKD	W2/F02	2.1	2.1	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W3/F02	10.2	10.2	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W4/F02	10.5	10.5	0	0.0%	YES												
F03	R1	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W1/F03	28.9	28.9	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	50	18	50	18	0.0%	0.0%	YES
			LKD	W2/F03	23.7	23.7	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W3/F03	29.1	29.1	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W4/F03	23.4	23.4	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W6/F03	23.2	23.2	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W7/F03	22.9	22.9	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W5/F03	29.2	29.2	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
F04	R1	RESIDENTIAL	LKD	W1/F04	29.4	29.4	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	50	18	50	18	0.0%	0.0%	YES
			LKD	W2/F04	23.9	23.9	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W3/F04	29.5	29.5	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W4/F04	23.6	23.6	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W6/F04	23.4	23.4	0	0.0%	YES												
			LKD	W7/F04	23.1	23.1	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	BEDROOM	W5/F04	29.6	29.6	0	0.0%	YES	99.7	99.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BLADE C4																					
F01	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F01	22	22	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W9/F01	17.5	17.5	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W10/F01	16.8	16.8	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W2/F01	22.6	22.6	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W3/F01	23	23	0	0.0%	YES	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F01	23.6	23.6	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W5/F01	23.7	23.7	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F01	23.8	23.8	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	35	15	35	15	0.0%	0.0%	YES
			UNKNOWN	W7/F01	19.4	19.4	0	0.0%	YES												
BLADE C4 (CONTINUED)																					
			UNKNOWN	W8/F01	18.9	18.9	0	0.0%	YES												
F02	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F02	22.6	22.6	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W9/F02	17.8	17.8	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W10/F02	17.2	17.2	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W2/F02	23.2	23.2	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W3/F02	23.7	23.7	0	0.0%	YES	99.7	99.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F02	24.2	24.2	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

					VSC (WINDOW)					NSL					APSH (ROOM)						
FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	WINDOW	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.		PR.		LOSS %		MEETS CRITERIA
					%	%	%	%	CRITERIA	%	%	SQM	%	CRITERIA	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W5/F02	24.4	24.4	0	0.0%	YES	99.9	99.9	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F02	24.5	24.5	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	35	15	35	15	0.0%	0.0%	YES
			UNKNOWN	W7/F02	19.6	19.6	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W8/F02	19.1	19.1	0	0.0%	YES												
F03	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F03	23.3	23.3	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W9/F03	18.2	18.2	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W10/F03	17.6	17.6	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W2/F03	23.9	23.9	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W3/F03	24.4	24.4	0	0.0%	YES	99.7	99.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F03	24.9	24.9	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W5/F03	25	25	0	0.0%	YES	99.9	99.9	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F03	25.2	25.2	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	35	15	35	15	0.0%	0.0%	YES
			UNKNOWN	W7/F03	19.8	19.8	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W8/F03	19.3	19.3	0	0.0%	YES												
F04	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F04	24	24	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W9/F04	18.6	18.6	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W10/F04	18	18	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W2/F04	24.4	24.4	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W3/F04	24.9	24.9	0	0.0%	YES	99.7	99.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F04	25.6	25.6	0	0.0%	YES	99.8	99.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W5/F04	25.7	25.7	0	0.0%	YES	99.9	99.9	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F04	25.8	25.8	0	0.0%	YES	100	100	0.0	0.0%	YES	35	15	35	15	0.0%	0.0%	YES
			UNKNOWN	W7/F04	20	20	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W8/F04	19.5	19.5	0	0.0%	YES												
CYLINDER																					
F01	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F01	17.5	17.5	0	0.0%	YES	96.3	96.3	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W2/F01	18.6	18.6	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W3/F01	19.9	19.9	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F01	21.4	21.4	0	0.0%	YES	97	97	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W5/F01	22.7	22.7	0	0.0%	YES												
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F01	24.2	24.2	0	0.0%	YES	85.1	85.1	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W7/F01	25.8	25.8	0	0.0%	YES	99.3	99.3	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W8/F01	26.6	26.6	0	0.0%	YES												
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W9/F01	27	27	0	0.0%	YES	99.1	99.1	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W10/F01	27.3	27.3	0	0.0%	YES												

(1) KITCHEN SMALLER THAN 13m2

(2) INC\HZ = SKY COMPONENT (INCLINED\HORIZONTAL WINDOWS)

