

**OPERATIONAL WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR A RESIDENTIAL
DEVELOPMENT**

**AT NEWCASTLE
SOUTH &
BALLYNAKELLY, CO.
DUBLIN**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. (AWN) has prepared this Operational Waste Management Plan (OW MP) on behalf of the Cairn Homes Properties Ltd for a proposed residential development and retail unit at Newcastle South & Ballynakelly, Co. Dublin. The development will consist of the construction of a residential development comprising a mix of residential unit blocks, terraced houses, semidetached houses, detached houses, duplexes retail unit and a creche. Construction will also include for internal roads, services and landscaping.

This OW MP has been prepared to ensure that the management of waste during the operational phase of the proposed residential development is undertaken in accordance with current legal and industry standards including, the *Waste Management Act 1996 – 2011* as amended and associated Regulations ¹, *Protection of the Environment Act 2003* as amended ², *Litter Pollution Act 2003* as amended ³, the *'Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021'* ⁴ and the South Dublin County Council (SDCC) *'County of South Dublin (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws' (2018)* ⁵. In particular, this OW MP aims to provide a robust strategy for storing, handling, collection and transport of the wastes generated at site.

This OW MP aims to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible. The OW MP also seeks to provide guidance on the appropriate collection and transport of waste to prevent issues associated with litter or more serious environmental pollution (e.g. contamination of soil or water resources). The plan estimates the type and quantity of waste to be generated from the proposed development during the operational phase and provides a strategy for managing the different waste streams.

At present, there are no specific guidelines in Ireland for the preparation of OW MPs. Therefore, in preparing this document, consideration has been given to the requirements of national and regional waste policy, legislation and other guidelines.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

2.1 National Level

The Government issued a policy statement in September 1998 titled as *'Changing Our Ways'* ⁶ which identified objectives for the prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste in Ireland. A heavy emphasis was placed on reducing reliance on landfill and finding alternative methods for managing waste. Amongst other things, *Changing Our Ways* stated a target of at least 35% recycling of municipal (i.e. household, commercial and non-process industrial) waste.

A further policy document *'Preventing and Recycling Waste – Delivering Change'* was published in 2002 ⁷. This document proposed a number of programmes to increase recycling of waste and allow diversion from landfill. The need for waste minimisation at source was considered a priority.

This view was also supported by a review of sustainable development policy in Ireland and achievements to date, which was conducted in 2002, entitled *'Making Irelands Development Sustainable – Review, Assessment and Future Action'* ⁸. This document also stressed the need to break the link between economic growth and waste generation, again through waste minimisation and reuse of discarded material.

In order to establish the progress of the Government policy document *Changing Our Ways*, a review document was published in April 2004 entitled *'Taking Stock and Moving Forward'* ⁹. Covering the period 1998 – 2003, the aim of this document was to assess progress to date with regard to waste management in Ireland, to consider

developments since the policy framework and the local authority waste management plans were put in place, and to identify measures that could be undertaken to further support progress towards the objectives outlined in *Changing Our Ways*.

In particular, *Taking Stock and Moving Forward* noted a significant increase in the amount of waste being brought to local authority landfills. The report noted that one of the significant challenges in the coming years was the extension of the dry recyclable collection services.

The most recent policy document was published in July 2012 titled 'A Resource Opportunity'¹⁰. The policy document stresses the environmental and economic benefits of better waste management, particularly in relation to waste prevention. The document sets out a number of actions, including the following:

- A move away from landfill and replacement through prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery.
- A Brown Bin roll-out diverting 'organic waste' towards more productive uses.
- Introducing a new regulatory regime for the existing side-by-side competition model within the household waste collection market.
- New Service Standards to ensure that consumers receive higher customer service standards from their operator.
- Placing responsibility on householders to prove they use an authorised waste collection service.
- The establishment of a team of Waste Enforcement Officers for cases relating to serious criminal activity will be prioritised.
- Reducing red tape for industry to identify and reduce any unnecessary administrative burdens on the waste management industry.
- A review of the producer responsibility model will be initiated to assess and evaluate the operation of the model in Ireland.
- Significant reduction of Waste Management Planning Regions from ten to three.

While *A Resource Opportunity* covers the period to 2020, it is subject to a mid-term review in 2016 to ensure that the measures are set out properly and to provide an opportunity for additional measures to be adopted in the event of inadequate performance. In early 2016, the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government invited comments from interested parties on the discussion paper 'Exporting a Resource Opportunity'. While the EPA have issued a response to the consultation, an updated policy document has not yet been published.

