



<b>Case Reference</b>	09.PC0204		
<b>Description</b>	Increase in non-hazardous waste to landfill, increase in volume of waste to composting facility and development of hazardous waste landfill at Drehid Waste Management Facility, Co. Kildare		
<b>Case Type</b>	Section 37B of Planning and Development Act 2000, amended		
<b>Meeting No.</b>	3	<b>Start Time</b>	11.00 a.m.
<b>Date</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> November 2016	<b>End Time</b>	1.15 p.m.
<b>Location</b>	Offices of An Bord Pleanála		
<b>Chairperson</b>	Philip Green, Assistant Director of Planning		

<b>Attendees:</b>
<b>Representing An Bord Pleanála</b>
Philip Green, Assistant Director of Planning
Pauline Fitzpatrick, Senior Planning Inspector
Diarmuid Collins, Senior Administrative Officer
Sinéad McInerney, Executive Officer
<b>Representing the Prospective Applicant</b>
John Connolly, Bord na Móna, Infrastructure Development Manager
John Payne, Bord na Móna, Senior Project Engineer
Lara Gough, AOS Planning, Planning Consultant
Damien Grehan, TOBIN, Project Director
David Conneran, TOBIN, Project Engineer

## **Introduction**

The representatives of An Bord Pleanála welcomed the prospective applicant and the teams were introduced.

The prospective applicant confirmed that it had no comment to make in relation to the record of the pre-application consultation meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2016.

## **Consultations**

The prospective applicant provided an update in relation to consultations with a number of prescribed bodies, in particular the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the planning authority, Kildare County Council.

- EPA – The prospective applicant advised that the Agency has not raised any significant issues that have not previously been taken into consideration. It stated that it will finalise the process in terms of whether a new licence application or a review of the existing licence will be required. It is its intention to prepare the EIS for both applications at the same time and will lodge the application to the EPA following its submission of the application for planning permission to An Bord Pleanála. The representatives of An Bord Pleanála advised that it will be required to consult with the EPA during the planning application process.
- Kildare County Council – Consultation has taken place through EIS scoping and meetings. A comprehensive response to the scoping report was received at the end of October 2016. In particular, the planning authority commented on the potential traffic impacts arising. It requires a number of studies to be carried out as part of the planning application. The prospective applicant has sought detail in relation to the scope of studies that might be required. Kildare County Council has requested that an additional survey in relation to road pavement conditions be carried out which the prospective applicant is now working on. The planning

authority also requested the prospective applicant to consider carrying out a road safety audit however the prospective applicant does not consider that this is necessary as the proposed development will not include any works to roads. It stated that a road haulage study will be included.

- Other Bodies – The prospective applicant said that it has also consulted through written correspondence with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. It said that it has undertaken stage 1 screening for appropriate assessment and stage 2 has been screened out. Other bodies that have submitted correspondence to the prospective applicant are Transport Infrastructure Ireland and Irish Water.

### **Proposed Development**

The prospective applicant gave a presentation in relation to the proposed development. A breakdown of the proposal was provided, as follows:

- Composting – Propose to remove restriction on the operating life of this element of the facility and to increase the capacity of intake by 20,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) with no additional physical changes required, noting that there is existing available capacity in the existing plant. It is also proposed to accept an additional 45,000 TPA for composting which will require approximately the same size development as the existing plant footprint.
- Non-hazardous Waste – Propose to accept 15,000 TPA for recovery for a 25 year period which will require the development of a metals recovery facility. Also propose to accept 250,000 TPA of non-hazardous waste to landfill for a 25 year period requiring the development of additional cells.
- Hazardous Waste – Propose to accept 85,000 TPA of hazardous waste to landfill for a 25 year period requiring the development of additional cells. Pre-treatment of hazardous waste for a 25 year period is also proposed which will require the development of a pre-treatment facility.

The site location was presented and the existing and proposed development layouts were shown.

### Non-Hazardous Waste

Initially pre-treatment is carried out where the first step is the processing of incinerator bottom ash (IBA). This involves an 8 week maturation process, the purpose of which is to reduce moisture content and PH. The material is stockpiled in concrete bays. The bays are enclosed on 3 sides and covered on top to reduce rainfall intake.

The maturation process is followed by a materials recovery process involving screening, crushing, magnets and ECS. Flow diagrams were presented to illustrate the pre-treatment process. Following pre-treatment, the residual waste is then landfilled.

The non-hazardous landfill will be approx. 23 Ha and it is intended to replicate the existing landfill design which will include a basal liner that complies with the requirements of the Landfill Directive (0.5m BES @  $5 \times 10^{-10}$  m/s permeability). A groundwater collection system is proposed and a leachate drainage layer will collect leachate which will be treated and transported off-site for disposal at a municipal wastewater treatment plant. A gas collection system will also be developed.

### Composting

It is proposed that the composting facility will accept 90,000 TPA. An extension with capacity to accept 45,000 TPA will be developed. The design will be similar to the existing facility with additional biofilter capacity external to the building. The composting facility accepts brown bin waste and animal by-product which is ultimately suitable for spreading on land. It also accepts fine fraction of black bin waste which is not suitable for spreading but is used as engineering in landfill. A layout plan of the existing and proposed compost facility was presented.

