




OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN


FOR
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
AT
Devoy Barracks, Naas, Co. Kildare
March 2022

ON BEHALF OF
Land Development Agency

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DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Client	Land Development Agency
Project Title	Housing Development at Devoy Barracks, Naas, Co. Kildare
Document Title	Operational Waste Management Plan

Rev.	Status	Author(s)	Reviewed by	Approved by	Issue Date
00	Draft for Internal Review	Gillian Free Director	Janet O'Shea Technical Director		
01	Draft for Client Review	Gillian Free Director	Jim Dowdall Director	Jim Dowdall Director	05/03/2021
02	Final	Gillian Free Director	Jim Dowdall Director	Jim Dowdall Director	18/03/2021
03	Final Reviewed	Gillian Free Director	Jim Dowdall Director	Jim Dowdall Director	24/03/2021
04	Final Reviewed	Gillian Free Director	Jim Dowdall Director	Jim Dowdall Director	01/04/2021
05	Final Reviewed	S.F. Ironside Environmental Specialist	Gillian Free Director	Gillian Free Director	10/02/2022
06	Final Reviewed	S.F. Ironside Environmental Specialist	Gillian Free Director	Gillian Free Director	21/02/2022

07	Client Comments	S.F. Ironside Environmental Specialist	Gillian Free Director	Gillian Free Director	14/03/2022
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1 INTRODUCTION

Enviroguide Consulting has produced this Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) at the request of the Land Development Agency (LDA) for a Housing Development located at Devoy Barracks, Naas, County Kildare.

A full project description is included in Section 3 of this report. The development consists of a mix of apartments, houses, duplexes and a crèche facility.

This OWMP has been prepared to ensure that the management of waste during the operational phase of the permitted development is undertaken in accordance with current legal and industry standards including the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended and associated Regulations, Protection of the Environment Act 2003 as amended, Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended, the 'Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021' and the Kildare County Council (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-laws, 2018.

In particular, this OWMP aims to provide a detailed plan for the storage, handling, collection, and transport of the wastes generated at the development in a manner that does not present a risk to human health or the environment, or a risk of common waste related nuisance such as litter or odour.

The OWMP is designed to ensure that waste arising from the operational phase of the project is managed to incentivise waste prevention and to encourage the segregation of waste so that it can be managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. Diversion of waste from landfill and waste prevention will be the overarching philosophy adopted. The plan estimates the type and quantity of waste to be generated from the permitted development during the operational phase and provides a strategy for managing the different waste streams.

This OWMP takes into account the requirements of national and regional waste policy, legislation, and other guidelines such as guidance published by Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) for the preparation of OWMPs, '*Guidance Notes, Waste Management Planning*', which is the only Local Authority Guidance available to date in relation to OWMPs. In addition, it takes account of the following guidance:

- *Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)* and
- *BS 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings — Code of practice*

2 OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

Operational Waste Management Plans are often required through the planning process in Ireland. The purpose of this Operational Waste Management Plan is to detail and plan how waste generated during the operational phase of a permitted development will be managed. This will include requirements for waste storage provisions, access to authorised waste collection and proximity to additional recycling facilities.

This permitted development is located in the Kildare County Council (KCC) Planning district. In preparing this document, consideration has been given to the requirements of KCC's Environment Department, who have been consulted, and to national and regional waste policy, legislation, and other Local Authority Guidelines.

2.1 European and Irish Legal Context

Waste Legislation in Europe and Ireland is extensive and often complex. Waste framework legislation establishes the legal structure for the prevention and management of waste in Ireland. This legislation also governs the reporting on waste generation, waste treatment and capacity. It also sets down mandatory targets for waste diversion, collection, and treatment.

The Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste) is a core component of waste regulations across Europe. The Waste Framework Directive (which was transposed into Irish law in 2011 (S.I. No. 126/2011 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011), encourages the prevention, recycling, and processing of waste. It sets out a Waste Hierarchy which prioritises waste prevention, preparation for re-use, recycling, and energy recovery. Waste disposal is the last resort and least favourable option. The Directive requires Member States to adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programmes.

The new WFD (Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament, amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste) was approved by the EU in July 2018 and was transposed into Irish Law in July 2020. The new WFD forms part of the circular Economy Package adopted by the EU; it requires EU Member States to improve their waste management systems, to improve the efficiency of resource use, and to ensure that waste is valued as a resource.

