

Kenmare LRD

Proposed Residential Development

Private Dwelling Light Spill Analysis Report

Pat Scarteen Road
(Kenmare by-pass)
Kenmare
Co. Kerry

Client
KPH Construction

DKP document no
50450

Document issue / status
3 / P

Issue date
2026-08-04

Project file no
P0600-DKP-50450-WD-XX-XX | 3P



Document control

DKP project no: P06(00)

DKP document no: 50450

Project file no: P0600-DKP-50450-DC-XX-XX

Circular	Issue >	1#	2P	3P
Client	KPH	☒	☒	☒
Architect	Meitheal Architects	☒	☒	☒
Planning consultant	HW Planning	☒	☒	☒

Issue	1#	2026-04-23	Draft Planning issue
Issue	2P	2026-05-06	Planning issue
Issue	3P	2026-08-04	Revised planning issue

Document issue status ID

Sketch/draft
P Planning
C Concept
D Design
G General information
T Tender
W Works/construction
Z As-build/constructed

Issue	Prepared	Checked	Approved
1#	212	201	201
2P	212	201	201
3P	212	201	201

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1 Introduction

1.1 Report purpose

This report gives information on the possible external light spill of private dwellings external wall mounted lights and internal pendant lights in connection with the new proposed project.

1.2 Instruction

DKPartnership (DKP) have been commissioned by KPH Construction, Kenmare, Co. Kerry to carry out the analysis and report for the proposed development at Pat Scarteen Road (Kenmare by-pass), Kenmare, Co. Kerry.

1.3 Development detail

KPH Construction intend to apply for planning permission for a Large-scale Residential Development (LRD) at a site located off Pat Scarteen Road, Killowen, (townland), Kenmare, Co. Kerry.

The proposed development includes the demolition of 2 no. existing single-storey sheds and the construction of 100 no. residential units comprising 30 no. 1-bed units; 30 no. 2-bed units; and 40 no. 3-bed houses, with ancillary landscaping and associated site development works. The development makes provision for 40 no. two-storey houses, comprising 36 no. semi-detached 3 bed units and 4 no. 3 bed mid-terraced units and 60 no. own-door maisonette/apartment units over 2 no. storeys (30 no. 1 bed units, 30 no. 2 bed units).

Vehicular access to the development will be via an upgraded and relocated entrance off the Pat Scarteen Road, with proposed upgrades including amendments to the existing shared pedestrian/cycle path and modifications to the signing and lining on the public road. The proposed development also provides for separate pedestrian/cycle entrances off Pat Scarteen Road and includes dedicated pedestrian and cycling paths traversing the site.

Ancillary infrastructure development works will include wastewater infrastructure, a pumping station, surface water attenuation, water utility services, public lighting, bin stores, bicycle stores, ESB substations, landscaping and all associated site development works.

1.4 Policy and building regulation requirements

The project is subject to the following statutory and policy illumination target requirements:

- a) 1 EN13201 European Standard for Road lighting
- b) Kerry County Council Public Lighting Manual and Product Specification.



2 Summary

2.1 Analysis conducted

This report analyses the illumination calculation results of the selected external wall mounted downlighters and internal standard pendants in respect to their relative external light spill.

2.2 External private dwelling light spill design targets

There are no particular private dwelling light spill standards although some local authorities mandate that new private lighting should not cause any significant spill or sky glow without going into how to achieve this nor do they refer to any maximum / minimum illumination levels or other technical details. There are however guidance notes with regards to light spill issued by the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) in the form of "ILP Guidance notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive light (GN01:2021)". For the record EN 1332201 which is applied for public lighting is a lighting standard document mainly covering road and area (flood) lighting.

2.3 ILP Guidance notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive light (GN01:2021) environmental zones

The Institute of Lighting Professionals have published these guidelines with regards to achieving acceptable light spill (obtrusive lighting) from private dwellings or other lighting installations. The ILP guide refers to specific targets in particular environments as an urban location would have different requirement than a rural location. The table below details the environmental lighting class zones

Zone	Surrounding classification	Lighting environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark	UNESCO reserve
E1	Natural	Intrinsically dark	National parks
E2	Rural	Low district brightness	Village, outer urban area
E3	Suburban	Medium district brightness	Small town centre, suburban area
E4	Urban	High district brightness	Town / city centre

Table 2.1 IPL Environmental lighting zone classification.

The Kenmare LRD housing development is not located in a UNESCO reserve or in a national Park and it is within the Kenmare Town boundaries and therefore its environmental class would be E3 or a sub-urban location.

2.4 ILP Guidance notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive light (GN01:2021) environmental zone illumination data

The table below details the illumination thresholds of the relevant environmental zone although it does not cover dwelling light spill on the horizontal surface. From section 2.3 we note that we are to target the E3 zone data.