## Hazardous Waste

Pre-treatment of hazardous waste involves a solidification/stabilisation process. A matrix is produced from the solid waste received on-site which is stored in silos. Water and acid are added along with solid additives (hydraulic binder). This process creates a reaction between the water and binder which encapsulates the leachate components (metals and salts) in a binder matrix. Proposed layouts were presented. The storage silos will be approx. 23m high and will include venting, omitting the requirement for separate venting stacks. With regard to potential for emissions, the prospective applicant said that the material is mixed with water and will result in low levels of ammonia. It is a fully enclosed process. When mixed material is discharged to landfill, there will be some gasses released and the EIS will address the issue of potential emissions. Different storage silos will be developed for potential to accept material from different sources and to build in flexibility for different uses. Leachate water can be used in the solidification process and there will be no excess leachate from the hazardous landfill over the lifetime of the facility. With regard to the technology proposed and potential emissions, the representatives of An Bord Pleanála advised the prospective applicant to provide detail of what emissions can be achieved and to give examples of similar developments where this technology has been used.

The hazardous waste landfill will be approx. 11 Ha with a groundwater collection system and a leachate drainage layer and collection system. Options for the liner include a mineral clay layer, engineered barrier layer (BES or similar) or dense asphaltic concrete (DAC system). The Landfill Directive specifies different permeability requirements for the liner of a hazardous landfill than the liner of a non-hazardous landfill. In this regard, it must be 5 times more impermeable than a liner for a MSW or non-hazardous landfill. If this cannot be achieved through a natural layer, a non-natural layer must be used to meet the requirements of the directive. The proposal has been designed to ensure that a natural barrier of 5m of subsoil will separate the bedrock from the landfill base across the site. An engineered barrier

layer of BES of 0.5m @  $1 \times 10^{-10}$  m/s permeability will also be developed to ensure it meets the full requirements of the directive. Quantitative risk assessment and modelling has been carried out on the advice of the EPA.

### Ancillary Infrastructure

Ancillary infrastructure required for the proposed development include access roads/weighbridges/wheel washers, maintenance and welfare building, waste processing building, surface water collection and attenuation, leachate collection, treatment and disposal options.

### Leachate

Leachate will be collected from the non-hazardous landfill, the hazardous landfill, the maturation area and the hazardous waste storage area. Currently, leachate is collected in cells, pumped to storage on-site and moved off-site to be treated and disposed of at a wastewater treatment plant. The Board's representatives reminded the prospective applicant that this would have such an indirect or 'in combination' effect that would need to be considered for EIA and AA purposes. The proposed development will involve no discharge; leachate from the non-hazardous landfill will be treated on-site prior to being disposed off-site at a wastewater treatment plant. Detail of the proposed leachate treatment facility was presented and will be of a scale of approx. 80m x 40m x 7m high.

Leachate from the hazardous landfill will be reused in the solidification process and will not be removed off-site. Depending on the design of the cells, additional water may be required in the solidification process and this would come from the surface water lagoon on-site.

It was confirmed that no water is piped into the site and the site is self-sufficient in this regard. A well on-site provides water for domestic uses e.g. staff toilets;

attenuation water on-site is used for potential fire control; rainwater is harvested and water is also available from treated leachate in the composting plant.

## EIS

The prospective applicant said that the EIS of the proposed development is substantially complete and provided a list of the items that will be addressed. The representatives of An Bord Pleanála advised the prospective applicant to ensure that the issue of alternatives is addressed.

## Project Timelines

The prospective applicant addressed the project timelines. The design is being finalised with some additional surveys requested by the planning authority being carried out. The EIS will then be completed and it is intended to submit the application in Quarter 1 of 2017. The application for the waste licence will also be submitted to the EPA and will include the EIS which is submitted with the planning application.

Further slides in the presentation were included to provide background information for An Bord Pleanála.

## **Other Matters Discussed**

The representatives of An Bord Pleanála stressed that any application must be complete when lodged and the prospective applicant should not rely on requests for further information or the holding of an oral hearing in which to submit further documentation for consideration.

The representatives of An Bord Pleanála raised the issue of potentially two applications for hazardous landfills being considered by An Bord Pleanála at the same time, and the potential for two facilities competing for the same waste stream.

The prospective applicant was advised that this matter and the need for the project should be explicitly addressed in the application.

## **Procedures**

At this stage, the prospective applicant does not require a further meeting, however, given that further studies are being carried out, it will not request closure of the pre-application consultation until nearer the time of lodging the application. With regard to requesting closure of the consultations, the representatives of An Bord Pleanála advised the prospective applicant to also seek a determination in relation to the three distinct project types that might form part of the application, as discussed at previous meetings.

The representatives of An Bord Pleanála provided the prospective applicant with a copy of the procedures involved in making an application under section 37E of the Act (see procedures outlined at the end of this record). The application form, sample public notice and sample notice to prescribed bodies will be e-mailed to the prospective applicant following the meeting. In order for An Bord Pleanála to keep a record of the application in spatial data format, the prospective applicant is also requested to submit the site boundary for use in Geographical Information Software – a guidance note will also be provided after this meeting.

