

Environmental Report - Addendum to Approved Phase 1 Parent EIAR

Volume 3.2 Appendices

Chapter 15

15.1: Resource and Waste Management Plan

15.2: Operational Waste Management Plan

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RESOURCE & WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A PROPOSED MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

CHERRY ORCHARD POINT - PHASE 2

Report Prepared For

The Land Development Agency

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Our Reference

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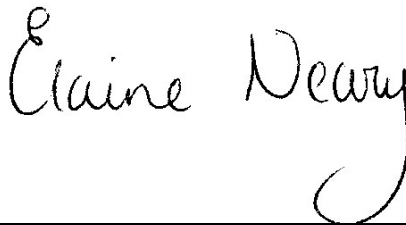
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This report considers the specific instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for third-party use or reliance, and no responsibility is accepted for any third party. The provisions in this report apply solely to this project and should not be assumed applicable to other developments without review and modification.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. (AWN) has prepared this Construction and Demolition (C&D) Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) on behalf of The Land Development Agency. The proposed development involves the construction of 137no. dwellings in a mix of houses, duplexes and own-door apartments and all ancillary accommodation including bike and bin stores and ESB substation. The proposed development also includes the provision of landscaped public open space. On lands at Cherry Orchard, Dublin 10 (known as Development Site 4 in the Park West Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019).

This plan provides information necessary to ensure that the management of C&D waste at the site is undertaken in accordance with the current legal and industry standards including the *Waste Management Act 1996* as amended and associated Regulations ¹, *Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992* as amended ², *Litter Pollution Act 1997* as amended ³, the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 - 2030 (NWMPCE) (2024) ⁴. In particular, this plan aims to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible. It also provides appropriate measures in relation to the collection and transport of waste from the site to prevent issues associated with litter or more serious environmental pollution (e.g. contamination of soil and/or water).

This RWMP includes information on the legal and policy framework for C&D waste management in Ireland, estimates of the type and quantity of waste to be generated by the proposed development and prescribes measures for the management of different waste streams. The RWMP should be viewed as a live document and will be regularly revisited throughout the project's lifecycle so that opportunities to maximise waste reduction / efficiencies are exploited throughout, and that data is collected on an ongoing basis so that it is as accurate as possible.

2.0 C&D RESOURCE & WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

2.1 National Level

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998, *Changing Our Ways* ⁵, which identified objectives for the prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste in Ireland. The target for C&D waste in this report was to recycle at least 50% of C&D waste within a five year period (by 2003), with a progressive increase to at least 85% over fifteen years (i.e. 2018).

In response to the *Changing Our Ways* report, a task force (Task Force B4) representing the waste sector of the already established Forum for the Construction Industry, released a report entitled '*Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste*' (1990) ⁶ concerning the development and implementation of a voluntary construction industry programme to meet the Government's objectives for the recovery of C&D waste.

In September 2020, the Irish Government published a policy document outlining a new action plan for Ireland to cover the period of 2020-2025. This plan, '*A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy*' ⁷ (WAPCE), replaces the previous national waste management plan, '*A Resource Opportunity*' (2012), and was prepared in response to the 'European Green Deal' which sets a roadmap for a transition to an altered economical model, where climate and environmental challenges are turned into opportunities.

The WAPCE sets the direction for waste planning and management in Ireland up to 2025. This reorientates policy from a focus on managing waste to a much greater focus on creating circular patterns of production and consumption. Other policy statements of a number of public bodies already acknowledge the circular economy as a national policy priority.

The policy document contains over 200 measures across various waste areas including circular economy, municipal waste, consumer protection and citizen engagement, plastics and packaging, construction and demolition, textiles, green public procurement and waste enforcement.

One of the first actions to be taken was the development of the *Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023 'Living More, Using Less'* (2021) ⁸ to set a course for Ireland to transition across all sectors and at all levels of Government toward circularity and was issued in December 2021. It is anticipated that the Strategy will be updated in full every 18 months to 2 years.

The Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 ⁹ was signed into law in July 2022. The Act underpins Ireland's shift from a "take-make-waste" linear model to a more sustainable pattern of production and consumption, that retains the value of resources in our economy for as long as possible and that will work to significantly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. The Act defines Circular Economy for the first time in Irish law, incentivises the use of recycled and reusable alternatives to wasteful, single-use disposable packaging, introduces a mandatory segregation and incentivised charging regime for commercial waste, streamlines the national processes for End-of-Waste and By-Products decisions, tackling the delays which can be encountered by industry, and supporting the availability of recycled secondary raw materials in the Irish market, and tackles illegal fly-tipping and littering.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ireland issued '*Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects*' in November 2021 ¹⁰. These guidelines replace the previous 2006 guidelines issued by The National Construction and Demolition Waste Council (NCDWC) and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) in 2006 ¹¹. The guidelines provide a practical approach which is informed by best practice in the prevention and management of C&D wastes and resources from design to construction of a project, including consideration of the deconstruction of a project. These guidelines have been followed in the preparation of this document and include the following elements:

- Predicted C&D wastes and procedures to prevent, minimise, recycle and reuse wastes;
- Design teams roles and approach;
- Relevant EU, national and local waste policy, legislation and guidelines;
- Waste disposal/recycling of C&D wastes at the site;
- Provision of training for Resource Waste Manager (RM) and site crew;
- Details of proposed record keeping system;
- Details of waste audit procedures and plan; and
- Details of consultation with relevant bodies i.e. waste recycling companies, Local Authority, etc.

Section 3 of the Guidelines identifies thresholds above which there is a requirement for the preparation of a bespoke RWMP for developments. The new guidance classifies developments on a two-tiered system. Developments which do not exceed

any of the following thresholds may be classed as Tier 1 development, which require a simplified RWMP:

- New residential development of less than 10 dwellings.
- Retrofit of 20 dwellings or less.
- New commercial, industrial, infrastructural, institutional, educational, health and other developments with an aggregate floor area less than 1,250m².
- Retrofit of commercial, industrial, infrastructural, institutional, educational, health and other developments with an aggregate floor area less than 2,000m²; and
- Demolition projects generating in total less than 100m³ in volume of C&D waste.

A development which exceeds one or more of these thresholds is classed as Tier-2 development.

This development requires a RWMP as a Tier 2 development as it exceeds the following thresholds:

- New residential development of less than 10 dwellings.

Other guidelines followed in the preparation of this report include '*Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers*'¹², published by FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation in 2002 and the previous guidelines, 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects' (2006).

These guidance documents are considered to define best practice for C&D projects in Ireland and describe how C&D projects are to be undertaken such that environmental impacts and risks are minimised and maximum levels of waste recycling are achieved.

2.2 Regional Level

The proposed development is located in the Local Authority area of Dublin City Council (DCC).

The Eastern Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021, which previously governed waste management policy in the DCC area, has been superseded as of March 2024 by the NWMPCE 2024 – 2030, the new national waste management plan for Ireland.

The NWMPCE does not dissolve the three regional waste areas. The NWCPCE sets the ambition of the plan to have a 0% total waste growth per person over the life of the Plan with an emphasis on non-household wastes including waste from commercial activities and the construction and demolition sector.

This Plan seeks to influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste, improve the capture of materials to optimise circularity and enable compliance with policy and legislation.

The national plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the country that are relevant to the development:

National Targets

- 1B. (Construction Materials) 12% Reduction in Construction & Demolition Waste Generated by 2030.
- 3B. (Reuse Facilities) Provide for reuse at 10 Civic Amenity Sites, minimum

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. In the Leinster Region, charges are approximately €140 - €160 per tonne of waste which includes an €85 per tonne landfill levy introduced under the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 (as amended)* ¹³. The *Circular Economy (Waste Recovery Levy) Regulations 2024* ¹⁴ will also introduce a levy of €10 per tonne to waste accepted for recovery. This will include backfilling at authorised recovery sites and at municipal waste landfills.

The *Dublin City Development Plan 2022 – 2028* ¹⁵ sets out a number of policies and objectives for Dublin City in line with the objectives of the National climate action policy and emphasises the need to take action to address climate action across all sectors of society and the economy. In the waste sector, policy on climate action is focused on a shift towards a 'circular economy' encompassing three core principles: designing out waste and pollution; keeping products and material in use; and regenerating natural systems. Further policies and objectives can be found within the draft development plan, set out below.

Policies:

- CA8 F: *minimising the generation of site and construction waste and maximising reuse or recycling.*
- CA8 G: *(New development should generally demonstrate/ provide for:) the use of construction materials that have low to zero embodied energy and CO² emissions.*
- CA22: *The Circular economy: To support the shift towards the circular economy approach as set out in 'a Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020 to 2025, Ireland's National Waste Policy, or as updated.*
- CA23: *To have regard to existing Best Practice Guidance on Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects as well as any future updates to these guidelines in order to ensure the consistent application of planning requirements.*
- SI27: *Sustainable Waste Management: To support the principles of the circular economy, good waste management and the implementation of best practice in relation to waste management in order for Dublin City and the Region to become self-sufficient in terms of resource and waste management and to provide a waste management infrastructure that supports this objective.*
- SI29: *Segregated Storage and Collection of Waste Streams: To require new commercial and residential developments, to include adequate and easily accessible storage space that supports the separate collection of as many waste and recycling streams as possible, but at a minimum general domestic waste, dry recyclables and food waste as appropriate.*
- SI30: *To require that the storage and collection of mixed dry recyclables, organic and residual waste materials within proposed apartment schemes have regard to the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2018 (or and any future updated versions of these guidelines produced during the lifetime of this plan).*

Objectives:

- *SIO14 Local Recycling Infrastructure: To provide for a citywide network of municipal civic amenity facilities/ multi-material public recycling and reuse facilities in accessible locations throughout the city in line with the objectives of the circular economy and 15 minute city.*
- *SIO16 Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan: To support the implementation of the Eastern-Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015–2021 and any subsequent plans in order to facilitate the transition from a waste management economy towards a circular economy.*

15.7.1 Re-use of Existing Buildings

Where development proposal comprises of existing buildings on the site, applicants are encouraged to reuse and repurpose the buildings for integration within the scheme, where possible in accordance with Policy CA5, CA6 and CA7. Where demolition is proposed, the applicant must submit a demolition justification report to set out the rationale for the demolition having regard to the ‘embodied carbon’ of existing structures as well as the additional use of resources and energy arising from new construction relative to the reuse of existing structures.

