

# RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## “SWORDS CULTURAL QUARTER”

### SWORDS TOWN CENTRE, NORTH CO. DUBLIN.

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Report Prepared For

**Fingal County Council**

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Report Prepared By

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Our Reference

CB/227501.0086WMR01

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Date of Issue

07 July 2022

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**Document History**

Document Reference		Original Issue Date	
CB/227501.0086WMR02		07 July 2022	
Revision Level	Revision Date	Description	Sections Affected

**Record of Approval**

Details	Written by	Approved by
Signature		
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Title	Principal Environmental Consultant	Director
Date	07 July 2022	07 July 2022

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. (AWN) has prepared this Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) on behalf of Fingal County Council. The proposed development relates to a new Swords Civic and Cultural Centre located on lands in Swords Town Centre.

The purpose of this plan is to provide information necessary to ensure that the management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste at the site is undertaken in accordance with current legal and industry standards including the *Waste Management Acts 1996 - 2011* and associated Regulations <sup>1</sup>, *Protection of the Environment Act 2003* as amended <sup>2</sup>, *Litter Pollution Act 1997* as amended <sup>3</sup> and the *Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* <sup>4</sup>. In particular, this Plan aims to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible. It also seeks to provide guidance on the appropriate collection and transport of waste from the site to prevent issues associated with litter or more serious environmental pollution (e.g. contamination of soil and/or water).

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

## 2.0 CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

### 2.1 National Level

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998, *Changing Our Ways*<sup>5</sup>, which identified objectives for the prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste in Ireland. The target for C&D waste in this report was to recycle at least 50% of C&D waste within a five year period (by 2003), with a progressive increase to at least 85% over fifteen years (i.e. 2013).

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

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

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

The policy document contains over 200 measures across various waste areas including circular economy, municipal waste, consumer protection and citizen

engagement, plastics and packaging, construction and demolition, textiles, green public procurement and waste enforcement.

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

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ireland issued 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects' in November 2021 <sup>9</sup>. These guidelines replace the previous 2006 guidelines issued by The National Construction and Demolition Waste Council (NCDWC) and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) in 2006 <sup>10</sup>. The guidelines provide a practical approach which is informed by best practice in the prevention and management of C&D wastes and resources from design to construction of a project, including consideration of the deconstruction of a project. These guidelines have been followed in the preparation of this document and include the following elements:

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

Section 3 of the Guidelines identifies thresholds above which there is a requirement for the preparation of a bespoke RWMP for developments. The new guidance classifies developments on a two-tiered system. Developments which do not exceed any of the following thresholds may be classed as Tier 1 development, which require a simplified RWMP:

- New residential development of less than 10 dwellings.
- Retrofit of 20 dwellings or less.
- New commercial, industrial, infrastructural, institutional, educational, health and other developments with an aggregate floor area less than 1,250m<sup>2</sup>.
- Retrofit of commercial, industrial, infrastructural, institutional, educational, health and other developments with an aggregate floor area less than 2,000m<sup>2</sup>; and
- Demolition projects generating in total less than 100m<sup>3</sup> in volume of C&D waste.

Developments above these thresholds are classed as Tier-2 projects

This development requires a RWMP as a Tier 2 development as they are above the following criterion:

- New commercial, industrial, infrastructural, institutional, educational, health and other developments with an aggregate floor area less than 1,250m<sup>2</sup>.
- Demolition projects generating in total less than 100m<sup>3</sup> in volume of C&D waste.

Other guidelines followed in the preparation of this report include '*Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers*' <sup>9</sup>, published by FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation in 2002 and the previous

guidelines 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects'<sup>10</sup> (2006).

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

## 2.2 Regional Level

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

The *Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* is the regional waste management plan for the FCC area 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 strategic targets for waste management in the region and sets a specific target for C&D waste of “70% preparing for reuse, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste” (excluding natural soils and stones and hazardous wastes) to be achieved by 2020.

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 2012*.

The *Fingal Development Plan 2017 – 2023*<sup>11</sup> came into effect on March 2017 and sets out a number of objectives for the Fingal region in line with the objectives of the regional waste management plan.