Since 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has produced periodic '*National Waste (Database) Reports*'¹¹ detailing among other things estimates for household and commercial (municipal) waste generation in Ireland and the level of recycling, recovery and disposal of these materials. The 2016 National Waste Statistics, which is the most recent study published, reported the following key statistics for 2016:

- **Generated** – Ireland produced 2,763,166 t of municipal waste in 2016, this is a six percent increase since 2014. This means that each person living in Ireland generated 580kg of municipal waste in 2016
- **Managed** – Waste collected and treated by the waste industry. In 2016, a total of 2,718,298 t of municipal waste was managed
- **Unmanaged** – Waste that is not collected or brought to a waste facility and is therefore likely to cause pollution in the environment because it is burned, buried or dumped. The EPA estimates that 44,868 t was unmanaged in 2016
- **Recovered** – the amount of waste recycled, used as a fuel in incinerators, or used to cover landfilled waste. In 2016, almost three quarters (74%) of municipal waste was recovered, this is a decrease from 79% in 2014

- **Recycled** – the waste broken down and used to make new items. Recycling also includes the breakdown of food and garden waste to make compost. The recycling rate in 2016 was 41%, the same as 2014
- **Disposed** – the waste landfilled or burned in incinerators without energy recovery. Just over a quarter (26%) of municipal waste was landfilled in 2016.

2.2 Regional Level

The proposed development is located in the Local Authority area of South Dublin County Council (SDCC).

The *EMR Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* is the regional waste management plan for the SDCC area published in May 2015.

The regional plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the region:

- A 1% reduction per annum in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan;
- Achieve a recycling rate of 50% of managed municipal waste by 2020; and
- Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill (from 2016 onwards) in favour of higher value pre-treatment processes and indigenous recovery practices.

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. In the Leinster Region, charges are approximately €130 - €150 per tonne of waste which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy specified in the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015*.

The *South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022*¹⁴ sets out a number of objectives and actions for the South Dublin area in line with the objectives of the waste management plan.

Waste objectives and actions with a particular relevance to the proposed development are as follows:

Objectives:

- **IE5 Objective 1:** To support the implementation of the Eastern–Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 by adhering to overarching performance targets, policies and policy actions.
- **IE5 Objective 2:** To support waste prevention through behavioural change activities to de-couple economic growth and resource use.
- **IE5 Objective 3:** To encourage the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.
- **IE5 Objective 8:** To secure appropriate provision for the sustainable management of waste within developments, including the provision of facilities for the storage, separation and collection of such waste.

Actions:

- Support and facilitate the separation of waste at source into organic and non-organic streams or other waste management systems that divert waste from landfill and maximise the potential for each waste type to be re-used and recycled or composted and divert organic waste from landfill, in accordance with the National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste (2006).

- Implement the objectives of the National Waste Prevention Programme at a local level with businesses, schools, householders, community groups and within the Council's own activities.
- Promote an increase in the amount of waste re-used and recycled consistent with the Regional Waste Management Plan and Waste Hierarchy and facilitate recycling of waste through adequate provision of facilities and good design in new developments.
- Implement the South Dublin Litter Management Plan 2015 - 2019.

2.3 Legislative Requirements

The primary legislative instruments that govern waste management in Ireland and applicable to the project are:

- Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended 2001 (No. 36 of 2001), 2003 (No. 27 of 2003) and 2011 (No 20 of 2011). Sub-ordinate and associated legislation includes:
 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007) as amended
 - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulation 2007 (S.I No. 821 of 2007) as amended
 - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I No. 185 of 2000) as amended
 - European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014) as amended.
 - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997) as amended
 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
 - European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
 - Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended
 - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended
 - European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 191 of 2015)
 - Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended
 - Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended
 - *European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)*
 - European Union (Properties of Waste Which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015) as amended.
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (S.I. No. 7 of 1992) as amended;
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (Act No. 12 of 1997) as amended and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended ¹³

These Acts and subordinate Regulations enable the transposition of relevant European Union Policy and Directives into Irish law.

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the *Waste Management Act 1996 - 2011* and subsequent Irish legislation, is the principle of "*Duty of Care*". This implies that the waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal disposal

(including its method of disposal.) As it is not practical in most cases for the waste producer to physically transfer all waste from where it is produced to the final disposal area, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final waste disposal site.

It is therefore imperative that the residents, tenants and proposed facilities management company undertake on-site management of waste in accordance with all legal requirements and employ suitably permitted/licenced contractors to undertake off-site management of their waste in accordance with all legal requirements. This includes the requirement that a waste contractor handle, transport and reuse/recover/recycle/dispose of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities.