Existing building materials should be incorporated and utilised in the new design proposals where feasible and a clear strategy for the reuse and disposal of the materials should be included where demolition is proposed.

2.3 Legislative Requirements

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

- Waste Management Act 1996 as amended;
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 as amended;
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended;
- Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended ¹⁶; and
- Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022.

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the *Waste Management Act 1996* as amended 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 recycling, recovery or 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 destination, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final destination. Following on from this is the concept of “*Polluter Pays*” whereby the waste producer is liable to be prosecuted for pollution incidents, which may arise from the incorrect management of waste produced, including the actions of any contractors engaged (e.g. for transportation and disposal/recovery/recycling of waste).

It is therefore imperative that the client ensures that the waste contractors engaged by construction contractors are legally compliant with respect to waste transportation, recycling, recovery and disposal. This includes the requirement that a contractor handle, transport and recycle/recover/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 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.

3.0 Design Approach

The client and the design team have integrated the EPA's '*Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects*' into the design workshops, to help review processes, identify and evaluate resource reduction measures and investigate the impact on cost, time, quality, buildability, second life and management post construction. Further details on these design principles can be found within the aforementioned guidance document.

The design team have undertaken the design process in line with the international best practice principles to firstly prevent wastes, reuse where possible and thereafter sustainably reduce and recover materials. The below sections have been the focal point of the design process and material selections and will continue to be analysed and investigated throughout the design process and when selecting material.

As noted in the EPA guidelines, the approaches presented are based on international principles of optimising resources and reducing waste on construction projects through:

- Prevention;
- Reuse;
- Recycling;
- Green Procurement Principles;
- Off-Site Construction;
- Materials Optimisation; and
- Flexibility and Deconstruction.

3.1 Designing For Prevention, Reuse and Recycling

Undertaken at the outset and during project feasibility and evaluation the Client and Design Team considered:

- Establishing the potential for any reusable site assets (buildings, structures, equipment, materials, soils, etc.);
- The potential for refurbishment and refit of existing structures or buildings rather than demolition and new build;
- Assessing any existing buildings on the site that can be refurbished either in part or wholly to meet the Client requirements; and
- Enabling the optimum recovery of assets on site.

3.2 Designing for Green Procurement

Waste prevention and minimisation pre-procurement have been discussed and will be further discussed in this section. The Design Team will discuss proposed design solutions, encourage innovation in tenders and incentivise competitions to recognise

sustainable approaches. They will also discuss options for packaging reduction with the main Contractor and subcontractors/suppliers using measures such as 'Just-in-Time' delivery and use ordering procedures that avoid excessive waste. The Green procurement extends from the planning stage into the detailed design and tender stage and will be an ongoing part of the long-term design and selection process for this development.

3.3 Designing for Off-Site Construction

Use of off-site manufacturing has been shown to reduce residual wastes by up to 90% (volumetric building versus traditional). The decision to use offsite construction is typically cost led but there are significant benefits for resource management. Some further considerations for procurement which are being investigated as part of the planning stage design process are listed as follows:

- Modular buildings as these can displace the use of concrete and the resource losses associated with concrete blocks such as broken blocks, mortars, etc.;
 - Modular buildings are typically pre-fitted with fixed plasterboard and installed insulation, eliminating these residual streams from site.
- Use of pre-cast structural concrete panels which can reduce the residual volumes of concrete blocks, mortars, plasters, etc.;
- The use of prefabricated composite panels for walls and roofing to reduce residual volumes of insulation and plasterboards;
- Using pre-cast hollow-core flooring instead of in-situ ready mix flooring or timber flooring to reduce the residual volumes of concrete/formwork and wood/packaging, respectively; and
- Designing for the preferential use of offsite modular units.

3.4 Designing for Materials Optimisation During Construction

To ensure manufacturers and construction companies adopt lean production models, including maximising the reuse of materials onsite as outlined in Section 3.1, structures will be designed with the intent of designing out waste. This helps to reduce the environmental impacts associated with transportation of materials and from waste management activities. This includes investigating the use of standardised sizes for certain materials to help reduce the amount of offcuts produced on site, focusing on promotion and development of off-site manufacture.

3.5 Designing for Flexibility and Deconstruction

Design flexibility has and will be investigated throughout the design process to ensure that where possible products (including buildings) only contain materials that can be recycled and are designed to be easily disassembled. Material efficiency is being considered for the duration and end of life of a building project to produce; flexible, adaptable spaces that enable a resource-efficient, low-waste future change of use; durability of materials and how they can be recovered effectively when maintenance and refurbishment are undertaken and during disassembly/deconstruction.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

4.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development

The proposed development is on a site of c. 3.185 hectares, located on lands at Cherry Orchard, Dublin 10 (known as Development Site 4 in the Park West Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019). The site is bound by Cloverhill Road to the north,

Cedar Brook Avenue and Park West Avenue to the east, the consented Phase 1 development (Bord. Ref: ABP-318607-23) to the south, and the M50 motorway to the west. The development will consist of the construction of a residential scheme containing 137no. residential dwellings (comprising 31no. 2-bedroom units, and 106no. 3-bedroom units) through a mixture of houses, duplex units and own-door apartments. The proposed development will include a new access road connecting to the entrance point at Park West Avenue as approved under the Phase 1 scheme, new internal streets, landscaped public and communal open space, a new pedestrian connection to Cloverhill Road and all associated site and development works. The proposed development represents Phase 2 of the overall planned development for Development Sites 4 and 5 of the LAP lands. Phase 1 of the overall planned development was granted permission in July 2024 (Bord. Ref: ABP-318607-23).

The proposed development (GFA of c. 13,280sqm) involves the construction of 137no. dwellings in a mix of houses, duplexes and own-door apartments ranging in height from 2 to 3 storeys comprising 31no. two-bed units (9no. two-bed three-person and 22no. two-bed four-person) and 106no. three-bed units (13,015 sqm total residential floor area), and all ancillary accommodation including bike and bin stores and ESB substation (265sqm total GFA). The proposed development also includes the provision of 2,133sqm landscaped public open space, in addition to 2,050sq.m of public open space as consented under the Phase 1 permission (Bord. Ref: ABP-318607-23). The total public open space provided for Phase 2 totals 4,183 sqm (12.34% of the net site/development area (3,390ha) of Phase 2 lands). Communal open space for the duplex and apartment units is provided across three dedicated communal amenity areas (602sq.m in total area) with private open space to serve the proposed units to be delivered through a mixture of rear gardens and terraces.

The proposed development will also involve the provision of 141no. car parking spaces at curtilage and street level throughout the development, of which 7no. are accessible spaces and 71no. EV charging points (representing 50% of the total parking spaces). A total of 306no. bicycle parking spaces, of which 18no. are visitor spaces accommodated through a mixture of bike stores and external cycle parking stands. A total of 7no. motorbike parking spaces are also provided. Vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access routes to serve the proposed development are provided via the consented Phase 1 entrance to the east of the site along Park West Avenue with further connections provided to the north and to the south to the approved Phase 1 scheme. Provision is also made for the installation of a signalised access junction with associated traffic lights and below ground infrastructure and the relocation of bus stop and shelter along Park West Avenue. The need to provide a signalised junction requires minor alterations to the entrance to the development including adjustment to the paving as previously approved under the Phase 1 scheme (no further amendments to that permission are proposed under this application.) The proposed development also includes the provision of off-street cycle lanes along Park West Avenue that will provide direct connectivity to the Rail Station to the southeast and Cherry Orchard Park to the east.

The development will also provide for all associated ancillary site development works including site clearance, boundary treatment, associated public lighting, internal roads and pathways, bin and bike stores, ESB substation, hard and soft landscaping, play equipment, and all associated works and infrastructure to facilitate the development including connection to foul and surface water drainage and water supply.

