

date	our ref	your ref	cc
05/06/26	26038		

Gavin Rea,
Wildlife Licensing Unit,
National Park and Wildlife Service (NPWS)

Re: Regeneron Ireland DAC Derogation Application for proposed refurbishment of outbuildings

Dear Gavin,

We have been asked by our client Regeneron Ireland DAC Ireland to respond to your letter, issued on the 7th of May 2026. Our client is happy to address the concerns of the NPWS to improve the suitability of Building 12 as a dedicated bat roost and propose to amend the building design as detailed in this letter.

As outlined in the original derogation licence application report (DixonBrosnan December 2025) the proposed works will be carried out in line with all relevant licences and planning conditions and under the supervision of an experienced ecologist. The ecologist will work with the building contractor to ensure that works are carried out appropriately. The supervising ecologist will supervise the works for two years post construction to determine the success of the measures and to adjust the specified mitigation if required.

General Principles

The provision of Building 12 as a bat house will potentially increase the roosting opportunities for a range of bat species. Currently, there are two rooms within building 12 as outlined in **Figure 1**. Room 1, the larger of the two rooms, will support a small bat loft (See Point 4). External entry points for bats, including Lesser Horseshoe Bats will be created via room 1. A 50 cm x 50 cm gap will be provided in the internal wall to allow bats entering room 1 to access room 2. This will be done by modifying an existing window (See plate 1).

Room 2 is a smaller room with an existing chimney and this room will be more effectively sealed to provide a darker, less draughty room suitable for Lesser Horseshoe bat (and other species). The chimney in this room will be capped and the existing door will be sealed. Lesser Horseshoe bats will enter this room from room 1 via a dedicated 50 x 50cm gap in the internal wall.

Overall the objective is to provide diversity of micro-habitats and a thermocline within building 12. Room 1 (with a newly constructed loft) will have more air movement and an entry point for Lesser horseshoe and other bat species. Room 2 will be largely sealed (no exterior access points) with a more stable temperature regime. Room 2 will have a blocked chimney, a sealed door and window will be installed (surrounded by sealant to block light/draughts) and a hot box structure will be created within the ceiling structure.

Room 2 will be designed specifically for Lesser Horseshoe although other bats could also potentially use this as a roosting space. Lesser horseshoe bat are particularly susceptible to draughts and light spillage and therefore this smaller room will be sealed by blocking the air gap and by capping the chimney, which acts as a thermal siphon.

Further details on the buildings design (and responses to the issues raised by the NPWS) are provided below.

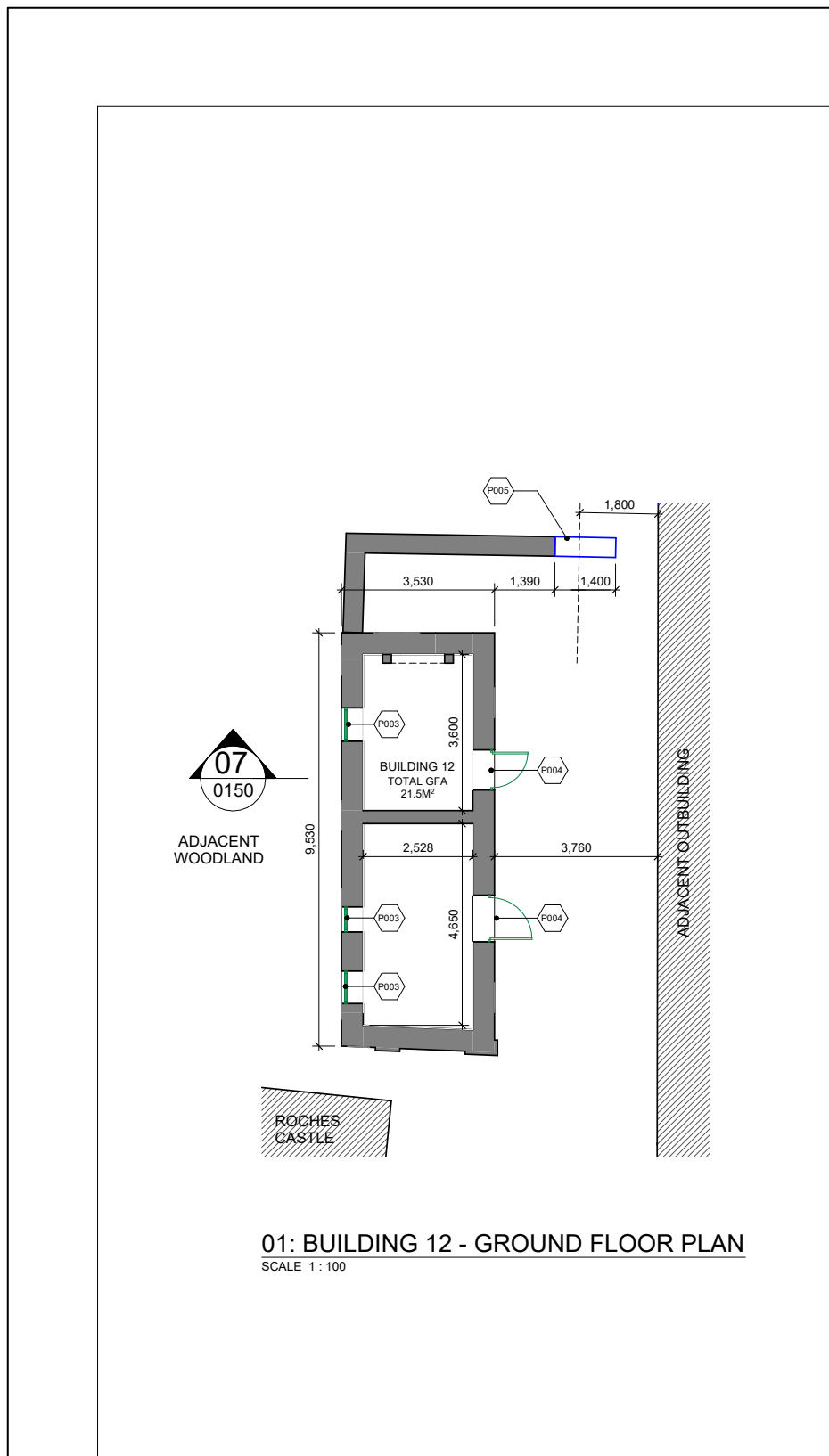


Figure 1. Aerial view (with dimensions) of layout for interior of building 12



Plate 1. Exterior of room 1: This window to be modified to create access point for lesser horseshoe bat via a 50cm x 50cm gap (with a cowl lead will be used to prevent predator access). The smaller windows will be blocked with plywood. Small gaps along the base of the walls will also be blocked to prevent rodent access.



Plate 2. Room 1 interior. Location of loft space on gable wall. Door to be replaced/sealed.



Plate 3. Interior of Room 2. Chimney structure within room 2 to be capped, internal structure will be cleared of old corvid nests to provide potential bat habitat. Door to be modified to prevent drafts of light spillage.



Plate 4. Exterior of room 2: Window to be blocked with plywood. The objective for room 2 is to minimise draughts and light spillage and provide suitable conditions for Lesser Horseshoe bat roosting

Point 1: Roof lining etc.

NPWS letter notes: *The use of a breathable membrane on this structure is and will always remain a tangle hazard for any bats that could find their way into this space. It is acknowledged the use of bituminous felt on the inside of the rafters may prevent contact with the tangle hazard but over time the material can degrade and the bats could find access. A better solution would be to remove the breathable felt altogether and use bituminous felt only, thus removing the need for the retrofitted layer of felt inside the rafters.*

In response: The existing slate roof, battens and breathable membrane will be removed. Then as requested bituminous felt will be installed and the roof battens and slates will be replaced. This will remove any risk of entanglement for bats. Works will be carried out during the winter period to avoid any impact on bats.

