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RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT SUMMERHILL ROAD, DUNBOYNE, CO. MEATH:
Daylight & Sunlight Impacts upon Neighbouring Properties Review

GIA have been instructed by Solkerry Ventures Ltd to advise on daylight and sunlight impacts to neighbouring properties of the Proposed Development at Summerhill Road, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.

GIA have undertaken a technical review of the Proposed Development to understand the potential effects of the development on the daylight and sunlight amenity of the relevant neighbouring receptors.

The technical review has been considered by reference to the criteria and methodologies set out within the Building Research Establishment Guidance (BR209, 2022). Paragraph 2.2.2 (page 14) of the document states that the guidelines are:

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

GIA have undertaken comprehensive due diligence of the surrounding area to understand the uses and proximity of the neighbouring buildings. The map below (see Figure 1) identifies the uses of the buildings in the immediate surrounding area.



Figure 1: Use Map of Neighbouring Properties

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DAYLIGHT AND SUNLIGHT IMPACTS - 25° SUBTEND REVIEW

Owing to the scale of the Proposed Development and relative proximity of neighbouring sensitive properties, an initial assessment has been undertaken using the 25° subtend approach outlined in the BRE Guidelines. The Guidelines state that "*[2.2.5] First, draw a section in a plane perpendicular to each affected main window wall of the existing building (Figure 14). Measure the angle to the horizontal subtended by the new development at the level of the centre of the lowest window. If this angle is less than 25° for the whole of the development then it is unlikely to have a substantial effect on the diffuse skylight enjoyed by the existing building. If, for any part of the new development, this angle is more than 25°, a more detailed check is needed to find the loss of skylight to the existing building.*"

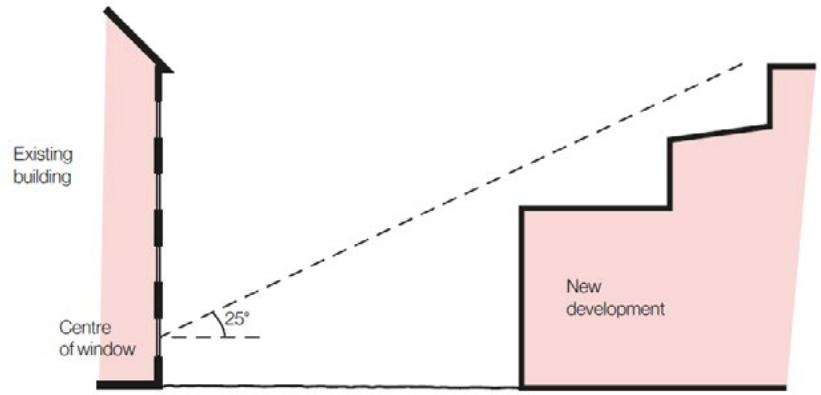


Figure 14: Section in plane perpendicular to the affected window wall

GIA have placed a 3D computer model of the Proposed Development within a model of the surrounding area modelled from topographical survey and have undertaken a 25° subtend review which is shown in Appendix 2. In this analysis, a 25° plane (shown in red) is projected from the centre-point of the closest windows of the neighbouring residential properties.

The study confirms that there are no breaches of the 25° subtend plane arising from the Proposed Development in relation to the following properties:

- Newtown Cottage, Summerhill Road;
- Birchwood Lodge, Summerhill Road
- Little Acre, Summerhill Road
- 4 The Park;
- 3-9 The Crescent;
- 3-5, 7, 8, 10 and 13 Plunkett Hill Court; and
- 13 The Avenue.

Whilst very minor breaches occur to one window at 6 Plunkett Hill Court and one window at 9 Plunkett Hill Court the breaches are from a small portion of the roof apex only and is not significant enough to constitute a breach that would trigger technical assessment.

Accordingly, the daylight and sunlight amenity of these neighbouring residential properties are unlikely to be affected, and no further assessment is required in accordance with the BRE Decision Chart (BRE Figure 20).

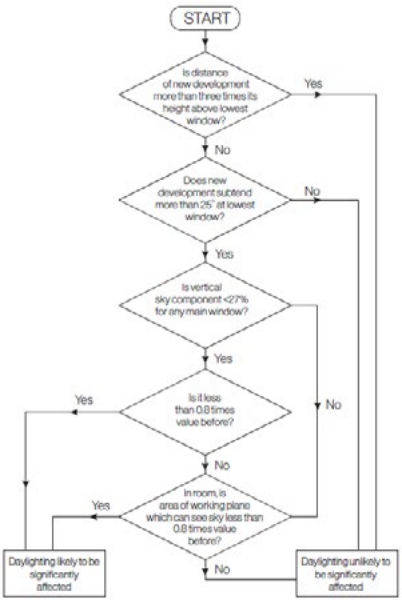


Figure 20: Decision chart: diffuse daylight in existing buildings. This does not include an assessment of rights to light issues, which a developer may need to consider separately.

DETAILED DAYLIGHT AND SUNLIGHT IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

The 25° subtend study identified that the Proposed Development breaches the 25° subtend plane projected from the lowest window of the following neighbouring receptors:

- 11 & 12 Plunkett Hill Court.

Therefore, in accordance with the BRE Decision Chart (BRE Figure 20), daylight amenity to these two properties have the potential to be affected and require detailed technical assessment using the methodologies set out in the BRE Guidelines, which assess the Vertical Sky Component (VSC) and No-Sky Line (NSL) in relation to daylight amenity. Owing to these properties being located to the south of the Proposed Development, there are no windows applicable to sunlight assessment and their sunlight amenity to these properties will not be affected by the Proposed Development.

GIA has undertaken a detailed search for internal layouts of these buildings, whilst no layouts have been found for these specific properties, floor plans have been obtained from within the public domain for 8 Plunkett Hall Court and it has been assumed that 11 and 12 Plunkett Hall Court share similar internal configurations.

The detailed assessments have been undertaken in accordance with the 2022 edition of the BRE Guidelines Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight, which provides recommendations for evaluating daylight and sunlight impacts of a new building on existing buildings. The BRE Guidelines (para 2.2.23) states that daylight to an existing building may be adversely affected if either:

- the VSC measured at the centre of an existing main window is less than 27%, and less than 0.80 times its former value (i.e. no more than a 20% change); or
- the area of the working plane in a room which can receive direct skylight is reduced to less than 0.80 times its former value.

A detailed summary of the daylight and sunlight principles are included within Appendix 1. The full technical assessments for daylight and sunlight are contained within Appendix 3 to this letter.

A total of eight windows serving eight rooms have been assessed within these two properties for daylight.

