



**DAYLIGHT STATEMENT**

**relating to the**

**SELF-TEST ANALYSIS**

**at**

**2 HEATON ROAD  
PECKHAM  
LONDON SE15**

**Prepared by:** Schroeders Begg (UK) LLP  
Vox Studios, Unit 411,  
1-45 Durham Street, London SE11 5JH  
**T** 020 7582 8800 • **E** [info@sbegg.co.uk](mailto:info@sbegg.co.uk)

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## DAYLIGHT STATEMENT

- 1.1 We have undertaken a review on daylight in reference to the proposed conversion of the existing vacant ground floor commercial unit at 2 Heaton Road, Peckham, London SE15.
- 1.2 For this review, we have utilised the industry standard Building Research Establishment's (BRE) 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight - A Guide to Good Practice' (2022 /3rd ed) (The BRE Guide).
- 1.3 Given the proposals, the main input relates to consideration on whether suitable levels of daylight are attained to the new residential habitable rooms within the proposal.

### **Proposal Self-test - Daylight**

- 1.4 The new BRE Guide 3rd edition (2022) sets completely new methodology for the self-test review of daylight within the proposal, the main section applicable within the BRE Guide being '*Appendix C: Interior daylight recommendations*'. We examine the criteria and analysis output as follows;
- 1.5 The new methodology can follow either the 'Illuminance method' which involves using climatic data for the location of the site to calculate the illuminance from daylight (within the room on the assessment grid / working plane at hourly intervals for a typical year) OR the 'Daylight Factor method' which utilises a CIE standard overcast sky and expresses the ratio as a percentage of a point on the assessment grid / working plane within the room, divided by the illuminance on an unobstructed horizontal surface outdoors.
- 1.6 The BRE Guide highlights the specific recommendations for daylight provision in UK dwellings derived from a UK National Annex which gives specific minimum illuminance recommendations for habitable rooms in dwellings in the United Kingdom. The minimum recommendations are stated in para. C16 of the BRE Guide as;

*'C16: The UK National Annex gives illuminance recommendations of 100 lux in bedrooms, 150 lux in living rooms and 200 lux in kitchens. These are median illuminances, to be exceeded over at least 50% of the assessment points in the room for at least half of the daylight hours. The recommended levels over 95% of a reference plane need not apply to dwellings in the UK.'*

- 1.7 We have followed the aforementioned target criteria although in instances of any applicable fully open-plan arrangements for 'kitchen/living/dining rooms', we have taken the target lux for the predominant room use which being primarily 'living / dining room', we have allowed a target of 150 lux (which differs to the default methodology within the BRE Guide but is recognised within the BRE Guide that this is a reasonable approach if the kitchens are not treated as habitable spaces / an area within their own right, as it may avoid small separate kitchens in a design).
- 1.8 In terms of daylight analysis, we confirm below the inputting data utilised as;  
Glass transmission: 0.68 for clear double-glazing with a low emissivity coating, 0.45 for obscure glazing. Net area of glazing: we have utilised the surround opening less framework – framework allowance of 20%.  
Room surface reflectance: 0.8 ceilings (white), 0.7 walls (white), 0.4 floor (light floor)  
External surface reflectance: 0.2 surrounding buildings / massing, 0.2 ground.
- 1.9 For the assessment grid, this has been taken over the whole of the room, subject as per the methodology to the omission of any corridor or annexed entrance to a room or similar and also as per the BRE Guide, less 300mm to the perimeter of the room.
- 1.10 We have utilised the 'Illuminance method' for review and the output of analysis is presented within **Table 1 – Self-test – Daylight SDA** (Spatial Daylight Autonomy) and visually presented within plot No.100, all within **Appendix 1**.
- 1.11 From **Table 1**, having reviewed all proposed residential habitable rooms within the proposal, these would all readily meet the illuminance target that we have considered for daylighting. Therefore, we can conclude suitable daylight would be provided to these habitable rooms.

