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# Operational Waste Management Plan

Project Title: Large-Scale Residential Development - Portmarnock South Phase 1F

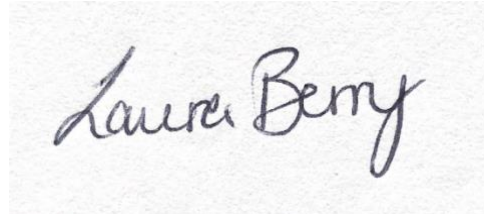

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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AWN Consulting, a Trinity Consultants Company, has prepared this Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) on behalf of Evara. The proposed development will principally consist of the construction of 296 no. residential units at Maynestown, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.

This OWMP has been prepared to ensure that the management of waste during the operational phase of the proposed development is undertaken in accordance with the current legal and industry standards including, the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended and associated Regulations <sup>1</sup>, Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 as amended <sup>2</sup>, Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended <sup>3</sup>, the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 - 2030 (NWMPCE) (2024) <sup>4</sup> and Fingal County Council 'Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste Bye-Laws' (2020) <sup>5</sup>. 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. The 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). The plan estimates the type and quantity of waste to be generated from the proposed development during the operational phase and provides a strategy for managing the different waste streams.

At present, there are no specific 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. OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

### 2.1 National level

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998 entitled 'Changing Our Ways' <sup>6</sup>, 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' <sup>7</sup> was published in 2002. 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' <sup>8</sup>. This document also stressed the need to decouple 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*' <sup>9</sup>. 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 new 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*' <sup>10</sup> (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) <sup>11</sup> 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 <sup>12</sup> 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.

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage authored Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024)<sup>13</sup>, suggests the below thresholds at which the need for the supplemental information such as the OWMP should be considered.

- ▶ 30 or more residential units

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<sup>14</sup> 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 2024 National Circular Economy and Waste Statistics web resource, which is the most recent study published, along with the national waste statistics web resource (2024) reported the following key statistics for 2022:

- ▶ Generated – Ireland produced 3,190,000 t of municipal waste in 2022. This is a slight increase since 2021. Of this, 55% came from households and 45% came from commercial and public service sources.
- ▶ Managed – In 2022, a total of 1.76 million Household waste collected and treated by the waste industry.
- ▶ Unmanaged – An estimated 36,970 tonnes of household waste was unmanaged waste i.e., not disposed of in the correct manner in 2022.
- ▶ Recovered – A rounded 1.3 million tonnes of Ireland's municipal waste went for incineration with energy recovery in 2022. This tonnage is 43% of municipal waste managed and a marginal increase on the 42% achieved in 2021.
- ▶ Recycled – Some 1.3 million tonnes of municipal waste generated in Ireland was recycled in 2022, resulting in a recycling rate of 41% . This indicates that we face significant challenges to meet the upcoming EU recycling targets for 2025 to 2035
- ▶ Of the municipal waste recycled in 2022, over 825,000 tonnes went for material recycling (approximately the same as 2021) and over 480,000 tonnes were treated by composting/anaerobic digestion (approximately the same as 2021 but up 37% on 2020). The large increase of composted/anaerobically digested biowaste from 2020 is mainly due to a change in our way of estimating home composting.
- ▶ Disposed – Ireland's landfill rate for municipal waste managed was 15% in 2022. This is a 1% decrease from 2021's rate of 16%.
- ▶ 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 proposed development is located in the Local Authority administrative area of Fingal County Council (FCC).

The Eastern Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021, which previously governed waste management policy in the DLRCC 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:

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### 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 *Fingal Development Plan 2023 – 2029*<sup>15</sup> sets out a number of policies and objectives for the Fingal region in line with the objectives of the regional waste management plan, including the following:

- ▶ **Objective IU034** – *Waste Management in New Developments - Require the provision of appropriate, well designed, accessible space to support the storage, separation and collection of as many waste and recycling streams as possible in all new commercial and residential developments within the County.*
- ▶ **Objective DMS0234** – *Provision of Public Bring Banks - Ensure the provision of public bring banks in all large retail developments, unless there are existing facilities within a 1 km radius. Bring bank facilities will generally be required at appropriate locations in the following development types:*
  - In conjunction with significant new commercial developments, or extensions to existing developments.
  - In conjunction with new waste infrastructure facilities, proposals should include bring facilities for the acceptance of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes from members of the public and small businesses.
  - In conjunction with medium and large scale residential and mixed-use developments providing in excess of 10 residential units, proposals should provide recycling and bring bank facilities to serve residents and in some appropriate locations, the wider community.
  - In conjunction with all large retail developments provide space for reverse vending machines to promote the circular economy.

