

**OPERATIONAL WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
A PROPOSED MIXED-USE
DEVELOPMENT
AT**

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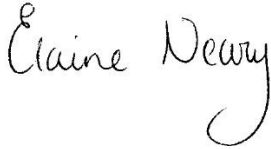
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. (AWN) has prepared this Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) on behalf of Glenveagh Living Ltd. for a proposed mixed-use development located at Castleforbes Business Park, Sheriff Street Upper, Dublin 1. The proposed development will involve the demolition of all existing structures onsite and the construction of residential units, retail/café/restaurant units, resident amenity space, soft & hard landscaping and services.

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 – 2011* as amended and associated Regulations ¹, *Protection of the Environment Act 2003* as amended ², *Litter Pollution Act 2003* as amended ³, the '*Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*' ⁴ and the Dublin City Council (DCC) '*Dublin City Council (Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws*' (2018) ⁵. In particular, this OWMP aims to provide a robust strategy for storing, 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 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 WASTEMANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

2.1 National Level

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

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

This view was also supported by a review of sustainable development policy in Ireland and achievements to date, which was conducted in 2002, entitled '*Making 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.

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

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

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

In September 2020 the government released 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*'¹¹ 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.

It aims to fulfil the commitment in the Programme for Government to publish and start implementing a new National Waste Action Plan. It is intended that this new national waste policy will inform and give direction to waste planning and management in Ireland over the coming years. It will be followed later this year by an All of Government Circular Economy Strategy. The policy document shifts focus away from waste disposal and moves it back up the production chain. To support the policy, regulation is already being used (Circular Economy Legislative Package) or in the pipeline (Single Use Plastics Directive). The policy document contains over 200 measures across various waste areas including Circular Economy, Municipal Waste, Consumer Protection & Citizen Engagement, Plastics and Packaging, Construction and Demolition, Textiles, Green Public Procurement and Waste Enforcement

Since 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has produced periodic 'National Waste (Database) Reports'¹² 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 2017 National Waste Statistics, which is the most recent study published (December 2019), reported the following key statistics for 2017:

- **Generated** – Ireland produced 2,768,043 t of municipal waste in 2017, this is less than a one percent increase since 2016. This means that each person living in Ireland generated 577kg of municipal waste in 2017;
- **Managed** – Waste collected and treated by the waste industry. In 2017, a total of 2,723,543 t of municipal waste was managed and treated;
- **Unmanaged** –Waste that is not collected or brought to a waste facility and is therefore likely to cause pollution in the environment because it is burned, buried or dumped. The EPA estimates that 44,500 t was unmanaged in 2017;
- **Recovered** – the amount of waste recycled, used as a fuel in incinerators, or used to cover landfilled waste. In 2017, over three quarters (77%) of municipal waste was recovered, this is an increase from 74% in 2016;
- **Recycled** – the waste broken down and used to make new items. Recycling also includes the breakdown of food and garden waste to make compost. The recycling rate in 2017 was 41%, the same as 2014 & 2016; and
- **Disposed** – Less than a quarter (23%) of municipal waste was landfilled in 2017, this is a decrease from 26% in 2016.

2.2 Regional Level

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

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

The regional plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the region that are relevant to the proposed development:

- Achieve a recycling rate of 50% of managed municipal waste by 2020; and
- Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill (from 2016 onwards) in favour of higher value pre-treatment processes and indigenous recovery practices.

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. In the Leinster Region, charges are approximately €130-150 per tonne of waste which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy introduced under the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) (Amendment) Regulations 2013*.

The *Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022*¹³ sets out a number of policies and objectives for Dublin City in line with the objectives of the regional waste management plan. The plan identifies a need to further reduce the role of landfilling in favour of higher value recovery options.