In Ireland, the primary platform for waste legislation is the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended and the Protection of the Environment Act 2003 as amended. The Waste Management Act as amended, has been brought into effect by making a series of subordinate regulations, covering a range of specific 'priority' waste types such as food waste, waste electrical and electronic equipment, batteries etc. The Act has been further amended by enacting regulations, mainly the Waste Directive Regulations which address new EU environmental initiatives and strengthen areas where problems have arisen.

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the Waste Management Act 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 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 waste treatment destination, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final waste destination. It is therefore imperative that residential development management companies undertake on-site management of waste in accordance with all legal requirements and employ appropriately authorised waste 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.

Each appointed Waste Contractor must hold a valid waste collection permit to transport waste which is issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO). Waste treatment facilities must also be appropriately permitted or licensed by the Local Authority or Environmental Protection Agency to accept the waste. The Management Company for the development will be responsible for ensuring that all Waste Contractors hold the appropriate authorisations.

2.2 Waste Policy in Ireland

In addition to waste regulations, Ireland has adopted waste management policies. Waste management policy is adopted by the government and is detailed in a set of policy documents which have been produced since 1998:

- Waste Management: Changing Our Ways (1998)
- Preventing and Recycling Waste: Delivering Change (2002)
- Taking Stock & Moving Forward (2004)
- National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste Management (2006)
- A Resource Opportunity – Waste Management Policy in Ireland (2012)
- A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (2020)

A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy: Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 was published by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment in September 2020. This policy sets out a number of important policy actions with the aim of transforming the current economic and waste system from linear to circular. These include the following actions:

- A shift towards a policy framework which rewards circularity and moves away from the waste of resources.
- Increased accountability of products that producers place on the market through levies on non-recyclable waste and the overuse of packaging.
- Targets for recycling (65% by 2035), food waste (reduced by 50% by 2030) and waste to landfill (no more than 10% by 2035).
- To support households, awareness and education measures will be strengthened; the waste collection industry will be encouraged to play a role in such measures.
- All Regional Waste Management Plans will be replaced with a National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy.

- A standardising of the colour coding of bins (general waste bin to be designated as a 'recovery' bin: colour black; mixed dry recycling bin: colour green; organic waste bin to be designated as 'organic waste recycling bin': colour brown).

2.3 Regional Waste Management Plans & Local Bye-laws

Kildare County Council is located within the Eastern-Midlands Waste Region (EMWR) which is one of Ireland's three waste management regions. The framework for the prevention and management of waste for this region is set out in the Eastern-Midlands Waste Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, a statutory document underpinned by national and EU waste legislation. The strategic vision of the regional waste management plan (WMP) is to rethink the approach to managing waste. In order to achieve this vision, the WMP has set out three specific and measurable performance targets:

- 1% reduction per annum in the quality of household waste generated per capita over the period of the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan.
- Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed municipal waste to landfill (from 2016 onwards) in favour of higher value pre-treatment processes and indigenous recovery practices.
- Achieve a recycling rate of 50% of managed municipal waste by 2020.

The Kildare County Council (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-laws, 2018 place some additional obligations in how waste is stored and managed at the development. The bye-laws provide that a management company of an apartment complex shall ensure that adequate numbers of waste containers are available for use by holders of waste in such complexes for residual waste, dry recyclable waste, and biological waste (where a collection service for such waste fraction is provided). The number of bins to be provided at this development are further detailed in Section 4.4 of this report.

The bye-laws state the waste is to be separated at source. Any such separated recyclable waste shall not be deposited into a container designated for residual household kerbside waste and no such residual waste shall be deposited into a container designated for recyclable household kerbside waste. Food waste arising must also be separated at source.

Section 2.9 of the Bye Laws relates specifically to apartments and provides that:

(a) separate receptacles of adequate size and number are provided for the proper segregation, storage and collection of recyclable household kerbside waste and residual household kerbside waste

(b) additional receptacles are provided for the segregation, storage, and collection of food waste where this practice is a requirement of the national legislation on food waste,

(c) the receptacles referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) are located both within any individual apartment and at the place where waste is stored prior to its collection,

Section 2.7 of the Bye Law cover the Segregation of Household Waste and Contamination Prevention and states:

(a) Household kerbside waste shall be segregated into residual household kerbside waste and recyclable household kerbside waste, with these fractions being stored separately. Any such separated recyclable waste shall not be deposited into a container designated for residual household kerbside waste and no such residual waste shall be deposited into a container designated for recyclable household kerbside waste.