Point 2. Air gap

NPWS letter notes: *The normal air gap at the joining of the wall plate and roof structure (rafters, slates etc.) is a very common and important entry point for several bat species. The application refers to the sealing off of the corbels of all of the buildings referenced including building 12, we assume the term corbel refers to this gap (the term corbel is often used to refer to decorative features, and we wish to avoid any ambiguity). The sealing off, of this gap was and remains a significant negative action limiting potential bat use and closing off a previous access point. We note that a small number of specific purpose made bat access points are now proposed for building 12 and we welcome these but still consider the removal of previous wall plate access a negative feature that should be addressed if the building is to be for the purpose of providing a bat roost. We are happy to consider any expert advice to the contrary should it be the case.*

In response: The normal air gap was closed as part of previous renovation works on the roof with only small openings remaining (See Plate 5). The complete removal of the concrete blocking this opening has the potential to increase light and draughts within the building. The draughts could impact on any future usage by Lesser Horseshoe Bats in particular as this species is susceptible to draughts and lower temperatures. It is therefore proposed that 5 gaps will be left open on the eastern and western building elevations, leaving the gables intact. This will minimise the risk from ingress of water over time, minimise light spillage and draughts and provide structural stability whilst maintaining access to the building interior. The gaps would have the following characteristics:

- Pipistrelle/Small Myotis Crevices: 3 gaps per eave (6 total), strictly dimensioned at 15mm–20mm high.
- Leisler's/Large Myotis Slots: 2 gaps per eave (4 total), dimensioned at 25mm high by 100mm wide.

It is noted that these gaps will be provided for room 1 as the objective for room 2 is to provide a stable environment with minimal cross draughts suitable for Lesser Horseshoe bat. It is noted that humidity/temperature within building 12 will be monitored using gauges (See below for details). If temperature and humidity monitoring indicates that internal temperatures are too low, the proposed gaps can be partially blocked to increase temperatures and/or prevent water ingress.



Plate 5.Existing opening on Building 12



Plate 6. Closer view of concrete fill. This will be removed in part to allow gaps

Point 3. Timbers

NPWS letter notes: *The report does not state whether the roofing timbers in building 12 already been treated with wood preservative chemicals, this information is required. If they have, what were they and what is the toxicity to bats?*

In response: The timbers on the wall plates and ridge boards are untreated Douglas fir. The rafters are pressure treated. The existing timbers do not create a risk to bats.

Point 4 Internal layout

NPWS letter notes: *There are some vague terms used in relation to dimensions of the proposed bat loft. Terms such as “ideally” and “preferably exceed 2.5m....” are used. Clarity and commitment is required on what exactly the dimensions will be and that they will be suitable for the proposed purpose.*

In response: The purpose of the loft in building 12 is to create structural diversity within the stone building and to create additional roosting options. Building 12 will be modified and maintained as a dedicated bat roosting site and the overall building will be suitable for use by Brown Long Eared bat and specific bat boxes suitable for this species will be provided.

Large lofts (recommended height 2.5m) are often specified for Brown Long Eared bats, however in this instance the purpose of the loft isn't to provide a dedicated maternity roost; its primary purpose is to provide structural diversity with a different microclimate and temperature regime. The loft is unlikely to function as a specific maternity roost but may be used as a night roost by both Lesser Horseshoe and Brown Long Eared bat. As outlined in Point 5 below, a dedicated hot box structure will be provided

separately for Lesser Horseshoe (in Room 2). It is also noted that the building has a low roof and a loft of 2.5m is not considered a practical option.

Therefore we have modified the overall design to include a reduced loft space (in room 1). The loft space will have internal dimensions of 1.6 m (height) × 2.52 m (width) × 2.0 m (length) (See Figure 2). A hotbox for Lesser Horseshoe bat in room 2 as outline in the Point 5 response.

It is proposed that internal baffles consisting of rough sawn timber will be provided between rafters in room 1. The baffles will be 50mm off the felt and this increase the diversity of habitats available and provide small roosting pockets for species such as myotis. Although this does not meet the requirements for a maternity roost it provides structural diversity in the context of a building where maternity roosting habitat is already provided by the overall building and the additional bat boxes.

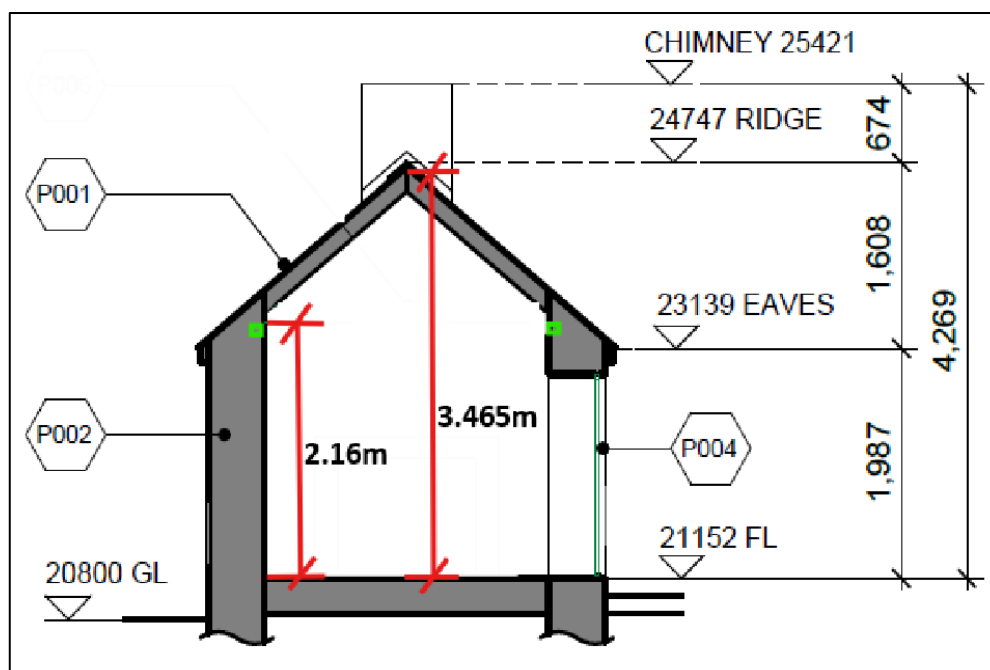


Figure 2. Existing building 12 cross-sectional dimensions

Point 5. Lesser Horseshoe Bats

NPWS letter notes: *Provision for Lesser Horseshoe bats: We recommend providing potential access for Lesser hoe Bats. These will require a specific larger opening that bats can fly through (this will also be suitable for Brown Long-eared bats), as Lesser Horseshoe bats have been recorded in the area. To provide additional roosting space for them a 'hot box' should be installed in the apex of the roof of Building 12, following specifications in the Vincent Wildlife Trust Lesser Horseshoe Bat Conservation Handbook along with a predator proof access point for them.*

Response: One of the main problems in roosts of large volume, and where the roost is in the roof but there is no ceiling, is that of unwanted air movement. In conditions of absolute calm, the warmest air will rise to the roof apex and the coolest air will sink to the floor. Unfortunately, even slight draughts within the building can prevent this from happening and will cause the warm and cool air to mix. A solution is to provide warmer spaces within the attic space which can be provided via either a dedicated hotbox with a base or by provided plywood baffles between the rafters.

Room 2 has been identified as the potential roosting site for Lesser Horseshoe bat. A primary objective therefore is prevent draughts and this will be achieved by blocking and sealing gaps, sealing around the door and blocking the chimney. The exterior entry point for Lesser Horseshoe bat will be via room 1 with a gap created in the internal wall of the building to provide an entry point into room 2.

Given that room 2 is relatively small and will be well-sealed, a hotbox with a base may overheat. Therefore, using a series of baffles is considered preferable as it provides a range of temperature regimes which may also benefit other bat species.

It is therefore proposed that plywood panels will be installed between the rafters as shown below to make small areas of enclosed roosts. The panels are cut carefully to make an air-tight seal with rafters. It is recommended to use 18mm plywood to provide better thermal mass. The plywood will drop vertically for 700mm (from apex to base).

It is noted that there is scope to retrospectively fit a base with an entrance slot if humidity and temperature monitoring indicates that this structure is not providing suitable conditions for Lesser Horseshoe bat.

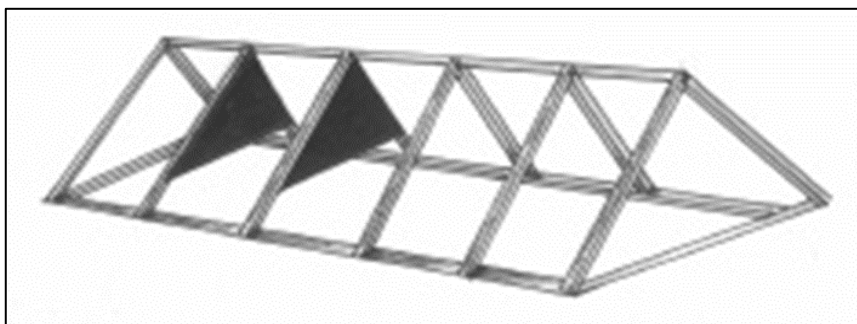


Figure 3. Triangular plywood panels fixed to the rafters trap warm air

Point 6 Internal humidity

NPWS letter notes: Internal Humidity: Following construction internal humidity and temperature levels should be monitored to ensure they are suitable for bat roosts.