Zone	Sky Glow (Max %)	Light intrusion into windows (lx)		Luminaire intensity (Cd)	
		Dusk to 23.00Hrs	23/00Hrs to 7.00Hrs	Dusk to 23.00Hrs	23/00Hrs to 7.00Hrs
E0	0	0	0	0	0
E1	0	2	1	2500	0
E2	2.5	5	1	7500	500
E3	5.0	10	2	10000	1000

Table 2.2 IPL Obtrusive light (spill) limitations for exterior lighting installations.

We note that reducing the light spill will also be beneficial to any fauna and in particular to any bat roosting areas and or feeding areas / corridors.



2.5 Approach

The private dwelling lighting spill is assessed using 2 different scenarios;

- 1) The light spill from externally wall mounted light fittings and
- 2) The light spill from internal lighting fittings without and curtains or blinds drawn.

2.6 Light source

The private dwelling lighting spill is assessed using 2 different scenarios;

- 1) The light spill from externally wall mounted light fittings.

The illustration below details the light fitting type (wall mounted down lighter) illumination contour pattern with a 1.0lx light spread measuring 8.5m x 2.5m to light the footpath without any major forward light spill and minimal upward spill at 1.03% with the fitting mounted at a height of ca 2.5m.

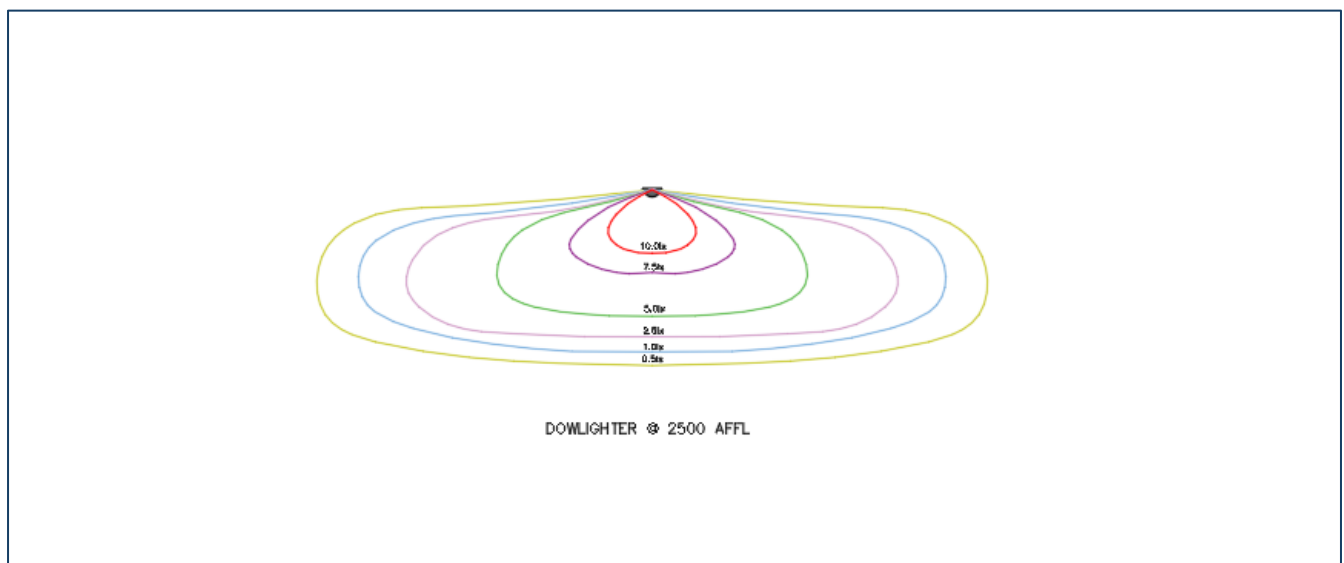


Illustration 2.1 Illumination contour patterns and light intensity of the wall mounted down lighter.

The wall mounted downlight fitting represents a 10W LED wall mounted downlighter with a light intensity of 1.47lm and light luminous intensity of 16cd.



Illustration 2.2 Example of external wall mounted LED downlighter.

2) The light spill from internal lighting fittings without and curtains or blinds drawn.

The illustration below details the light fitting type (pendant) illumination contour pattern through the window and sliding doors with a 1.0lx light spread measuring 4.3m x 3.3m for the sliding door and 3.25m x 3.25m for the window with minimal upward spill at 0.86% with the fitting mounted at a height of ca 2.1m.