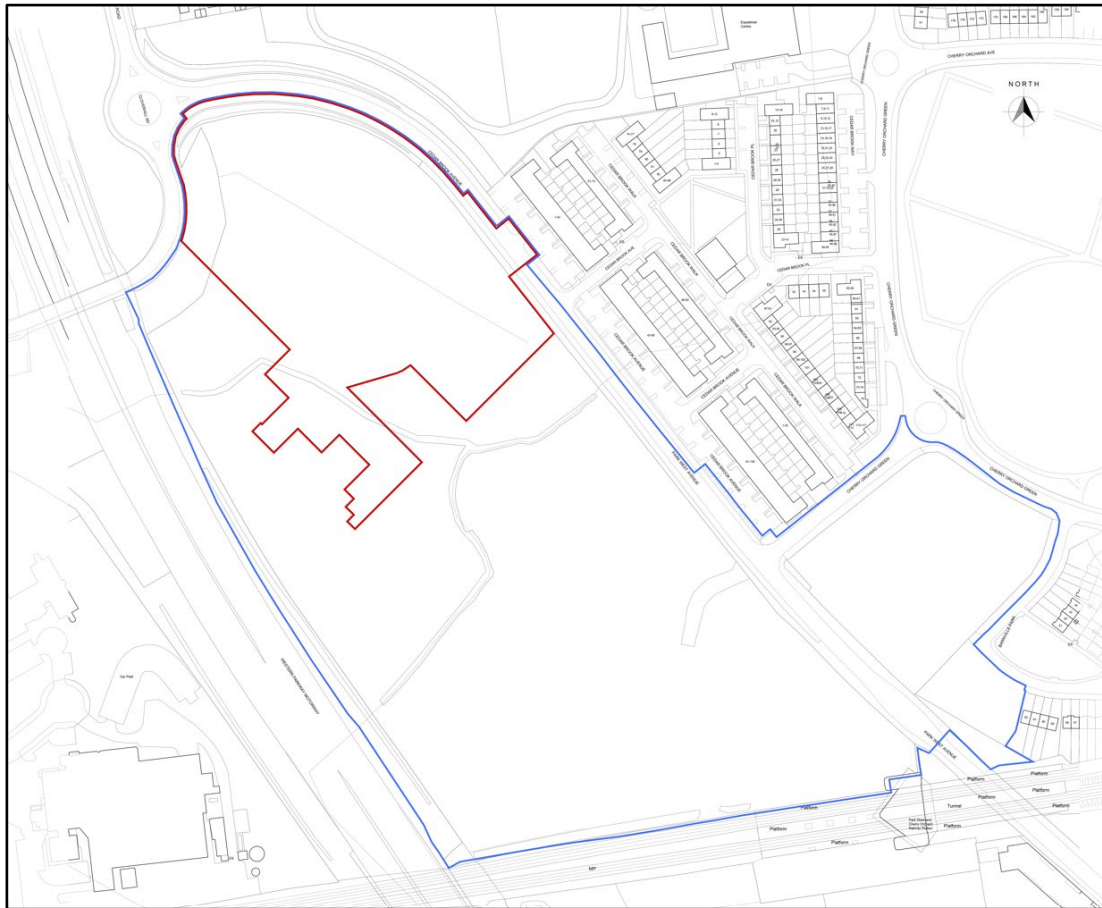


Figure 4.1 Proposed Development Lands (indicative site boundary) (Ref 2113-P2-EIAR 01).

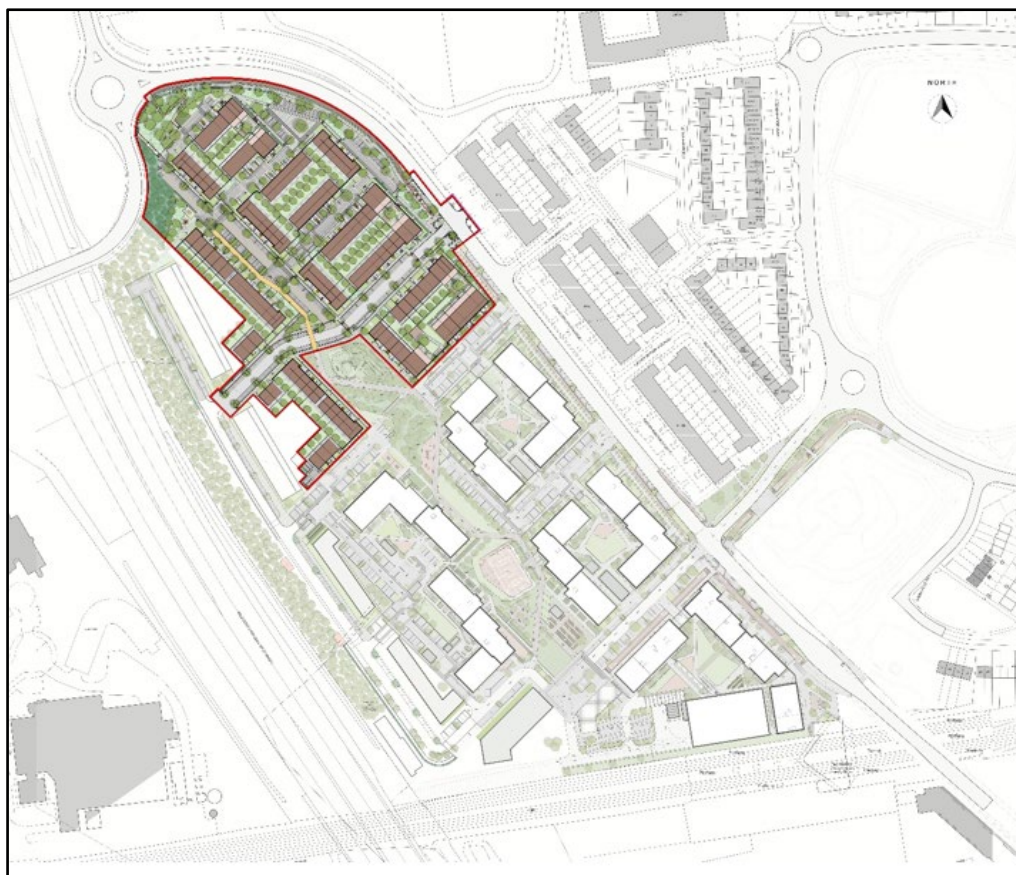


Figure 4.2 Proposed Site Layout for the Proposed Development (Ref 2113-P2-EIAR).

4.2 Details of the Non-Hazardous Wastes to be Produced

There will be topsoil, made ground and clay excavated to facilitate construction of new foundations, and installation of underground services. The project Engineers (Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers) have estimated c. 13,400 m³ of material will need to be excavated to facilitate the proposed development. It is currently envisaged that up to 1,200 m³ of excavated material will be removed off site for appropriate offsite reuse, recovery, recycling and / or disposal. It is envisaged that the remainder of the excavated material will be reused across the masterplan site.

During the construction phase there may be a surplus of building materials, such as timber off-cuts, broken concrete blocks, cladding, plastics, metals and tiles generated. There may also be excess concrete during construction which will need to be disposed of. Plastic and cardboard waste from packaging and supply of materials will also be generated. The contractor will be required to ensure that oversupply of materials is kept to a minimum and opportunities for reuse of suitable materials is maximised.

Waste will also be generated from construction workers e.g. organic/food waste, dry mixed recyclables (waste paper, newspaper, plastic bottles, packaging, aluminium cans, tins and Tetra Pak cartons), mixed non-recyclables and potentially sewage sludge from temporary welfare facilities provided on site during the construction phase. Waste printer/toner cartridges, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and waste batteries may also be generated infrequently from site offices.

4.3 Potential Hazardous Wastes Arising

4.3.1 Contaminated Soil

Ground investigations for the development site were undertaken by Ground Investigations Ireland (GII) between August and October 2022 and a second investigation was carried out in July 2024. For consideration of material to be removed from site, a Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) Test Suite of the solid soil samples was completed in line with European Council Directive 1999 131/EC Article 16 Annex II, "Criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills".

In total, seventy-one (71 No.) samples were assessed using the HazWasteOnLine™ Tool. All samples were classified as being non-hazardous and are suitable for acceptance at unlined soil recovery facilities or inert landfill. No Asbestos or Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) were detected in any sample.

If any potentially contaminated material is encountered, it will be segregated from clean/inert material, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA publication entitled '*Waste Classification: List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*'¹⁷ using the *HazWasteOnline* application (or similar approved classification method). The material will then need to be classified as clean, inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the *EC Council Decision 2003/33/EC*¹⁸, which establishes the criteria for the acceptance of waste at landfills.

In the event that Asbestos containing materials (ACMs) are found, the removal will only be carried out by a suitably permitted waste contractor, in accordance with *the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010 and the Best Practice Guidance for Handling Asbestos (2023)*¹⁹. Any asbestos will be taken to a suitably licensed or permitted facility.

In the event that hazardous soil, or historically deposited waste is encountered during the construction phase, the contractor will notify DCC and provide a Hazardous/Contaminated Soil Management Plan, to include estimated tonnages, description of location, any relevant mitigation, destination for disposal/treatment, in addition to information on the authorised waste collector(s).

4.3.2 Fuel/Oils

Fuels and oils are classed as hazardous materials; any on-site storage of fuel/oil, and all storage tanks and all draw-off points will be bunded and located in a dedicated, secure area of the site. Provided that these requirements are adhered to and the site crew are trained in the appropriate refuelling techniques, it is not expected that there will be any fuel/oil waste generated at the site.

4.3.3 Invasive Plant Species

Site surveys of the development site were undertaken by Gerard Tobin, Ecological Consultant between 2022 - 2024. This included site walkover surveys of the entire site, and around part of the outside perimeter to search for any invasive species listed on the Third Schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (as amended). The site surveys noted the presence of one (1 no.) invasive species within or adjacent to the site, Butterfly Bush *Buddleja davidii*. As noted in the Invasive Species Survey, there is no necessity to eradicate this plant as the process of development will control its spread.

If Japanese knotweed or any invasive species listed on the Third Schedule of the Birds and Habitats Regulations is recorded on site, a species-specific management plan will be created and provided to DCC, and the necessary remediation measures will be undertaken.

4.3.4 Asbestos

There is no demolition associated with this application as the site has not previously been developed.

If asbestos is located onsite then the removal of asbestos or ACMs will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor. The ACM's will only be removed from site by a suitably permitted waste contractor in accordance with the *Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010*. All asbestos/ACMs will be taken to a suitably licensed or permitted facility.

4.3.5 Other known Hazardous Substances

Paints, glues, adhesives and other known hazardous substances will be stored in designated areas. They will generally be present in small volumes only and associated waste volumes generated will be kept to a minimum. Wastes will be stored in appropriate receptacles pending collection by an authorised waste contractor.

In addition, WEEE (containing hazardous components), printer toner/cartridges, batteries (Lead, Ni-Cd or Mercury) and/or fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste may be generated from during C&D activities or temporary site offices. These wastes, if generated, will be stored in appropriate receptacles in designated areas of the site pending collection by an authorised waste contractor.