The technical assessment has shown that all eight windows remain BRE compliant for VSC and all eight rooms remain BRE compliant for NSL, therefore daylight amenity to these properties is not affected by the Proposed Development.

Overall, the technical assessments demonstrate that the Proposed Development would therefore not give rise to adverse effects on daylight or sunlight amenity to existing neighbouring properties.

Yours sincerely

For and on behalf of GIA



Krystle Stewart

Director

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APPENDIX 1: DAYLIGHT & SUNLIGHT PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLES OF DAYLIGHT, SUNLIGHT & OVERSHADOWING

The Building Research Establishment (BRE) have set out in their handbook 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight & Sunlight: A Guide to Good Practice 3rd edition (2022)', guidelines and methodology for the measurement and assessment of daylight, sunlight and overshadowing.

1 BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

The quality of daylight and sunlight amenity as well as the overshadowing of open spaces is often stipulated within planning policy for protection or enhancement and a concern for adjoining owners and other interested parties.

The BRE Guidelines provide advice on site layout planning to determine the quality of daylight and sunlight both within buildings and reaching open spaces.

The BRE Guidelines note that the document is intended to be used in conjunction with the interior daylight recommendations found within the British Standard Daylight in buildings, BS EN 17037 and the CIBSE Publication LG 10 Daylighting – a guide for designers.

Whilst the BRE Guidelines are typically referred to for daylight sunlight and overshadowing matters within the planning process, they were not intended to be used as an instrument of planning policy, nor were the figures intended to be fixedly applied to all locations.

In the introduction of 'Site Layout Planning for daylight and sunlight (2022)', section 1.6 (page 7), 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 since 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 a 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".

Paragraph 2.2.3 (page 14) 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".

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. The BRE approach to creating alternative criteria is detailed within Appendix F of the Document.

Paragraph 2.2.2 (page 14) of the document states:

The BRE Guidelines state that they are:

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

Although primarily designed to be used for residential properties, 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, hotels and hostels, small workshops, and some offices.

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 and areas of amenity as well as the creation of proposed dwellings and spaces with high levels of daylight and sunlight amenity.

Although Local Authorities will look to the BRE Guide to understand impacts it is their Planning Policies that will determine whether the changes in light should be a reason for refusal at planning.

It is an inevitable consequence of the built-up urban environment that daylight and sunlight will be more limited in dense urban areas. It is well acknowledged that in such situations there may be many other conflicting and potentially more important planning and urban design matters to consider other than just the provision of ideal levels of daylight and sunlight.

The following sections extract relevant sections from the Guide.

2 EFFECTS TO DAYLIGHT

The BRE Guidelines provide two methodologies for daylight impact assessment, namely;

1 The Vertical Sky Component (VSC); and
2 The No Sky Line (NSL).

Vertical Sky Component (VSC)

The Vertical Sky Component (VSC) method is described in the Glossary of BRE Guidelines as the:

"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 illuminance on a horizontal plane due to an unobstructed hemisphere of this sky. Usually the 'given vertical plane' is the outside of a window wall. The VSC does not include reflected light, either from the ground or from other buildings"

Put simply, the VSC provides an assessment of the amount of skylight falling on a vertical plane (generally a window) directly from the sky, in the circumstance of an overcast sky (CIE standard).

The national numerical value target "ideal" for VSC is 27%. The BRE Guidelines advise that upon implementation of a development, a window should retain a VSC value of 27% or at least 0.8 of its former value (i.e. no more than a 20% change) as per paragraph 2.2.23 of the Guide.

This form of assessment does not take account of window size, room use, room size, window number or dual aspect rooms. The assessment also assumes that all obstructions to the sky are 100% non-reflective thereby omitting the consideration of reflection and considering only the light coming directly from the sky.

The VSC calculation is undertaken in both the existing and proposed scenarios so as to make a comparison.

The image in Figure 01 depicts a Waldram Diagram which can be used to calculate the VSC. The existing buildings are solidly pictured with the proposed scheme semi-transparent in the foreground.

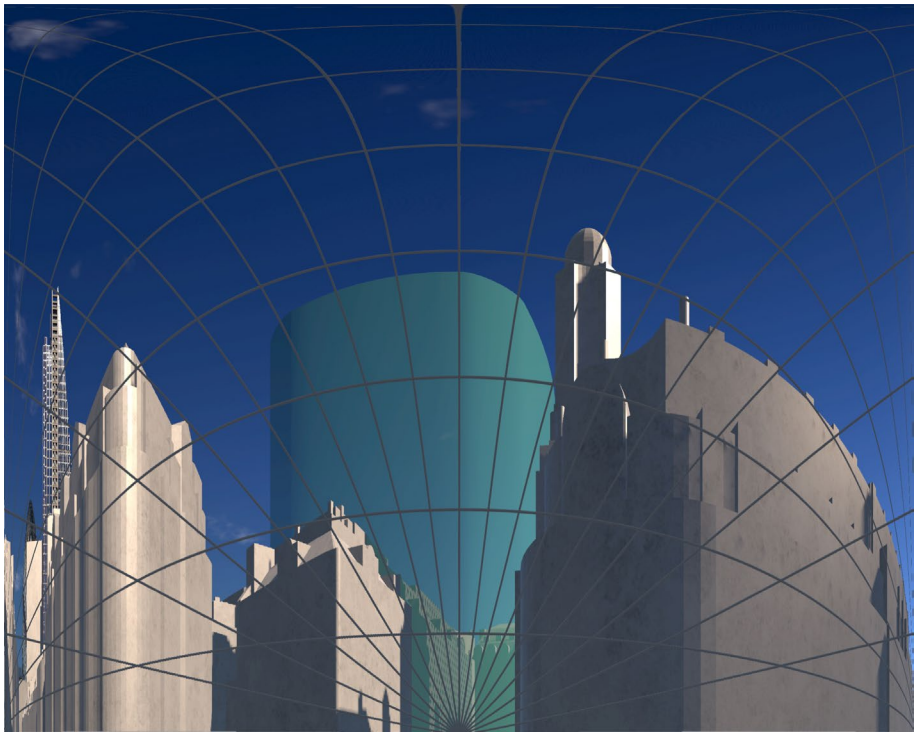


Fig. 01: Waldram diagram

No Sky Line (NSL)

In addition to the VSC, the BRE recommends the NSL method of assessment where internal layouts are known. Whilst the VSC provides information on the quantum of light reaching a window, the NSL seeks to provide information on how well this light is distributed within the room. The NSL is sometimes also referred to as 'Daylight Distribution' for this reason.