Waste policies and objectives with a particular relevance to this development are:

Policies:

- *SI19: To support the principles of good waste management and the implementation of best international practice in relation to waste management in order for Dublin city and the region to become self-reliant in terms of waste management.*

- *SI20: To prevent and minimise waste and to encourage and support material sorting and recycling.*
- *SI21: To minimise the amount of waste which cannot be prevented and ensure it is managed and treated without causing environmental pollution.*
- *SI22: To ensure that effect is given as far as possible to the “polluter pays” principle.*

Objectives:

- *SIO16: To require the provision of adequately-sized-recycling facilities in new commercial and large scale residential developments, where appropriate.*
- *SIO18: To implement the current Litter Management Plan through enforcement of the litter laws, street cleaning and education and awareness campaigns.*
- *SIO19: To implement the Eastern-Midlands Waste Management Plan 2015 - 2021 and achieve the plan targets and objectives.*

2.3 Legislative Requirements

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

- Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended 2001 (No. 36 of 2001), 2003 (No. 27 of 2003) and 2011 (No 20 of 2011). Sub-ordinate and associated legislation includes:
 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007) as amended
 - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulation 2007 (S.I No. 821 of 2007) as amended
 - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I No. 185 of 2000) as amended
 - European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014) as amended.
 - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997) as amended
 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
 - European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
 - Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended
 - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended
 - European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 430 of 2015)
 - Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended
 - Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended
 - *European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)*
 - European Union (Properties of Waste Which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015) as amended
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (S.I. No. 7 of 1992) as amended;
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (Act No. 12 of 1997) as amended and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended ¹⁴

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

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the *Waste Management Act 1996 - 2011* and subsequent Irish legislation, is the principle of “*Duty of Care*”. This implies that the waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal disposal (including its method of disposal). As it is not practical in most cases for the waste producer to physically transfer all waste from where it is produced to the final disposal area, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final waste disposal site.

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

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

2.3.1 Dublin City Council Waste Bye-Laws

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

- Kerbside waste presented for collection shall not be presented for collection earlier than 5.00 pm on the day immediately preceding the designated waste collection day;
- In the Central Commercial District, the prescribed time for kerbside waste to be presented shall be not before 5.00 pm on 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 10:00am 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 Waste 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 and commercial sectors 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 are all operated by the private sector. There are a number of other licensed and permitted facilities in operation in the region including waste transfer stations, hazardous waste facilities and integrated waste management facilities. There are two existing thermal treatment facilities, one in Duleek, Co. Meath and a second facility in Poolbeg in Dublin.

There is a DCC Recycling Centre at Shamrock terrace, located c.1km to the north west of the development, which can be utilised by the residents of the development for certain household waste streams. This centre can accept paper, cans, cardboard, tetra pak, plastics, textiles and glass.

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

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development

The development will consist of the demolition of all structures on the site and the construction of a mixed use residential development set out in 9 no. blocks, ranging in height from 1 to 18 storeys, above part basement/upper ground level, to accommodate 702 no. build to rent residential units, retail/café/restaurant units, cultural building, creche and residential tenant amenity. The site will accommodate car parking spaces, bicycle parking, storage, services and plant areas. The residential buildings are arranged around a central open space (at ground level) and raised residential courtyards at upper ground level over part basement level. Ground floor level uses located onto Sheriff Street and into the central open space include a cultural building, retail/restaurant/cafe units, and tenant amenity space. Two vehicular access points are proposed along Sheriff Street, and the part basement car parking is split into two areas accordingly, accommodating bicycle parking spaces, car parking spaces, plant, storage areas and other associated facilities. The main pedestrian access is located centrally along Sheriff Street with additional access points from East Rd and from the eastern end of Sheriff Street. The application also includes for a pocket park on the corner of Sheriff Street Upper and East Rd to be provided as a temporary development prior to additional future development on this part of the site. A detailed development description is set out in the Statutory Notices.

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 in small quantities which will need to be managed separately including:

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

In 1994, the *European Waste Catalogue* ¹⁵ and *Hazardous Waste List* ¹⁶ were published by the European Commission. In 2002, the EPA published a document titled the *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List* ¹⁷, 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' ¹⁸ which became valid from the 1st June 2015. This waste classification system applies across the EU and is the basis for all national and international waste reporting, such as those associated with waste collection permits, COR's, permits and licences and EPA National Waste Database.