- **Objective DMSO235 – Communal Refuse Storage Provision** - In the case of communal refuse storage provision, the collection point for refuse should be accessible both to the external collector and to the resident and be secured against illegal dumping by non-residents. In the case of individual houses, the applicant shall clearly show within a planning application the proposed location and design of bin storage to serve each dwelling, and having regard to the number of individual bins required to serve each dwelling at the time of the application and any possible future requirements for refuse storage/collection. The following criteria will be considered in the assessment of the design and siting of waste facilities and bring facilities:
- The location and design of any refuse storage or recycling facility should ensure that it is easily accessible both for residents and/or public and for bin collection, be insect and vermin proofed, will not present an odour problem, and will not significantly detract from the residential amenities of adjacent property or future occupants.
  - Provision for the storage and collection of waste materials shall be in accordance with the guidelines for waste storage facilities in the relevant Regional Waste Management Plan and the design considerations contained in Section 4.8 and 4.9 of the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DHLGH (2020).
  - Refuse storage for houses should be externally located, concealed / covered and adequate to cater for the size and number of bins normally allocated to a household. For terraced houses, the most appropriate area for bins to be stored is to the front of the house, which should be located in well-designed enclosures that do not detract from visual amenity.
  - All applications shall clearly identify the waste storage and collection points and detail the anticipated waste collection schedule having regard to the impact on road users both within the development and the surrounding area.
  - Access to private waste storage in residential schemes should be restricted to residents only.
- **Objective DMSO236 – Segregation and Collection of Waste** - Ensure all new large-scale residential and mixed-use developments include appropriate facilities for source segregation and collection of waste.
- **Objective DMSO237 – Distance from Front Door to Communal Bin Area** - Ensure all new residential schemes include appropriate design measures for refuse storage areas, details of which should be clearly shown at pre-planning and planning application stage. Ensure refuse storage areas are not situated immediately adjacent to the front door or ground floor window, unless adequate screened alcoves or other such mitigation measures are provided.
- **Objective DMSO239 – Refuse storage areas** - Ensure all new residential schemes include appropriate design measures for refuse storage areas, details of which should be clearly shown at pre-planning and planning application stage. Ensure refuse storage areas are not situated immediately adjacent to the front door or ground floor window, unless adequate screened or other such mitigation measures are provided.
- **Objective DMSO240 – Distance to Communal Bin Areas** - Ensure the maximum distance between the front door to a communal bin area does not exceed 50 metres.

## 2.3 Legislative Requirements

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

- *Waste Management Act 1996 as amended;*
- *Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 as amended;*
- *Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended;*



- ▶ *Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended* <sup>16</sup>;
- ▶ *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 undertake on-site management of waste in accordance with all legal requirements and that the facilities management company 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 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 Fingal County Council Waste Management Bye-Laws**

The FCC “*Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste Bye-Laws 2020*” came into effect in March 2020. The Bye-Laws set a number of enforceable requirements on waste holders and collectors with regard to storage, separation, presentation and collection of waste within the FCC functional area. Key requirements under these Waste Bye-Laws are:

- ▶ Kerbside waste presented for collection shall not be presented for collection earlier than 6:00pm 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 9:00am on the day following the designated waste collection day;
- ▶ Neither recyclable household kerbside waste nor food waste arising from households shall be contaminated with any other type of waste before or after it has been segregated; and
- ▶ A management company, or another person if there is no such company, who exercises control and supervision of residential and/or commercial activities in multi-unit developments, mixed-use developments, flats or apartment blocks, combined living/working spaces or other similar complexes shall ensure that:
  - Separate receptacles of adequate size and number are provided for the proper segregation, storage and collection of recyclable household kerbside waste and residual household kerbside waste;
  - Additional receptacles are provided for the segregation, storage and collection of food waste where this practice is a requirement of the national legislation on food waste;
  - The receptacles referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) are located both within any individual apartment and at the place where waste is stored prior to its collection;