A collection permit to transport waste must be held by each waste contractor which is issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO). Waste receiving facilities must also be appropriately permitted or licensed. Operators of such facilities cannot receive any waste, unless in possession of a Certificate of Registration (COR) or waste permit granted by the relevant Local Authority under the *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* as amended or a waste or IED (Industrial Emissions Directive) licence granted by the EPA. The COR/permit/licence held will specify the type and quantity of waste able to be received, stored, sorted, recycled, recovered and/or disposed of at the specified site.

2.3.1 South Dublin County Council Waste Bye-Laws

The SDCC "South Dublin (Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws (2018)" were entered into force on the 3rd of December 2018. These Bye-laws will repeal the previous SDCC waste Bye-laws of 2007 & 2012. The Bye-laws set a number of enforceable requirements on waste holders with regard to storage, separation and presentation of waste within the SDCC functional area. Key requirements under these Bye-laws of relevance to the proposed development include the following:

- Kerbside waste presented for collection shall not be presented for collection earlier than 8.00 pm on the day immediately preceding the designated waste collection day;
- All containers used for the presentation of kerbside waste and any uncollected waste shall be removed from any roadway, footway, footpath or any other public place no later than 8:00am on the day following the designated waste collection day.
- Documentation, including receipts, is obtained and retained for a period of no less than one year to provide proof that any waste removed from the premises has been managed in a manner that conforms to these bye-laws, to the Waste Management Act and, where such legislation is applicable to that person, to the European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-Waste) Regulations 2015; and
- Adequate access and egress onto and from the premises by waste collection vehicles is maintained.

The full text of the Waste Bye-Laws is available from the SDCC website.

2.4 **Regional Waste Management Service Providers and Facilities**

Various contractors offer waste collection services for the residential sector in the SDCC region. Details of waste collection permits (granted, pending and withdrawn) for the region are available from the NWCPO.

As outlined in the regional waste management plan, there is a decreasing number of landfills available in the region. Only three municipal solid waste landfills remain operational and are all operated by the private sector. There are a number of other licensed and permitted facilities in operation in the region including waste transfer stations, hazardous waste facilities and integrated waste management facilities. There are two existing thermal treatment facilities, one in Duleek, Co. Meath and a second facility in Poolbeg in Dublin.

There is an SDCC bring bank c.3km to the south east of the development at the Rathcoole Avoca, which can be utilised by the residents of the development for certain household waste streams including textiles and glass. The closest civic amenity centre can be found c. 10.2km away to the north east, the civic amenity centre can be used for the disposal of other household wastes as outlines in section 5.5.

A copy of all CORs and waste permits issued by the Local Authorities are available from the NW CPO website and all waste/IE licenses issued are available from the EPA.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development

The application site comprises of a main development site of approximately 15 hectares, to the south of Main Street, together with three infill sites which comprise of a 0.80ha site at Ballynakelly; a 0.18ha site at Ballynakelly Rise and a 0.05ha site at Ballynakelly Edge.

The proposed development comprises of 406 no. dwellings comprising 8 no. one-bed apartments; 20 no. two-bed apartments; 1 no. three-bed apartments; 48 no. two-bed apartments with 48 no. three bed duplex units above; 21 no. two-bed houses; 208 no. three-bed houses; and 52 no. four-bed houses.

In addition, the proposed development provides a childcare facility (518sqm) with capacity for in the order of 110 no. children to serve the needs of the proposed development and the wider community. The proposals also include 1 no. retail units (total gross floor area 67.7sqm) at ground floor level within the Ballynakelly apartment block.

The proposed development also provides for the first phase of a new east-west link street and greenway, a continuation of Newcastle Boulevard, and a new north-south greenway linking the Main Street to the new public park. The proposed development facilitates a number of future potential pedestrian, cycle and vehicular links to existing and proposed adjoining developments. Access to the proposed development is via a new north-south link street, with a new entrance onto Main Street, and via the existing road network from Newcastle Boulevard to the east.

A primary school site (approximately 1.5ha) has been reserved at the south-east of the application site in accordance with the Newcastle LAP 2012. A new public park is proposed (approximately 2ha) together with a range of pocket parks and greenways to serve the proposed development and the wider Newcastle community.

The proposed development provides all associated and ancillary infrastructure, landscaping, boundary treatments and development works on a total site of approximately 16 hectares. The proposed development also provides for a temporary, single storey marketing suite and associated signage (including hoarding) during the construction phase of development only.

3.2 Typical Waste Categories

The typical non-hazardous and hazardous wastes that will be generated at the proposed development will include the following:

- Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR) - includes wastepaper (including newspapers, magazines, brochures, catalogues, leaflets), cardboard and plastic packaging, metal cans, plastic bottles, aluminium cans, tins and Tetra Pak cartons;
- Organic waste – food waste and green waste generated from internal plants/flowers;
- Glass; and
- Mixed Non-Recyclable (MNR)/General Waste.