The NSL in the Glossary of the Guide as *"the outline on the working plane of the area from which no sky can be seen."* and so the NSL is effectively an assessment of sky visibility within a room. As stated already, the calculation is undertaken across the working plane which in accordance with paragraph 2.2.10 *"in houses [...] is assumed to be horizontal and 0.85m high"*.

Again, both the existing and proposed positions are calculated and presented alongside any change in position of the NSL. The results can then be presented in table format or else illustrated on a contour plot if required, an example of which can be found in Figure 02 below.

The BRE Guidelines state at paragraph 2.211 that:

"If, following construction of a new development, the no sky line moves so that the area of the existing room, which does receive direct skylight, is reduced to less than 0.8 times its former value this will be noticeable to the occupants, and more of the room will appear poorly lit. This is also true if the no sky line encroaches on key areas like kitchen sinks and worktops."

In accordance with the strict application of the national numerical values, therefore the change in daylight would be noticeable to the occupants should the NSL experience a loss of NSL greater than 20%.

It is relevant to note that this assessment takes the number and size of windows serving a room into account as well as the shape of the room but, being concerned only with sky visibility and the distribution of light, does not consider the quantum of light reaching the room.

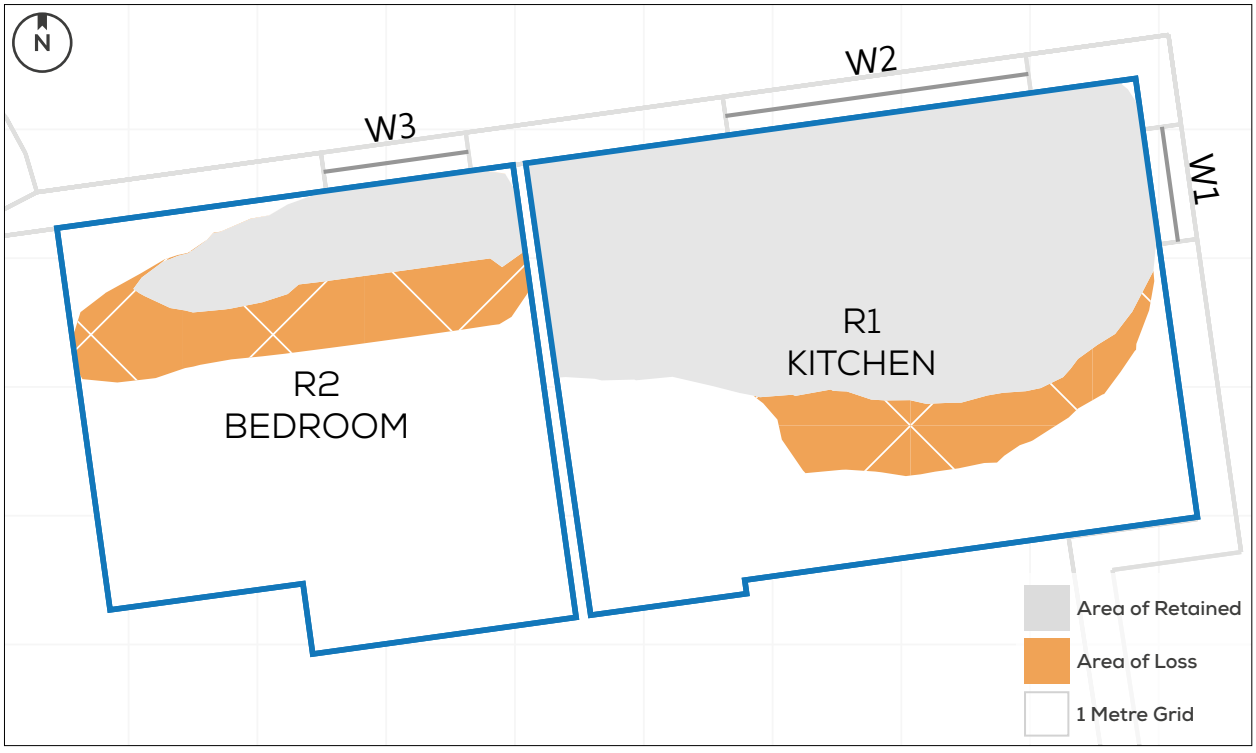


Fig. 02: Example NSL diagram

Decision Chart (Figure 20 of the BRE Guide)

The flowchart in Figure 03 illustrates the steps and criteria outlined within the BRE Guidelines to understand whether the daylighting (VSC and NSL) may be significantly affected.

