

**OPERATIONAL WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
A PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT
AT
RATOATH, COUNTY
MEATH**

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“RATOATH SOUTH SHD”

Report Prepared For

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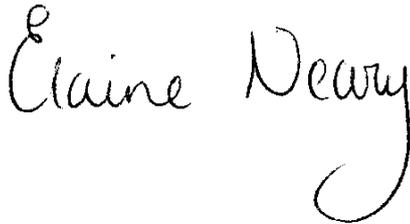
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. (AWN) has prepared this Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) on behalf of Beo Properties Ltd. The development will consist of the construction of 452 no. residential units which are located in 12 neighbourhoods. The development includes a crèche with associated outdoor play areas at ground floor and at roof level and 4 no. commercial/retail units.

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 ¹, *Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992* as amended ², *Litter Pollution Act 1997* as amended ³, the '*Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*' ⁴ and *Meath County Council (MCC) Waste Management (Segregation, Storage & Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws (2018)* ⁵. 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 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 2002 ⁷. This document proposed a number of programmes to increase recycling of waste and allow diversion from landfill. The need for waste minimisation at source was considered a priority.

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

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

plans were put in place, and to identify measures that could be undertaken to further support progress towards the objectives outlined in *Changing Our Ways*.

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

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'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.

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 *2019 National Waste Statistics*, which is the most recent study published, along with the national waste statistics web resource (November 2021) reported the following key statistics for 2019:

- **Generated** – Ireland produced 3,085,652 t of municipal waste in 2019. This is almost a 6% increase since 2018. This means that the average person living in Ireland generated 628 kg of municipal waste in 2019.
- **Managed** – Waste collected and treated by the waste industry. In 2019, a total of 3,036,991 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 48,660 t was unmanaged in 2019.
- **Recovered** – The amount of waste recycled, used as a fuel in incinerators, or used to cover landfilled waste. In 2019, around 83% of municipal waste was recovered – a decrease from 84% in 2018.
- **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 2019 was 37%, which is down from 38% in 2018.
- **Disposed** – Less than a sixth (15%) of municipal waste was landfilled in 2019. This is an increase from 14% in 2018.

2.2 Regional Level

The proposed development is located in the Local Authority area of Meath County Council (MCC).

The *EMR Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* is the regional waste management plan applicable to the MCC administrative area, which was published in May 2015. Currently the EMR and other regional waste management plans are under review and the Regional Waste Management Planning Offices expect to publish the final plan in early 2022.

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

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

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

The *Meath County Development Plan 2021 – 2027*¹³ sets out a number of policies and objectives for Meath in line with the objectives of the regional waste management plan.

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

Policies:

- *INF POL 61: To facilitate the implementation of National Waste legislation and National and Regional Waste Management Policy.*
- *INF POL 62: To encourage and support the provision of a separate collection of waste throughout the County in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management (Household Food Waste) Regulations 2009, the Waste Framework Directive Regulations, 2011, the Waste Management (Commercial Food Waste) Regulations 2015 and other relevant legislation to meet the requirements of the Regional Waste Management Plan.*
- *INF POL 64: To encourage and support the expansion and improvement of a three bin system (mixed dry recyclables, organic waste and residual waste) in order to increase the quantity and quality of materials collected for recycling in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.*
- *INF POL 65: To adopt the provisions of the waste management hierarchy and implement policy in relation to the County's requirements under the current or any subsequent Waste Management Plan. All prospective developments in the County shall take account of the provisions of the regional waste management plan and adhere to the requirements of the Plan. Account shall also be taken of the proximity principle and the inter-regional movement of waste.*

Objectives:

- *INF OBJ 54: To facilitate the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to enhance employment opportunities and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.*

- *INF OBJ 56: To support developments necessary to manage food waste in accordance with the requirements of the current Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations and the regional Waste Management Plan.*
- *INF OBJ 68: To support the development of facilities to cater for commercial waste not provided for within the kerbside collection system such as the WEEE, C & D type waste and hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of the Eastern Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan.*