### Objectives:

- Objective **WM03** Implement the provisions of the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 -2021 or any subsequent Waste Management Plan applicable within the lifetime of the Development Plan. All prospective developments in the County will be expected to take account of the provisions of the Regional Waste Management Plan and adhere to the requirements of that Plan.
- Objective **WM07** Promote the increased re-use of waste in accordance with the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 -2021 (or any subsequent plan).
- Objective **WM18** Ensure that construction and demolition Waste Management Plans meet the relevant recycling / recovery targets for such waste in accordance with the national legislation and regional waste management policy.
- Objective **DMS36** *Ensure all new residential schemes include appropriate design measures for refuse storage areas, details of which should be clearly shown at pre-planning and planning application stage. Ensure refuse storage areas are not situated immediately adjacent to the front door or ground floor window, unless adequate screened alcoves or other such mitigation measures are provided.*
- Objective **DMS37** *Ensure the maximum distance between the front door to a communal bin area does not exceed 50 metres.*

With regard to C&D waste specifically, the Development Plan requires that a 70% target for the re-use, recycling and recovery of man-made C&D waste in Ireland by 2020 is required in compliance with the EC (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011.

The Draft *Fingal Development Plan 2023– 2029*<sup>13</sup> (2022) and sets out a number of policies and objectives for the Fingal region in line with the objectives of the regional waste management plan, including the following:

- Objective **DMSO31**: *Ensure all new residential schemes include appropriate design measures for refuse storage areas, details of which should be clearly shown at pre-planning and planning application stage. Ensure refuse storage areas are not situated immediately adjacent to the front door or ground floor window, unless adequate screened or other such mitigation measures are provided.*
- Objective **DMSO32**: *Ensure the maximum distance between the front door to a communal bin area does not exceed 50 metres.*
- **Objective IUO34 – Waste Management in New Developments -** *Require the provision of appropriate, well designed, accessible space to support the storage, separation and collection of as many waste and recycling streams as possible in all new commercial and residential developments within the County.*
- **Objective DMSO235 – Provision of Public Bring Banks -** *Ensure the provision of public bring banks in all large retail developments, unless there are existing facilities within a 1 km radius. Bring bank facilities will generally be required at appropriate locations in the following development types:*
  - *In conjunction with significant new commercial developments, or extensions to existing developments.*
  - *In conjunction with new waste infrastructure facilities, proposals should include bring facilities for the acceptance of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes from members of the public and small businesses.*
  - *In conjunction with medium and large scale residential and mixed-use developments providing in excess of 10 residential units, proposals should provide recycling and bring bank facilities to serve residents and in some appropriate locations, the wider community.*
  - *In conjunction with all large retail developments provide space for reverse vending machines to promote the circular economy.*
- **Objective DMSO236 – Communal Refuse Storage Provision -** *In the case of communal refuse storage provision, the collection point for refuse should be accessible both to the external collector and to the resident and be secured against illegal dumping by non-residents. In the case of individual houses, the applicant shall clearly show within a planning application the proposed location and design of bin storage to serve each dwelling, and having regard to the number of individual bins required to serve each dwelling at the time of the application and any possible future requirements for refuse storage/collection. The following criteria will be considered in the assessment of the design and siting of waste facilities and bring facilities:*
  - *The location and design of any refuse storage or recycling facility should ensure that it is easily accessible both for residents and/or public and for bin collection, be insect and vermin proofed, will not present an odour problem, and will not significantly detract from the residential amenities of adjacent property or future occupants.*
  - *Provision for the storage and collection of waste materials shall be in accordance with the guidelines for waste storage facilities in the relevant Regional Waste Management Plan and the design considerations contained in Section 4.8 and 4.9 of the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DHLGH (2020).*
  - *Refuse storage for houses should be externally located, concealed / covered and adequate to cater for the size and number of bins normally allocated to a household. For terraced houses, the most appropriate area for bins to be stored is to the front of the house, which should be located in well-designed enclosures that do not detract from visual amenity.*



- *All applications shall clearly identify the waste storage and collection points and detail the anticipated waste collection schedule having regard to the impact on road users both within the development and the surrounding area.*
- *Access to private waste storage in residential schemes should be restricted to residents only.*
- **Objective DMSO237 – Segregation and Collection of Waste - Ensure all new large-scale residential and mixed-use developments include appropriate facilities for source segregation and collection of waste.**
- **Objective DMSO239 – Distance from Front Door to Communal Bin Area - Ensure all new residential schemes include appropriate design measures for refuse storage areas, details of which should be clearly shown at pre-planning and planning application stage. Ensure refuse storage areas are not situated immediately adjacent to the front door or ground floor window, unless adequate screened alcoves or other such mitigation measures are provided.**

### 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.
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (No. 7 of 1992) as amended.
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (No. 12 of 1997) as amended.
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (No. 30 of 2000) as amended <sup>12</sup>.