In addition to the typical waste materials that will be generated at the development on a daily basis, there will be some additional waste types generated in small quantities which will need to be managed separately including:

- Green/garden waste may be generated from internal plants or external landscaping;
- Batteries (both hazardous and non-hazardous);
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) (both hazardous and non-hazardous);
- Printer cartridges/toners;
- Chemicals (paints, adhesives, resins, detergents, etc.) ;
- Lightbulbs;
- Textiles (rags);
- Waste cooking oil (if any generated by the residents); and
- Furniture (and from time to time other bulky wastes);

Wastes should be segregated into the above waste types to ensure compliance with waste legislation and guidance while maximising the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill wherever possible.

3.3 European Waste Codes

In 1994, the *European Waste Catalogue*¹⁴ and *Hazardous Waste List*¹⁵ were published by the European Commission. In 2002, the EPA published a document titled the *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List*¹⁶, which was a condensed version of the original two documents and their subsequent amendments. This document has recently been replaced by the EPA '*Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*'¹⁷ which became valid from the 1st June 2015. This waste classification system applies across the EU and is the basis for all national and international waste reporting, such as those associated with waste collection permits, COR's, permits and licences and EPA National Waste Database.

Under the classification system, different types of wastes are fully defined by a code. The List of Waste (LoW) code (also referred to as European Waste Code or EWC) for typical waste materials expected to be generated during the operation of the proposed development are provided in Table 3.1 below.

Waste Material	LoW /EW C Code
Paper and Cardboard	20 01 01
Plastics	20 01 39
Metals	20 01 40
Mixed Non-Recyclable Waste	20 03 01
Glass	20 01 02
Biodegradable Kitchen Waste	20 01 08
Oils and Fats	20 01 25
Textiles	20 01 11
Batteries and Accumulators *	20 01 33* - 34
Printer Toner/Cartridges*	20 01 27* - 28
Green Waste	20 02 01
WEEE *	20 01 35*-36
Chemicals (solvents, pesticides, paints & adhesives, detergents, etc.) *	20 01 13*/19*/27*/28/29*30
Fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste *	20 01 21*
Bulky Wastes	20 03 07

* Individual waste type may contain hazardous materials

Table 3.1 Typical Waste Types Generated and LoW Codes

4.0 ESTIMATED WASTE ARISING

A waste generation model (WGM) developed by AWN, has been used to predict waste types, weights and volumes arising from operations within the proposed development. The WGM incorporates building area and use and combines these with other data including Irish and US EPA waste generation rates.

The estimated quantum/volume of waste that will be generated from the residential units has been determined based on the predicted occupancy of the units, while the waste generation estimates for the retail and creche unit is based on the net floor area and usage.

The estimated waste generation for the development for the main waste types is presented in Table 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

Waste type	Waste Volume (m ³ /week)			
	Apartment Block C1 (Combined)	Apartment Block C3 (Combined)	Duplex Block C1 (Combined)	Duplex Block B4 (Combined)
Organic Waste	0.41	0.04	0.43	0.65
DMR	2.78	0.31	3.15	4.41
Glass	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.12
MNR	1.85	0.17	1.75	2.93
Total	5.11	0.54	5.41	8.11

Table 4.1 Estimated waste generation for the proposed development for the main waste types

Waste type	Waste Volume (m ³ /week)			
	Apartment Block B10 (Combined)	Apartment Block T2 (Combined)	Duplex Block C1 (Combined)	Retail Unit (Individual)
Organic Waste	0.29	0.36	0.07	0.07
DMR	2.10	2.45	0.17	0.17
Glass	0.06	0.07	0.17	0.17
MNR	1.16	1.63	0.01	0.00
Total	3.61	4.51	0.43	0.42

Table 4.2 Estimated waste generation for the proposed development for the main waste types

Waste type	Waste Volume (m ³ /week)			
	Residential Houses 2 bedroom (Individual)	Residential Houses 3 bedroom (Individual)	Residential Houses 4 bedroom (Individual)	Childcare Facility Unit (Individual)
Organic Waste	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
DMR	0.13	0.14	0.18	1.80
Glass	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
MNR	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.80
Total	0.21	0.24	0.30	2.66

Table 4.3 Estimated waste generation for the proposed development for the main waste types

The BS5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice ¹⁸ was considered in the estimations of the waste arising. It has been assumed that waste will be generated by the residents and the retail over a 7-day period, while the creche unit will operate over a 5-day period. It is anticipated that the conservative estimation of waste quantities from the residential units will be sufficient to cover the small quantities likely to be generated in the community areas on a weekly basis.