5.0 Roles and Responsibilities

The *Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Resource Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects* promotes that a suitably qualified Resource Manager (RM) with expertise in waste and resource management to implement the RWMP should be appointed. The RM may be performed by number of different individuals over the life-cycle of the Project, however it is intended to be a reliable person chosen from within the Planning/Design/Contracting Team, who is technically competent and appropriately trained, who takes the responsibility to ensure that the objectives and measures within the Project RWMP are complied with. The RM is assigned the requisite authority to meet the objective and obligations of the RWMP. The role will include the important activities of conducting waste checks/audits and adopting construction methodology that is designed to facilitate maximum reuse and/or recycling of waste.

5.1 Role of the Client

The Client is the body establishing the aims and the performance targets for the project.

- The Client has commissioned the preparation and submission of this RWMP as part of the design and planning submission;
- The Client will commission the preparation and submission of an updated RWMP as part of the construction tendering process;

- The Client will ensure that the RWMP is submitted to the local authority and their agreement obtained prior to commencement of works on site;
- The Client will request the end-of-project RWMP from the Contractor.

5.2 Role of the Client Advisory Team

The Client Advisory Team or Design Team is formed of architects, consultants, quantity surveyors and engineers and is responsible for:

- Drafting and maintaining the RWMP through the design, planning and procurement phases of the project;
- Appointing a RM to track and document the design process, inform the Design Team and prepare the RWMP.
- Including details and estimated quantities of all projected waste streams with the support of environmental consultants/scientists. This will also include data on waste types (e.g. waste characterisation data, contaminated land assessments, site investigation information) and prevention mechanisms (such as by-products) to illustrate the positive circular economy principles applied by the Design Team;
- Handing over of the RWMP to the selected Contractor upon commencement of construction of the development, in a similar fashion to how the safety file is handed over to the Contractor;
- Working with the Contractor as required to meet the performance targets for the project.

5.3 Future Role of the Contractor

The future construction Contractors have not yet been decided upon for this RWMP. However, once selected they will have major roles to fulfil. They will be responsible for:

- Preparing, implementing and reviewing the RWMP throughout the construction phases (including the management of all suppliers and sub-contractors) as per the requirements of the EPA guidelines;
- Identifying a designated and suitably qualified RM who will be responsible for implementing the RWMP;
- Identifying all hauliers to be engaged to transport each of the resources / wastes off-site;
- Implementing waste management policies whereby waste materials generated on site are to be segregated as far as practicable;
- Renting and operating a mobile-crusher to crush concrete for temporary reuse onsite during construction and reduce the amount of HGV loads required to remove material from site;
- Applying for the appropriate waste permit to crush concrete onsite;
- Identifying all destinations for resources taken off-site. As above, any resource that is legally classified as a 'waste' must only be transported to an authorised waste facility;
- End-of-waste and by-product notifications addressed with the EPA where required;
- Clarification of any other statutory waste management obligations, which could include on-site processing;

- Full records of all resources (both wastes and other resources) will be maintained for the duration of the project; and
- Preparing a RWMP Implementation Review Report at project handover.

6.0 KEY MATERIALS & QUANTITIES

6.1 Project Resource Targets

Project specific resource and waste management targets for the site have not yet been set and this information will be updated for these targets once these targets have been confirmed by the client. However, it is expected for projects of this nature that a minimum of 70% of waste is fully re-used, recycled or recovered. Target setting will inform the setting of project-specific benchmarks to track target progress. Typical Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that will be used to set targets include (as per guidelines):

- Weight (tonnes) or Volume (m³) of waste generated per construction value;
- Weight (tonnes) or Volume (m³) of waste generated per construction floor area (m²);
- Fraction of resource reused on site;
- Fraction of resource notified as by-product;
- Fraction of waste segregated at source before being sent off-site for recycling/recovery; and
- Fraction of waste recovered, fraction of waste recycled, or fraction of waste disposed.

6.2 Main Construction Waste Categories

The main non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams that could be generated by the construction activities at a typical site are shown in Table 6.1. The List of Waste (LoW) code (EPA 2018) for each waste stream is also shown.

Table 6.1 Typical waste types generated and LoW codes (individual waste types may contain hazardous substances)

Waste Material	LoW Code
Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics	17 01 01-03 & 07
Wood, glass and plastic	17 02 01-03
Treated wood, glass, plastic, containing hazardous substances	17-02-04*
Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	17 03 01*, 02 & 03*
Metals (including their alloys) and cable	17 04 01-11
Soil and stones	17 05 03* & 04
Gypsum-based construction material	17 08 01* & 02
Paper and cardboard	20 01 01
Mixed C&D waste	17 09 04
Green waste	20 02 01
Electrical and electronic components	20 01 35 & 36
Batteries and accumulators	20 01 33 & 34
Liquid fuels	13 07 01-10
Chemicals (solvents, pesticides, paints, adhesives, detergents etc.)	20 01 13, 19, 27-30
Insulation materials	17 06 04

Waste Material	LoW Code
Organic (food) waste	20 01 08
Mixed Municipal Waste	20 03 01

** individual waste type may contain hazardous substances*

6.3 Demolition Waste Generation

There will be no demolition as part of this application.

6.4 Construction Waste Generation

The below Table 6.1 shows the breakdown of C&D waste types produced on a typical site based on data from the EPA *National Waste Reports*²⁰ and the joint EPA & GMIT study²¹, along with other research reports.

Table 6.1 Waste materials generated on a typical Irish construction site.

Waste Types	%
Mixed C&D	33
Timber	28
Plasterboard	10
Metals	8
Concrete	6
Other	15
Total	100

The Table 6.2 below shows the estimated construction waste generation for the development based on the gross floor area of construction and other information available to date, along with indicative targets for management of the waste streams. The estimated waste amounts for the main waste types (with the exception of soils and stones) are based on an average large-scale development waste generation rate per m², using the waste breakdown rates shown in Table 6.1. These have been calculated from the schedule of development areas provided by the architect.

Table 6.2 Predicted on and off-site reuse, recycle and disposal rates for construction waste

Waste Type	Total Waste	Reuse		Recycle/Recovery		Disposal	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Mixed C&D	255.5	10	25.6	80	204.4	10	25.6
Timber	216.8	40	86.7	55	119.3	5	10.8
Plasterboard	77.4	30	23.2	60	46.5	10	7.7
Metals	62.0	5	3.1	90	55.8	5	3.1
Concrete	23.2	30	7.0	65	15.1	5	1.2
Other	116.2	20	23.2	60	69.7	20	23.2
Total	751.2		168.8		510.7		71.6

In addition to the information in Table 6.3, there will be topsoil, made ground and clay excavated to facilitate construction of new foundations, and installation of underground services. The project Engineers (Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers) have estimated c. 13,400 m³ of material will need to be excavated to facilitate the proposed development. It is currently envisaged that up to 1,200 m³ of excavated material will be removed off site for appropriate offsite reuse, recovery,

recycling and / or disposal. It is envisaged that the remainder of the excavated material will be reused on site.

It should be noted that until final materials and detailed construction methodologies have been confirmed, it is difficult to predict with a high level of accuracy the construction waste that will be generated from the proposed works as the exact materials and quantities may be subject to some degree of change and variation during the construction process.

6.5 Proposed Resource and Waste Management Options

Waste materials generated will be segregated on site, where it is practical. Where the on-site segregation of certain wastes types is not practical, off-site segregation will be carried out. There will be skips and receptacles provided to facilitate segregation at source where feasible. All waste receptacles leaving site will be covered or enclosed. The appointed waste contractor will collect and transfer the wastes as receptacles are filled. There are numerous waste contractors in the Dublin Region that provide this service.

All waste arisings will be handled by an approved waste contractor holding a current waste collection permit. All waste arisings requiring disposal off-site will be reused, recycled, recovered or disposed of at a facility holding the appropriate registration, permit or licence, as required.

National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023 (Regulation 28) published by the EPA in September 2023, establishes criteria determining when recycled aggregate resulting from a recovery operation ceases to be waste. Material from this proposed development will be investigated to see if it can cease to be a waste under the requirements of the National End of Waste Criteria for Aggregates.

During construction some of the sub-contractors on site will generate waste in relatively low quantities. The transportation of non-hazardous waste by persons who are not directly involved with the waste business, at weights less than or equal to 2 tonnes, and in vehicles not designed for the carriage of waste, are exempt from the requirement to have a waste collection permit (Ref. Article 30 (1) (b) of the Waste Collection Permit Regulations 2007 as amended). Any sub-contractors engaged that do not generate more than 2 tonnes of waste at any one time can transport this waste offsite in their work vehicles (which are not design for the carriage of waste). However, they are required to ensure that the receiving facility has the appropriate COR / permit / licence.

Written records will be maintained by the contractor(s) detailing the waste arising throughout the C&D phases, the classification of each waste type, waste collection permits for all waste contactors who collect waste from the site and COR/permit or licence for the receiving waste facility for all waste removed off site for appropriate reuse, recycling, recovery and/or disposal.

Dedicated bunded storage containers will be provided for hazardous wastes which may arise such as batteries, paints, oils, chemicals etc, if required.

The anticipated management of the main waste streams is outlined as follows:

Topsoil, Made Ground and Clay

The waste hierarchy states that the preferred option for waste management is prevention and minimisation of waste, followed by preparing for reuse and recycling /

recovery, energy recovery (i.e. incineration) and, least favoured of all, disposal. The excavations are required to facilitate construction works so the preferred option (prevention and minimisation) cannot be accommodated for the excavation phase.

When material is removed off-site it could be reused as a by-product (and not as a waste). If this is done, it will be done in accordance with Regulation 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011, as amended, which requires that certain conditions are met and that by-product notifications are made to the EPA via their online notification form. Excavated material will not be removed from site until approval from the EPA has been received (if required). The potential to reuse material as a by-product will be confirmed during the course of the excavation works, with the objective of eliminating any unnecessary disposal of material.

The next option (beneficial reuse) may be appropriate for the excavated material, pending environmental testing to classify the material as hazardous or non-hazardous in accordance with the EPA *Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* publication. Clean inert material may be used as fill material in other construction projects or engineering fill for waste licensed sites. Beneficial reuse of surplus excavation material as engineering fill may be subject to further testing to determine if materials meet the specific engineering standards for their proposed end use.