(b) Neither recyclable household kerbside waste nor food waste arising from households shall be contaminated with any other type of waste before or after it has been segregated.

There are separate legal requirements mandating householders to segregate food waste and to keep it separate. These are contained in the European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio- Waste) Regulations 2015. Food waste also may be subject to home composting or be delivered to an authorised waste facility.

The bye laws set down the requirements for the location of waste storage, which must be accessible to the occupier at all times but not to unauthorised personnel; they state that written information is provided to each tenant or other occupier about the arrangements for waste separation, segregation, storage, and presentation prior to collection; and that safe access and egress is provide for waste collection vehicles.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Description of the Development

The development site is located on John Devoy Road, Naas, Co Kildare, known as Devoy Barracks. The proposed development is for the construction of 219 no. residential units, comprising of a mix of terraced houses (42 no. in total), and duplex / apartment units (177 no. in total) ranging in height from 2 to 5 storeys, a 59-place childcare facility, public and communal open spaces and all associated site works and infrastructure.

Vehicular and pedestrian access is proposed via an existing access point on the John Devoy Road along the southern boundary with additional pedestrian and cycle access provided to the east, and future pedestrian and cycle connection opportunities provided to the north, west and east.

The Operational Waste Management Plan addresses waste management for the development once it is operational i.e., post the construction phase.

3.2 Proximity of the Development to Recycling Facilities

The development site is located at Devoy Barracks, Naas, Co. Kildare. Figure 1 presents the proximity of the development site to local bring bank facilities. A larger Civic Amenity Recycling Centre facility is located less than 15 minutes away by car at Silliot Hill, Co. Kildare.

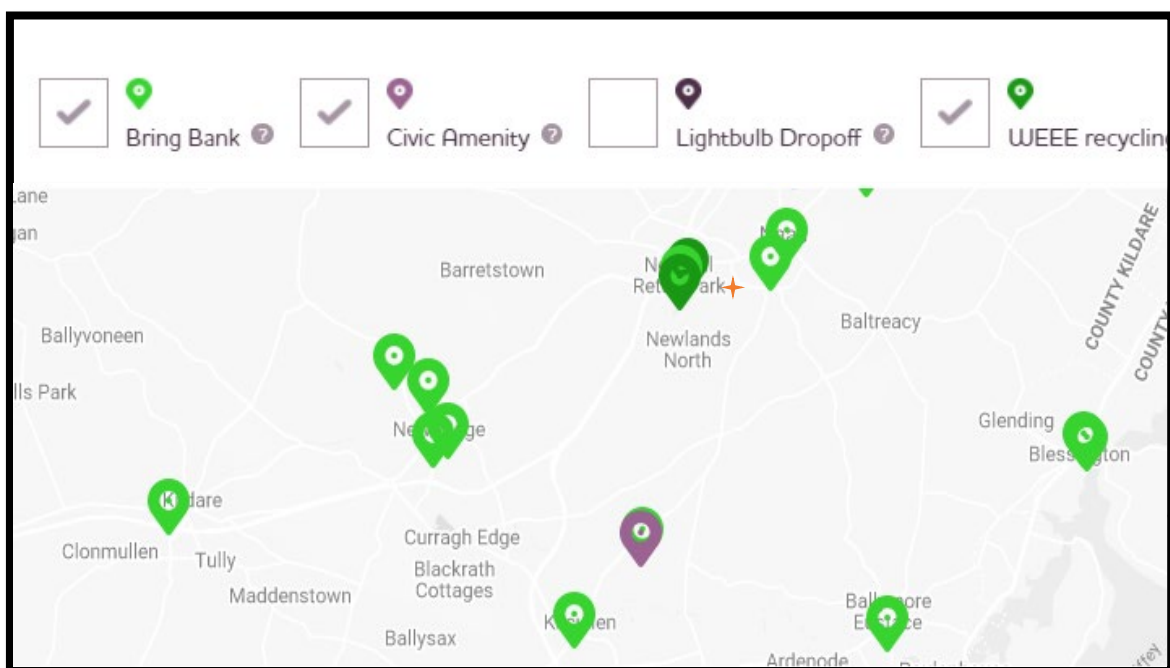


Figure 3-1 Bring Banks and Civic Amenity Recycling Centre Located in proximity to the Permitted Development
(Source: Repak), site location identified with orange star.