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 recycling, recovery or disposal (including its method of disposal). As it is not practical in most cases for the waste producer to physically transfer all waste from where it is produced to the final destination, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final destination. Following on from this is the concept of “*Polluter Pays*” whereby the waste producer is liable to be prosecuted for pollution incidents, which may arise from the incorrect management of waste produced, including the actions of any contractors engaged (e.g. for transportation and disposal/recovery/recycling of waste).

It is therefore imperative that the client ensures that the waste contractors engaged by construction contractors are legally compliant with respect to waste transportation, recycling, recovery and disposal. This includes the requirement that a contractor handle, transport and recycle/recover/dispose of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities.

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

### 3.0 Design Approach

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

The design team have been tasked with achieving a BREEAM rating of excellent for this project, as part of this the design team will be conducting lifecycle assessments for all materials specified in the detailed design stage.

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

The approaches presented are based on international principles of optimising resources and reducing waste on construction projects through:

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

#### 3.1 Designing For Prevention, Reuse and Recycling

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

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

#### 3.2 Designing for Green Procurement

Waste prevention and minimisation pre-procurement have been discussed and will be further discussed in this section. The Design Team will discuss proposed design solutions, encourage innovation in tenders and incentivise competitions to recognise sustainable approaches. They should also discuss options for packaging reduction with the main Contractor and subcontractors/suppliers using measures such as 'Just-in-Time' delivery and use ordering procedures that avoid excessive waste. The Green procurement extends from the planning stage into the detailed design and tender stage and will be an ongoing part of the long-term design and selection process for this development.

### **3.3 Designing for Off-Site Construction**

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

- Modular buildings as these can displace the use of concrete and the resource losses associated with concrete blocks such as broken blocks, mortars, etc.;
- Modular buildings are typically pre-fitted with fixed plasterboard and installed insulation, eliminating these residual streams from site.
- Use of pre-cast structural concrete panels which can reduce the residual volumes of concrete blocks, mortars, plasters, etc.;
- The use of prefabricated composite panels for walls and roofing to reduce residual volumes of insulation and plasterboards; and
- Designing for the preferential use of offsite modular units.

### **3.4 Designing for Materials Optimisation During Construction**

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

### **3.5 Designing for Flexibility and Deconstruction**

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

## **4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

### **4.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development**

The proposed development relates to a new Swords Civic and Cultural Centre located on lands in Swords Town Centre.

The site consists of lands at Swords Castle, North Street, Existing Fingal County Council Carpark on Seatown Road and existing public realm along Seaton Road, Main Street, Bridge Street and to the front of Fingal County Hall.

The proposed application includes for the existing Protected Structure of Swords Court House.

This application is seeking permission for a Civic and Cultural Building, public realm works, demolition works and all associated site works at a site located in the middle of Swords town centre, on the junction of North Street, Seatown Road, Main Street and Bridge Street adjacent to Swords Castle, and Fingal County Offices.

The proposed development will comprise of public realm upgrade works and the construction of the proposed Swords Civic and Cultural Building, located on the existing Fingal County Council car park site at Seatown Road and St. Michaels House Centre, ranging in height from 2-4 storeys. The proposed Swords Civic and Cultural Building will include for:

- A 165-no. seated theatre with associated control/ sound rooms & light lobbies
- Dressing rooms and rehearsal spaces
- An art gallery
- Café/theatre bar
- Exhibition spaces
- Workshop and study areas
- Meeting rooms
- Public library
- Offices
- Storage rooms, toilets and other ancillary uses.

The proposed development will consist of minor external works to the southern entrance of the Swords District Court House (Protected Structure).