In response: Three Corintech EasyLog USB Temperature and Humidity Loggers with LCD Screens will be utilised: one in the hot box, one in the loft space and one in the open area of the building. This EasyLog Data Logger measures temperature from -35°C to +80°C and humidity from 0 to 100%RH. It will store over 16,000 temperature readings and 16,000 humidity readings. The logger plugs directly into a USB port for quick and easy download of data. It is waterproof and dustproof to IP67 standards when the protective cap is fitted correctly.

These will be monitored over a 2 year period following completion of the works on Building 12.



Plate 7. USB Temperature and humidity logger.

Point 7. External lighting

NPWS notes: There will be no point in establishing compensatory bat roost if external conditions are unsuitable for bats. Some vague and unquantified commitments have been made in this regard. In relation to lighting, the following is stated: "The building is located within a relatively dark part of the site complex adjoining parkland. Lighting in proximity to the proposed bat house has been minimised and access points for bats will be located so as to minimise light spillage on bat entry/exit points" "where possible" is used in relation to LED directional lighting. These are vague terms with no firm measurable commitment or outcome. NPWS require exact details of what will be done to minimise lighting and light spillage around the roost and on adjoining habitat. Specifically, what will be the measured lux values around the roost and on adjacent foraging habitat and will those levels be below the recommended levels for the species concerned? Is the adjoining Roche Castle going to be illuminated at night, is the perimeter of the site illuminated at night, will adjoining buildings be illuminated, if so, what changes are proposed? If proposed light levels are too high, the proposed bat roost may be obsolete.

Response: Detailed lighting plan and light contour drawing has been provided by PM Group. There is no lighting proposed around the roost location and lux levels here will be below 0.00 lux, ensuring that light spillage will not prevent usage of this roost. Please see Appendix 1 for full details.

Point 8. Parkland/scrub/woodland

NPWS Notes: *External management and future use of adjacent parkland/scrub/woodland to maximise potential for foraging and commuting bats. There is no mention in the report and proposed mitigation of tree and vegetation management around the proposed bat house. This is an essential component and requires clarification.*

Response: Regeneron Ireland DAC have confirmed that no major works are proposed to remove any of the existing trees or to build any new structures. The existing woodland area is managed as a recreational area for employees and there is a heavy emphasis on biodiversity management. There is a diverse mixture of tree species and older trees have not been removed but have been cut back and stumps retained. Some of the more mature trees have existing cracks, crevices and cankers which could potentially be used by roosting bats. Management within the existing woodland is not intensive and their areas of dense grasslands with low levels of lighting. Bat boxes have been positioned on some of the mature trees to provide potential roosting habitat.

Overall this is considered a valuable area of potential foraging habitat within a industrialized landscape. The management regime is considered appropriate and when trees die, for example due to Ash dieback disease, planting with Oak is considered a positive measure. There is no evidence of significance invasive species.

As an enhancement measure it is proposed that an additional 10 Oak and an understory of 20 Hawthorne will be provided within the woodland area. Any changes in management including tree removal additional lighting change in recreational usage patterns changing mowing regime etc will only be implemented if assessed by the supervising ecologist and who and if there will be no significant impact on local ecology.



Plate 8. Existing woodland with a diverse range of tree species

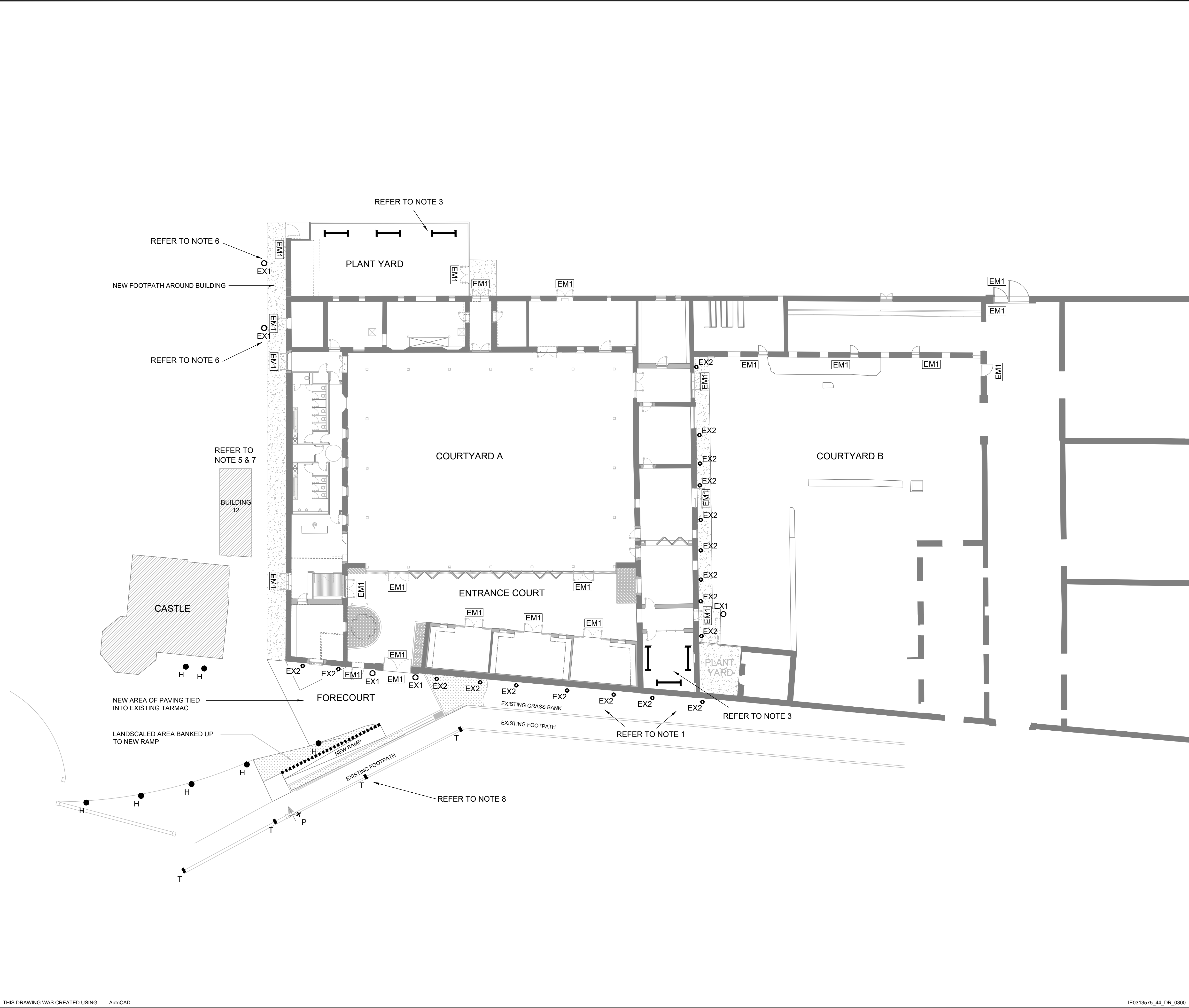


Plate 9. Large cankers in some trees provide potential roosting site for bats.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in grey ink, appearing to read 'Carl Dixon'.