4 WASTE GENERATION AND STORAGE

4.1 Waste Types Arising – Residential (Apartments, Duplexes and Houses)

The predicted waste types that will be generated at the permitted development residential properties include the following:

- i. Mixed Municipal Waste (MSW) / General Waste;
- ii. Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR) - includes cardboard, plastic packaging, aluminium cans, tins, paper, and Tetra Pak cartons;
- iii. Organic (food) waste.

In addition to the typical waste materials that will be generated on a daily basis, there will be some additional waste types generated in small quantities that will need to be managed separately including:

- Bulky wastes – including furniture, carpets, mattresses;
- Glass – bottles and jars.
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE);
- Batteries;
- Textiles – clothes or soft furnishings;
- Light bulbs or fluorescent tubes;
- Chemicals – old medicines, paints, detergents; and
- Waste oil - cooking oil.

4.2 Waste Types Arising – Crèche Facility

The crèche facility will generate similar waste types to domestic waste types;

- Dry mixed recyclables
- Mixed Municipal (non-recyclable)
- Food
- Glass

with some additional commercial “office” type wastes such as paper and printer ink, batteries, and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

4.3 List of Waste Codes

Correct classification of waste is the foundation for ensuring that the collection, transportation, storage, and treatment of waste is carried out in a manner that provides protection for the environment and human health and in compliance with legal requirements. In 1994, the *European Waste Catalogue* was published by the European Commission. In 2002, the EPA published a document titled the *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List*. This document has been replaced by the EPA ‘*Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*’ which became valid from the 1st of July 2018.

The waste classification system applies across the EU and is the basis for all national and international waste reporting obligations such as those associated with waste collection permits, certificates of registration, waste facility permits and EPA Waste and IED licences and EPA National Waste Database.

The EPA document ‘*Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*’ (EPA, 2018) consolidates the legislation and allows the generators of waste to classify the waste as hazardous or non-hazardous and in the process to assign the correct List of Waste entry.

Under the classification system, different types of wastes are fully defined by a code. The List of Waste (LoW) code (previously referred to as European Waste Code or EWC) for typical waste materials expected to be generated during the operation of the permitted development are provided in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Expected Waste Types and List of Waste Codes

Waste Description	List of Waste Code
Mixed Municipal Waste	20 03 01
Mixed Dry Recyclables	20 03 01
Biodegradable Kitchen Waste	20 01 08
Glass	20 01 02
Bulky wastes	20 03 07
Waste electrical and electronic equipment*	20 01 35* 21 01 36
Batteries and accumulators*	20 01 33* 20 01 34
Textiles	20 01 11
Fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste*	20 01 21
Chemicals (solvents, pesticides, paints & adhesives, detergents, etc.) *	20 01 13/19/27-28/29-30
Plastic	20 01 39
Metals	20 01 40
Paper and Cardboard	20 01 01

*Individual waste type may contain hazardous materials

4.4 Waste Storage Capacity Requirements - Houses

The following housing types and numbers will be provided in the development:

Table 4-2 No. of Bedrooms and Occupancy Rates for Houses

House Type	Description	No. Beds	No. Persons	Access	No
Type F1	3 bed house	3 bed	5	ground floor	38
Type F2	3 bed house	3 bed	5	ground floor	3
Type F3	3 bed house	3 bed	5	ground floor	1

The average bedroom occupancy rate is required to complete the calculations of waste volumes generated as per the *BS 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings — Code of practice*. The calculation for typical weekly waste arisings and subsequent storage requirements for domestic dwellings is as follows:

$$\text{number of dwellings} \times \{(\text{volume arising per bedroom [70 l]} \times \text{average number of bedrooms}) + 30\}^a$$

^a Based on average household occupancy.

Table 4-3 below includes the calculations of waste arising using the formula provided in the *BS 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings — Code of practice*. Table 4-3 details the number of dwellings for each accommodation type. The volume arising per bedroom is assumed to be 70L as per the calculation formula provided. The average number of bedrooms occupied per each accommodation type is detailed in order to complete the calculation. An additional 30L is added onto every dwelling for each calculation. It is expected that this additional volume is to allow for sufficient storage capacity in periods of seasonal variations resulting in high waste generation. The total volume of waste generated weekly from the houses is 10,080L litres per week, or 240L per house per week.