Figure 4.1 Proposed site Location

#### 4.2 Details of the Non-Hazardous Wastes to be produced

There will be waste materials generated from the demolition of some of the existing buildings and hardstanding areas on site, as well as from the further excavation of the building foundations and the carpark. The volume of waste generated from demolition will be more difficult to segregate than waste generated from the construction phase, as many of the building materials will be bonded together or integrated i.e. plasterboard on timber ceiling joists, steel embedded in concrete, etc.

There will be waste materials generated from the excavation of soil and stones to facilitate site clearance, construction of new building foundations and installation of services. The volume of material to be excavated has been estimated by the project engineers (Horganlynch Consulting Engineers) at c. 1,716 m<sup>3</sup> with a further 260m<sup>3</sup> of bitmac to be removed as well. It is anticipated that all of this material will be required to be removed offsite.

During the construction phase there may be a surplus of building materials, such as timber off-cuts, broken concrete blocks, plastics, metals and tiles generated. There may also be excess concrete during construction which will need to be disposed of. Plastic and cardboard waste from packaging and oversupply of materials will also be generated.

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

### **4.3 Potential Hazardous Wastes to be produced**

#### **4.3.1 Contaminated Soil**

Site Investigation and environmental soil testing were undertaken by Causeway Geotech in January 2020. Environmental testing was conducted on selected environmental soil samples by Chemtest at its laboratory in Newmarket, Suffolk.

Rilta suite of analysis was carried out on several samples for landfill disposal criteria. This included testing for a range of determinants, including:

- Metals
- Speciated total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Speciated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)
- Cyanides
- Asbestos screen
- pH.

Waste acceptance criteria (WAC) testing was carried out on several samples.

If any potentially contaminated material is encountered, it will need to be segregated from clean/inert material, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA publication entitled '*Waste Classification: List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*'<sup>13</sup> using the *HazWasteOnline* application (or similar approved classification method). The material will then need to be classified as clean, inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the *EC Council Decision 2003/33/EC*<sup>14</sup>, which establishes the criteria for the acceptance of waste at landfills.

If Asbestos or Asbestos Containing Material (ACMs) are identified, the removal of asbestos will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor will only be removed from site by a suitably permitted waste contractor. in accordance with *S.I. No. 386 of 2006 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010*. All asbestos will be taken to a suitably licensed or permitted facility.

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

#### **4.3.2 Fuel/Oils**

As fuels and oils are classed as hazardous materials, any on-site storage of fuel/oil, all storage tanks and all draw-off points will be bunded (or stored in double-skinned tanks) and located in a dedicated, secure area of the site. Provided that these requirements

are adhered to and site crew are trained in the appropriate refuelling techniques, it is not expected that there will be any fuel/oil wastage at the site.

#### **4.3.3 Japanese Knot Weed and Other Invasive Plant Species**

A site survey was undertaken by Eco Eireann Ecological Consultants in March 2022. Part of the site walkover was for the purpose of identifying and managing any schedule 3 (*Regulations SI No. 355/2015*) invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*). This included a walkover survey of the entire site and around part of the outside perimeter.

No Japanese Knotweed plant species were recorded within the property boundary.

#### **4.3.4 Asbestos**

An asbestos demolition survey was undertaken by OHSS Safety Consultant in March 2022. The scope of the surveys was confined to all accessible areas of the existing buildings which are due for demolition in the future.

ACM were detected in several locations within some of the buildings, including in floor tiling, soaker slates and roof slates. A full list of locations can be found within the OHSS report

Removal of asbestos or ACMs will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor and ACMs will only be removed from site by a suitably permitted / licenced waste contractor, in accordance with *S.I. No. 589 of 2010 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010*. All material will be taken to a suitably licensed or permitted facility.

#### **4.3.5 Other known Hazardous Substances**

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

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

### **5.0 Roles and Responsibilities**

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

## 5.1 Role of the Client

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

- The Client has commissioned the preparation and submission of a preliminary RWMP as part of the design and planning submission;
- The Client is to commission the preparation and submission of an updated RWMP as part of the construction tendering process;
- The Client will ensure that the RWMP is agreed on and submitted to the local authority prior to commencement of works on site;
- The Client is to request the end-of-project RWMP from the Contractor.