- Any place where waste is to be stored prior to collection is secure, accessible at all times by tenants and other occupiers and is not accessible by any other person other than an authorised waste collector,
- Written information is provided to each tenant or other occupier about the arrangements for waste separation, segregation, storage and presentation prior to collection;
- An authorised waste collector is engaged to service the receptacles referred to in this section of these bye-laws, with documentary evidence, such as receipts, statements or other proof of payment, demonstrating the existence of this engagement being retained for a period of no less than two years. Such evidence shall be presented to an authorised person within a time specified in a written request from either that person or from another authorised person employed by South Dublin County Council;
- Receptacles for kerbside waste are presented for collection on the designated waste collection day; and
- Adequate access and egress onto and from the premises by waste collection vehicles is maintained.

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

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

Various contractors offer waste collection services for the residential sector in the FCC 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.

There is a bring centre located at Oscar Traynor Road in Dublin 5, located c. 5.7 km to the south-west of the proposed development site, which can be utilised by the residents of the proposed development for other household waste streams while a bottle bank can be found c. 7.5 km to the south west at the Artane Castle Shopping Centre.

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

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development

The proposed development consists of a residential development consisting of 296 no. residential units at Maynestown, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin. A full description of the development is available in Chapter 3: Description of Proposed development.

#### 3.2 Typical Waste Categories

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

- ▶ Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR) - includes 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 need to be managed separately including:

- ▶
- ▶ Drink Cans and Bottles (Deposit Return Scheme)
- ▶ Green / garden waste may be generated from 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);
- ▶ Furniture (and, from time to time, other bulky wastes); and
- ▶ Abandoned bicycles.

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

#### 3.3 List of Waste Codes

In 1994, the *European Waste Catalogue*<sup>17</sup> and *Hazardous Waste List*<sup>18</sup> were published by the European Commission. In 2002, the EPA published a document titled the *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List*<sup>19</sup>, which was a condensed version of the original two documents and their subsequent amendments. This document has recently been replaced by the EPA *Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*<sup>20</sup> 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, COR's, permits and licences and EPA National Waste Database.

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

**Table 3.1 Typical Waste Types Generated and LoW Codes**

<b>Waste Material</b>	<b>LoW Code</b>
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. 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 proposed development. The WGM incorporates building area and use and combines these with other data, including Irish and US EPA waste generation rates.

The estimated quantum / volume of waste that will be generated from the residential units has been determined based on the predicted occupancy of the units. The estimated waste generation for the proposed development for the main waste types is presented in Tables 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Estimated Waste Generation for the Proposed Development**

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m3 / week)		
	2-bed Houses (Individual WSA)	3-bed House (Individual WSA)	4-bed House (Individual WSA)
Organic Waste	0.02	0.02	0.02
Dry Mixed Recyclables	0.11	0.13	0.18
Glass	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mixed Non-Recyclables	0.07	0.08	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.30</b>

*BS5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice*<sup>21</sup> 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 proposed development.



## 5. 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 proposed Site layout as well as best practice standards, local and national waste management requirements, including those of FCC. In particular, consideration has been given to the following documents:

- ▶ BS 5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice,
- ▶ The NWMPCE (2024);
- ▶ FCC Fingal County Council Development Plan 2023-2029 (2023);
- ▶ FCC Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste Bye-Laws (2020); and
- ▶ DoHLGH, Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2023) <sup>22</sup>.

### Waste Storage Areas

Locations of all Waste Storage Areas (WSAs) can be viewed on the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover and in Appendix 1 of this report.

The houses in this proposed development will have their own individual WSAs allocated at the rear of their home where external access to the rear yard is possible. Where external access to the rear of the property is unavailable, bins will be stored at the front of the unit, shielded from view of the road.

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 all waste will be collected on a weekly basis.

### Waste Storage Requirements

Estimated waste storage requirements for the operational phase of the proposed development are detailed in Table 5.1, below.