Table 4-3 Estimated Waste Volumes for Houses

House Type	Description	No. of dwellings	Volume waste generated per Bedroom (70L)	No. of Bedrooms	Additional 30L	Total Litres All Units	Total Litres Per Unit per week
Type F1	3 bed house	38	70	3	30	9,120	240
Type F2	3 bed house (end of terrace-side entry)	3	70	3	30	960	240
Type F3	3 Bed House (End of Terrace side entry)	1	70	3	30	240	240
Total Litres						10,080	240

4.5 Waste Storage Arrangements Houses

All terraced houses are provided with rear gardens. End of terrace houses have direct access to facilitate three bin storage units for recycling of a variety of materials. Mid-terrace houses

have front garden screen walls which will also facilitate their own three bin system provided for the collection in standard 240 litre wheelie bins for mixed municipal (non-recyclable), dry mixed recyclables and 120 litre wheelie bin for organic waste. The bins provided will be typical of the widely rolled out “three bin system” which is provided as standard by the waste management contractor, conforming to the requirements for residents to source segregate organic and recyclable waste from the non-recyclable waste stream.

It is concluded that adequate capacity is provided for the estimated volume of waste arising at each dwelling (as detailed in Table 4-3), through the provision of ample storage space for a three wheelie bin collection system of approximately 600 litre capacity with space for larger bins if required, based on fortnightly collections, and taking into account that glass bottles generated will be recycled by the occupants at nearby bring bank facilities.

4.6 Waste Storage Capacity Requirements – Residential Apartments and Duplexes

For the apartment and duplex buildings, it is necessary to calculate the required bin storage capacity based on the number of units and the occupancy levels of each unit. The capacity requirements have been based on a worst-case scenario of full occupancy and collections of bins every second week, which is preferable to weekly collections from a resource efficiency perspective. It should be noted that this leaves scope for increased frequency of collections should this ever be required.

Table 4-4 Description and Number of Unit Types (Apartments and Duplexes)

Unit Type	No. of dwellings	No. of Bedrooms
1 Bed Apartments & Duplexes	64	1
2 Bed Apartments & Duplexes	105	2
3 Bed Apartments & Duplexes	8	3
Total Number of units	177	

The British Standard BS5906:2005 *Waste management in buildings — Code of practice* provides guidance in respect of waste generation for domestic and commercial premises to calculate the storage, containment, and equipment requirements for effective waste management. Calculations provided in this British Standard document have been used to calculate the waste storage capacity requirements for the apartment blocks in this permitted development. Table 4-4 details the Schedule of Accommodation for apartments and duplexes.

The bedroom occupancy rate is required to complete the calculations of waste volumes generated as per the *BS 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings — Code of practice*.

The calculation for typical weekly waste arisings and subsequent storage requirements for domestic dwellings is as follows:

$$\text{number of dwellings} \times \{(\text{volume arising per bedroom [70 l]} \times \text{average number of bedrooms}) + 30\}^a$$

^a Based on average household occupancy.

Table 4-5 below includes the calculations of waste arising using the formula provided in the *BS 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings — Code of practice*. Table 4-6 details the number of bins required to service the volume of waste arisings. The volume arising per bedroom is assumed to be 70L as per the calculation formula provided. The average number of bedrooms occupied per each accommodation type is detailed in order to complete the calculation. An additional 30L is added onto every dwelling for each calculation. It is expected that this additional volume is to allow for sufficient storage capacity in periods of seasonal variations resulting in high waste generation.

Table 4-5 Calculations of Waste Arising (Apartments and Duplexes)

Type	No. of dwellings	Volume per Bedroom (70L)	No. of Bedrooms	Additional 30L	Total Litres/Unit/ Week
1 Bed Apartments & Duplexes	64	70	1	30	6,400
2 Bed Apartments & Duplexes	105	70	2	30	17,850
3 Bed Apartments & Duplexes	8	70	3	30	1,920
Total No. of Dwellings	177			Total Litres	26,170

The calculations completed in Table 4-5 conclude that typical weekly waste arising is 26,170L.

Based on weekly waste collections, it is anticipated that the equivalent of 24 x 1,100L bins will be required in the waste storage areas as detailed in Table 4-6 below (13 x 1,100L bins for mixed municipal waste, 8 x 1,100L bins for dry mixed recyclables and 13 x 240L bin for organic/food waste).