## 5.2 Role of the Client Advisory Team

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

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

## 5.3 Future Role of the Contractor

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

- Preparing, implementing and reviewing the RWMP throughout the demolition and construction phases (including the management of all suppliers and sub-contractors) as per the requirements of these guidelines;
- Identifying a designated and suitably qualified RM who will be responsible for implementing the RWMP;
- Identifying all hauliers to be engaged to transport each of the resources / wastes off-site;
- Implementing waste management policies whereby waste materials generated on site are to be segregated as far as practicable;
- Renting and operating a mobile-crusher to crush concrete for temporary reuse onsite during construction and reduce the amount of HGV loads required to remove material from site;
- Applying for the appropriate waste permit to crush concrete onsite;

- Identifying all destinations for resources taken off-site. As above, any resource that is legally classified as a 'waste' must only be transported to an authorised waste facility;
- End-of-waste and by-product notifications addressed with the EPA where required;
- Clarification of any other statutory waste management obligations, which could include on-site processing;
- Full records of all resources (both wastes and other resources) should be maintained for the duration of the project; and
- Preparing a RWMP Implementation Review Report at project handover.

## **6.0 Key Materials & Quantities**

### **6.1 Project Resource Targets**

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

- Weight (tonnes) or Volume (m<sup>3</sup>) of waste generated per construction value;
- Weight (tonnes) or Volume (m<sup>3</sup>) of waste generated per construction floor area (m<sup>2</sup>);
- Fraction of resource reused on site;
- Fraction of resource notified as by-product;
- Fraction of waste segregated at source before being sent off-site for recycling/recovery; and
- Fraction of waste recovered, fraction of waste recycled, or fraction of waste disposed.

### **6.2 Main C&D Waste Categories**

The main non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams that could be generated by the construction and demolition activities at a typical site are shown in Table 6.1. The List of Waste (LoW) code (as effected from 1 June 2015) (also referred to as the European Waste Code or EWC) for each waste stream is also shown.



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

**Table 6.1** Typical waste types generated and EWCs (individual waste types may contain hazardous substances)

## 7.0 RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 7.1 Demolition Waste Generation

There will be waste materials generated from the demolition of some of the existing buildings and hardstanding areas on site, as well as from the further excavation of the building foundations, road and carpark. The demolition areas are identified in the planning drawings provided with this application. The anticipated demolition waste and rates of reuse, recycling / recovery and disposal are shown in Table 7.1, below.

Waste Type	Tonnes	Reuse / Recycle		Recovery		Disposal	
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Glass	32.4	0	0.0	85	27.5	15	4.9
Concrete, Bricks, Tiles, Ceramics	183.6	30	55.1	65	119.3	5	9.2
Plasterboard	14.4	30	4.3	60	8.6	10	1.4
Asphalts	19.2	0	0.0	25	4.8	75	14.4
Metals	54.0	5	2.7	80	43.2	15	8.1
Slate	28.8	0	0.0	85	24.5	15	4.3
Timber	43.2	10	4.3	60	25.9	30	13.0
Asbestos	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>376.0</b>		<b>66.4</b>		<b>253.9</b>		<b>55.6</b>

**Table 7.1** Estimated off-site reuse, recycle and disposal rates for demolition waste.

## 7.2 Construction Waste Generation

Table 7.2 shows the breakdown of C&D waste types produced on a typical site based on data from the EPA *National Waste Reports, the GMIT*<sup>16</sup> and other research reports.

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

**Table 7.2** Waste materials generated on a typical Irish construction site

Table 7.3 shows the predicted construction waste generation for the proposed development based on the information available to date along with the targets for management of the waste streams. The predicted waste amounts are based on an average large-scale development waste generation rate per m<sup>2</sup>, using the waste breakdown rates shown in Table 7.1.

Waste Type	Tonnes	Reuse/Recycle		Recovery		Disposal	
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Mixed C&D	107	10	11	80	86	10	11
Timber	91	40	36	55	50	5	5
Plasterboard	32	30	10	60	19	10	3
Metals	26	5	1	90	23	5	1
Concrete	19	30	6	65	13	5	1
Other	49	20	10	60	29	20	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>		<b>74</b>		<b>221</b>		<b>31</b>

**Table 7.3** Estimated off-site reuse, recycle and disposal rates for construction waste

In addition to the information in Table 7.3, the quantity of excavated material that will be generated has been estimated to be c. 1,716 m<sup>3</sup>. Any suitable excavated material will be temporarily stockpiled for reuse as fill, where possible, reuse on site is expected to be limited and all material is to be removed. When not required onsite the material will be removed off site for appropriate reuse, recovery and/or disposal.