## **Conclusion**

The prospective applicant agreed to forward a larger site layout plan to that which has previously been presented, for information purposes.

The representatives of An Bord Pleanála will seek the preliminary views of the Strategic Infrastructure Division of An Bord Pleanála in respect of the proposed development and will revert to the prospective applicant in relation to the requirement to hold a further meeting. It will also consider whether a meeting with



Kildare County Council may be beneficial during this pre-application consultation stage.

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**Philip Green**

**Assistant Director of Planning**

**December 2016**

## Section 37A Application Procedures

- An application can only be lodged after formal notice has been received by the prospective applicant under section 37A(4)(a) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as amended.
- The application must be made by way of full completion of an application form to An Bord Pleanála.
- The sequencing of the application process and the content of the public notice is as set out at section 37E of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.
- The Board requires as a minimum that the public notice of the application would be in two newspapers circulating in the area to which the proposed development relates, one of which should be a national newspaper (A sample public notice is attached). A site notice in accordance with the protocols set out in the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001-2011 must also be erected. The date of the erection of the site notice is to be inserted; otherwise it should contain the same information as the newspaper notices and should remain in place for the duration of the period during which the public can make submissions to the Board.
- The documentation relating to the application is to be available for public inspection at the offices of the relevant planning authority and the offices of An Bord Pleanála. In this regard the requirements in terms of the number of copies of the documentation to be lodged with the relevant planning authority and the Board is as follows:
  - Planning Authority – 5 hard copies and 2 electronic copies.
  - An Bord Pleanála – 3 hard copies and 7 electronic copies.
- The Board also requires the prospective applicant to provide a stand alone website containing all of the application documentation. The address of this website is to be included in the public notice.

- The public notice of the application is to indicate that the application documentation will be available for public inspection after the elapsment of at least 5 working days from the date of the publication of the notice so as to sure that the documentation is in place for such inspection.
- The time period for the making of submissions by the public is to be at least seven weeks from the date the documents become available for inspection (not from the date of publication of the public notices). The Board requires that the public notice must indicate the deadline time and date for the making of submissions to the Board. It was agreed that the prospective applicant would advise the Board's administrative personnel in advance of the details of its proposed public notice and that any further definitive advice on same including confirmation of dates/times could be communicated at that stage.
- The service of notice of the application on any prescribed bodies must include a clear statement that the person served can make submissions to the Board by the same deadline as specified in the public notice (Sample letter to prescribed bodies is attached).
- The service letter on the planning authority with the necessary copies of the documents should be addressed to the Chief Executive and should also alert the authority to the Board's requirement that the application documentation be made available for public inspection/purchase by the planning authority in accordance with the terms of the public notice (copies of any newspaper/site notices should be provided to the planning authority). It is the Board's intention that all of the application documentation will remain available for public inspection during the currency of the application.
- The depositing of the application documentation and the making of the application to the Board should take place immediately after the publication of the notice and the completion of the service requirements. It should not await the elapsment of the period for the public to make submissions. The application documentation should include a copy of all letters serving notice of the

application on prescribed bodies and the local authority, copies of the actual newspaper notices as published and the site notice.

- The fee for lodging an application is €100,000. The fee for making a submission in respect of an application is €50 (except for certain prescribed bodies which are exempt from this fee). There is an existing provision enabling the Board to recover its costs for processing any application from the applicant. In addition it was pointed out that the legislation also enables the Board direct payment of costs or a contribution towards same to the planning authority and third parties.

**The sequencing of the making of the application was summarised as follows:**

1. Publish newspaper notices.
2. Serve copy of relevant documents on bodies/persons required to be notified of the application. Deposit required number of copies with relevant planning authority.
3. Deposit required number of copies of application documentation with An Bord Pleanála and make an application to it.

## **Guidelines for Electronic Copies of Applications (Standalone Website & CD Copies)**

1. Each document/drawing should be clearly labelled:
  - EIS and NIS chapters saved individually should be named with the number and title of the chapter e.g. Chapter 2: Ecology, Chapter 3: Human Beings etc., and not just the chapter number.
  - Document names cannot begin or end with a dot, cannot contain consecutive dots and cannot contain any of the following characters: ~ " # % & \* : < > ? / \ { | }.
  - Drawings should be saved with the drawing title and/or number, not just the drawing number.
  - Large documents to have 'contents' page e.g. EIS and to be paginated appropriately to allow ease of access to its various sections.
2. Documents/drawings should not be compressed e.g. not Winzipped, and should open directly.
3. Each document/drawing when opened should be clearly legible and any scaling of the drawing clearly and accurately indicated.
4. Each document/drawing when opened should be oriented in the appropriate way (portrait/landscape). It should also be possible to rotate the document/drawing.
5. The documents/drawings should be presented in the same sequence as they appear in the hard copy of the application, in order to make the electronic copy as accessible as possible.
6. All photographs/photomontages shall be in colour, not blurred and clearly legible.
7. All drawings/maps which rely on any colour interpretation e.g. red/blue edging, zoning etc. must be provided in colour.

June 2015.