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 and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended ¹⁴

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, commercial tenants (including the crèche unit) and the proposed facilities management company 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 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 Meath County Council Waste Management Bye-Laws

The MCC “*Meath County Council Waste Management (Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) By-Laws (2018)*” came into effect on the 12th of November 2018. These by-laws set a number of enforceable requirements on waste holders with regard to storage, separation and presentation of waste within the MCC functional area. Key requirements under these by-laws of relevance to the proposed development include the following:

- 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 8:00am on the day following the designated waste collection day;
- 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 Meath County Council;
- Adequate access and egress onto and from the premises by waste collection vehicles is maintained; and
- Written information is provided to each tenant or other occupier about the arrangements for waste separation, segregation, storage and presentation prior to collection,

The full text of the waste bye-laws is available from the MCC website.

2.4 Regional Waste Management Service Providers and Facilities

Various contractors offer waste collection services for the residential and commercial sectors in the MCC 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.

The MCC Navan Recycling Centre at Mullaghboy Industrial Estate, Navan, located c. 22.23km northwest of the development site, can be utilised by the residents of the proposed development for other household waste streams. This centre can accept furniture, paint, wood, mattresses, plastic, waste tyres, mixed bulky waste, electrical items, clothes and shoes. There is also a bring bank located c. 2.23km northeast of the proposed development at Raystown Industrial Estate, Ratoath, where glass and aluminium cans can be deposited.

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 development will principally consist of the construction of 452 no. residential units which are located in 12 neighbourhoods. Building heights ranging from 2-3 storey terraced houses and 3-4-storey duplex buildings (1 storey ground floor units and 2 storey first and second floor units; 2 storey ground and first floor units and 2 storey second and third floor units) and 6-storey apartment blocks. Private open space

associated with the residential units is provided in the form of rear gardens, balconies, terraces and winter gardens. The development includes a crèche with associated outdoor play areas at ground floor and at roof level; 4 no. commercial/retail units; a landscaped public open space which includes a civic plaza; communal open space in the form of communal courtyards for each neighbourhood; associated car and cycle parking serving the full development and uses therein; solar PV panels; a second phase of the Ratoath Outer Relief Road (RORR), that will run along the southern boundary of the application site join up to the existing constructed section of the RORR, with two priority controlled junctions; a series of pedestrian and cycle connections from the Fairyhouse Road (R155), Cairn Court, Glascarn Lane and the new RORR; internal road and shared surface networks including pedestrian and cycle paths; public lighting and all associated site development and infrastructural works, services provision, ESB substations, foul and surface water drainage, extension to the foul network, access roads/footpaths, lighting, landscaping and boundary treatment works and all ancillary works necessary to facilitate the 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:

- Green / garden waste may be generated from internal plants / flowers and 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 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*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, applicable since 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, 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) code (also referred to as European Waste Code (EWC)) 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

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

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 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 and amenity areas has been determined based on the predicted occupancy of the units. While the estimated quantum / volume of waste that will be generated from the commercial units is based upon floor area m² and its usage.

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

Table 4.1 Estimated Waste Generation for Residential Apartment Blocks

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m ³ / week)			
	Residential Apartment Block A (Combined)	Residential Apartment Block C (Combined)	Residential Apartment Block H (Combined)	Residential Apartment Block K (Combined)
Organic Waste	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51
Dry Mixed Recyclables	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Glass	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Mixed Non-Recyclables	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92
Total	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18

Table 4.2 Estimated Waste Generation for Individual Maisonette/Houses and Commercial Units

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m ³ / week)			
	Maisonette - 1 Bed (Individual)	Maisonette / House - 3 Bed (Individual)	Retail units (Combined)	Crèche Unit (Individual)
Organic Waste	0.01	0.02	0.17	0.05
Dry Mixed Recyclables	0.08	0.13	3.34	1.68
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01
Mixed Non-Recyclables	0.05	0.08	1.39	0.92
Total	0.14	0.23	5.00	2.65

*BS5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice*¹⁹ 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.