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

## 7.3 Proposed Resource Waste Management Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Madeground

The Waste Management Hierarchy states that the preferred option for waste management is prevention and minimisation of waste, followed by preparing for reuse and recycling/recovery, energy recovery (i.e. incineration) and, least favoured of all, disposal. The excavations are required to facilitate construction works so the preferred option (prevention and minimisation) cannot be accommodated for the excavation phase.

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

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

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

Article 27 will be investigated to see if the material can be imported onto this site for beneficial reuse instead of using virgin materials.

If the material is deemed to be a waste, then removal and reuse/recovery/disposal of the material will be carried out in accordance with the *Waste Management Acts 1996 – 2011* as amended, the *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007* as amended and the *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* as amended. Once all available beneficial reuse options have been exhausted, the options of recycling and recovery at waste permitted and licensed sites will be considered.

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

#### Bedrock

It is not anticipated that bedrock will be encountered during the excavation phase of this development. However, if encountered it is envisaged that all bedrock will be removed offsite and will not be crushed onsite unless the appropriate waste permit, obtained from FCC.

#### Silt & Sludge

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

#### Concrete Blocks, Bricks, Tiles & Ceramics

The majority of concrete blocks, bricks, tiles and ceramics generated as part of the construction and demolition works are expected to be clean, inert material and should be recycled, where possible.

#### Hard Plastic

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

#### Timber

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

#### Metal

Metals will be segregated into mixed ferrous, aluminium cladding, high grade stainless steel, low grade stainless steel etc., where practical and stored in skips. Metal is highly recyclable and there are numerous companies that will accept these materials.

#### Plasterboard

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

#### Glass

Glass materials will be segregated for recycling, where possible.

#### Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

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

### Other Recyclables

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

### Non-Recyclable Waste

C&D waste which is not suitable for reuse or recovery, such as polystyrene, some plastics and some cardboards, will be placed in separate skips or other receptacles. Prior to removal from site, the non-recyclable waste skip/receptacle will be examined by a member of the waste team (see Section 10.0) to determine if recyclable materials have been placed in there by mistake. If this is the case, efforts will be made to determine the cause of the waste not being segregated correctly and recyclable waste will be removed and placed into the appropriate receptacle.

### Other Hazardous Wastes

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

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

## **7.4 Tracking and Documentation Procedures for Off-Site Waste**

All waste will be documented prior to leaving the site. Waste will be weighed by the contractor, either by weighing mechanism on the truck or at the receiving facility. These waste records will be maintained on site by the nominated project RM (see Section 10.0).

All movement of waste and the use of waste contractors will be undertaken in accordance with the *Waste Management Acts 1996 - 2011*, *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007* as amended and *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* and amended. This includes the requirement for all waste contractors to have a waste collection permit issued by the NWCPO. The nominated project RM (see Section 10.0) will maintain a copy of all waste collection permits on-site.

If the waste is being transported to another site, a copy of the Local Authority waste COR/permit or EPA Waste/IE Licence for that site will be provided to the nominated project RM (see Section 10.0). If the waste is being shipped abroad, a copy of the Transfrontier Shipping (TFS) notification document will be obtained from DCC (as the relevant authority on behalf of all local authorities in Ireland) and kept on-site along with details of the final destination (COR, permits, licences etc.). A receipt from the final destination of the material will be kept as part of the on-site waste management records.

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

## **8.0 ESTIMATED COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT**

An outline of the costs associated with different aspects of waste management is provided below.

The total cost of C&D waste management will be measured and will take into account handling costs, storage costs, transportation costs, revenue from rebates and disposal costs.

### **8.1 Reuse**

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

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

### **8.2 Recycling**

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

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

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

### **8.3 Disposal**

Landfill charges in the Leinster region are currently at around €130 - €150 per tonne which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy specified in the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015*. In addition to disposal costs, waste contractors will also charge a collection fee for skips.