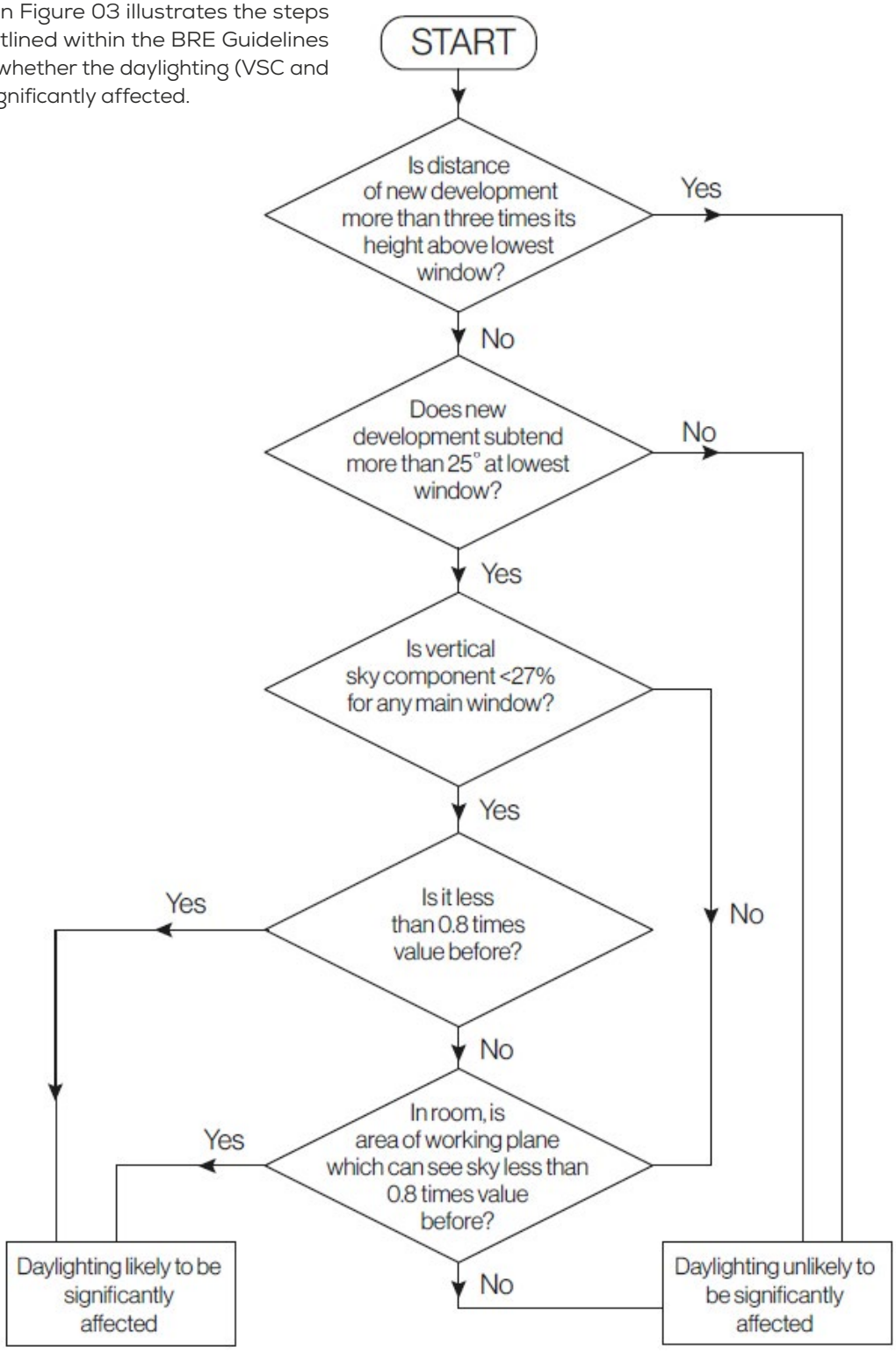


Fig. 03: BRE Decision Chart (Figure 20): *diffuse daylight in existing buildings. This does not include an assessment of rights to light issues, which a developer may need to consider separately*

3 EFFECTS TO SUNLIGHT

Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH)

The BRE Guidance suggests that to understand sunlight impacts to a property, an assessment of Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH) is undertaken. The APSH is defined in the Glossary as:

"the long-term average of the total number of hours during a year in which direct sunlight reaches the unobstructed ground (when clouds are taken into account)"

Expanding on the above, long-term averages were used to position 100 spots in the sky, representative of sunlight over the whole year. Correlating to the probability of the sun to shine, the majority of these (70) are at times to the six-months containing summer (from spring equinox to autumn equinox) which 30 are the 'winter' months from autumn equinox to spring. The APSH is calculated though calculating how many of these 'spots' can be seen from a location (normally a window) both overall and how many of these are during the winter months.

To understand the potential sunlight impacts therefore, all windows facing within 90 degrees of due south and overlooking the development are generally assessed for APSH.

The BRE Guidelines set out the overall methodology and criteria for the assessment of Sunlight in Chapter 3. The BRE Guidelines state in paragraph 3.2.3 and 3.2.5:

"To assess loss of sunlight to an existing building, it is suggested that all main living rooms of dwellings, and conservatories, should be checked if they have a window facing within 90 degrees of due south. Kitchens and bedrooms are less important, although care should be taken not to block too much sun."

"A point at the centre of the window on the outside face of the window wall may be taken."

In interpreting the results, the BRE Guidance states in summary 3.2.13 that:

"If a living room of an existing dwelling has a main window facing within 90° of due south, and any part of a new development subtends an angle of more than 25° to the horizontal measured from the centre of the window in a vertical section perpendicular to the window, then the sunlighting of the existing dwelling may be adversely affected. This will be the case if the centre of the window:

- *receives less than 25% of annual probable sunlight hours, or less than 5% of annual probable sunlight hours between 21 September and 21 March, and*
- *receives less than 0.8 times its former sunlight hours during either period; and*
- *has a reduction in sunlight received over the whole year greater than 4% of annual probable sunlight hours."*

The image in Figure 04 depicts the APSH sun spots overlaid on a Waldram Diagram. The existing buildings are solidly pictured with the proposed scheme semi-transparent in the foreground. The yellow spots indicate summer sun and the blue spots indicate winter sun.