Carl Dixon BSc (Ecology), MSc. (Ecological Monitoring)



NOTES										
1. All External Luminaires are position so as to be Dark Sky Compliant 2. All External LEDs will be 2700K warm light conducive to nocturnal animal/insect life 3. Corrosion Proof Luminaires controlled by Timer, Manual Switch and Absence detector 4. All Emergency Luminaires will be the non maintained type and will only illuminate when there is a power failure in the building. 5. The Luminaires will be selected to minimise the light spillage to the Bat House 6. Bollards providing illumination to the plant area will be controlled by Timer, Manual Switch and Absence detector 7. The lighting around Building 12 Bat House is designed to be less than 0.5 lux on the building facade in line with requirements for wildlife, refer to lighting report "Regeneron Event Centre Rev C 02 June 26" 8. Lamps for existing fittings type H & T are to be changed to 2700K type										
LEGEND										
EM1 Non Maintained Emergency Luminaire fitting above Fire Exits ○ EX1 715mm Dark Sky Compliant LED Bollard ● EX2 Dark Sky Compliant Ground type LED Uplighter complete with anti glare and light cut off reflector LED Strip Fitted to Hand Rail, Dark Sky Compliant — Corrosion Proof Luminaires controlled by Timer, Manual Switch and Absence detector ● H Existing LED bollard light ■ T Existing wall mounted LED luminaire ✕ P Existing streetlight LED										
FORMAL ISSUE 20260604.150913 - P.TORRESBUCKLEY										
B	PLANNING					PTB	MV	MV	NC	04/06/2026
A	PLANNING					KTF	MV	GS	NC	04/11/2025
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION					DRN	ORIG	AUTH CHK	APP	DATE
REGENERON IRELAND										
CLIENT REGENERON IRELAND DAC										
PM GROUP										
PROJECT REGENERON OUTBUILDINGS REFURBISHMENT										
TITLE PLANNING - PROPOSED EXTERNAL LIGHTING										
CLIENT REF.						CLIENT DRG No.				
PROJECT No. IE0313575										
A1	SCALE 1:200 @ A1					DRG No. IE0313575-44-DR-0300				

REGENERON

Regeneron Event Centre & Bat Habitat External Lighting Report

Luminaire list

 Φ_{total}

775141 lm

 P_{total}

8185.8 W

Luminous efficacy

94.7 lm/W

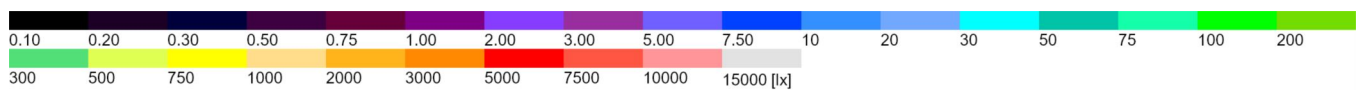
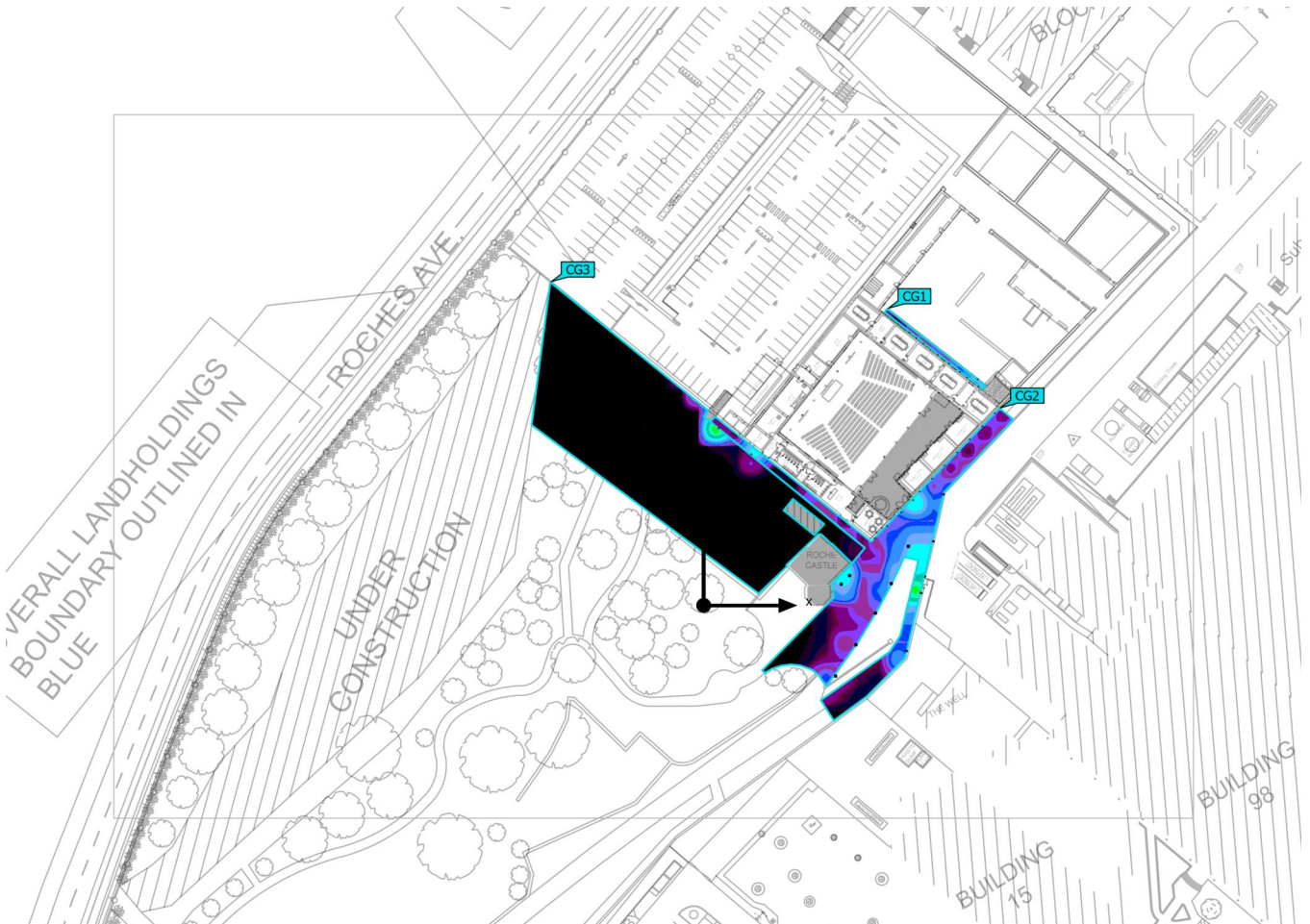
pcs.	Manufacturer	Article No.	Article name	P	Φ	Luminous efficacy	Index
12	Delta Light	100057 9320	MICROGRID IN 2 93030	10.0 W	547 lm	54.7 lm/W	F
4	Delta Light	19806 9330	SPY 52 ST HE 93040	6.0 W	724 lm	120.6 lm/W	G
37	Delta Light	213 46 10 811 932	LOGIC 60 R A MOON 93020	6.0 W	353 lm	58.8 lm/W	EX2
4	Delta Light	28011 9304	MULTINOVA 55 930 DIM4	40.0 W	3842 lm	96.0 lm/W	H
4		96800095 (High 4000K)	PIAZZA 3 9-16-27 827-830-840 HF ANT E3	23.6 W	2643 lm	112.0 lm/W	T
24	Delta Light	20624 930x	SUPERNOVA LINE 95 930	169.0 W	15873 lm	93.9 lm/W	A
7	Delta Light	222 126 12	BAZIL 126	16.0 W	1515 lm	94.7 lm/W	EX1
21	Delta Light	275 162 93 ED1	GALA XL HP 930 DIM1	38.0 W	2942 lm	77.4 lm/W	B
5	Delta Light	31011 9300 + 31000 0400	OML50 - LED ARRAY D HE 656mm 930 + OML50 - PC SBL PROFILE	13.0 W	1474 lm	113.4 lm/W	C
6	Delta Light	31014 9300 + 31000 0400	OML50 - LED ARRAY D HE 1640mm 930 + OML50 - PC SBL PROFILE	32.0 W	3685 lm	115.2 lm/W	L
5	Delta Light	31017 9300 + 31000 0400	OML50 - LED ARRAY D HE 2624mm 930 + OML50 - PC SBL PROFILE	51.0 W	5896 lm	115.6 lm/W	C
5	Delta Light	31136 9300	OML50 C - LED ARRAY UP HE 656mm 930	10.0 W	1058 lm	105.8 lm/W	C