Table 4-6 Breakdown of Bin Numbers & Total Capacity for Weekly Collections (Apartments and Duplexes)

No. of Bins	Size of Bins (litres)	Total Litre Capacity/ Week (litres)	Waste Type
13	240	3,120	Food Waste
13	1100	14,300	Dry Mixed Recyclables
8	1100	8,800	Municipal Waste
TOTAL		26,220	

The percentage of recyclable and non-recyclable wastes are set out in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Breakdown of Waste Storage Requirements and Capacity into Recyclable and Non-Recyclable (Apartments and Duplexes)

Waste Type	Total Litre Capacity/ Weekly	Percentage of Overall Waste	Total Percentage of Waste	No. bins required for weekly collections
Food Waste	3,271	12.5	67	13 x 240L
Dry Mixed Recyclables	14263	54.5		13 x 1100L
Municipal Waste	8,636	33	33	8 x 1100L
Total Capacity Based on weekly Collections	26,220	100	100.00	

The total capacity of the number of bins actually provided is 26,220L (or the equivalent of 24 no. 1100L wheeled bins) which exceeds the required capacity for weekly collections.

It should be noted that the *BS 5906:2005 Standard* states “where recycling capacity is provided, the waste capacity may be reduced, but only by up to one quarter of the recycling capacity provided”. When this capacity reduction is applied the total waste capacity required is 22,595L per week (or the equivalent of just over 20 no. 1100L wheeled bins).

It is preferable to accommodate fortnightly collections in the interests of efficiency and reduced cost burden on the occupants and the management company.

Based on fortnightly waste collections, there would therefore be a requirement to accommodate storage for a volume of 45,190L, or the equivalent of 41 no. 1,110L wheeled bins.

On this basis, the bin storage capacity comfortably allows for fortnightly collections which is more efficient, leaving adequate contingency to increase collection frequency should that be required during unusually high-volume periods such as Christmas.

4.7 Waste Storage Arrangements - Apartments and Duplexes

A number of dedicated, shared waste stores are provided within each of the communal amenity space to serve the apartment and duplex units. These bin stores are centrally located to ensure security and ease of access for residents throughout the development.

Apartment residents will be required to segregate waste into the following waste categories:

- Municipal Solid Waste;
- Dry Mixed recyclables; and
- Organic (food) waste.

The layout and design of the apartments and duplexes should ensure that there is adequate provision for the temporary storage of segregated materials prior to deposition in communal waste storage areas. Adequate space is allocated in the kitchen area to accommodate a three-compartment bin for waste segregation at source. In-sink macerators will not be provided in the apartments.

The Management Company will be responsible for the provision of a leaflet to all new tenants encouraging good waste segregation and pictorial information detailing the waste streams that can be placed in each bin. In addition to this, clauses that support waste segregation targets will be included in relevant legal documentation e.g., tenancy agreements where possible.

A number of bin compound areas have been allocated for the apartment and duplex residents. It will be the responsibility of the residents to bring their segregated waste to the bin compound and place into the appropriately labelled bins. Each bin will be clearly labelled to identify what wastes can and cannot be placed in the bin and labels will be pictorial. The route to the bin compound area and the area itself will be wheelchair accessible, adequately lit and appropriately ventilated.

Residents will have secure access to the bin compound area (pin code or fob key). This will prevent unauthorised access to waste bins by the general public.

Any additional household wastes such as glass, bulky waste, WEEE, batteries, textiles etc. must be brought to a local recycling facility.

4.8 Apartment and Duplex Bin Compound Areas

The Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government published guidelines in December 2020 – “*Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)*”. These Guidelines detail the provisions that need to be made for the storage and collection of waste materials in apartment schemes. These guidelines have been taken into account when preparing the design of the waste compound area.