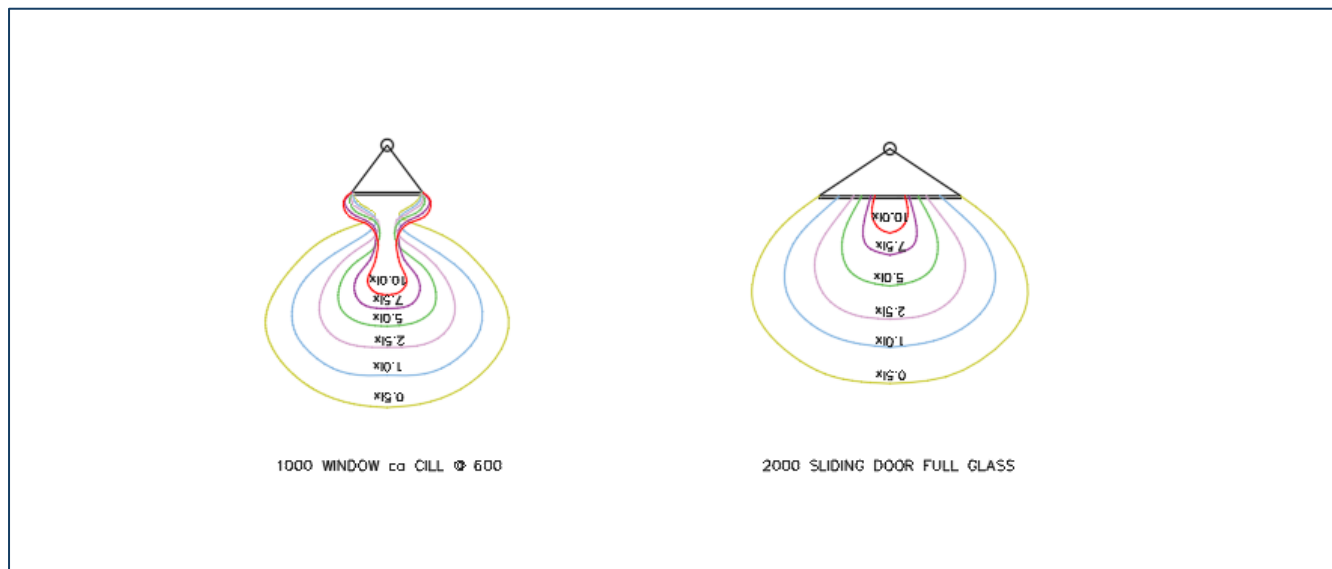


Illustration 2.3 Illumination contour patterns an light intensity of atypical internal pendant type light fitting.

The pendant light fitting represents a 8W LED with a light intensity of 1.12lm and light luminous intensity of 13.5cd.



Illustration 2.4 Example of internal LED pendant fitting.

2.7 Calculation data results

The following tables represent the light spill data of the typical light fittings applied in this report. Table 2.3 details the collation data from the 2 no light fitting scenario's and compares the data with the environmental lighting class zone (E3) and table 2.4 represents the illumination data from the examples light fittings.

Zone	Sky Glow (Max %)	Light intrusion into windows (lx)		Luminaire intensity (Cd)	
		Dusk to 23.00Hrs	23/00Hrs to 7.00Hrs	Dusk to 23.00Hrs	23/00Hrs to 7.00Hrs
E3	5.0	10	2	10000	1000
External wall mounted down lighter	1.05	n/a	n/a	16	16
Internal pendant	0.86	n/a	n/a	13.5	13.5

Table 2.3 Luminaire intensity and sky-glow calculation data to compare to environmental zone E3.

We note that both light sources are comfortable within the guidelines of the IPL's Reduction of Obtrusive light (GN01:2021) however they both have a mainly downward (to ground) light beam direction and therefore sky-glow would be relative to the reflection of the surface being lit hence the less reflective we can make the surface area the smaller the sky-glow fraction becomes.

Item	E avg (lx)	E min (lx)	Item
Wall mounted LED downlighter	2.94	0.22	12.3
Internal ceiling mounted pendant	2.10	0.21	10.1

Table 2.4 Illumination calculation data.

We note that both light sources have very low minimum illumination levels and the illumination intensity drops of significantly when the distance to the source increase.

2.8 Conclusion

From the 1:150 DKP illumination contour drawings 80221 and 80222 and the above noted illumination calculation results we note that the external light spillage and sky-glow is significantly below the environmental light class zone E3 representing the sub-urban environmental lighting category and that the illumination spillage levels at 1.0lx have been minimised to the extent that they cover the general foot path areas but with minimal spill outside the intended areas. The 1.0lx zone would also be favourable to any bat activity zones or corridors and we, DKP, therefore deem the lighting design to be in compliance with the applied standards and recommendations.