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

Waste Material	LoW/EWC Code
Paper and Cardboard	20 01 01
Plastics	20 01 39
Metals	20 01 40
Mixed Non-Recyclable Waste	20 03 01
Glass	20 01 02
Biodegradable Kitchen Waste	20 01 08
Oils and Fats	20 01 25
Textiles	20 01 11
Batteries and Accumulators *	20 01 33* - 34
Printer Toner/Cartridges*	20 01 27* - 28
Green Waste	20 02 01
WEEE *	20 01 35*-36

Chemicals (solvents, pesticides, paints & adhesives, detergents, etc.) *	20 01 13*/19*/27*/28/29*30
Fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste *	20 01 21*
Bulky Wastes	20 03 07

* Individual waste type may contain hazardous materials

Table 3.1 Typical Waste Types Generated and LoW Codes

4.0 ESTIMATED WASTE ARISING

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

The estimated quantum/volume of waste that will be generated from the development has been determined based on the predicted occupancy of the units. While the estimated waste volumes for the commercial units have been calculated based upon floor area m² usage.

The total estimated waste generation for the development for the main waste types is presented in Table 4.1 below and is based on the uses and areas as advised by the project Architects October 2020.

The estimated waste generation for the development for the main waste types is presented in Table 4.1.

Waste type	Waste Volume (m ³ /week)	
	Residential Units (Combined)	Commercial Units (Combined)
Organic Waste	9.74	1.42
DMR	66.63	4.99
Glass	1.89	0.19
MNR	38.73	4.96
Total	116.99	11.56

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

The BS5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice ¹⁹ was considered in the estimations of the waste arising. It has been assumed that the residential units and commercial will generate similar waste volumes over a seven-day period. The estimated waste quantities for the residents include for the waste generated in the community facilities and areas on a weekly basis.

5.0 WASTE STORAGE AND COLLECTION

This section provides information on how waste generated within the development will be stored and how the waste will be collected from the development. This has been prepared with due consideration of the proposed site layout as well as best practice standards, local and national waste management requirements including those of 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 2016 – 2022 (Appendix 10);
- DCC Dublin City Council (Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws (2018); *and*
- DoEHLG, Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (section 4.8-4.9) (2018) ²⁰.

Three communal residential Waste Storage Areas (WSA) have been allocated within the development design to accommodate waste arising from the residents. The WSA's locations can be viewed in the drawings submitted with the planning application and are located on both basement level and ground floor level. One WSA is in each basement carpark while the third residential WSA is located on ground level in building C2.

Along with the three residential WSAs a fourth WSA has been allocated for the temporary storage of residential waste prior to collection. This WSA is in block C4 and will only be accessible by facilities management and waste contractors. All residential waste receptacles will be bought to the WSA for collection by the waste contractor.

The commercial units will have their own shared commercial WSA located at ground level, along the eastern side of the development in block C4, adjacent to the service lane between this and the neighbouring office and hotel development.

The WSA location can viewed on the drawings submitted with the application.

Using the estimated waste generation volumes in Table 4.1, the waste receptacle requirements for MNR, DMR, organic waste and glass have been established for the for the development and can be viewed in table 5.1 below.

Area/Use	Receptacles/Bins Required				Equipment
	MNR*	DMR**	Organic	Glass	Compactor
Residential WSA 1 (Basement)	2 x 2m ³ FIBCs	2 x 3m ³ FIBCs	11 x 240L	3 x 240L	1 no. for MNR ¹ 1 no. for DMR ²
Residential WSA 2 (Basement)	3 x 2m ³ FIBCs	3 x 3m ³ FIBCs	24 x 240L	5 x 240L	1 no. for MNR ¹ 1 no. for DMR ²
Residential WSA 1 (Block C2)	5 x 1100L	9 x 1100L	6 x 240L	2 x 240L	-
Commercial Units	5 x 1100L	5 x 1100L	6 x 240L	1 x 240L	-

Note: * = Mixed Non-Recyclables

** = Dry Mixed Recyclables

¹ = Mixed Non-Recyclables (BM Model)

² = Dry Mixed Recyclables (HD Model)

Table 5.1 Waste storage requirements for the proposed development

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

Waste storage receptacles as per Table 5.1 above (or similar appropriate approved containers) will be provided by the building management company in the Residential WSA. Commercial tenants will be responsible for supplying their own waste receptacles.

It is proposed that building management will avail of a commercially available mini compactors for the DMR and MNR waste streams in the two-basement residential WSAs, referred to as an Epac Lodestone compactor. The commercial tenant and residents in Block C2 will not have the use of these compactors.

This option will significantly reduce the volume of waste and as such the number of bins stored on site and the number of bins that will need to be transported to the residential/facility management WSA in Block C4 for collection.