The bin compounds for this residential apartment/duplex development are located in strategic locations around the development to service each block. The bin compounds will have the following provisions as minimum:

- i. **Access:** The bin compound will be accessible for the mobility impaired.
- ii. **Lighting:** The bin compound will have adequate lighting. Energy saving lighting operated on sensors is planned. This is to ensure that waste will not be tipped in dimly lit areas and that the areas do not pose as a safety risk.
- iii. **Spillage & drainage:** A non-slip surface will be provided to prevent slips or falls, and the compound will have adequate drainage which will be directed to foul sewer.
- iv. **Security:** The bin compound areas will have restricted access and will be accessible by tenants and residents only. This is to prevent unauthorised access to the bins by the general public.
- v. **Ventilation:** A natural vent will be provided. All vents will be ducted to an external opening so that the bin storage areas will not cause an odour nuisance, taking into account the avoidance of nuisance for habitable rooms nearby.
- vi. **Signage:** Pictorial signage will be provided to show residents and tenants what wastes can and cannot be placed in each bin. All signage will be provided by the management company appointed. This will be a requirement in their agreement to ensure this is included in any agreement with a waste contractor or provided by them directly.
- vii. **Environmental nuisance:** The compound will be in enclosed areas to avoid environmental nuisances such as litter. Regular waste collections will be required from

the waste collection providers to prevent any other environmental nuisances such as odour or vermin. The management company appointed will be required to ensure there is adequate vermin control in place.

- viii. **Vehicular Access:** The development has been designed to ensure that waste collection vehicles can safely access the development to collect the bins. Vehicular access for waste collection is included in the traffic management plan for the development.

Duplexes and apartments are provided with shared bin stores, located at strategic locations around the development, containing a three-bin standard wheelie bin system. The overall location of the bin storage areas are detailed in Figure 4-1 below, and the general layout of the bin compound areas are detailed in Figure 4-2.