2.9 Mitigation measures / actions

Private lighting design, unlike, public lighting, is more difficult to enforce and whereas at construction stage the light fitting design can be specified and installed these fittings can be adjusted or replaced after handover or at any time thereafter to any of the properties effecting the desired light spill. At this point and up to handover of any properties we can ensure the following;

- 1: Limit the private house external wall mounted light fittings to downlighters only.
- 2: Considerer less reflective surfaces for the areas (footpath) to be lit by the external lights
- 3: Encourage the use of blinds or curtains.



3 Geographical overview

3.1 Project overview

Image 3.1, the (google maps) site map below shows the approximate location of the site with proposed development approximately outlined in red.

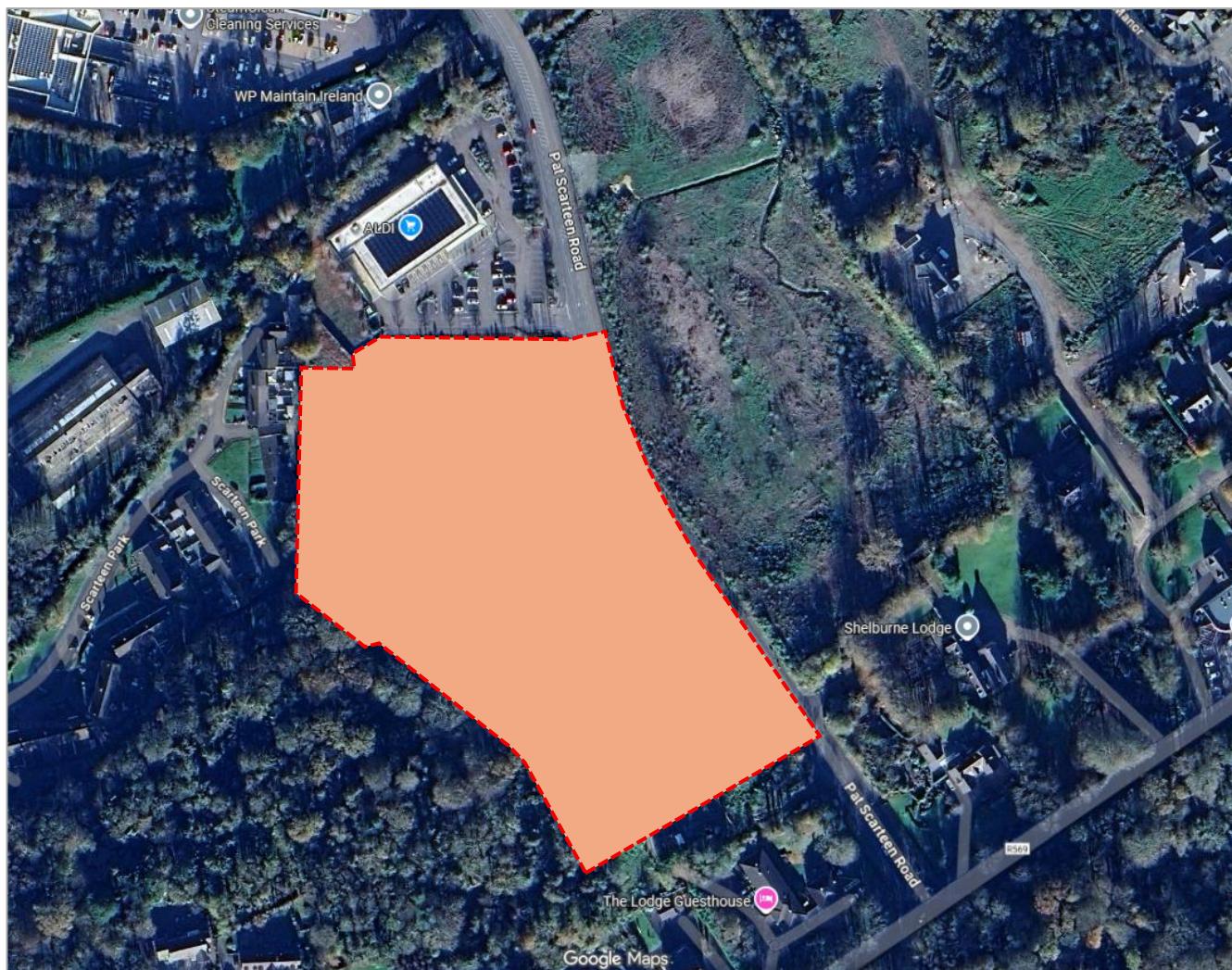


Image 3.1 Proposed development with approximate site boundary in red. Imagery © Google 2026.

The illustration below is the overall site layout with the housing block used in the private dwelling light spill analysis red lined.

