

Section taken in accordance with Paragraphs 5.08 and 5.09 of Havant Borough Council's Borough Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document December 2011

- 5.08 New developments should not result in the loss of light to existing buildings. Acceptable daylight to interiors can be provided once there is a 25 degree vertical angle from a point 2 metres above the ground on the facing external facade. (This results in a 10 metre minimum separation distance between dwellings).
- 5.09 In order to assess this, draw a reference point 2m above ground level (taking into account any slope corresponding to the top part of ground floor windows) and draw a section in a plane perpendicular to the face of the building. If none of the obstructing building is within the horizontal > 25 degrees, then there will be potential for good daylight to the building. This is illustrated in Figure 4.8 below. If an obstructing building exceeds this relative height, then further analysis can be carried out to quantify the amount of skylight falling on a vertical window known as the 'vertical sky component', which is set out in more detail in the BRE report Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice published in 2002.

Figure 5.2: Daylight checking for new buildings adjacent to existing homes