Any nearby sites requiring clean fill/capping material will be contacted to investigate reuse opportunities for clean and inert material. If any of the material is to be reused on another site as a by-product (and not as a waste), this will be done in accordance with Regulation 27. Similarly, if any soils/stones are imported onto the site from another construction site as a by-product, this will also be done in accordance with Regulation 27. Regulation 27 will be investigated to see if the material can be imported onto this site for beneficial reuse instead of using virgin materials.

If the material is deemed to be a waste, then removal and reuse / recovery / disposal of the material will be carried out in accordance with the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), the *Waste Management Act 1996* as amended, the *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007* as amended and the *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* as amended. Once all available beneficial reuse options have been exhausted, the options of recycling and recovery at waste permitted and licensed sites will be considered.

In the event that contaminated material is encountered and subsequently classified as hazardous, this material will be stored separately to any non-hazardous material. It will require off-site treatment at a suitable facility or disposal abroad via Transfrontier Shipment of Wastes (TFS).

Bedrock

While it is not envisaged that bedrock will be encountered, if bedrock is encountered, it is anticipated that it will not be crushed on site. Any excavated rock is expected to be removed off-site for appropriate reuse, recovery and / or disposal. If bedrock is to be crushed on-site, the appropriate mobile waste facility permit will be obtained from DCC.

Silt & Sludge

During the construction phase, silt and petrochemical interception will be carried out on runoff and pumped water from site works, where required. Sludge and silt will then be collected by a suitably licensed contractor and removed offsite.

Concrete Blocks, Bricks, Tiles & Ceramics

The majority of concrete blocks, bricks, tiles and ceramics generated as part of the construction works are expected to be clean, inert material and will be recycled, where possible. If concrete is to be crushed onsite the appropriate mobile waste facility permit will be obtained from DCC.

Hard Plastic

As hard plastic is a highly recyclable material, much of the plastic generated will be primarily from material off-cuts. All recyclable plastic will be segregated and recycled, where possible.

Timber

Timber that is uncontaminated, i.e. free from paints, preservatives, glues etc., will be disposed of in a separate skip and recycled off-site.

Metal

Metals will be segregated where practical and stored in skips. Metal is highly recyclable and there are numerous companies that will accept these materials.

Plasterboard

There are currently a number of recycling services for plasterboard in Ireland. Plasterboard from the construction phases will be stored in a separate skip, pending collection for recycling. The site manager will ensure that oversupply of new plasterboard is carefully monitored to minimise waste.

Glass

Glass materials will be segregated for recycling, where possible.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

Any WEEE will be stored in dedicated covered cages/receptacles/pallets pending collection for recycling.

Other Recyclables

Where any other recyclable wastes such as cardboard and soft plastic are generated, these will be segregated at source into dedicated skips and removed off-site.

Non-Recyclable Waste

C&D waste which is not suitable for reuse or recovery, such as polystyrene, some plastics and some cardboards, will be placed in separate skips or other receptacles. Prior to removal from site, the non-recyclable waste skip/receptacle will be examined by a member of the waste team (see Section 8.0) to determine if recyclable materials have been placed in there by mistake. If this is the case, efforts will be made to determine the cause of the waste not being segregated correctly and recyclable waste will be removed and placed into the appropriate receptacle.

Asbestos Containing Materials

In the unlikely event that asbestos or ACM found onsite will be removed by a suitably competent contractor and disposed of as asbestos waste before the works begin. All asbestos removal work or encapsulation work must be carried out in accordance with

the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010.

Other Hazardous Wastes

On-site storage of any hazardous wastes produced (i.e. contaminated soil if encountered and/or waste fuels) will be kept to a minimum, with removal off-site organised on a regular basis. Storage of all hazardous wastes on-site will be undertaken so as to minimise exposure to on-site personnel and the public and to also minimise potential for environmental impacts. Hazardous wastes will be recovered, wherever possible, and failing this, disposed of appropriately.

Onsite Crushing

It is currently not envisaged that the crushing of waste materials will occur on-site. However, if the crushing of material is to be undertaken, a mobile waste facility permit will first be obtained from DCC and the destination of the accepting waste facility or if an application under regulation 28 will be made using National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023, will be supplied to the DCC waste unit.

It should be noted that until a construction contractor is appointed it is not possible to provide information on the specific destinations of each construction waste stream. Prior to commencement of construction and removal of any waste offsite, details of the proposed destination of each waste stream will be provided to DCC by the project team.

6.6 Tracking and Documentation Procedures for Off-Site Waste

All waste will be documented prior to leaving the site. Waste will be weighed by the contractor, either by weighing mechanism on the truck or at the receiving facility. These waste records will be maintained on site by the nominated project RM (see Section 8.0).

All movement of waste and the use of waste contractors will be undertaken in accordance with the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), the *Waste Management Act 1996* as amended, *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007* as amended and *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* and amended. This includes the requirement for all waste contractors to have a waste collection permit issued by the NWCPO. The nominated project RM (see Section 8.0) will maintain a copy of all waste collection permits on-site.

If the waste is being transported to another site, a copy of the Local Authority waste COR/permit or EPA Waste/IE Licence for that site will be provided to the nominated project RM (see Section 8.0). If the waste is being shipped abroad, a copy of the Transfrontier Shipping (TFS) notification document will be obtained from DCC (as the relevant authority on behalf of all local authorities in Ireland) and kept on-site along with details of the final destination (COR, permits, licences etc.). A receipt from the final destination of the material will be kept as part of the on-site waste management records.

All information will be entered in a waste management recording system to be maintained on site.

7.0 ESTIMATED COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

An outline of the costs associated with different aspects of waste management is outlined below. The total cost of C&D waste management will be measured and will take into account handling costs, storage costs, transportation costs, revenue from rebates and disposal costs.

7.1 Reuse

By reusing materials on site, there will be a reduction in the transport and recycle/recovery/disposal costs associated with the requirement for a waste contractor to take the material off-site.

Clean and inert soils, gravel, stones etc. which cannot be reused on site may be used as access roads or capping material for landfill sites etc. This material is often taken free of charge or a reduced fee for such purposes, reducing final waste disposal costs.

7.2 Recycling

Salvageable metals will earn a rebate which can be offset against the costs of collection and transportation of the skips.

Clean uncontaminated cardboard and certain hard plastics can also be recycled. Waste contractors will charge considerably less to take segregated wastes, such as recyclable waste, from a site than mixed waste.

Timber can be recycled as chipboard. Again, waste contractors will charge considerably less to take segregated wastes such as timber from a site than mixed waste.

7.3 Disposal

Landfill charges are currently at around €140 - €160 per tonne which includes a €85 per tonne landfill levy specified in the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015*. In addition to disposal costs, waste contractors will also charge a collection fee for skips.

Collection of segregated C&D waste usually costs less than municipal waste. Specific C&D waste contractors take the waste off-site to a licensed or permitted facility and, where possible, remove salvageable items from the waste stream before disposing of the remainder to landfill. Clean soil, rubble, etc. is also used as fill/capping material, wherever possible.

8.0 TRAINING PROVISIONS

A member of the construction team will be appointed as the project RM to ensure commitment, operational efficiency and accountability during the C&D phases of the project.

8.1 Resource Manager Training and Responsibilities

The nominated RM will be given responsibility and authority to select a waste team if required, i.e. members of the site crew that will aid them in the organisation, operation and recording of the waste management system implemented on site. The

RM will have overall responsibility to oversee, record and provide feedback to the client on everyday waste management at the site. Authority will be given to the RM to delegate responsibility to sub-contractors, where necessary, and to coordinate with suppliers, service providers and sub-contractors to prioritise waste prevention and material salvage.

The RM will be trained in how to set up and maintain a record keeping system, how to perform an audit and how to establish targets for waste management on site. The RM will also be trained in the best methods for segregation and storage of recyclable materials, have information on the materials that can be reused on site and be knowledgeable in how to implement this RWMP.

8.2 Site Crew Training

Training of site crew is the responsibility of the RM and, as such, a waste training program will be organised. A basic awareness course will be held for all site crew to outline the RWMP and to detail the segregation of waste materials at source. This may be incorporated with other site training needs such as general site induction, health and safety awareness and manual handling.

This basic course will describe the materials to be segregated, the storage methods and the location of the Waste Storage Areas (WSAs). A sub-section on hazardous wastes will be incorporated into the training program and the particular dangers of each hazardous waste will be explained.

9.0 TRACKING AND TRACING / RECORD KEEPING

Records will be kept for all waste material which leaves the site, either for reuse on another site, recycling or disposal. A recording system will be put in place to record the waste arisings on site.

A waste tracking log will be used to track each waste movement from the site. On exit from the site the waste collection vehicle driver will stop at the site office and sign out as a visitor and provide the security personnel or RM with a waste docket (or WTF for hazardous waste) for the waste load collected. At this time, the security personnel will complete and sign the Waste Tracking Register with the following information:

- Date
- Time
- Quantity
- Waste Contractor
- Company waste contractor appointed by e.g. Contractor or subcontractor name
- Collection Permit No.
- Vehicle Reg.
- Driver Name
- Docket No.
- Waste Type
- LoW

The waste vehicle will be checked by security personal or the RM to ensure it has the waste collection permit no. displayed and a copy of the waste collection permit in the vehicle before they are allowed to remove the waste from the site.

The waste transfer dockets will be transferred to the RM on a weekly basis and can be placed in the Waste Tracking Log file. This information will be forwarded onto the DCC Waste Regulation Unit when requested.

Each subcontractor that has engaged their own waste contractor will be required to maintain a similar waste tracking log with the waste dockets / WTF maintained on file and available for inspection on site by the main contractor as required. These subcontractor logs will be merged with the main waste log.