Alternative options can be considered in future by the building management company, as technologies are developed. Solely for the purpose of ensuring the WSA is sufficiently sized, this plan assumes that the Epac option will be used. If required, sufficient space has been allocated in the WSAs so that bins can be used for the storage of waste with a twice weekly waste collection.

As outlined in the current Dublin City Development Plan, it is preferable to use 1,100 litre 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 & 120 litre bins as recommended in Table 5.1 will reduce the manual handling impacts on the building management personnel and 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 WSA are shown in Figure 5.1. All waste receptacles used will comply with the IS EN 840 2012 standard for performance requirements of mobile waste containers, where appropriate.



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

The Epac Lodestone compactor referred to in the list of bins/equipment in the residential basement WSA is a compactor that compresses/compacts the waste into 2 and 3m³ skip bags (also called Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers or FIBCs). These will require storage pending collection, so this adds to the storage space required but this compactor option results in a lower collection frequency than the alternative compactor. A photo of the Epac Lodestone compactor is provided as Figure 5.2.



Figure 5.2 Photo of Epac Lodestone Compactor (*Source: AES Bord na Móna Website*)

Receptacles for organic, mixed dry recyclable, glass and mixed non-recyclable waste will be provided in the WSA's from first occupation of the development i.e. once the first residential unit is occupied.

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 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.

Sufficient space will be provided within the apartments for storage of bins to facilitate segregation of waste at source within each apartment. The specific location of the bins within the apartments will be at the discretion of the apartment occupant.

As required, the residents will need to bring these segregated waste materials from their apartments/unit via the lifts to the dedicated waste storage areas located on ground level or basement level. The residents will share 2 centralised WSAs that are located in the eastern and western basement carparks and a ground floor WSA in block C2.

It is proposed to use compactors in the two basement WSAs to compress DMR and MNR waste into suitable containers. This equipment will be clearly labelled to identify which types of waste can be placed inside and the equipment will be suitable for use by all persons.

Full compacted waste bags and organic bins will be moved by facilities management as required to the temporary storage/collection WSA located on the north-east side of the development at the ground level in Block C4.

Access to the shared residential WSAs will be restricted to residents, facility management personnel and the waste contractor by means of a key or electronic fob access.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries, printer toner/cartridges and WEEE may be generated infrequently by the residents. Residents will be required to identify suitable temporary storage areas for these waste items within their own units and dispose of them appropriately. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.4.

5.2 Waste Storage – Commercial Units

The tenants will be required to segregate waste within their unit, into the following main waste types:

- DMR;
- MNR;
- Organic waste; and

- Glass.

Tenants will take their waste to their allocated commercial waste store, at ground level on the eastern side of the development in block C4 at ground level.

Suppliers for the tenants should be requested by the tenants to make deliveries in reusable containers, minimize packaging or to remove any packaging after delivery where possible, to reduce waste generated by the development.

If any kitchens/food preparation areas are allocated in unit areas, this will contribute a significant portion of the volume of waste generated on a daily basis, and as such it is important that adequate provision is made for the storage and transfer of waste from these areas to the WSAs.

If kitchens are required it is anticipated that waste will be generated in kitchens throughout the day, primarily at the following locations:

- Food Storage Areas (i.e. cold stores, dry store, freezer stores and stores for decanting of deliveries);
- Meat Preparation Area;
- Vegetable Preparation Area;
- Cooking Area;

Small bins will be placed adjacent to each of these areas for temporary storage of waste generated during the day. Waste will then be transferred from each of these areas to the appropriate retail/commercial WSA.

All bins/containers in the tenant's areas as well as in the WSAs will be clearly labelled and colour coded to avoid cross contamination of the different waste streams. Signage will be posted above or on the bins to show exactly which wastes can be put in each.

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

Other waste materials such as batteries, printer cartridges, lightbulbs and WEEE will be generated less frequently. Space will have to be allowed for in the tenants own units for storage of these waste types as required. Collection may be arranged by facilities management or the tenant depending on the agreement.

5.3 Waste Collection

There are numerous private contractors that provide household and commercial waste collection in the Dublin City 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 and/or licensed facilities only.