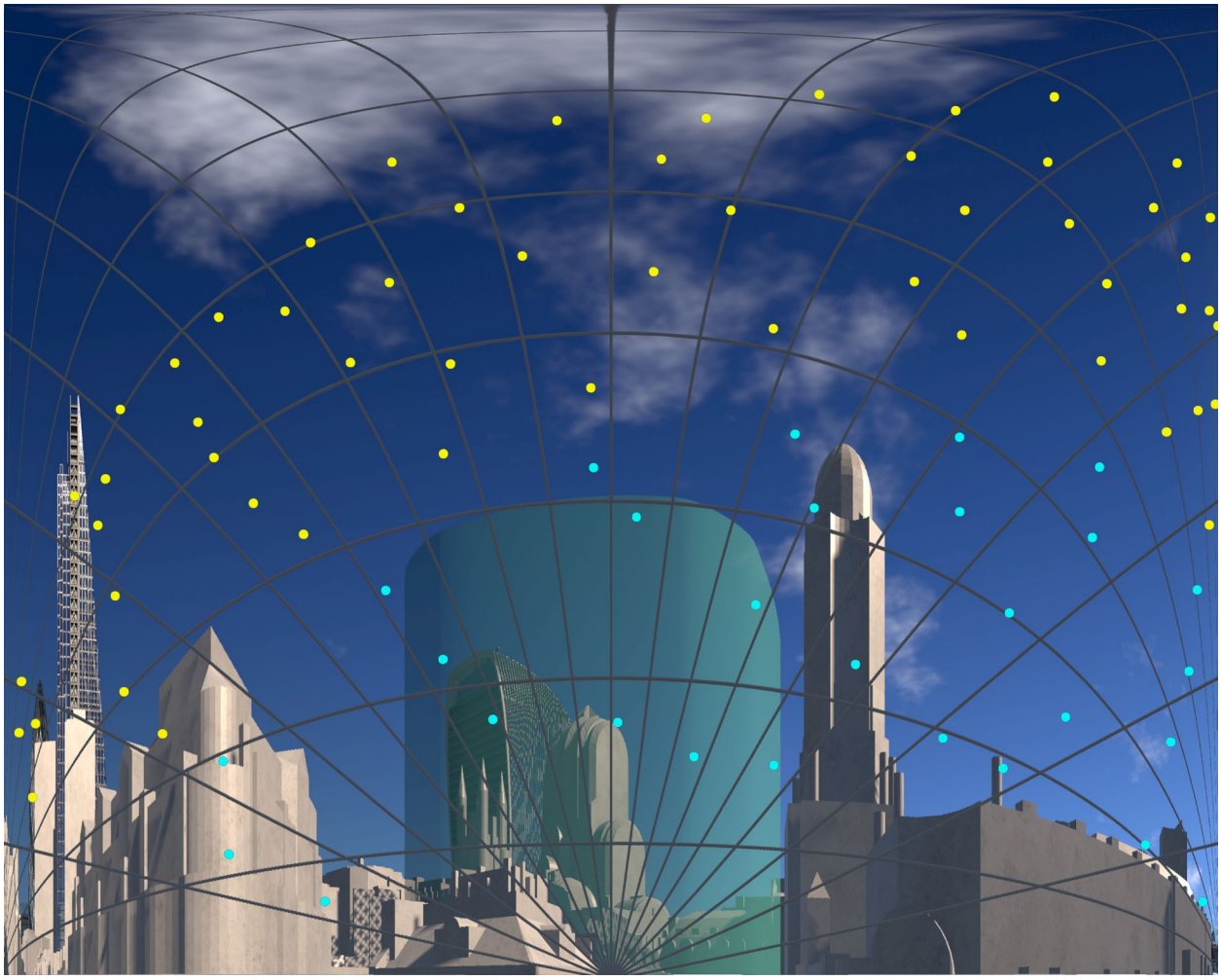


Fig. 04: Waldram diagram

4 EFFECTS TO OVERSHADOWING

The BRE guidance in respect of overshadowing of amenity spaces is set out in section 3.3.1 of the handbook. Here it states as follows:

"Sunlight in the spaces between and around buildings has an important impact on the overall appearance and ambiance of a development. It is valuable for a number of reasons, to:

- *provide attractive sunlit views (all year)*
- *make outdoor activities like sitting out and children's play more pleasant (mainly warmer months)*
- *encourage plant growth (mainly spring and summer)*
- *dry out the ground, reducing moss and slime (mainly in colder months)*
- *melt frost, ice and snow (in winter)*
- *dry clothes (all year)."*

It must be acknowledged that in urban areas the availability of sunlight on the ground is a factor which is significantly controlled by the existing urban fabric around the site in question and so may have very little to do with the form of the development itself. Likewise, there may be many other urban design, planning and site constraints which determine and run contrary to the best form, siting and location of a proposed development in terms of availability of sun on the ground.

Sun Hours on Ground & Transient Overshadowing

The Sun Hours on Ground method of overshadowing assessment uses specialist software to determine the sunlight exposure across an area of amenity.

The BRE Guidelines suggest that the Spring Equinox (21 March), being the year's midpoint, is a suitable date for the assessment. Paragraph 3.3.17 states:

"It is recommended that for it to appear adequately sunlit throughout the year, at least half of a garden or amenity area should receive at least two hours of sunlight on 21 March. If as a result of new development an existing garden or amenity area does not meet the above, and the area which can receive two hours of sun on 21 March is less than 0.8 times its former value, then the loss of sunlight is likely to be noticeable."

The Transient Overshadowing study is recommended where large buildings are proposed which may affect a number of gardens or open spaces or where an area is particularly sensitive at certain times of day or year. For the purpose of this assessment, the additional shadow cast is mapped and highlighted at hourly intervals from sunrise to sunset on the following dates:

- 21 March (Spring equinox)
- 21 June (Summer solstice)
- 21 December (Winter solstice)

The BRE guidelines do not provide any suggested criteria for Transient Overshadowing, rather it is a qualitative assessment to aid understanding.

5 BRE GUIDELINES: ADDITIONAL DAYLIGHT AND SUNLIGHT TESTS

Daylight - VSC and APSH to Rooms

As outlined within the BRE Guidelines (paragraph 2.2.6), the VSC value is calculated for each window; however:

"If a room has two or more windows of equal size, the mean of their VSCs may be taken".

Where a room is served by two or more windows of the same or different sizes, the VSC value to the room can be calculated by applying an average weighting calculation to understand the VSC value to the room. The formula used is as follows;

Σ(Vn*An) / ΣAn

Where:

V = window VSC
A = window area
n = the number of windows

The BRE provide a methodology to calculate APSH in relation to the room and window, paragraph 3.1.12 states:

"If a room has multiple windows, the amount of sunlight received by each can be added together provided they occur at different times and sunlight hours are not double counted."

The above extract of the BRE is in relation to proposed units rather than existing buildings. It does, however, make sense to apply this methodology to existing rooms as well, when room layouts are known as a room served by multiple windows could receive the benefit of sunlight from all windows and not just one.

GIA calculate the APSH room assessment in the following way:

1 The sunlight hours (both winter and annual) are calculated for each window. Instead of simply returning the overall per cent pass rate, i.e. one figure for winter, and one for the whole year, the yes/no result of each of the 100 sun spots is tracked. For this accounting to work, each sun dot needs to be assigned a unique identifier, e.g. from 1 to 100;
2 The sets of 100 sun spots are combined for each room using Boolean logic, i.e. conjunctions of yes/no values. The outcome of this step is a set of 100 yes/no values corresponding to the 100 sun spots, but on a per-room basis. Each per-room dot is counted if it is unobstructed for at least one of its windows; and
3 The unobstructed sun dots for the room are summed up and expressed as a percentage of the total number of annual and winter spots.

Balconies/Overhangs

The BRE recognises that existing architectural features on neighbouring buildings such as balconies and overhangs inherently restrict the quantum of skylight to a window. The BRE Guidelines note on page 11, paragraph 2.1.17 and page 16, paragraph 2.2.13:

"This is a particular problem if there are large obstructions opposite; with the combined effect of the overhang and the obstruction, it may be impossible to see the sky from inside the room, and hence to receive any direct skylight or sunlight at all."

"Existing windows with balconies above them typically receive less daylight. Because the balcony cuts out light from the top part of the sky, even a modest obstruction opposite may result in a large relative impact on the VSC, and on the area receiving direct skylight. One way to demonstrate this would be to carry out an additional calculation of the VSC and the area receiving direct skylight, for both the existing and proposed situations, without the balcony in place."

As noted by the BRE Guidelines, where there are existing overhanging features, larger reductions in skylight and sunlight may be unavoidable and alternative criteria can be used. The guidance suggests that in such situations a calculation is carried out that excludes the balcony or the obstruction.

6 DAYLIGHT - MIRROR MASSING & ADJOINING DEVELOPMENT LAND

Alternative target Values for Skylight and Sunlight Access "Mirror Massing"

The BRE Guidelines provide a calculation for the VSC and APSH analysis to quantify an appropriate alternative value based on the context of an environment. This approach is known as the 'mirror image' analysis (see Figure 05).