Luminaire list

pcs.	Manufacturer	Article No.	Article name	P	Φ	Luminous efficacy	Index
5	Delta Light	31142 9300	OML50 C - LED ARRAY UP HE 2624mm 930	38.0 W	4233 lm	111.4 lm/W	C
22	Delta Light	Logic Linear 880 Wallgrazer 930	Logic Linear 880 Wallgrazer 930	33.0 W	2056 lm	62.3 lm/W	N
6	Delta Light	Multinova3 0 930	Multinova 30 930	11.0 W	987 lm	89.7 lm/W	D
12	Delta Light	SPY 39 - 39 93040 + 24144 0010 B	SPY 39 - 39 93040 + SPY 39 TUBE BLACK	10.0 W	869 lm	86.9 lm/W	J
1	Holophane	FTS.3.LA11 3.AY	FACTOR STREETLIGHT	82.0 W	10056 lm	122.6 lm/W	P
7	Harte Outdoor Lighting	TD301R- 24-BLA- 827-RES- 500	TD301 Residential	15.0 W	1964 lm	130.9 lm/W	H
30	SCHMITZ WILA	502-1452- 12-30	TENITEC Flat Deckeneinbauleuchte, Opal	9.0 W	1130 lm	125.6 lm/W	K
16	Thorn Lighting	92901897 (STD - standard)	AQFPRO S LED4300-840 PC WB HFI	29.9 W	4290 lm	143.5 lm/W	M

Regeneron (Light scene 1)

Calculation objects



Regeneron (Light scene 1)

Calculation objects

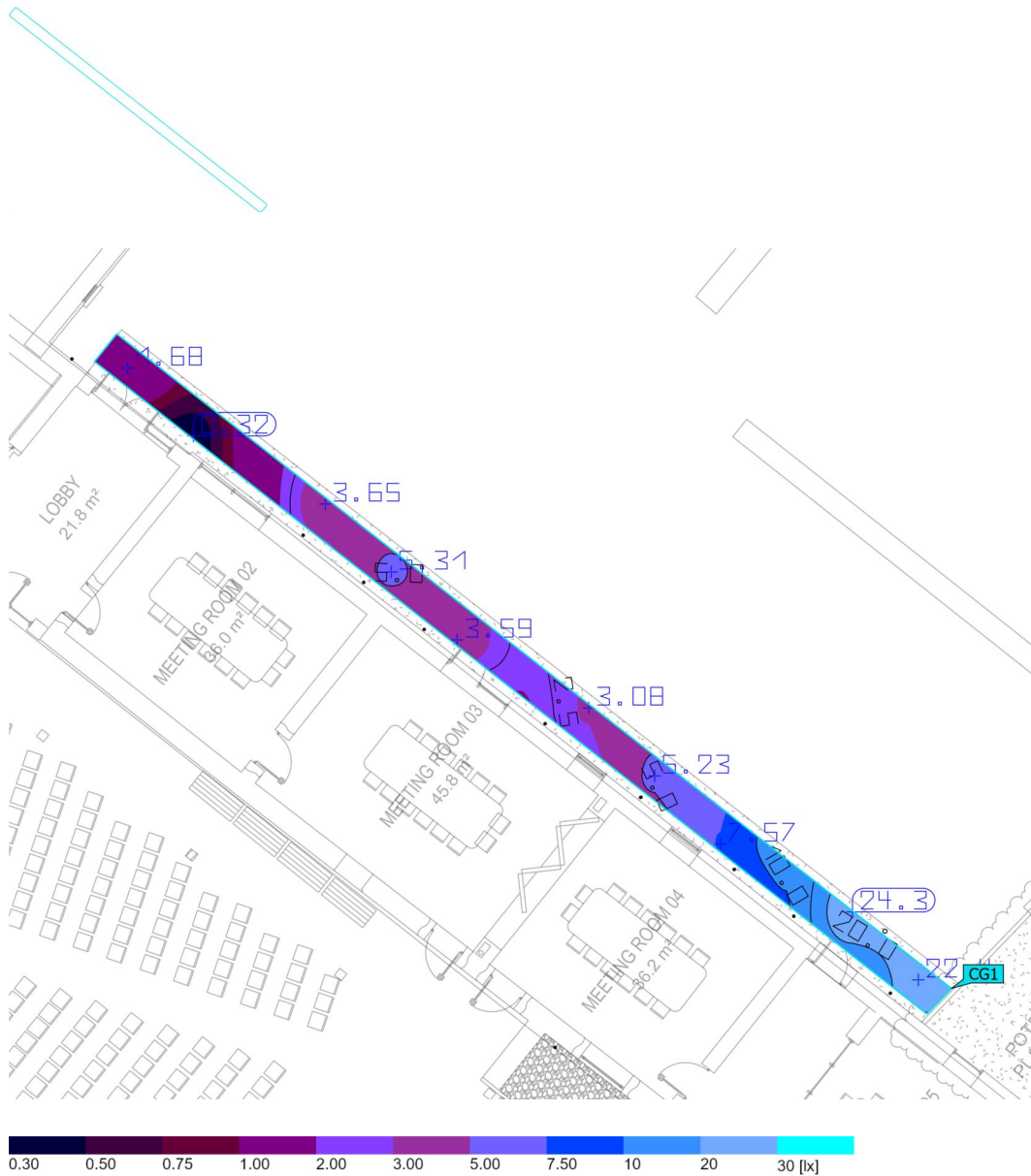
Calculation surfaces

Properties	$\bar{E}$	E_{min}	E_{max}	$U_o (g_1)$	g_2	Index
Pathway 1 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	7.71 lx	0.32 lx	24.3 lx	0.042	0.013	CG1
Pathway 2 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	9.04 lx	0.029 lx	111 lx	0.003	0.000	CG2
Woodland & Bat Habitat Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	1.00 lx	0.000 lx	118 lx	0.00	0.00	CG3

Utilisation profile: DIALux presetting (5.1.4 Standard (outdoor transportation area))

Regeneron (Light scene 1)