Waste receipts from the receiving waste facility will also be obtained by the site contractor(s) and retained. A copy of the Waste Collection Permits, CORs, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences will be maintained on site at all times and will be periodically reviewed by the RM. Subcontractors who have engaged their own waste contractors, will provide the main contractor with a copy of the waste collection permits and COR / permit / licence for the receiving waste facilities and maintain a copy on file, available for inspection on site as required.

10.0 OUTLINE WASTE AUDIT PROCEDURE

10.1 Responsibility for Waste Audit

The appointed RM will be responsible for conducting a waste audit at the site during the C&D phase of the development. Contact details for the nominated RM will be provided to the DCC Waste Regulation Unit after the main contractor is appointed and prior to any material being removed from site.

10.2 Review of Records and Identification of Corrective Actions

A review of all waste management costs and the records for the waste generated and transported off-site will be undertaken mid-way through the project.

If waste movements are not accounted for, the reasons for this will be established in order to see if and why the record keeping system has not been maintained. The waste records will be compared with the established recovery/reuse/recycling targets for the site. Each material type will be examined, in order to see where the largest percentage waste generation is occurring. The waste management methods for each material type will be reviewed in order to highlight how the targets can be achieved.

Upon completion of the C&D phase, a final report will be prepared, summarising the outcomes of waste management processes adopted and the total recycling/reuse/recovery figures for the development.

11.0 CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT BODIES

11.1 Local Authority

Once construction contractors have been appointed, have appointed waste contractors and prior to removal of any C&D waste materials offsite, details of the proposed destination of each waste stream will be provided to the DCC Waste Regulation Unit.

DCC will also be consulted, as required, throughout the excavation and construction phases in order to ensure that all available waste reduction, reuse and recycling opportunities are identified and utilised and that compliant waste management practices are carried out.

11.2 Recycling/Salvage Companies

The appointed waste contractor for the main waste streams managed by the construction contractors will be audited in order to ensure that relevant and up-to-date waste collection permits and facility registrations/permits/licences are held. In addition, information will be obtained regarding the feasibility of recycling each material, the costs of recycling/reclamation, the means by which the wastes will be collected and transported off-site, and the recycling/reclamation process each material will undergo off site.

11.3 Pest Management

A pest control operator will be appointed as required to manage pest onsite during the construction phase of the project. Organic and food wastes generated by staff will not be stored in open skips, but in closed waste receptacles. Any waste receptacles will be carefully managed to prevent leaks, odours and pest problems.

12.0 CONCLUSION

Adherence to this plan will also ensure that waste management during the construction phase, at the development is carried out in accordance with the requirements in the EPA's Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects and the DCC Waste Bye-Laws.

13.0 REFERENCES

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OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

CHERRY ORCHARD POINT - PHASE 2

Report Prepared For

The Land Development Agency

Report Prepared By

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Name	Chonaiil Bradley	Fergal Callaghan
Title	Principal Environmental Consultant	Director
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This report considers the specific instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for third-party use or reliance, and no responsibility is accepted for any third party. The provisions in this report apply solely to this project and should not be assumed applicable to other developments without review and modification.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. (AWN) has prepared this Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) on behalf of The Land Development Agency. The proposed development involves the construction of 137no. dwellings in a mix of houses, duplexes and own-door apartments and all ancillary accommodation including bike and bin stores and ESB substation. The proposed development also includes the provision of landscaped public open space. On lands at Cherry Orchard, Dublin 10 (known as Development Site 4 in the Park West Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019).

This OWMP has been prepared to ensure that the management of waste during the operational phase of the development is undertaken in accordance with the ABP GOP condition 19, current legal and industry standards including, the *Waste Management Act 1996* as amended and associated Regulations¹, *Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992* as amended², *Litter Pollution Act 1997* as amended³, the 'the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 - 2030 (NWMPCE) (2024)'⁴ and the Dublin City Council (DCC) '*Dublin City Council (Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws*' 2018⁵. In particular, this OWMP aims to provide a robust strategy for the storage, handling, collection and transport of the wastes generated at site.

This OWMP aims to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible. This OWMP 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). This OWMP estimates the type and quantity of waste to be generated from the development during the operational phase and provides a strategy for managing the different waste streams.

At present, there are no specific national guidelines in Ireland for the preparation of OWMPs. 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 Irish 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 2002⁷. 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 Ireland's 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.

In September 2020, the Irish Government published a policy document outlining a new action plan for Ireland to cover the period of 2020-2025. This plan, 'A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy'¹⁰ (WAPCE), was prepared in response to the 'European Green Deal' which sets a roadmap for a transition to a new economy, where climate and environmental challenges are turned into opportunities, replacing the previous national waste management plan "A Resource Opportunity" (2012).

The WAPCE sets the direction for waste planning and management in Ireland up to 2025. This reorientates policy from a focus on managing waste to a much greater focus on creating circular patterns of production and consumption. Other policy statements of a number of public bodies already acknowledge the circular economy as a national policy priority.

The policy document contains over 200 measures across various waste areas including circular economy, municipal waste, consumer protection and citizen engagement, plastics and packaging, construction and demolition, textiles, green public procurement and waste enforcement.

One of the first actions to be taken was the development of the Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023 'Living More, Using Less' (2021)¹¹ to set a course for Ireland to transition across all sectors and at all levels of Government toward circularity and was issued in December 2021. It is anticipated that the Strategy will be updated in full every 18 months to 2 years.

The Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022¹² was signed into law in July 2022. The Act underpins Ireland's shift from a "take-make-waste" linear model to a more sustainable pattern of production and consumption, that retains the value of resources in our economy for as long as possible and that will to significantly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. The Act defines Circular Economy for the first time in Irish law, incentivises the use of recycled and reusable alternatives to wasteful, single-use disposable packaging, introduces a mandatory segregation and incentivised charging regime for commercial waste, streamlines the national processes for End-of-Waste and By-Products decisions, tackling the delays which can be encountered by industry, and supporting the availability of recycled secondary raw materials in the Irish market, and tackles illegal fly-tipping and littering.

Since 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has produced periodic 'National Waste (Database) Reports' which as of 2023 have been renamed *Circular Economy and Waste Statistics Highlight Reports*¹³ 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 2021 National Circular Economy and Waste Statistics web resource, which is the most recent study published, along with the national waste statistics web resource (November 2023) reported the following key statistics for 2020:

- **Generated** – Ireland produced 3,170,000 t of municipal waste in 2021. This is a 1% decrease since 2020. This means that the average person living in Ireland generated 630 kg of municipal waste in 2021.
- **Managed** – Waste collected and treated by the waste industry. In 2020, a total of 3,137,000 t of municipal waste was managed and treated.
- **Unmanaged** – An estimated 33,000 tonnes of this was unmanaged waste i.e., not disposed of in the correct manner in 2021.
- **Recovered** – The amount of waste recycled, used as a fuel in incinerators, or used to cover landfilled waste. In Ireland 42% of Municipal waste was treated by energy recovery through incineration in 2021.
- **Recycled** – Just over 1.3 million tonnes of municipal waste generated in Ireland was recycled in 2021, resulting in a recycling rate of 41 per cent. The recycling rate remains unchanged from 2020 and indicates that we face significant challenges to meet the upcoming EU recycling targets of 55% by 2025 and 65% by 2035.
- **Disposed** – The proportion of municipal waste sent to landfill also remains unchanged at 16% the same as 2020.
- **Reuse** – 54,800 tonnes of second-hand products we estimated by the EPA to have been reused in Ireland in 2021. The average annual Reuse rate per person in Ireland is 10.6 kg per person.

2.2 Regional Level

The development is located in the Local Authority administrative area of Dublin City Council (DCC).

The Eastern Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021, which previously governed waste management policy in the DCC area, has been superseded as of March 2024 by the NWMPCE 2024 – 2030, the new national waste management plan for Ireland.

The NWMPCE does not dissolve the three regional waste areas. The NWCPCE sets the ambition of the plan to have a 0% total waste growth per person over the life of the Plan with an emphasis on non-household wastes including waste from commercial activities and the construction and demolition sector.

This Plan seeks to influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste, improve the capture of materials to optimise circularity and enable compliance with policy and legislation.

The national plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the country that are relevant to the development:

National Targets

- 1A. (Residual Municipal Waste) 6% Reduction in Residual Municipal Waste per person by 2030
- 2A. (Contamination of Materials) 90% of Material in Compliance in the Dry Recycling Bin
- 2B. (Material Compliance Residual) 10% per annum increase in Material Compliance in the residual bin. (90% by the end of 2030)
- 3A. (Reuse of Materials) 20kg Per person / year – Reuse of materials like cloths or furniture to prevent waste.

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. In the Leinster Region, charges are approximately €140-160 per tonne of waste, which includes a €85 per tonne landfill levy introduced under the Waste Management (Landfill Levy) (Amendment) Regulations 2015.

The *Dublin City Development Plan 2022 – 2028*¹⁴ sets out a number of policies and objectives for Dublin City in line with the objectives of the National Climate Action Policy and emphasises the need to take action to address climate action across all sectors of society and the economy. In the waste sector, policy on climate action is focused on a shift towards a ‘circular economy’ encompassing three core principles: designing out waste and pollution; keeping products and material in use; and regenerating natural systems. Further policies and objectives can be found within the development plan.