## CONCLUSION

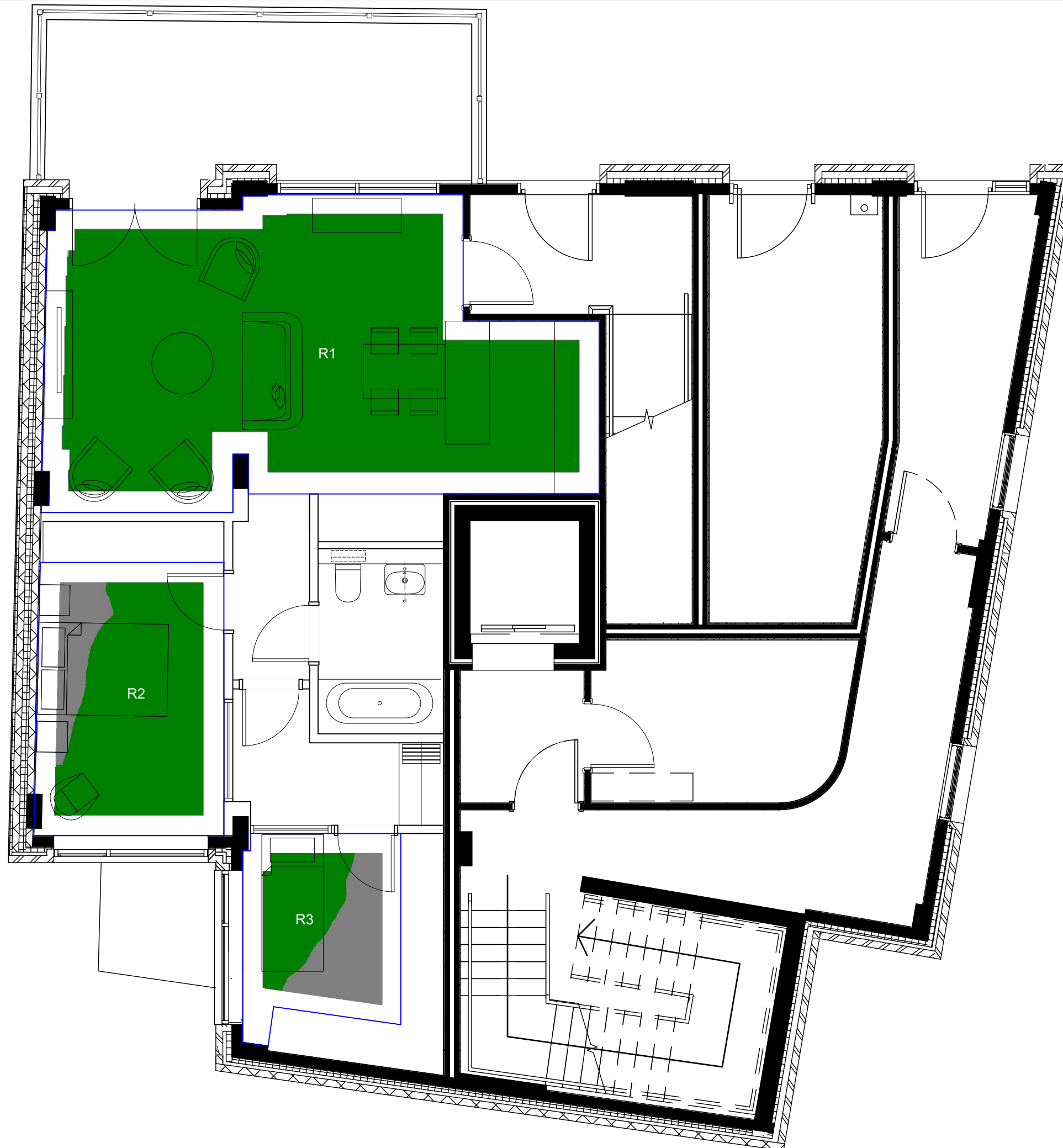
- 1.12 Based on the aforementioned, we conclude that daylight within the open-plan living / kitchen room and bedrooms (habitable rooms) is readily meeting target values for the given room use applicable and should be considered acceptable.

**APPENDIX 1: SELF-TEST REVIEW OF DAYLIGHT**

**Table 1** – Self-test – Daylight SDA (Spatial Daylight Autonomy)  
**Drawing No. 100** – Visual plot for Daylight SDA

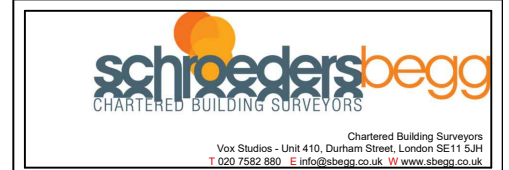
Table 1 - Self-test - Daylight SDA

Floor Ref	Room Ref	Room Use	Room Area m2	Effective Area	Area Meeting Req Lux	% of Area Meeting Req Lux	Meets Criteria
Ground	R1	Living Room	31.78	24.11	24.11	100%	YES
	R2	Bedroom	10.95	7.26	6.10	84%	YES
	R3	Bedroom	6.50	3.61	1.84	51%	YES



REV.	NOTES	DWN	DATE

- Notes:
- ANALYSED ROOM AREA
  - AREA MEETING TARGET
  - AREA BELOW TARGET



DRAWN	-	
CHECKED	-	

SCALE  
NTS (A3 Sheet)

2 Heaton Road, Peckham, London SE15

Self-test Daylight SDA  
Ground Floor

Job No	Rev	Drawing Number
2088H	-	100
Date : 14.06.2023		