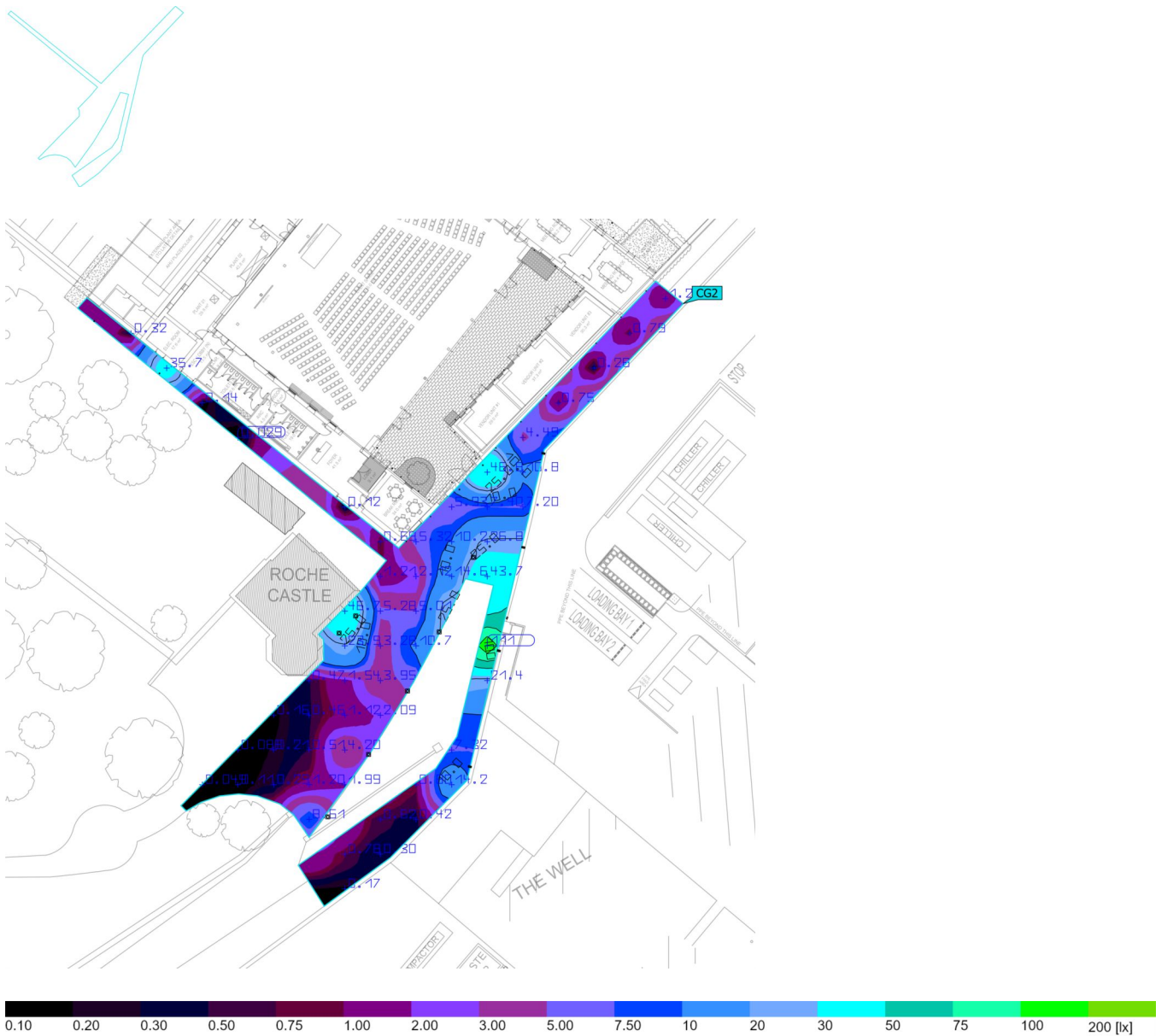
Pathway 1



Properties	$\bar{E}$	$E_{\min}$	$E_{\max}$	$U_o(g_1)$	g_2	Index
Pathway 1 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	7.71 lx	0.32 lx	24.3 lx	0.042	0.013	CG1

Utilisation profile: DIALux presetting (5.1.4 Standard (outdoor transportation area))

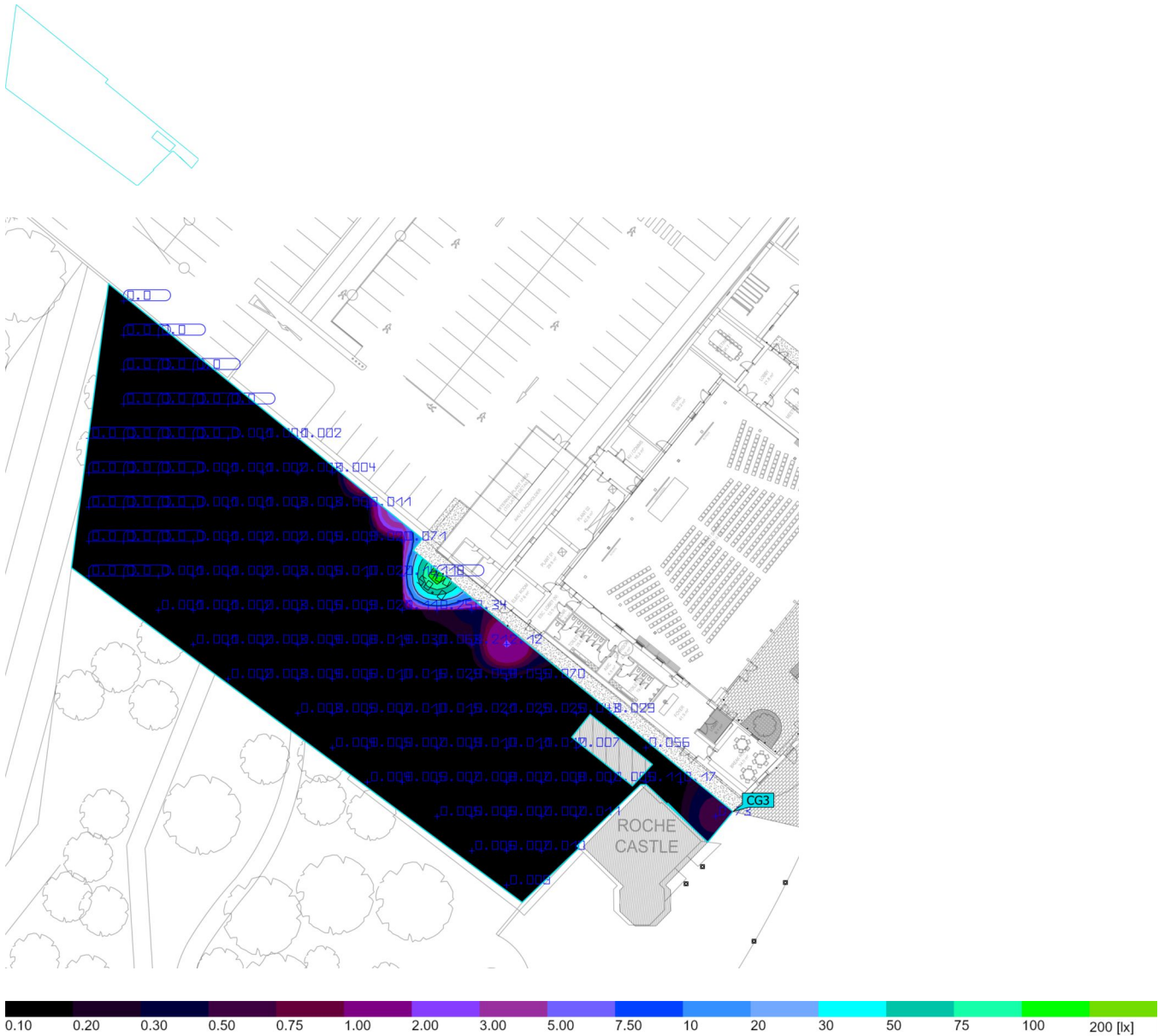
Regeneron (Light scene 1)
Pathway 2



Properties	$\bar{E}$	E_{min}	E_{max}	$U_o (g_1)$	g_2	Index
Pathway 2 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 0.000 m	9.04 lx	0.029 lx	111 lx	0.003	0.000	CG2

Utilisation profile: DIALux presetting (5.1.4-Standard (outdoor transportation area))

Regeneron (Light scene 1)