The BRE notes in paragraph F5:

"where an existing building has windows that are unusually close to the site boundary and taking more than their fair share of light. Figure F3 shows an example where side windows of an existing building are close to the boundary. To ensure that new development matches the height and proportions of existing buildings, the VSC and APSH targets for these windows could be set to those for a 'mirror-image' building of the same height and size, an equal distance away on the other side of the boundary."

This analysis is used to understand the levels of Daylight (VSC) and Sunlight (APSH) that would be experienced by an extant neighbouring property if there were a building of the same height and extent opposite.

The mirror image assessment is fairly simplistic and is not, therefore, easily applied to large and complex site footprints which are not all built at equal distances from the site boundary or of the same footprint.

Adjoining Development Land

The "Adjoining Development Land" analysis provided within the BRE Guidelines is a simple test to ensure that a proposal is a reasonable distance from the boundary so as to "enable future nearby developments to enjoy a similar access to daylight." (2.3.1)

The BRE comments in paragraphs 2.3.3, 2.3.6 and 2.3.7 that:

"The diffuse daylight coming over the boundary may be quantified in the following way. As a first check, draw a section in a plane perpendicular to the boundary (Figure 21). If a road separates the two sites then the centre line of the road

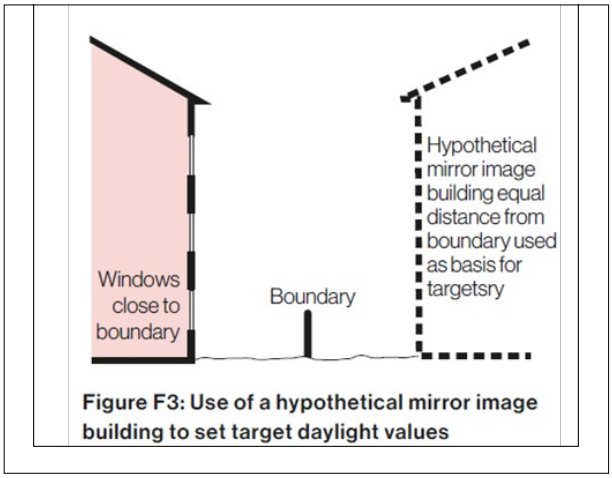


Image © BRE Guidelines

Fig. 05: Littlefair, P. (2022). Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice. Hertfordshire: HIS BRE Press p 87 Figure F3

should be taken. Measure the angle to the horizontal subtended at a point 1.6 metres above the boundary by the proposed new buildings. If this angle is less than 43 ° then there will normally still be the potential for good daylighting on the adjoining development site (but see Sections 2.3.6 and 2.3.7)."

"The guidelines above should not be applied too rigidly. A particularly important exception occurs when the two sites are very unequal in size and the proposed new building is larger in scale than the likely future development nearby. This is because the numerical values above are derived by assuming the future development will be exactly the same size as the ·proposed new building (Figure 22). If the adjoining sites for development are a lot smaller, a better approach is to make a rough prediction of where the nearest window wall of the future development may be; then to carry out the 'new building' analysis in Section 2.1 for this window wall."

"The 43° angle should not be used as a form generator, to produce a building which slopes or steps down towards the boundary. Compare Figure 23 with Figure 22 to see how this can result in a higher than anticipated obstruction to daylight. In Figure 23 the proposed building subtends 34° at its mirror image, rather than the maximum of 25° suggested here. In cases of doubt, the best approach is again to carry out a new building analysis for the most likely location of a window wall of a future development."

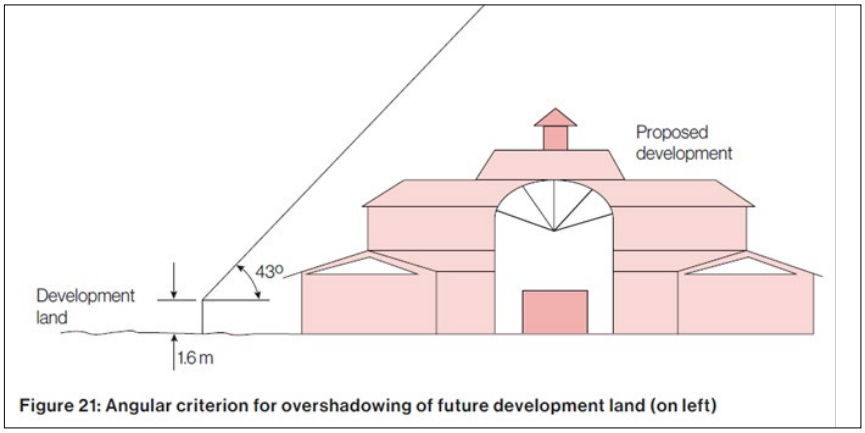


Image © BRE Guidelines

Figure 21: Angular criterion for overshadowing of future development land (on left)

Fig. 06: Littlefair, P. (2022). Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice. Hertfordshire: HIS BRE Press p 19 Figure 21

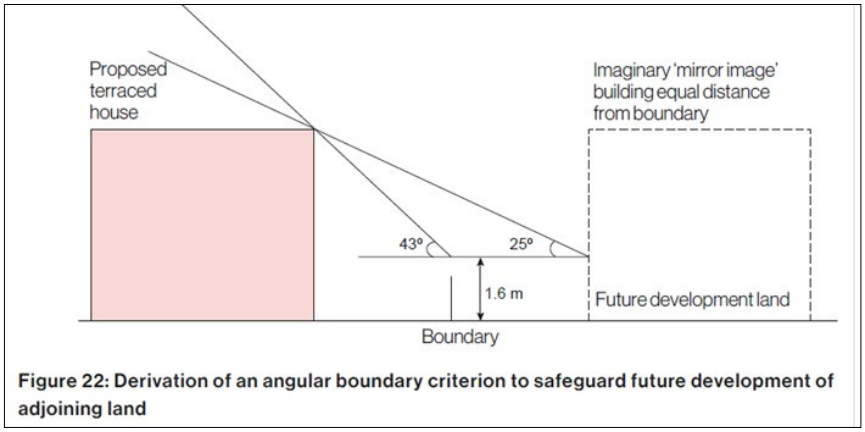


Image © BRE Guidelines

Figure 22: Derivation of an angular boundary criterion to safeguard future development of adjoining land

Fig. 07: Littlefair, P. (2022). Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice. Hertfordshire: HIS BRE Press p 20 Figure 22