5.0 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 proposed site layout as well as best practice standards, local and national waste management requirements, including those of MCC. 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*;
- *Meath County Council, Meath County Development Plan 2021-2027 (2021)*;
- *MCC 'Waste Management (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household & Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws' (2018)*; and
- *DoHLGH, Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2020)*²⁰.

Waste Storage Areas

Locations of all Waste Storage Areas (WSAs) can be viewed on the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover.

Residential Block A

One (1 no.) shared communal WSA has been allocated within the development design for this residential apartment block. This has been strategically located at ground floor level, in close proximity to the cores.

Residential Block C

One (1 no.) shared communal WSA has been allocated within the development design for this residential apartment block. This has been strategically located at ground floor level, in close proximity to the cores.

Residential Block H

One (1 no.) shared communal WSA has been allocated within the development design for this residential apartment block. This has been strategically located at ground floor level, in close proximity to the cores.

Residential Block K

One (1 no.) shared communal WSA has been allocated within the development design for this residential apartment block. This has been strategically located at ground floor level, in close proximity to the cores.

Maisonettes & Houses

Maisonettes and House 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, in a screened area, shielded from view of the road.

Retail Block H

One (1 no.) shared communal WSA has been allocated within the development design for the commercial units in block H to share. This has been strategically located at ground floor level, in close proximity to the cores.

Crèche

One (1 no.) individual WSA has been allocated within the development design for the crèche unit. This has been strategically located at ground floor level in an external location, in close proximity to the cores.

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 WSA. It is envisaged that all waste types will be collected on a weekly basis. The WSA has been appropriately sized to accommodate the weekly waste requirements for waste receptacles.

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 ¹	DMR ²	Glass	Organic
Residential WSA Block A (Shared)	2 no. 1100 L	4 no. 1100 L	1 no. 240 L	2 no. 240 L
Residential WSA Block C (Shared)	2 no. 1100 L	4 no. 1100 L	1 no. 240 L	2 no. 240 L
Residential WSA Block H (Shared)	2 no. 1100 L	4 no. 1100 L	1 no. 240 L	2 no. 240 L
Residential WSA Block H (Shared)	2 no. 1100 L	4 no. 1100 L	1 no. 240 L	2 no. 240 L
Maisonette / House WSA (Individual)	1 no. 240 L	1 no. 240 L	Bottle Bank	1 no. 120 L
Retail WSA Block H (Shared)	3 no. 1100 L	5 no. 1100 L	1 no. 240 L	4 no. 240 L
Crèche WSA (Individual)	3 no. 1100 L	5 no. 1100 L	1 no. 240 L	4 no. 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 facilities management company in the residential WSA.

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)

5.1 Waste Storage – Residential Units

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

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

Residents in apartment blocks will be required to take their segregated waste materials to their designated shared WSA and deposit their segregated waste into the appropriate bins.

It is anticipated that residents in maisonettes and houses with external access to the rear of the property and will store waste in bins at the back of the house. For houses with no external access to the rear, a dedicated shielded area for storage of 2 no. 240l and 1 no. 120 l litre wheelie bins have been allocated at the front of the property.

Provision will be made in the residential units to accommodate 3 no. bin types to facilitate waste segregation at source.

The location of the WSA is illustrated in the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover.

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

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

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

5.2 Waste Storage – Crèche

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

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

As required, the crèche staff will be required to take the segregated waste materials to the designated crèche WSA and deposit the segregated waste into the appropriate bins.