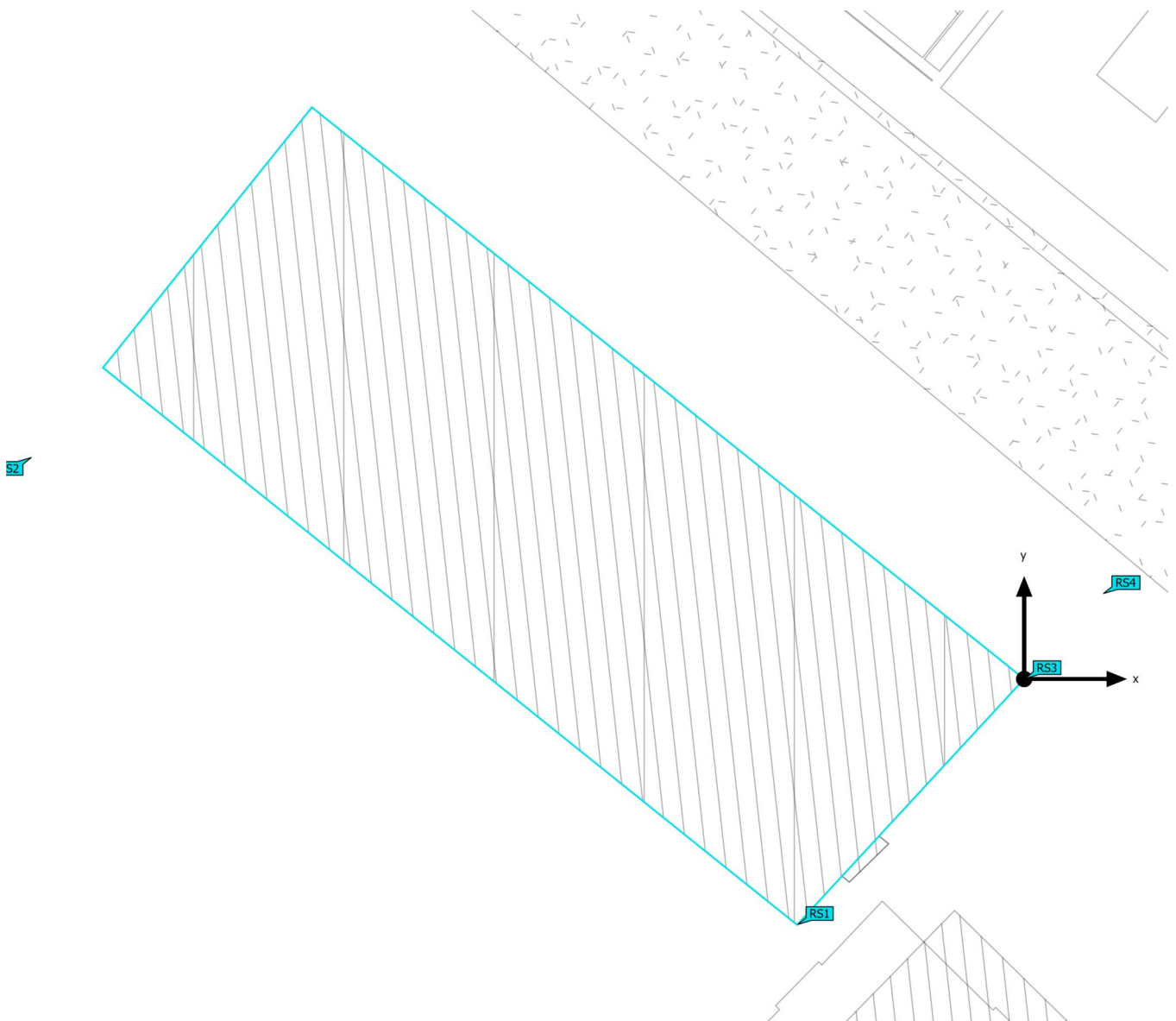
Woodland & Bat Habitat

Properties	$\bar{E}$	E_{min}	E_{max}	$U_o (g_1)$	g_2	Index
Woodland & Bat Habitat	1.00 lx	0.000 lx	118 lx	0.00	0.00	CG3
Perpendicular illuminance						
Height: 0.000 m						

Utilisation profile: DIALux presetting (5.1.4-Standard (outdoor transportation area))

Building 12 · Storey 1 (Light scene 1)

Calculation objects



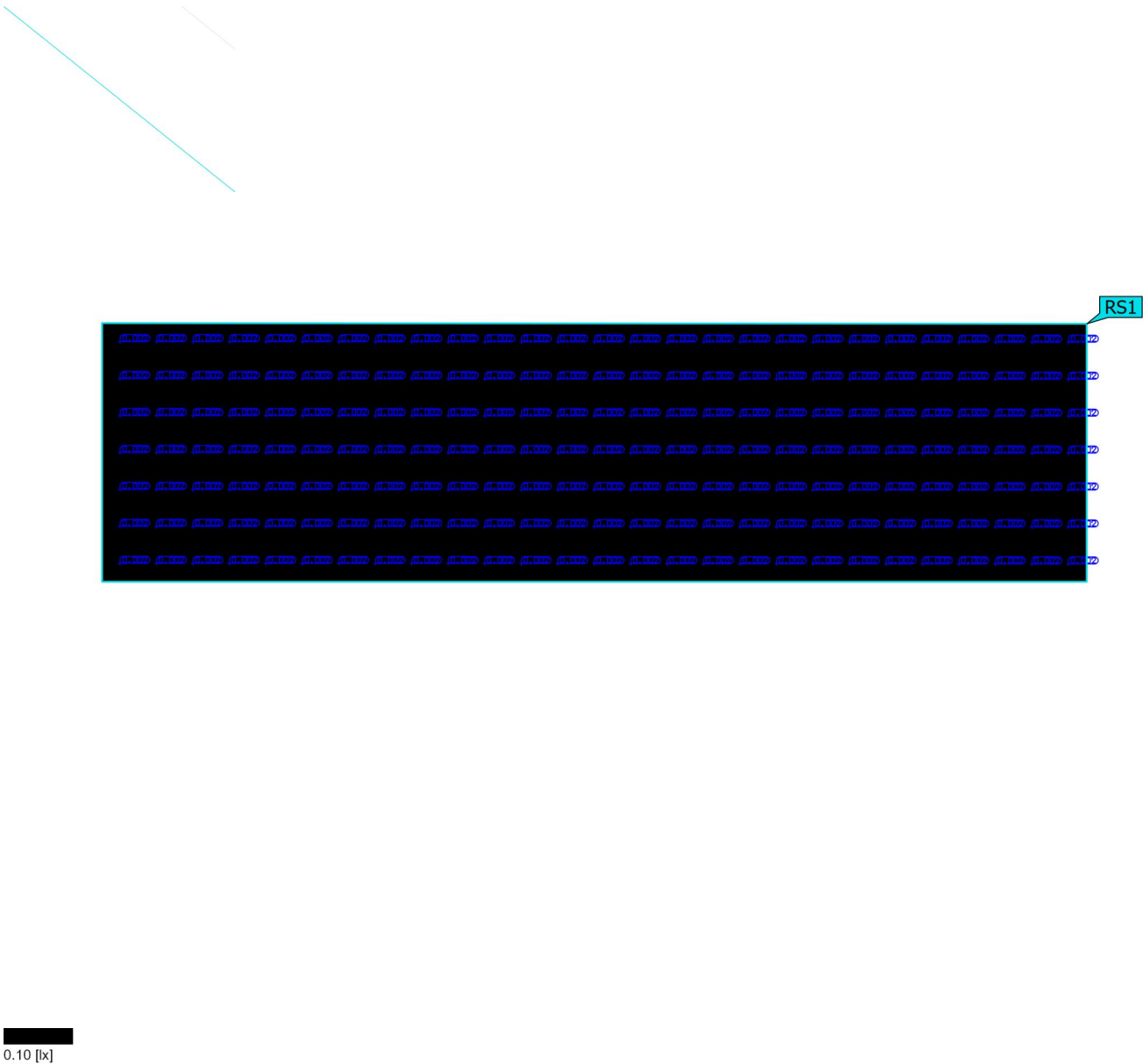
Building 12 · Storey 1 (Light scene 1)

Calculation objects

Surface result objects

Properties	Ø	min	max	U _o (g ₁)	g ₂	Index
Building 12 (Wall 1) Perpendicular illuminance (adaptive) Height: 1.234 m	0.002 lx	0.002 lx	0.002 lx	-	-	RS1
Building 12 (Wall 1) Luminance Height: 1.234 m	0.00 cd/m ²	0.00 cd/m ²	0.00 cd/m ²	-	-	RS1
Building 12 (Wall 2) Perpendicular illuminance (adaptive) Height: 2.089 m	0.26 lx	0.23 lx	0.28 lx	0.88	0.82	RS2
Building 12 (Wall 2) Luminance Height: 2.089 m	0.042 cd/m ²	0.037 cd/m ²	0.045 cd/m ²	0.88	0.82	RS2
Building 12 (Wall 3) Perpendicular illuminance (adaptive) Height: 1.234 m	0.046 lx	0.031 lx	0.057 lx	0.67	0.54	RS3
Building 12 (Wall 3) Luminance Height: 1.234 m	0.007 cd/m ²	0.005 cd/m ²	0.009 cd/m ²	-	-	RS3
Building 12 (Wall 4) Perpendicular illuminance (adaptive) Height: 2.089 m	0.32 lx	0.070 lx	0.48 lx	0.22	0.15	RS4
Building 12 (Wall 4) Luminance Height: 2.089 m	0.050 cd/m ²	0.011 cd/m ²	0.076 cd/m ²	0.22	0.14	RS4