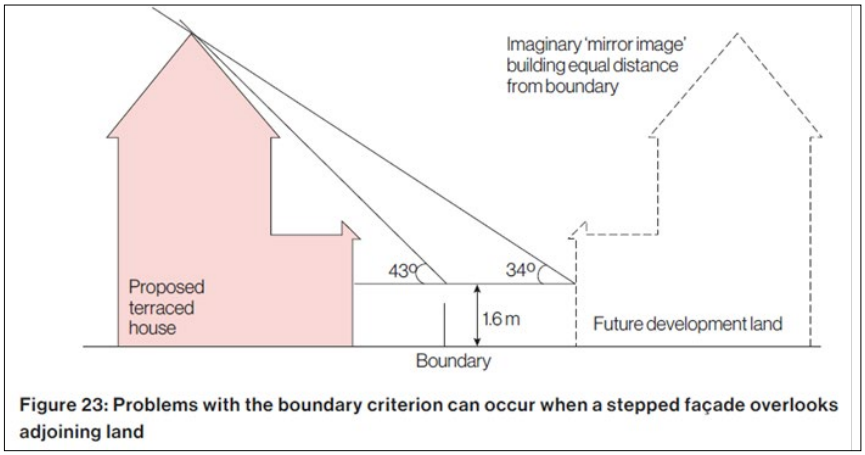


Image © BRE Guidelines

Figure 23: Problems with the boundary criterion can occur when a stepped façade overlooks adjoining land

Fig. 08: Littlefair, P. (2022). Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice. Hertfordshire: HIS BRE Press p 20 Figure 23

As outlined above, the Adjoining Development Land analysis is predicated on ensuring that a proposal next to future development land is not negatively impacting the ability to develop in consideration of light matters.