5.0 WASTE STORAGE AND COLLECTION

This section provides information on how waste generated within the development will be stored and how the waste will be collected from the development. This has been prepared with due consideration of the proposed site layout as well as best practice standards, local and national waste management requirements including those of SDCC. In particular, consideration has been given to the following documents:

- BS 5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice;
- EMR Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021;
- DoEHLG, *Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2018) ¹⁹;
- SDCC *South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2015 – 2021* (2015); and
- SDCC ‘*County of South Dublin (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws*’ (2018)

Seven shared residential Waste Storage Areas (WSAs) have been allocated within the development design for the residential apartment and duplex blocks at ground level, internally (Apartments C1) or in close proximity to the units that they will service. Houses will have their own individual WSAs allocated at the rear of their home or to the front. When external access to the rear of the property is unavailable, bins will be stored at the front of the unit, shielded from view of the road.

The retail unit will allocate space for internal storage of waste. While the childcare facility will have an external WSA located close to the building. All WSA can be viewed on plans submitted with the application.

The waste receptacles from the shared WSAs will be brought by personnel nominated by the facilities management company to a collection point near to each of the WSAs. Residents in houses and commercial tenants with their own bin stores will be responsible for taking their own bins to the curb for collection.

Using the estimated waste generation volumes in Table 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 the waste receptacle requirements for MNR, DMR, organic waste and glass have been established for the WSAs. These are presented in Table 5.1.

Area/Use	Bins Required			
	MNR*	DMR**	Organic	Glass
Residential Houses (Individual)	1 x 240L	1 x 240L	1 x 120L	Bottle Bank
Residential W SA (Block C1 Apartments)	2 x 1100L	3 x 1100L	2 x 240L	1 x 120L
Residential W SA (Block C3 Apartments)	1 x 240L	2 x 240L	1 x 120L	1 x 120L
Residential W SA (Block C1 Duplexes)	2 x 1100L	3 x 1100L	2 x 240L	1 x 120L
Residential W SA (Block B4 Duplexes)	3 x 1100L	4 x 1100L	3 x 240L	1 x 240L
Residential W SA (Block B10 Duplexes)	1 x 1100L	2 x 1100L	1 x 240L	1 x 120L
Residential W SA (Block T2 Duplexes)	2 x 1100L	2 x 1100L	2 x 240L	1 x 120L
Retail (Block C1)	1 x 240L	1 x 240L	1 x 120L	1 x 120L
Childcare Facility	1 x 1100L	2 x 1100L	1 x 120L	1 x 120L

Note: * = Mixed Non-Recyclables

** = Dry Mixed Recyclables

Table 5.1 Waste storage requirements for the proposed development

The waste receptacle requirements have been established from distribution of the total weekly waste generation estimate into the holding capacity of each receptacle type.

Waste storage receptacles as per Table 5.1 above (or similar appropriate approved containers) will be provided by the facilities management company in the shared residential WSAs. Residents in houses will be responsible for providing their own bins.

The types of bins used will vary in size, design and colour dependent on the appointed waste contractor. However, examples of typical receptacles to be provided in the WSAs are shown in Figure 5.1. All waste receptacles used will comply with the IS EN 840 2012 standard for performance requirements of mobile waste containers, where appropriate.

Figure 5.2 below presents a plot location plan indicating the location of the Area/Use units referred to in Table 5.1.



Figure 5.1 Typical waste receptacles of varying size (240L and 1100L)