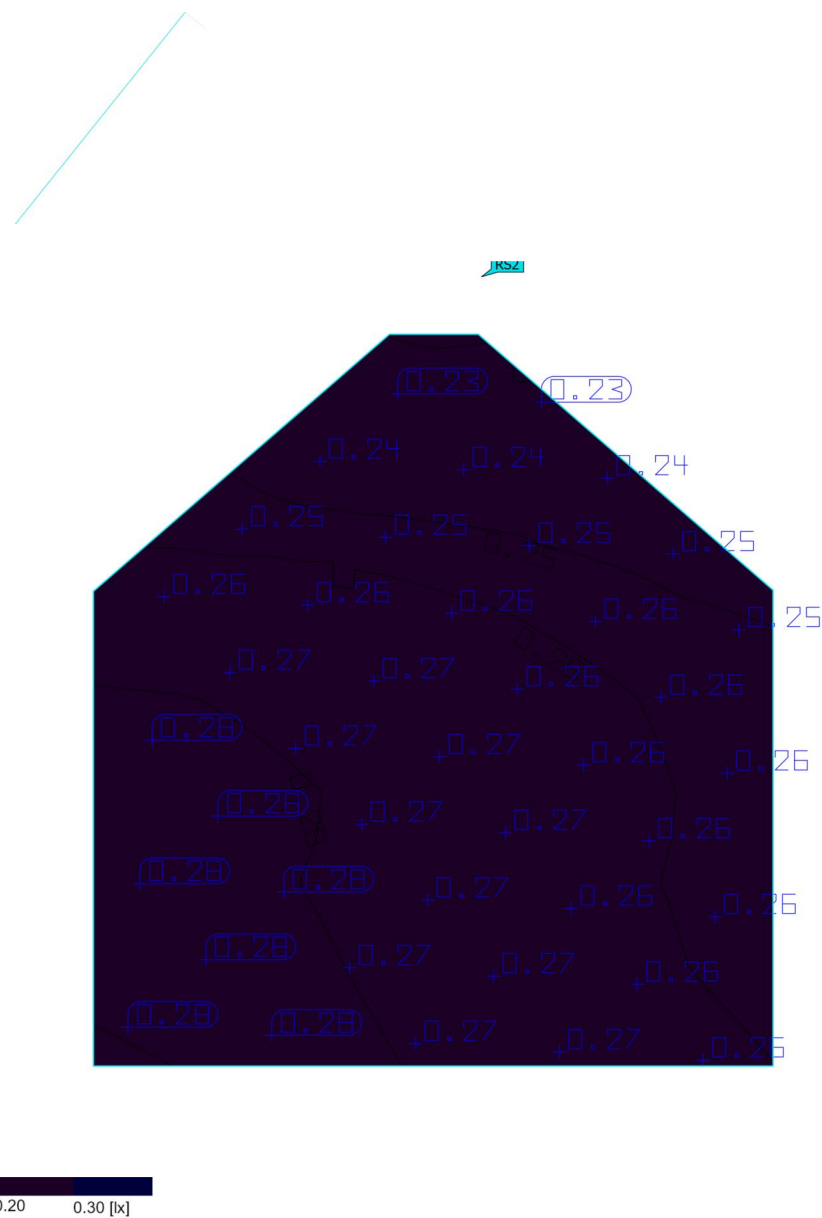
Building 12 · Storey 1 (Light scene 1)
Building 12 (Wall 1)



Properties	$\bar{E}$	E_{min}	E_{max}	$U_o (g_1)$	g_2	Index
Building 12 (Wall 1) Perpendicular illuminance (adaptive) Height: 1.234 m	0.002 lx	0.002 lx	0.002 lx	-	-	RS1

Building 12 · Storey 1 (Light scene 1)

Building 12 (Wall 2)



Properties	$\bar{E}$	$E_{\min}$	$E_{\max}$	$U_o (g_1)$	g_2	Index
Building 12 (Wall 2)	0.26 lx	0.23 lx	0.28 lx	0.88	0.82	RS2
Perpendicular illuminance (adaptive)						
Height: 2.089 m						

Building 12 · Storey 1 (Light scene 1)
Building 12 (Wall 3)

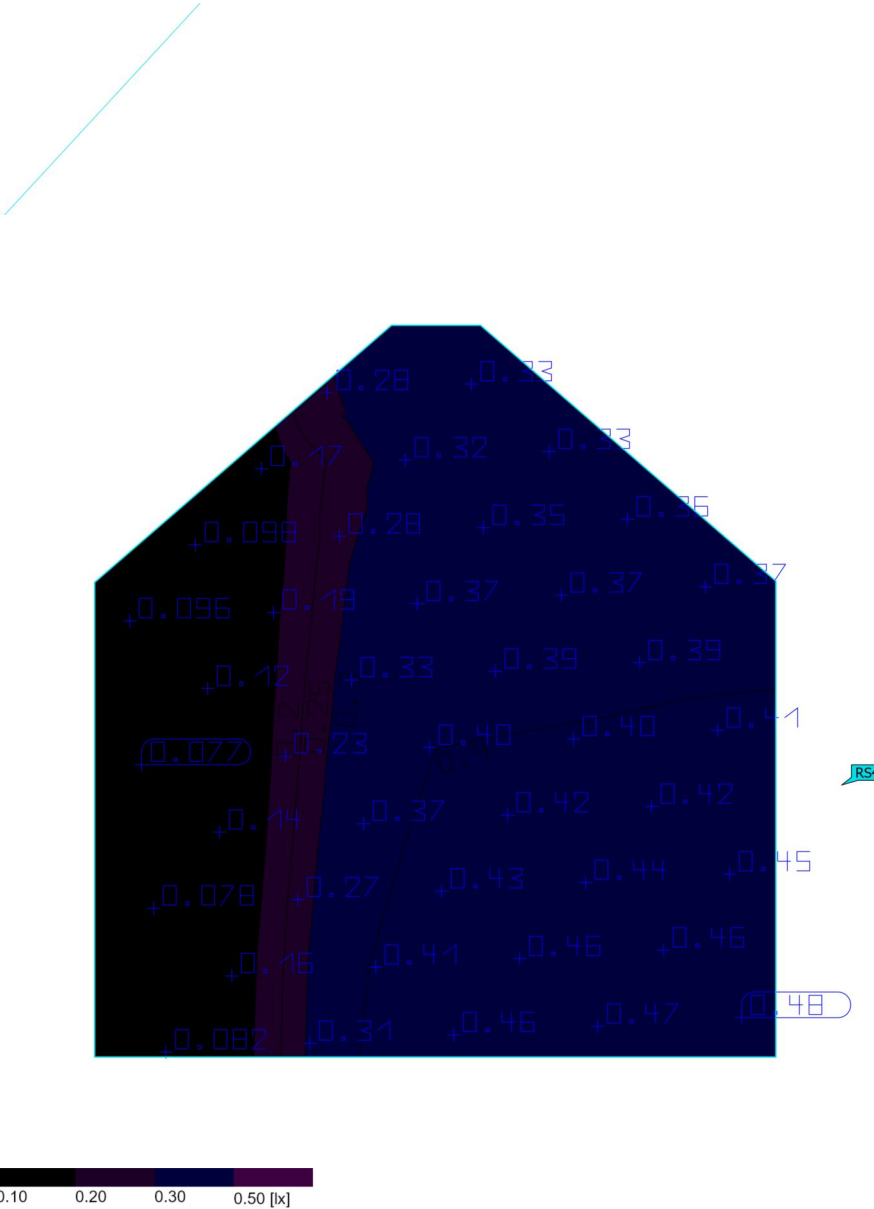


0.047	0.047	0.047	0.045	0.043	0.043	0.044	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.042	0.031	0.029	0.029	0.035	0.038	0.038	0.045	0.055	0.055
0.047	0.047	0.047	0.045	0.043	0.043	0.044	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.042	0.031	0.029	0.029	0.035	0.038	0.038	0.045	0.055	0.055
0.047	0.047	0.047	0.045	0.043	0.043	0.044	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.042	0.031	0.029	0.029	0.035	0.038	0.038	0.045	0.055	0.055
0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.048	0.044	0.044	0.045	0.045	0.047	0.048	0.052	0.052	0.047	0.037	0.035	0.035	0.041	0.041	0.045	0.051	0.051	0.051
0.054	0.054	0.054	0.056	0.057	0.057	0.052	0.043	0.042	0.043	0.045	0.046	0.047	0.050	0.055	0.055	0.052	0.044	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.045	0.047	0.047
0.054	0.054	0.054	0.056	0.057	0.057	0.052	0.043	0.042	0.043	0.045	0.046	0.047	0.050	0.055	0.055	0.052	0.044	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.045	0.047	0.047
0.054	0.054	0.054	0.056	0.057	0.057	0.052	0.043	0.042	0.043	0.045	0.046	0.047	0.050	0.055	0.055	0.052	0.044	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.045	0.047	0.047

0.10 [lx]

Properties	$\bar{E}$	E_{min}	E_{max}	$U_o (g_1)$	g_2	Index
Building 12 (Wall 3) Perpendicular illuminance (adaptive) Height: 1.234 m	0.046 lx	0.031 lx	0.057 lx	0.67	0.54	RS3

Building 12 · Storey 1 (Light scene 1)
Building 12 (Wall 4)



Properties	$\bar{E}$	$E_{\min}$	$E_{\max}$	$U_o (g_1)$	g_2	Index
Building 12 (Wall 4) Perpendicular illuminance (adaptive) Height: 2.089 m	0.32 lx	0.070 lx	0.48 lx	0.22	0.15	RS4