(3) SINGLE ASPECT ROOM DEEPER THAN 5m

					VSC (WINDOW)					NSL					APSH (ROOM)							
FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY	ROOM	WINDOW	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.		PR.		LOSS %		MEETS	
		TYPE	USE		%	%		%	CRITERIA	%	%	SQM	%	CRITERIA	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER		CRITERIA
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W11/F01	27.3	27.3	0	0.0%	YES	98.7	98.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W12/F01	27.1	27.1	0	0.0%	YES													
			UNKNOWN	W13/F01	26.8	26.8	0	0.0%	YES													
	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W14/F01	26.6	26.6	0	0.0%	YES	98.2	98.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W15/F01	26.5	26.5	0	0.0%	YES													
	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W16/F01	26.5	26.5	0	0.0%	YES	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W17/F01	26.5	26.5	0	0.0%	YES													
F02	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F02	17.8	17.8	0	0.0%	YES	96.4	96.4	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W2/F02	19	19	0	0.0%	YES													
			UNKNOWN	W3/F02	20.3	20.3	0	0.0%	YES													
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F02	21.9	21.9	0	0.0%	YES	97	97	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W5/F02	23.2	23.2	0	0.0%	YES													
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F02	24.7	24.7	0	0.0%	YES	86.5	86.5	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W7/F02	26.3	26.3	0	0.0%	YES	99.3	99.3	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W8/F02	27.1	27.1	0	0.0%	YES													
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W9/F02	27.5	27.5	0	0.0%	YES	99.2	99.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W10/F02	27.8	27.8	0	0.0%	YES													
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W11/F02	27.8	27.8	0	0.0%	YES	98.7	98.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W12/F02	27.6	27.6	0	0.0%	YES													
			UNKNOWN	W13/F02	27.3	27.3	0	0.0%	YES													
CYLINDER (CONTINUED)																						
	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W14/F02	27.1	27.1	0	0.0%	YES	99	99	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W15/F02	27	27	0	0.0%	YES													
	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W16/F02	26.9	26.9	0	0.0%	YES	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W17/F02	26.9	26.9	0	0.0%	YES													
F03	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F03	18.2	18.2	0	0.0%	YES	96.7	96.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W2/F03	19.4	19.4	0	0.0%	YES													
			UNKNOWN	W3/F03	20.7	20.7	0	0.0%	YES													
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F03	22.4	22.4	0	0.0%	YES	97.7	97.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W5/F03	23.7	23.7	0	0.0%	YES													
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F03	25.2	25.2	0	0.0%	YES	87.8	87.8	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W7/F03	26.9	26.9	0	0.0%	YES	99.3	99.3	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W8/F03	27.6	27.6	0	0.0%	YES													
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W9/F03	28	28	0	0.0%	YES	99.2	99.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			UNKNOWN	W10/F03	28.3	28.3	0	0.0%	YES													
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W11/F03	28.3	28.3	0	0.0%	YES	98.7	98.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

(1) KITCHEN SMALLER THAN 13m2
(2) INC\HZ = SKY COMPONENT (INCLINED\HORIZONTAL WINDOWS)
(3) SINGLE ASPECT ROOM DEEPER THAN 5m

					VSC (WINDOW)					NSL					APSH (ROOM)						
FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	WINDOW	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.	PR.	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX.		PR.		LOSS %		MEETS
					%	%	%	%	CRITERIA	%	%	SQM	%	CRITERIA	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	CRITERIA
			UNKNOWN	W12/F03	28.1	28.1	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W13/F03	27.8	27.8	0	0.0%	YES												
	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W14/F03	27.6	27.6	0	0.0%	YES	99.2	99.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W15/F03	27.4	27.4	0	0.0%	YES												
	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W16/F03	27.3	27.3	0	0.0%	YES	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W17/F03	27.3	27.3	0	0.0%	YES												
F04	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F04	18.5	18.5	0	0.0%	YES	97.2	97.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W2/F04	19.8	19.8	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W3/F04	21.1	21.1	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F04	22.8	22.8	0	0.0%	YES	98	98	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W5/F04	24.2	24.2	0	0.0%	YES												
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F04	25.7	25.7	0	0.0%	YES	88.9	88.9	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W7/F04	27.4	27.4	0	0.0%	YES	99.3	99.3	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W8/F04	28.1	28.1	0	0.0%	YES												
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W9/F04	28.5	28.5	0	0.0%	YES	99.2	99.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W10/F04	28.8	28.8	0	0.0%	YES												
CYLINDER (CONTINUED)																					
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W11/F04	28.8	28.8	0	0.0%	YES	98.7	98.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W12/F04	28.6	28.6	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W13/F04	28.2	28.2	0	0.0%	YES												
	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W14/F04	28	28	0	0.0%	YES	99.2	99.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W15/F04	27.8	27.8	0	0.0%	YES												
	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W16/F04	27.7	27.7	0	0.0%	YES	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W17/F04	27.7	27.7	0	0.0%	YES												
F05	R1	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W1/F05	18.8	18.8	0	0.0%	YES	97.4	97.4	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W2/F05	20.2	20.2	0	0.0%	YES												
			UNKNOWN	W3/F05	21.5	21.5	0	0.0%	YES												
	R2	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W4/F05	23.2	23.2	0	0.0%	YES	98.2	98.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W5/F05	24.6	24.6	0	0.0%	YES												
	R3	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W6/F05	26.2	26.2	0	0.0%	YES	90.3	90.3	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R4	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W7/F05	27.8	27.8	0	0.0%	YES	99.3	99.3	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W8/F05	28.6	28.6	0	0.0%	YES												
	R5	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W9/F05	29	29	0	0.0%	YES	99.2	99.2	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W10/F05	29.3	29.3	0	0.0%	YES												
	R6	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W11/F05	29.2	29.2	0	0.0%	YES	98.7	98.7	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W12/F05	29	29	0	0.0%	YES												

(1) KITCHEN SMALLER THAN 13m2
(2) INC\HZ = SKY COMPONENT (INCLINED\HORIZONTAL WINDOWS)
(3) SINGLE ASPECT ROOM DEEPER THAN 5m

					VSC (WINDOW)					NSL					APSH (ROOM)						
FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY	ROOM	WINDOW	EX	PR	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX	PR	LOSS	LOSS	MEETS	EX		PR		LOSS %		MEETS
		TYPE	USE		%	%		%	CRITERIA	%	%	SQM	%	CRITERIA	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	ANNUAL	WINTER	CRITERIA
			UNKNOWN	W13/F05	28.7	28.7	0	0.0%	YES												
	R7	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W14/F05	28.4	28.4	0	0.0%	YES	99.4	99.4	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W15/F05	28.2	28.2	0	0.0%	YES												
	R8	RESIDENTIAL	UNKNOWN	W16/F05	28.1	28.1	0	0.0%	YES	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0%	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			UNKNOWN	W17/F05	28	28	0	0.0%	YES												



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