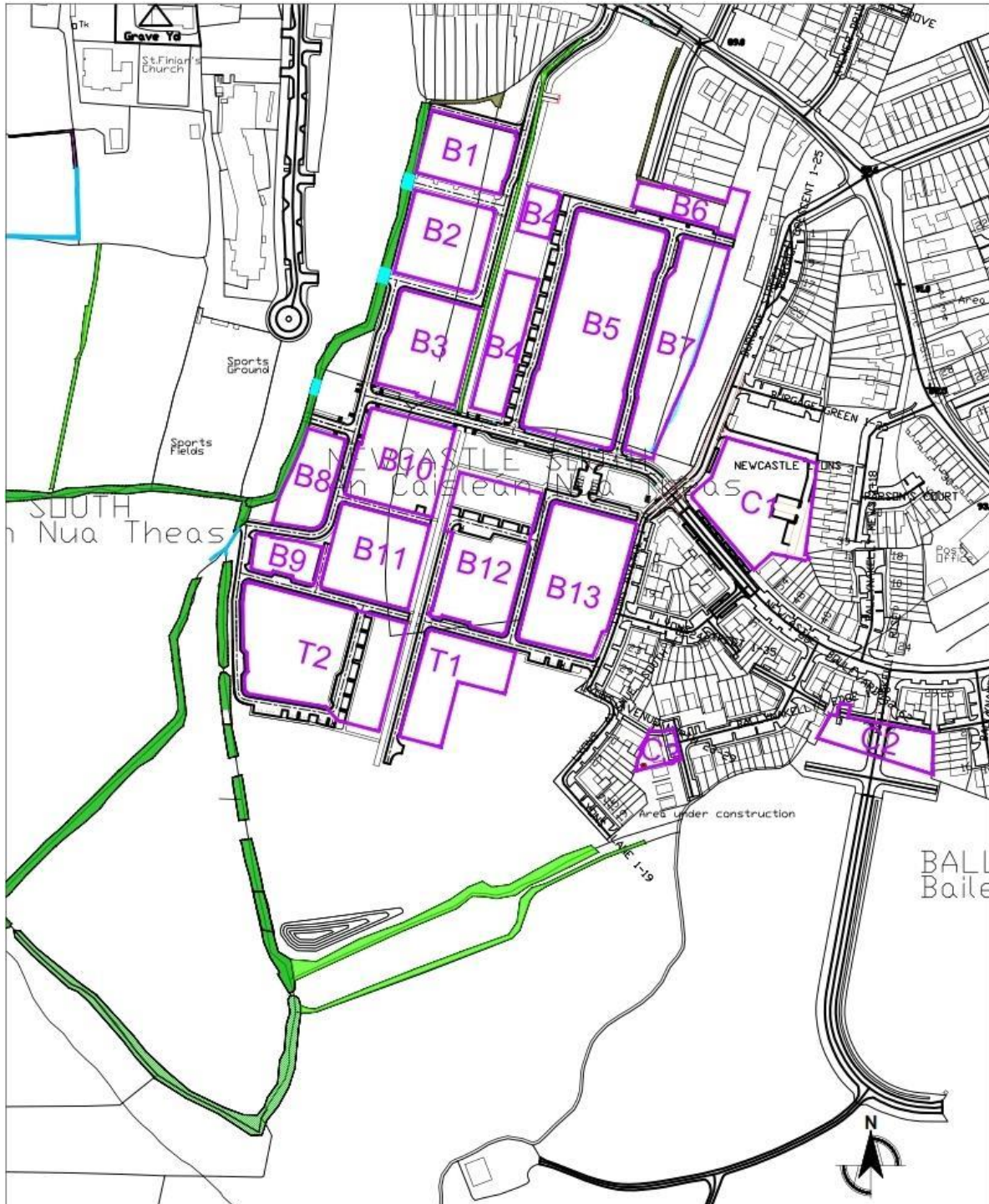


Figure 5.2 Plot location plan indicating the location of the Area/Use units referred to in Table 5.1.

5.1 Waste Storage – Apartment Blocks and Duplexes

Residents will be required to segregate waste into the following main waste streams:

- DMR;
- MNR;
- Organic waste; and

- Glass.

Residents will be required to take their segregated waste materials to their designated shared residential WSA and dispose of their segregated waste into the appropriate bins.

Each bin/container in the WSAs will be clearly labelled and colour coded to avoid cross contamination of the different waste streams. Signage will be posted above or on the bins to show exactly which waste types can be placed in each bin.

Access to the apartment block WSAs will be restricted to authorised residents, facilities management and waste contractors by means of a key or electronic fob access.

Using the estimated figures in Table 4.1, DMR, MNR, organic waste and glass will be collected on a weekly basis.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries, printer toner/cartridges and WEEE may be generated infrequently by the residents. Residents will be required to identify suitable temporary storage areas for these waste items within their own units and dispose of them appropriately. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.5.

5.2 Waste Storage – Houses

Residents in the houses will be required to segregate their waste into the following waste categories within their own units:

- DMR;
- MNR;
- Organic waste; and
- Glass.

It is anticipated that residents with external access to the rear of the property and will store waste in bins at the back of the house. For houses with no external access to the rear, a dedicated shielded area for storage of 1no. 240l and 2 no. 140l litre wheelie bins have been allocated at the front or side of the property.

Residents will be required to place their segregated waste materials into these bins as necessary.

It is anticipated that DMR, MNR and organic waste will be collected on a weekly basis. Glass waste will be required to be brought to the nearest bottle bank for disposal.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries, printer toner/cartridges and WEEE may be generated infrequently by the residents. Residents will be required to identify suitable temporary storage areas for these waste items within their own units and dispose of them appropriately. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.5.

5.3 Waste Storage – Retail Unit

The tenant will be required to segregate their waste into the following waste categories within their own unit:

- DMR;
- MNR;
- Organic waste; and
- Glass.

The tenant will be required to allocate space within their own units to store segregated DMR, MNR, glass and organic waste before being taken for collection at the curb.

Signage will be posted above or on the bins to show exactly which waste types can be placed in each bin.