Policies:

- *CA8 F: minimising the generation of site and construction waste and maximising reuse or recycling.*
- *CA23: The Circular economy: To support the shift towards the circular economy approach as set out in 'a Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020 to 2025, Ireland's National Waste Policy, or as updated.*
- *CA24: To have regard to existing Best Practice Guidance on Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects as well as any future updates to these guidelines in order to ensure the consistent application of planning requirements.*
- *SI27: Sustainable Waste Management: To support the principles of the circular economy, good waste management and the implementation of best practice in relation to waste management in order for Dublin City and the Region to become self-sufficient in terms of resource and waste management and to provide a waste management infrastructure that supports this objective.*
- *SI28: To prevent and minimise waste generation and disposal, and to prioritise prevention, recycling, preparation for reuse and recovery in order to develop Dublin as a circular city and safeguard against environmental pollution.*
- *SI29: Segregated Storage and Collection of Waste Streams: To require new commercial and residential developments, to include adequate and easily accessible storage space that supports the separate collection of as many waste and recycling streams as possible, but at a minimum general domestic waste, dry recyclables and food waste as appropriate.*
- *SI30: To require that the storage and collection of mixed dry recyclables, organic and residual waste materials within proposed apartment schemes have regard to the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2018 (or and any future updated versions of these guidelines produced during the lifetime of this plan).*

Objectives:

- *SIO14 Local Recycling Infrastructure: To provide for a citywide network of municipal civic amenity facilities/ multi-material public recycling and reuse facilities in accessible locations throughout the city in line with the objectives of the circular economy and 15 minute city.*
- *SIO16 Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan: To support the implementation of the Eastern-Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015–2021 and any subsequent plans in order to facilitate the transition from a waste management economy towards a circular economy.*

The development site is located within the Park West – Cherry Orchard area. The *Park West – Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan 2019*¹⁵ identifies one specific objective (INF7)

in relation to waste management in the area, to *‘Ensure provision is made for recycling facilities within the LAP area, and in particular new provision within Park West’*.

2.3 Legislative Requirements

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

- Waste Management Act 1996, as amended;
- Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 as amended;
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended ¹⁶
- Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022.

These Acts and subordinate Regulations transpose the 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 as amended 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 and any facilities management undertake on-site management of waste in accordance with all legal requirements and that the operator of the development 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 Industrial Emissions (IE) 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 Dublin City Council Waste Management Bye-Laws

The DCC “Dublin City Council (Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws (2018)” were brought into force in May 2019. These bye-laws repeal the previous Bye-Laws for the Storage, Presentation and Collection of Household and Commercial Waste. The bye-laws set a number of enforceable requirements on waste holders with regard to storage, separation and presentation of waste within the DCC administrative area. Key requirements under these bye-laws of relevance to the operational phase of the development include the following:

- Kerbside waste presented for collection shall not be presented for collection earlier than 5.00 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 10:00 am on the day following the designated waste collection day, unless an alternative arrangement has been approved in accordance with bye-law 2.3;
- 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 bye-laws is available from the DCC website.

2.4 Regional Waste Management Service Providers and Facilities

Various contractors offer waste collection services for the residential sector in the DCC 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 all are 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 in Poolbeg in Dublin.

The DCC Recycling Centre at Kylemore Park North, Ballyfermot, located c. 1.92km east of the development site, can be utilised by the residents of the development for other household waste streams. This centre can accept paper, glass, rigid plastic, batteries, Tetra Pak, batteries, light bulbs, waste mineral oil and oil filters. There will also be a proposed bring bank for glass bottles located on the southern end of the site. Its location can viewed in the appendix of this report.

A copy of all CORs and waste permits issued by the Local Authorities are available from the NWCPO website and all Waste / Industrial Emissions Licenses issued are available from the EPA.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development

The proposed development (GFA of c. 13,280sqm) involves the construction of 137no. dwellings in a mix of houses, duplexes and own-door apartments ranging in height from 2 to 3 storeys comprising 31no. two-bed units (9no. two-bed three-person and 22no. two-bed four-person) and 106no. three-bed units (13,015 sqm total residential floor area), and all ancillary accommodation including bike and bin stores and ESB substation (265sqm total GFA). The proposed development also includes the provision of 2,133sqm landscaped public open space, in addition to 2,050sq.m of public open space as consented under the Phase 1 permission (Bord. Ref: ABP-318607-23). The total public open space provided for Phase 2 totals 4,183 sqm (12.34% of the net site/development area (3,390ha) of Phase 2 lands). Communal open space for the duplex and apartment units is provided across three dedicated communal amenity

areas (602sq.m in total area) with private open space to serve the proposed units to be delivered through a mixture of rear gardens and terraces.

The proposed development will also involve the provision of 141no. car parking spaces at curtilage and street level throughout the development, of which 7no. are accessible spaces and 71no. EV charging points (representing 50% of the total parking spaces). A total of 306no. bicycle parking spaces, of which 18no. are visitor spaces accommodated through a mixture of bike stores and external cycle parking stands. A total of 7no. motorbike parking spaces are also provided. Vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access routes to serve the proposed development are provided via the consented Phase 1 entrance to the east of the site along Park West Avenue with further connections provided to the north and to the south to the approved Phase 1 scheme. Provision is also made for the installation of a signalised access junction with associated traffic lights and below ground infrastructure and the relocation of bus stop and shelter along Park West Avenue. The need to provide a signalised junction requires minor alterations to the entrance to the development including adjustment to the paving as previously approved under the Phase 1 scheme (no further amendments to that permission are proposed under this application.) The proposed development also includes the provision of off-street cycle lanes along Park West Avenue that will provide direct connectivity to the Rail Station to the southeast and Cherry Orchard Park to the east.

The development will also provide for all associated ancillary site development works including site clearance, boundary treatment, associated public lighting, internal roads and pathways, bin and bike stores, ESB substation, hard and soft landscaping, play equipment, and all associated works and infrastructure to facilitate the development including connection to foul and surface water drainage and water supply..

3.2 Typical Waste Categories

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

- Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR) - includes waste paper (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 less frequently / in smaller quantities which will be managed separately including:

- Drink Cans and Bottles (Deposit Return Scheme)
- Green / garden waste may be generated from internal plants / flowers and 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.);
- Light bulbs;
- Textiles;
- Waste cooking oil (if any generated by the residents or commercial tenants);
- Furniture (and, from time to time, other bulky wastes); and

- Abandoned bicycles.

Wastes will 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* ¹⁸ and *Hazardous Waste List* ¹⁹ were published by the European Commission. In 2002, the EPA published a document titled the *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List* ²⁰, which was a condensed version of the original two documents and their subsequent amendments. This document has been replaced by the EPA '*Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*' ²¹ (2018). 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, CORs, permits and licences and the EPA National Waste Database.

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

Table 3.1 Typical Waste Types Generated and LoW Codes

Waste Material	LoW 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

4.0 ESTIMATED WASTE ARISING

A waste generation model (WGM) developed by AWN has been used to predict waste types, weights and volumes expected to arise from operations within the 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.

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

Table 4.1 *Estimated Waste Generation for the Development*

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m ³ / week)			
	Block 1 Residential Units (Combined)	Block 2 Residential Units (Combined)	Block 3 Residential Units (Combined)	Block 4 Residential Units (Combined)
Organic Waste	0.22	0.07	0.07	0.07
DMR	1.52	0.51	0.51	0.51
Glass	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
MNR	0.80	0.27	0.27	0.27
Total	2.58	0.86	0.86	0.86

Table 4.2 *Estimated Waste Generation for the Development*

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m ³ / week)		
	Block 5 Residential Units (Combined)	Block 6 Residential Units (Combined)	Block 7 Residential Units (Combined)
Organic Waste	0.07	0.07	0.07
DMR	0.51	0.51	0.51
Glass	0.01	0.01	0.01
MNR	0.27	0.27	0.27
Total	0.86	0.86	0.86

Table 4.3 *Estimated Waste Generation for the Development*

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m ³ / week)	
	2 Bedroom House (Individual)	3 Bedroom House (Individual)
Organic Waste	0.02	0.02
DMR	0.11	0.13
Glass	>0.00	>0.00
MNR	0.07	0.08
Total	0.20	0.23

BS5906:2005 *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice* ²² has been considered in the calculations of waste estimates. AWN's modelling methodology is based on recently published data and data from numerous other similar developments in Ireland and is based on AWN's experience, it provides a more representative estimate of the likely waste arisings from the development.

5.0 WASTE STORAGE AND COLLECTION

This section provides information on how waste generated within the site will be stored and collected. This has been prepared with due consideration of the site layout as well as best practice standards, local and national waste management requirements, including those of DCC. 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;*

- *Dublin City Council Development Plan 2022 – 2028*;
- Dublin City Council (Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws (2018); and
- *DoHLGH, Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2023)* ²³.

Shared Waste Storage Areas

Six (6 no.) shared Waste Storage Areas (WSAs) have been allocated in the design of this development for the duplex units. The locations of all Waste Storage Areas (WSAs) can be viewed on the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover and in the appendices of this report

Individual Waste Storage Areas

Houses will have their own individual bins and WSAs allocated to them. These individual WSA will be allocated at the front of the unit in a shielded bin store. The locations of Individual WSAs can be seen in Appendix of this plan.

Using the estimated waste generation volumes in Tables 4.1, above, the waste receptacle requirements for MNR, DMR, organic waste and glass have been established for the WSAs. It is envisaged that DMR, MNR, organic and glass waste will be collected on a weekly basis.

Waste Storage Requirements

Estimated waste storage requirements for the operational phase of the development are detailed in Table 5.1, below. The WSAs have been appropriately sized to accommodate the weekly waste requirements for waste receptacles.

Table 5.1 *Waste storage requirements for the development*

Area/Use	Bins Required			
	MNR ¹	DMR ²	Glass	Organic
Block 1&2 Shared WSA	1 x 1100 L	1 x 1100 L 2 x 240L	1 x 120 L	1 x 240 L
Block 1&3 Shared WSA	1 x 1100 L	1 x 1100 L 2 x 240L	1 x 120 L	1 x 240 L
Block 4 Shared WSA	2 x 240 L	1 x 1100 L	1 x 120 L	1 x 120 L
Block 5 Shared WSA	2 x 240 L	1 x 1100 L	1 x 120 L	1 x 120 L
Block 6 Shared WSA	2 x 240 L	1 x 1100 L	1 x 120 L	1 x 120 L
Block 7 Shared WSA	2 x 240 L	1 x 1100 L	1 x 120 L	1 x 120 L
Individual Units	1 x 240 L	1 x 240 L	Bottle Bank	1 x 240 L

Note: 1 = Mixed Non-Recyclables

2 = Dry Mixed Recyclables

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 operator of the development in the WSAs.