APPENDIX 2: 25° SUBTEND ASSESSMENT



Fig. 03: Sensitive Neighbouring Properties

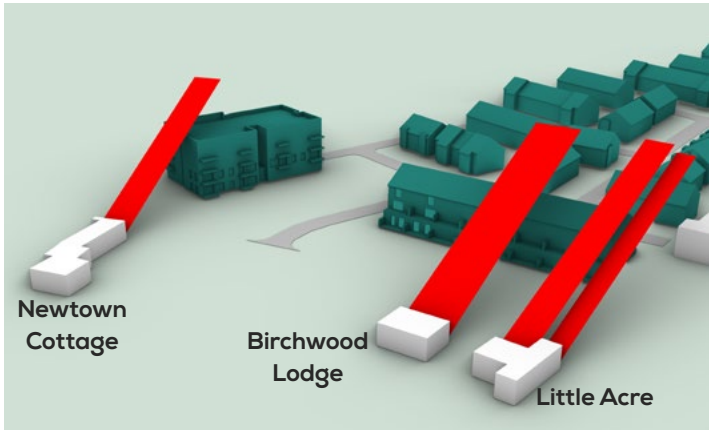


Fig. 02: 25° Subtend Review - Summerhill Road

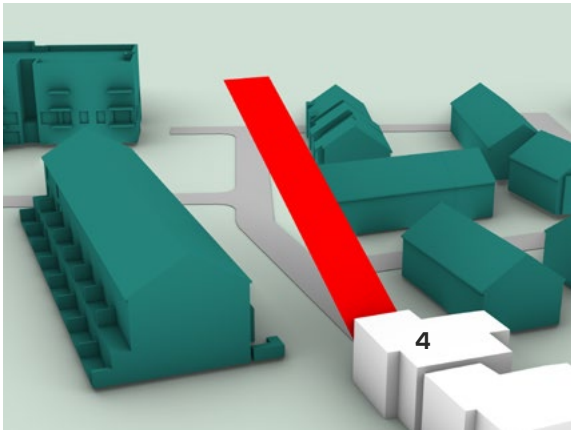


Fig. 04: 25° Subtend Review - 4 The Park

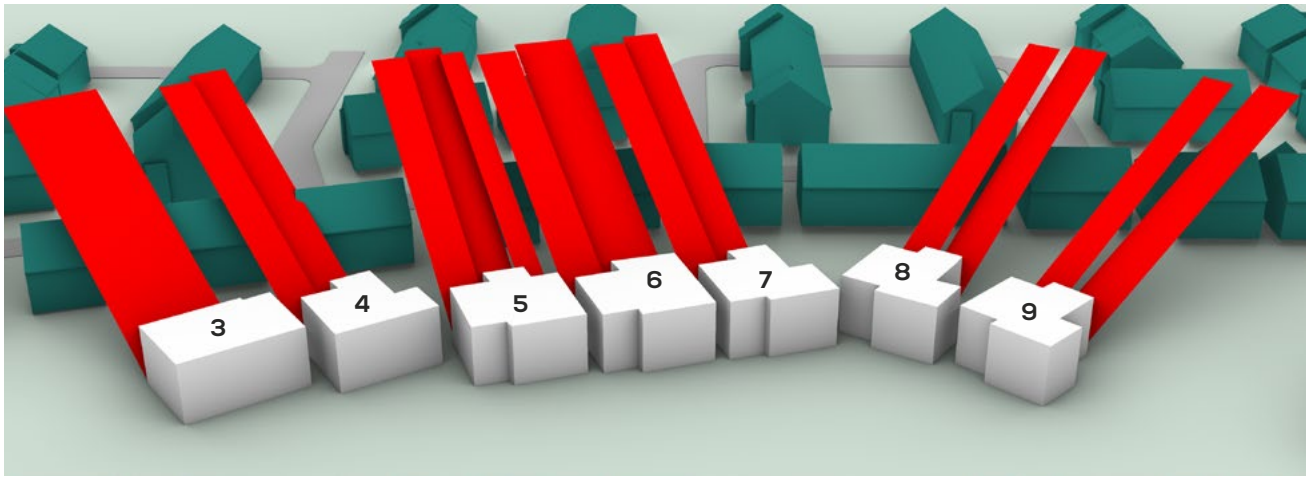


Fig. 05: 25° Subtend Review - 3-9 The Crescent

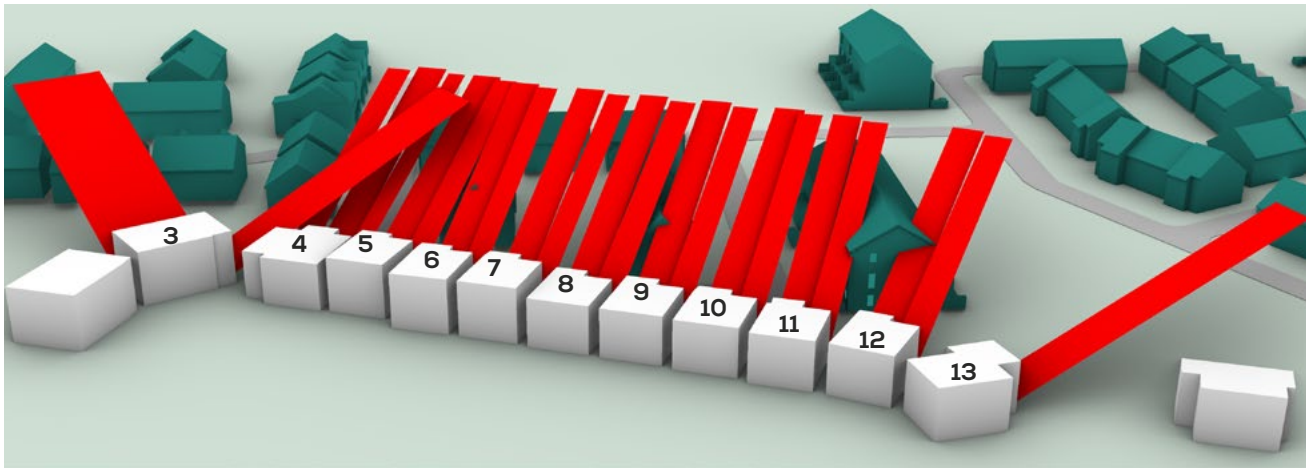


Fig. 06: 25° Subtend Review - 3-12 Plunkett Hall Court

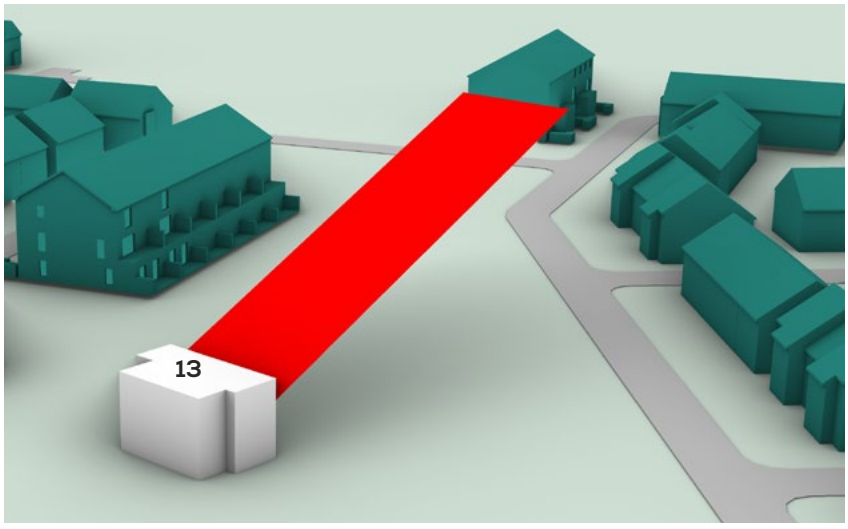


Fig. 07: 25° Subtend Review - 13 The Avenue

APPENDIX 3: DETAILED DAYLIGHT & SUNLIGHT ASSESSMENT

11 PLUNKETT HALL COURT

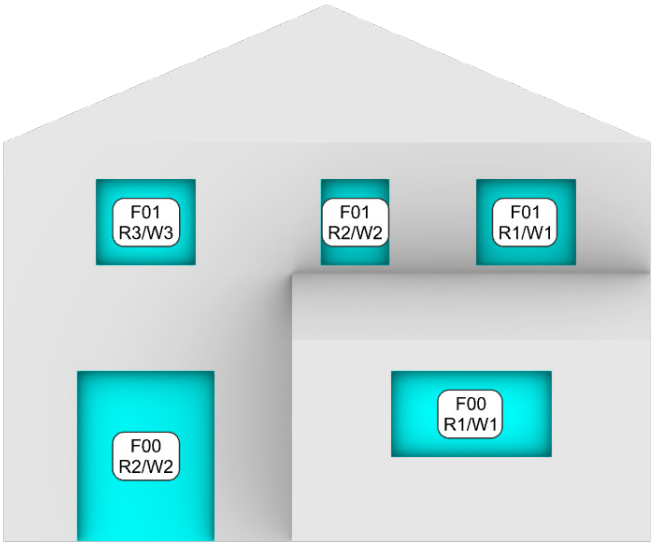


Figure 01: **11 Plunkett Hall Court North Elevation**

					VSC(WINDOW)				
FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	WINDOW	EX %	PR %	LOSS	LOSS %	MEETS CRITERIA
11 PLUNKETT HALL COURT									
F00	R1	Residential	Kitchen	W1/F00	39.5	31.2	8.3	21	YES
	R2	Residential	Dining Room	W2/F00	36.4	29.1	7.3	20.1	YES
F01	R1	Residential	Bedroom	W1/F01	38.8	33.6	5.2	13.4	YES
	R3	Residential	Bedroom	W3/F01	39.5	33.8	5.7	14.4	YES

12 PLUNKETT HALL COURT

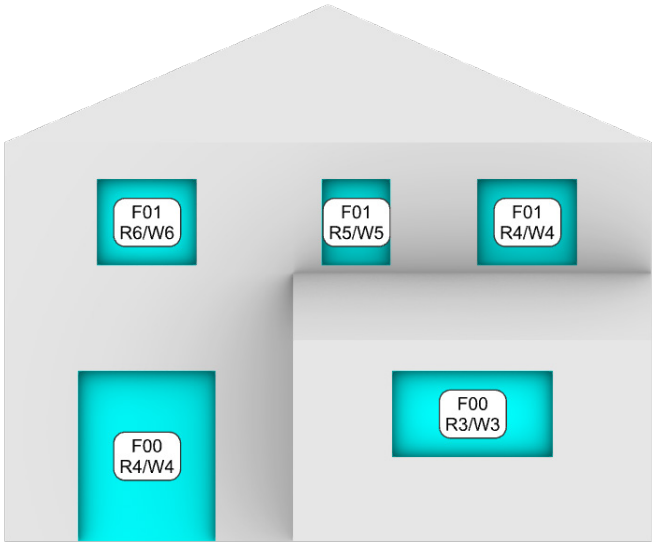


Figure 02: **12 Plunkett Hall Court North Elevation**

					VSC(WINDOW)				
FLOOR	ROOM	PROPERTY TYPE	ROOM USE	WINDOW	EX %	PR %	LOSS	LOSS %	MEETS CRITERIA
12 PLUNKETT HALL COURT									
F00	R1	Residential	Kitchen	W1/F00	39.6	30.5	9.1	23	YES
	R2	Residential	Dining Room	W2/F00	36.6	30	6.6	18	YES
F01	R1	Residential	Bedroom	W1/F01	39.6	33.9	5.7	14.4	YES
	R3	Residential	Bedroom	W3/F01	39.6	34.6	5	12.6	YES

APPENDIX 4: FLOOR PLANS

8 Plunkett Hill Court