Based on the recommended bin requirements in Table 5.1, DMR, MNR and organic bins will be collected on a weekly basis and the glass bin will be collected fortnightly or as required.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries and WEEE may be generated infrequently by the residents. Tenants will be required to identify suitable temporary storage areas for these waste items within their own units and arrange for collection by an appropriately licensed waste contractor. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.5

5.4 Waste Storage – Childcare Facility

The childcare facility staff will be required to segregate their waste into the following waste categories within their own unit:

- DMR;
- MNR;
- Organic waste; and
- Glass.

The childcare facility's allocated WSA is located externally to the building at ground floor, near the carpark..

The childcare facility will be required to store waste temporarily in their unit and will then transport it on a daily basis or when required to the WSA.

Each bin/container in the WSA will be clearly labelled and colour coded to avoid cross contamination of the different waste streams. Signage will be posted above or on the bins to show exactly which waste types can be placed in each bin.

Access to the WSA will be restricted to authorised childcare facility staff, facilities management and the waste contractor by means of a key or electronic fob access.

Based on the recommended bin requirements in Table 5.1, DMR, MNR and organic bins will be collected on a weekly basis and the glass bin will be collected fortnightly or as required.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries and WEEE may be generated infrequently by the residents. Tenants will be required to identify suitable temporary storage areas for these waste items within their own units and arrange for collection by an appropriately licensed waste contractor. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.5

5.5 Waste Collection

There are numerous private contractors that provide waste collection services in the South Dublin area. All waste contractors servicing the proposed development must hold a valid waste collection permit for the specific waste types collected. All waste collected must be transported to registered/permitted/licensed facilities only.

All residential waste from shared WSAs, requiring collection by the appointed waste contractor will be transferred from the WSAs by the waste contractor or personnel

nominated by facilities management company (depending on the agreement) to the collection point.

Residents in houses and the retail tenant will be responsible for transferring their own bins to/from their individual WSA to the street for collection.

It is recommended that bin collection times/days are staggered to reduce the number of bins required to be emptied at once and the time the waste vehicle is onsite. This will be determined during the process of appointment of a suitable waste contractor.

5.6 Additional Waste Materials

In addition to the typical waste materials that are generated on a daily basis, there will be some additional waste types generated from time to time that will need to be managed separately. A non-exhaustive list is presented below.

Green waste

Green waste may be generated from gardens, external landscaping and internal plants/flowers. Green waste generated from landscaping of external areas will be removed by external landscape contractors. Green waste generated from gardens internal plants/flowers can be placed in the organic waste bins.

Batteries

A take-back service for waste batteries and accumulators (e.g. rechargeable batteries) is in place in order to comply with the Waste Management Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2014 as amended. In accordance with these regulations consumers are able to bring their waste batteries to their local civic amenity centre or can return them free of charge to retailers which supply the equivalent type of battery, regardless of whether or not the batteries were purchased at the retail outlet and regardless of whether or not the person depositing the waste battery purchases any product or products from the retail outlet.

The commercial tenants cannot use the civic amenity centre. They must segregate their waste batteries and either avail of the take-back service provided by retailers or arrange for recycling/recovery of their waste batteries by a suitably permitted/licenced contractor.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The *WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC* and associated Waste Management (WEEE) Regulations have been enacted to ensure a high level of recycling of electronic and electrical equipment. In accordance with the regulations, consumers can bring their waste electrical and electronic equipment to their local recycling centre. In addition consumers can bring back WEEE within 15 days to retailers when they purchase new equipment on a like for like basis. Retailers are also obliged to collect WEEE within 15 days of delivery of a new item, provided the item is disconnected from all mains, does not pose a health and safety risk and is readily available for collection.

As noted above, the commercial tenants cannot use the civic amenity centre. They must segregate their WEEE and either avail of the take-back/collection service provided by retailers or arrange for recycling/recovery of their WEEE by a suitably permitted/licenced contractor.

Printer Cartridge/Toners

It is recommended that a printer cartridge/toner bin is provided in the commercial units, where appropriate. The commercial tenants will be required to store this waste within their unit and arrange for return to retailers or collection by an authorised waste contractor, as required.

Waste printer cartridge/toners generated by residents can usually be returned to the supplier free of charge or can be brought to a civic amenity centre.

Chemicals (solvents, paints, adhesives, resins, detergents etc)

Chemicals (such as solvents, paints etc) are largely generated from building maintenance works. Such works are usually completed by external contractors who are responsible for the off-site removal and appropriate recovery/recycling/disposal of any waste materials generated.

Any waste cleaning products or waste packaging from cleaning products generated in the commercial units that is classed as hazardous (if they arise) will be appropriately stored within the tenants own space.