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

## **9.0 DEMOLITION PROCEDURES**

There will be waste materials generated from the demolition of some of the existing buildings and hardstanding areas on site, as well as from the further excavation of the building foundations. The demolition areas are identified in the planning drawings submitted as part of this application. A formal demolition plan including safety procedures will be prepared by the demolition contractor. However, in general, the following sequence of works should be followed during the demolition stage:

### Check for Hazards

Prior to commencing works, buildings and structures to be demolished will be checked for any likely hazards including asbestos, ACMs, electrical power lines or cables, gas reticulation systems, telecommunications, unsafe structures and fire / explosion hazards, e.g. combustible dust, chemical hazards, oil, fuels and contamination.

### Removal of Components

All hazardous materials will be removed first. All components from within the buildings that can be salvaged will be removed next. This will primarily be comprised of metal; however, may also include timbers, doors, windows, wiring and metal ducting, etc.

#### Removal of Roofing

Steel roof supports, beams, etc., will be dismantled and taken away for recycling / salvage.

#### Excavation of Services, Demolition of Walls and Concrete

Services will be removed from the ground and the breakdown of walls will be carried out once all salvageable or reusable materials have been taken from the buildings. Finally, any existing foundations and hard standing areas will be excavated.

### **10.0 TRAINING PROVISIONS**

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

#### **10.1 Resource Manager Training and Responsibilities**

The nominated RM will be given responsibility and authority to select a waste team if required, i.e. members of the site crew that will aid them in the organisation, operation and recording of the waste management system implemented on site. The RM will have overall responsibility to oversee, record and provide feedback to the client on everyday waste management at the site. Authority will be given to the RM to delegate responsibility to sub-contractors, where necessary, and to coordinate with suppliers, service providers and sub-contractors to prioritise waste prevention and material salvage.

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

#### **10.2 Site Crew Training**

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

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

### **11.0 TRACKING AND TRACING / RECORD KEEPING**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A copy of the Waste Collection Permits, CORs, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences will be sent to the FCC Waste Regulation Unit prior to any material being removed from site.

## **12.0 OUTLINE WASTE AUDIT PROCEDURE**

### **12.1 Responsibility for Waste Audit**

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

### **12.2 Review of Records and Identification of Corrective Actions**

A review of all the records for the waste generated and transported off-site should be undertaken mid-way through the project. If waste movements are not accounted for, the reasons for this should be established in order to see if and why the record keeping



system has not been maintained. The waste records will be compared with the established recovery/reuse/recycling targets for the site.

Each material type will be examined, in order to see where the largest percentage waste generation is occurring. The waste management methods for each material type will be reviewed in order to highlight how the targets can be achieved.

Waste management costs will also be reviewed.

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

## **13.0 CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT BODIES**

### **13.1 Local Authority**

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

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

### **13.2 Recycling/Salvage Companies**

Companies that specialise in C&D waste management will be contacted to determine their suitability for engagement. Where a waste contractor is engaged, each company will be audited in order to ensure that relevant and up-to-date waste collection permits and facility COR/permits/licences are held. These permit details will be sent to the FCC Waste Regulation Unit. In addition, information regarding individual construction materials will be obtained, including the feasibility of recycling each material, the costs of recycling/reclamation and the means by which the wastes will be collected and transported off-site, and the recycling/reclamation process each material will undergo off site.

## 14.0 REFERENCES

1. Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended.
2. Environmental Protection Act 2003, (No. 27 of 2003) as amended.
3. Litter Pollution Act 1997 (S.I. No. 12 of 1997) as amended
4. Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 (2015).
5. Department of Environment and Local Government (DoELG) *Waste Management – Changing Our Ways, A Policy Statement* (1998).
6. Forum for the Construction Industry – *Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste*.
7. Department of Environment, Communities and Local Government (DoECLG), *A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland* (2012).
8. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) '*Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource and Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects*' (2021)
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10. DoELG, *Making Ireland's Development Sustainable – Review, Assessment and Future Action (World Summit on Sustainable Development)* (2002)
11. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) '*Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects*' (December 2021)
12. FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation (CIF), *Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers* (2002).
13. Fingal County Council (FCC), *Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023* (2017)
14. FCC, *Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029* (2022)
15. Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended
16. EPA, *Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* (2015)
17. Council Decision 2003/33/EC, establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC.
18. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2012*.
19. EPA and Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GMIT), *EPA Research Report 146 – A Review of Design and Construction Waste Management Practices in Selected Case Studies – Lessons Learned* (2015).