As outlined in the current Dublin City Development Plan, it is preferable to use 1,100 L wheelie bins for waste storage, where practical. However, in the case of organic and glass waste, it is considered more suitable to use smaller waste receptacles due to the weight of bins when filled with organic and glass waste. The use of 240 L bins, as recommended in Table 5.1, will reduce the manual handling impacts on the waste contractor employees.

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 SIST EN 840-1:2020 and SIST EN 840-2:2020 standards for performance requirements of mobile waste containers, where appropriate.



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

Receptacles for organic, DMR, glass and MNR waste will be provided in the WSAs prior to first occupation of the development i.e. prior to the first residential unit unit being occupied.

This Plan will be provided to each resident and commercial tenant from first occupation of the development i.e. once the first residential unit is occupied. This Plan will be supplemented, as required, by the property management company with any new information on waste segregation, storage, reuse and recycling initiatives that are subsequently introduced.

5.1 Waste Storage – Residential Units

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

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

Provision will be made in all residential units to accommodate 3 no. bin types to facilitate waste segregation at source. An example of a potential 3 bin storage system is provided in figure 5.2 below.



Figure 5.2 Example three bin storage system to be provided within the unit design

Residents will be required to take their segregated waste materials to their designated communal or individual WSA and deposit their segregated waste into the appropriate bins. The locations of the residential WSAs are illustrated in the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover, and in Appendices of this report.

Each bin / container in the residential 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 residential WSAs will be restricted to authorised residents, operator of the development and waste contractors by means of a key or electronic fob access.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries, printer toner/cartridges, waste cooking oil 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 5.3.

5.2 Waste Collection

There are numerous private contractors that provide waste collection services in the Dublin City area. All waste contractors servicing the 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.

Bins from the shared waste storage areas development will be brought to a collection area by the waste contractor prior to collection. Residents in houses with their own individual waste receptacles will be required to take their waste receptacles to the curb or to designated staging/collection points. The locations of the collection areas for each WSA are shown in Appendix of this report. Bins will be returned to the WSAs immediately following collection. The locations of the collection areas are such that they will not obstruct traffic or pedestrians (allowing a footway path of at least 1.8m, the space needed for two wheelchairs to pass each other) as is recommended in the Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2022) ²³. A tracking exercise for waste vehicles can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

Suitable access and egress has been provided to enable the bins to be moved easily from the WSAs to the waste collection vehicles on the appropriate days. Waste will be collected at agreed days and times by the nominated waste contractors.

All waste receptacles will be clearly identified as required by waste legislation and the requirements of the DCC *Waste Bye-Laws*. Waste will be presented for collection in a manner that will not endanger health, create a risk to traffic, harm the environment or create a nuisance through odours or litter.

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

5.3 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.

Deposit Return Scheme

Most drinks containers can be recycled via the deposit return scheme, such as bottles, cans and tins made from plastic, aluminium or steel can be returned once they are between 150ml and 3 litres in size and have the Re-turn logo on them.

At the shops you can either return the containers:

- Using a Reverse Vending Machine (RVM)
- Manually in the shop

If a shop does not have a RVM but they sell containers with the Re-turn logo, the shop may allow you to manually return containers in store, unless they have a take back exemption.

Locations of RVM machines can be found via the Re-turn website (www.re-turn.ie)

Green Waste

Green waste may be generated from internal plants / flowers. Green waste generated from internal plants / flowers or external landscaping will be placed in the organic waste bins. If substantial green waste is produced by commercial tenants it will be removed by a landscape contractor.

Batteries

A take-back service for waste batteries and accumulators (e.g. rechargeable batteries) is in place in order to comply with the S.I. No. 283/2014 - European Union (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.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The WEEE Directive (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.

Printer Cartridge / Toners

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

Chemicals (such as solvents, paints, adhesives, resins, detergents, 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 that are classed as hazardous (if they arise) generated by the residents will be brought to a civic amenity centre.

Light Bulbs

Waste light bulbs (fluorescent, incandescent and LED) may be generated by lighting at the commercial units. Light bulbs generated by residents will be taken to the nearest civic amenity centre for appropriate storage and recovery / disposal.

Textiles

Where possible, waste textiles will be recycled or donated to a charity organisation for reuse. The residents will be responsible for disposing of waste textiles appropriately.

Waste Cooking Oil

If the residents generate waste cooking oil, this can be brought to a civic amenity centre or placed in the organic bin.

Furniture & Other Bulky Waste Items

The collection of bulky waste will be arranged, as required by the residents. If residents wish to dispose of furniture, this can be brought a civic amenity centre.

Abandoned Bicycles

Bicycle parking areas are planned for the development. As happens in other developments, residents sometimes abandon faulty or unused bicycles, and it can be difficult to determine their ownership. Abandoned bicycles will be donated to charity if they arise or facilities management will arrange collection by a licensed waste contractor.

5.4 Waste Storage Area Design

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

- Be fitted with a non-slip floor surface;
- Provide suitable lighting – a minimum Lux rating of 400 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 operator of the development, commercial tenants and residents will be required to maintain the resident bins and storage areas in good condition as required by the DCC Waste Bye-Laws.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

In summary, this OWMP presents a waste strategy that addresses all legal requirements, waste policies and best practice guidelines and demonstrates that the required storage areas have been incorporated into the design of the proposed Development.

Implementation of this OWMP 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 contributing to the targets set out in the NWMPCE.

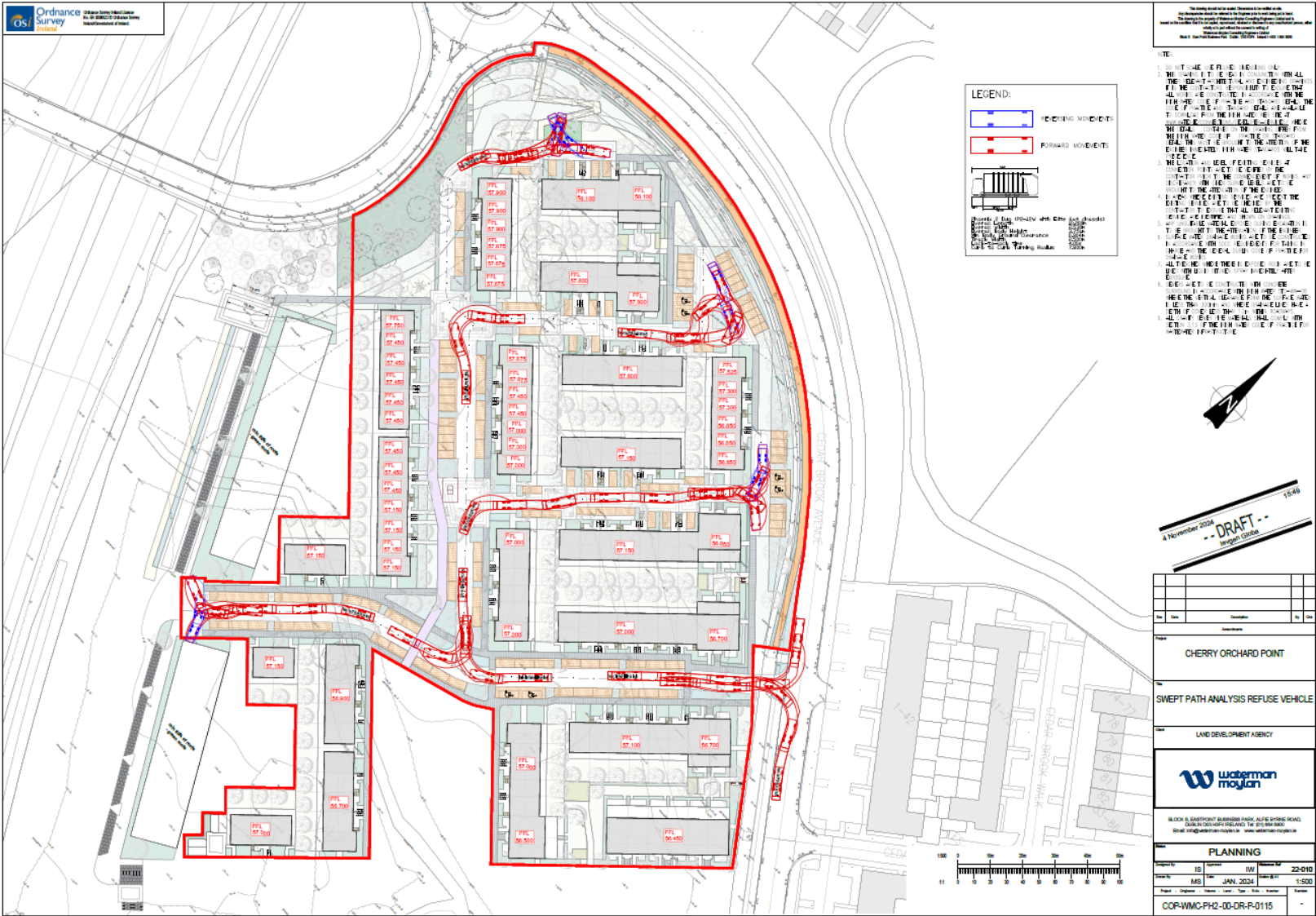
Adherence to this plan will also ensure that waste management at the development is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the DCC Waste Bye-Laws.

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

7.0 REFERENCES

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8.0 APPENDIX 1: VEHICLE TRACKING EXERCISE FOR REFUSE TRUCK



9.0 APPENDIX 2: LOCATION OF WASTE STORAGE AREAS AND COLLECTION AREAS