Any waste cleaning products or waste packaging from cleaning products that are classed as hazardous (if they arise) generated by the residents should be brought to a civic amenity centre.

Light Bulbs (Fluorescent Tubes, Long Life, LED and Lilament bulbs)

Waste light bulbs may be generated by lighting at the commercial tenants. It is anticipated that commercial tenants will be responsible for the off-site removal and appropriate recovery/disposal of these wastes.

Light bulbs generated by residents should be taken to the nearest civic amenity centre for appropriate storage and recovery/disposal.

Textiles

Where possible, waste textiles should be recycled or donated to a charity organisation for reuse.

Waste Cooking Oil

If the commercial tenants use cooking oil, waste cooking oil will need to be stored within the unit on a bunded area or spill pallet and regular collections by a dedicated waste contractor will need to be organised as required. It is not envisaged that the commercial tenants will generate waste cooking oil.

If the residents generate waste cooking oil, this can be brought to a civic amenity centre.

Furniture (and other bulky wastes)

Furniture and other bulky waste items (such as carpet etc.) may occasionally be generated by the commercial tenants. The collection of bulky waste will be arranged as required by the tenant. If residents wish to dispose of furniture, this can be brought a civic amenity centre.

5.7 Waste Storage Area Design

The shared WSAs should be designed and fitted-out to meet the requirements of relevant design standards, including:

- Be fitted with a non-slip floor surface;
- Provide ventilation to reduce the potential for generation of odours with a recommended 6-10 air changes per hour for a mechanical system for internal WSAs;
- Provide suitable lighting – a minimum Lux rating of 220 is recommended;
- Be easily accessible for people with limited mobility;
- Be restricted to access by nominated personnel only;
- Be supplied with hot or cold water for disinfection and washing of bins;

- Be fitted with suitable power supply for power washers;
- Have a sloped floor to a central foul drain for bins washing run-off;
- Have appropriate signage placed above and on bins indicating correct use;
- Have access for potential control of vermin, if required; and
- Be fitted with CCTV for monitoring.

The facilities management company will be required to maintain the waste storage areas in good condition as required by the SDCC Waste Bye-Laws.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

In summary, this OWMF presents a waste strategy that complies with all legal requirements, waste policies and best practice guidelines and demonstrates that the required storage areas have been incorporated into the design of the development.

Implementation of this OWMF will ensure a high level of recycling, reuse and recovery at the development. All recyclable materials will be segregated at source to reduce waste contractor costs and ensure maximum diversion of materials from landfill, thus achieving the targets set out in the *EMR Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*.

Adherence to this plan will also ensure that waste management at the development is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *SDCC Waste Bye-Laws*.

The waste strategy presented in this document will provide sufficient storage capacity for the estimated quantity of segregated waste. The designated area for waste storage will provide sufficient room for the required receptacles in accordance with the details of this strategy.

7.0 REFERENCES

1. Waste Management Act 1996 (S.I. No. 10 of 1996) as amended 2001 (S.I. No. 36 of 2001), 2003 (S.I. No. 27 of 2003) and 2011 (S.I. No. 20 of 2011). Sub-ordinate and associated legislation includes:
 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007) as amended
 - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 821 of 2007) as amended
 - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 185 of 2000) as amended
 - European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014)
 - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997)
 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
 - European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
 - Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended
 - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended 2015 (S.I. No. 190 of 2015)
 - European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 191 of 2015)
 - Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended 2000 (S.I. No. 73 of 2000)
 - Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended
 - *European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)*
 - European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015)
2. Protection of the Environment Act 2003, (No. 27 of 2003) as amended
3. Litter Pollution Act 1997 (S.I. No. 12 of 1997) as amended
4. Eastern-Midlands Waste Region, *Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015– 2021* (2015)
5. South Dublin County Council (SDCC) ‘*County of South Dublin (Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws*’ (2018).
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8. DoELG, *Making Ireland’s Development Sustainable – Review, Assessment and Future Action (World Summit on Sustainable Development)* (2002)
9. DoEHLG, *Taking Stock and Moving Forward* (2004)
10. DoEHLG, *A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland* (2012)
11. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2012*.
12. SDCC, *South Dublin City Development Plan 2015 – 2021* (2015)
13. Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended 2010 (S.I. No. 30 of 2010) and 2015 (S.I. No. 310 of 2015).
14. European Waste Catalogue - Council Decision 94/3/EC (as per Council Directive 75/442/EC).
15. Hazardous Waste List - Council Decision 94/904/EC (as per Council Directive 91/689/EEC).
16. EPA, *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List* (2002)

17. EPA, *Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* (2015).
18. BS 5906:2005 *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice*.
19. Department of Environment, Housing and Local Government (DoEHLG), *Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2018).