**Table 5.1 Waste storage requirements for the proposed development**

Area/Use	Bins Required			
	MNR <sup>1</sup>	DMR <sup>2</sup>	Glass	Organic
2-Bed House (Individual)	1 no. 240 L	1 no. 240 L	Bottle Bank	1 no. 120 L
3-Bed House (Individual)	1 no. 240 L	1 no. 240 L	Bottle Bank	1 no. 120 L
4-Bed House (Individual)	1 no. 240 L	1 no. 240 L	Bottle Bank	1 no. 120 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.

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 as the standards for performance requirements of mobile waste containers, where appropriate.



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

It will be the responsibility of the individual residential unit to contact a waste contractor to acquire the appropriate waste storage receptacles (as per Table 5.1 above, or similar appropriately approved containers), which will be provided by the waste contractor for that individual unit.

This Plan will be provided to each resident 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 Operational Phase Waste Storage – Residential Units

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

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

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**

It is anticipated that residents with external access to the rear of their property will store waste in bins at the back of the units. For units with no external access to the rear, a dedicated shielded area for storage of 2 no. 240 L & 1 no. 120 L wheelie bins have been allocated at the front or side of the property.

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

Other waste materials such as glass, textiles, batteries, printer toner/cartridges and WEEE may be generated infrequently by the residents. Residents will be required to identify suitable temporary storage areas for these waste items within their own units and dispose of them appropriately. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.3.

## 5.2 Waste Collection

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

Residents of the proposed development with their own individual WSAs will be responsible for moving their waste receptacles to and from the curb before and after collection.

Waste will be collected at agreed days and times by the nominated waste contractors. The vehicle tracking for refuse trucks can be viewed on the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover and in Appendix 2 of this report.

All waste receptacles should be clearly identified as required by waste legislation and the requirements of the FCC *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](http://www.re-turn.ie))

#### Green Waste

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

#### Batteries

A take-back service for waste batteries and accumulators (e.g. rechargeable batteries) is in place in order to comply with the 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 should be brought to a civic amenity centre.

#### Light Bulbs

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

#### Textiles

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

#### Furniture & Other Bulky Waste Items

Furniture and other bulky waste items (such as carpet, etc.) may occasionally be generated 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 should be donated to charity if they arise.

### **5.4 Pest Management**

A pest control operator will be appointed as required to manage pests onsite during the operational phase of this development. All waste generated within the development will be stored in closed waste receptacles both within units and within the WSAs. Any waste receptacles will be carefully managed to prevent leaks, odours and pest problems.

All WSAs will have access for potential control of vermin, if required, be supplied with hot or cold water, drainage point and will be regularly inspected by facilities management to deter pests.



## 6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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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 *FCC Waste Bye-Laws*.

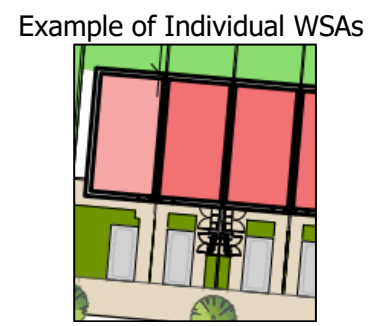
The waste strategy presented in this document will provide sufficient storage capacity for the estimated quantity of segregated waste. The designated areas for waste storage will provide sufficient room for the required receptacles in accordance with the details of this strategy.

## 7. REFERENCES

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HOUSE TYPE	AREA	No. OF UNITS
Type A - 3 bed	107.9m <sup>2</sup>	36
Type B - 3 bed	112.5 m <sup>2</sup>	90
Type C - 3 bed	117.5 m <sup>2</sup>	3
Type D - 4 bed	141.0 m <sup>2</sup>	10
Type F - 4 bed	148.0 m <sup>2</sup>	20
Type G - 3 bed	123.0 m <sup>2</sup>	13
Type H - 4 bed	169.0 m <sup>2</sup>	14
Type J - 4 bed	163.2 m <sup>2</sup>	15
Type K - 4 bed	167.1 m <sup>2</sup>	14
Type N - 2 bed	87.8 m <sup>2</sup>	26
Type R - 2 bed	86.5 m <sup>2</sup>	13





## Appendix B. ROAD SWEEP ANALYSIS FOR REFUSE TRUCK