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

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

Based on the recommended bin requirements in Table 5.1, dry mixed recyclable waste, mixed non-recyclable waste and organic waste will be required to be collected weekly and glass will be collected less frequently as required. The waste receptacles from the crèche WSA will be collected directly from the crèche WSA by the nominated waste contractor.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries, lightbulbs, WEEE, cooking oil and printer toner / cartridges will be generated less frequently. The crèche tenant will be required to identify suitable temporary storage areas for these waste items within their own unit and dispose of them appropriately. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.5.

5.3 Waste Storage – Retail Units

The commercial tenants will be required to segregate waste within their own units into the following main waste types:

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

As required, the staff will need to bring segregated DMR, MNR, glass and organic waste to their WSA. All café bins will be locked and, where possible, segregated off from residential bins when stored in the same room as residential waste. Café waste will not be mixed with residential waste.

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

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

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries, lightbulbs, WEEE, cooking oil and printer toner / cartridges will be generated less frequently. The tenant will be required to store these waste types within their own unit and arrange collection with an appropriately licensed waste contractor. Facilities management may arrange collection, depending on the agreement. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.5.

5.4 Waste Collection

There are numerous private contractors that provide waste collection services in the MCC 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.

Bins from the proposed development's shared WSAs will be brought to staging / collection points adjacent to the internal roads within the development. The waste receptacles will be moved by the waste contractor or facilities management immediately prior to collection. Bins will be returned to the WSA immediately following collection in line with the waste bye-laws.

Residents in maisonettes and houses with individual WSAs will be responsible for transferring their own bins to the curb for collection by the nominated waste contractor.

The staging areas are such that it 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 (2019)²¹.

A trolley / tug or suitable vehicle may be required to convey the bins to and from the collection area. The facilities management, residents or waste contractor will ensure that empty bins are promptly returned to the WSAs after collection / emptying in line with the MCC waste bye-laws.

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 MCC *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.

5.5 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 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.

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 (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 unit, where appropriate. The commercial tenant 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

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 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

Waste light bulbs (fluorescent, incandescent and LED) may be generated by lighting at the commercial 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. Commercial and residential tenants will be responsible for disposing of waste textiles appropriately.

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. Under sink grease traps will be installed in any cooking space.

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 commercial tenant. The collection of bulky waste will be arranged, as required by the tenant. If residents wish to dispose of furniture, this can be brought to 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 or Facilities management will may arrange collection by a licensed waste contractor.

Covid-19 Waste

Any waste generated by residential and commercial tenants that have tested positive for Covid-19 should be managed in accordance with the current Covid-19 HSE Guidelines at the time that that waste arises. At the time this report was prepared, the HSE Guidelines require the following procedure for any waste from a person that tests positive for Covid-19:

- Put all waste (gloves, tissues, wipes, masks) from that person in a bin bag and tie when almost full;
- Put this bin bag into a second bin bag and tie a knot;
- Store this bag safely for 3 days, then put the bag into the non-recyclable waste / general waste wheelie bin for collection / emptying.

Please note that this guidance is likely to be updated by the time the proposed Development is open and occupied and the relevant guidance at the time will need to be reviewed.

5.6 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 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;
- Appropriate sensor controlled lighting;
- 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 graphical and written signage placed above and on bins indicating correct use;
- Have access for potential control of vermin, if required;
- Robust design of doors to bin area incorporating steel sheet covering where appropriate; and
- Be fitted with CCTV for monitoring.

The facilities company will be required to maintain the waste storage areas in good condition as required by the MCC 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 *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 *MCC 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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2. Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (Act No. 7 of 1992) as amended.
3. Litter Pollution Act 1997 (Act No. 12 of 1997) as amended.
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8. DoELG, *Making Ireland’s Development Sustainable – Review, Assessment and Future Action (World Summit on Sustainable Development)* (2002).
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11. DCCAE, Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023 ‘Living More, Using Less’ (2021).
12. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2012*.
13. Meath County Council, *Meath County Development Plan 2021 – 2027* (2021).
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.
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21. Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport and Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, *Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets* (2019).