Waste collection vehicles will enter the site off Sheriff Street Upper between the eastern side of Block A and the western side of the neighbouring site. All residential waste will be brought up to ground level and stored temporarily in block C4 temporary storage/collection WSA. The commercial WSA is located at this location. Waste contractors will collect waste receptacles directly from the commercial WSA and the Temporary storage/Collection WSA. The location of the temporary storage/collection WSA and the commercial WSA can viewed on the drawings submitting with the planning application.

Other waste types (e.g. batteries, WEEE, waste cooking oil etc.) are discussed in Section 5.4.

It is recommended that waste collection times/days are staggered for the different waste types to reduce the number of vehicles present for collection/emptying at the collection point on the internal servicing road.

All waste receptacles presented for collection will be clearly identified as required by waste legislation and the requirements of the DCC Waste Bye-Laws. Also, 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.

5.4 Additional Waste Materials

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

Green waste

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

Batteries

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

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

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

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

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

Printer Cartridge/Toners

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

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

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

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

Any waste cleaning products or waste packaging from cleaning products generated in the commercial units that is classed as hazardous (if they arise) will be appropriately stored within the tenants own space. Facilities management may arrange collection depending on the agreement.

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

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

Waste light bulbs may be generated by lighting in the commercial tenants units. It is anticipated that commercial tenants will be responsible for the off-site removal and appropriate recovery/disposal of these wastes. Facilities management may arrange collection depending on the agreement.

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

Textiles

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

Waste Cooking Oil

If the commercial tenants use cooking oil, waste cooking oil will need to be stored within the unit on a bunded area or spill pallet and regular collections by a dedicated waste contractor will need to be organised as required.

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

Furniture (and other bulky wastes)

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

Abandoned Bicycles

Bicycle parking areas are planned for the development. As happens in other developments, residents and tenants 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.

5.5 Waste Storage Area Design

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

- Be fitted with a non-slip floor surface;

- Provide ventilation to reduce the potential for generation of odours with a recommended 6-10 air changes per hour for a mechanical system for internal WSAs;
- Provide suitable lighting – a minimum Lux rating of 220 is recommended;
- Be easily accessible for people with limited mobility;
- Be restricted to access by nominated personnel only;
- Be supplied with hot or cold water for disinfection and washing of bins;
- Be fitted with suitable power supply for power washers;
- Have a sloped floor to a central foul drain for bins washing run-off;
- Have appropriate signage placed above and on bins indicating correct use;
- Have access for potential control of vermin, if required; and
- Be fitted with CCTV for monitoring.

The facilities company(s) will be required to maintain the waste 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 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 achieving the targets set out in the *EMR Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*.

Adherence to this plan will also ensure that waste management at the development is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *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 area for waste storage will provide sufficient room for the required receptacles in accordance with the details of this strategy.

7.0 REFERENCES

1. Waste Management Act 1996 (S.I. No. 10 of 1996) as amended 2001 (S.I. No. 36 of 2001), 2003 (S.I. No. 27 of 2003) and 2011 (S.I. No. 20 of 2011). Sub-ordinate and associated legislation includes:
 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007) as amended
 - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 821 of 2007) as amended
 - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 185 of 2000) as amended
 - European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014)
 - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997)
 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
 - European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
 - Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended
 - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended 2015 (S.I. No. 190 of 2015)
 - European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 430 of 2015)
 - Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended 2000 (S.I. No. 73 of 2000)
 - Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended
 - European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)
 - European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015) as amended;
2. Environmental Protection Act 1992 (Act No. 7 of 1992) as amended;
3. Litter Pollution Act 1997 (Act No. 12 of 1997) as amended;
4. Eastern-Midlands Waste Region, *Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* (2015)
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9. DoEHLG, *Taking Stock and Moving Forward* (2004)
10. DoECLG, *A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland* (2012)
11. Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCA), *Waste Action Plan for the Circular Economy - Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025* (2020).
12. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2012*.
13. DCC, *Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022* (2016)
14. Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended 2010 (S.I. No. 30 of 2010) and 2015 (S.I. No. 310 of 2015).
15. European Waste Catalogue - Council Decision 94/3/EC (as per Council Directive 75/442/EC).

16. Hazardous Waste List - Council Decision 94/904/EC (as per Council Directive 91/689/EEC).
17. EPA, *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List* (2002)
18. EPA, *Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* (2015)
19. BS 5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice.
20. DoEHLG, *Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2018).