Figure 4-1 Location of Bin Store Areas

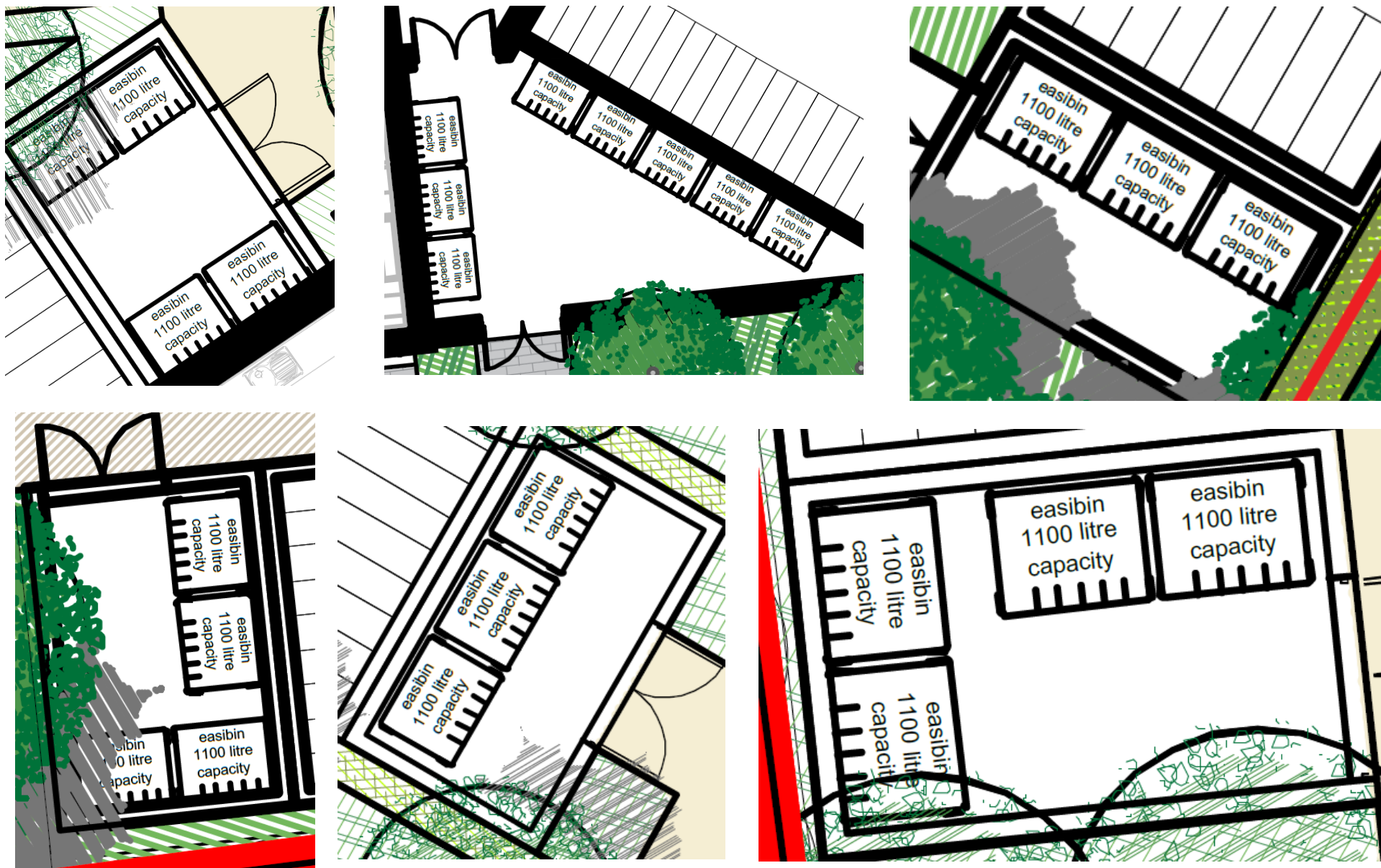


Figure 4-2 General layouts of the bin compound areas

4.9 Waste Storage Capacity Requirements - Crèche

The crèche will generate similar waste types to the domestic dwellings. It is estimated, based on the floor area of the facility, that there will be a requirement for 1 x 1100 Litre bin for recyclables, 1 x 1100 litre bin for non-recyclable waste and 2 x 240 litre bins for organic/ food waste and glass if required. Ample space is provided in the secure crèche bin store to accommodate these receptacles. The bin store will only be accessible to the crèche staff and will not be accessible to residents or members of the public. The crèche may also generate some office type waste, it will be incumbent on the occupier to arrange collection of materials such as ink cartridges.

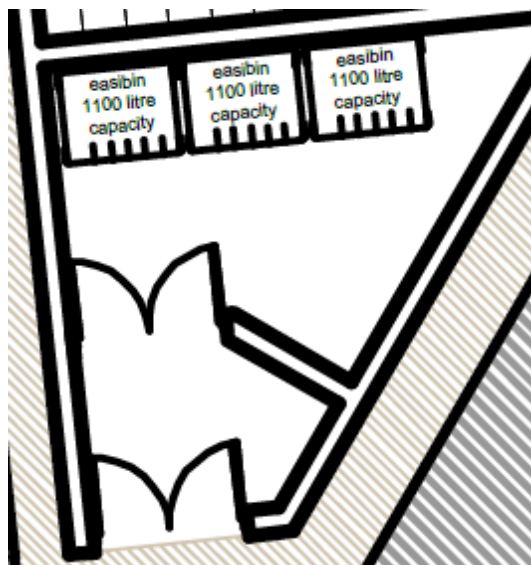


Figure 4-3 Layout of Bin Storage Area for Crèche

4.10 Other Waste Materials

Other waste materials such as glass bottles, bulky waste, textiles, printer toner/cartridges, WEEE and batteries and other household hazardous wastes may be generated infrequently by the occupants of the residential units. Residents will be required to suitably store these wastes within their own dwellings and dispose of them appropriately at bring centres or civic amenity facilities. Details of nearby recycling centres and bring banks is available on the Repak.ie website. All occupants will be supplied with information by the management company on the location of recycling facilities in the area.

4.11 Recycling Rates & Targets

An expected average of less than 25% of the overall waste collected will be non-recyclable municipal solid waste. The remaining 75% of waste collected will be recyclable waste streams which will include dry mixed recyclables (packaging, papers, cardboards, plastics, aluminium, metals, and tin) and food waste.

All of the municipal solid waste (MSW) collected will be transported for further recovery. No MSW will be transported directly to landfill. All MSW will be consigned to a recovery facility

where it will undergo mechanical waste recovery, or it will be consigned to a facility for energy recovery.

On review of bin usage by the appointed Management Company, MSW bins may be replaced with additional food waste or mixed dry recyclable bins to further increase waste segregation at source.

The ratio of bins is in line with the European Commission's proposal to introduce 70% plus re-use and recycling targets for municipal waste by 2030. This waste collection proposal also provides a waste management solution that has sufficient flexibility to support future targets and legislative requirements.

4.12 Bin Weight Limits & Dimensions

The KCC Bye-laws state that Waste presented for collection by a holder shall not be overloaded.

Due to the capacity of bins being provided, bins will not be overloaded and will comply with the Bye-laws.

For the shared bin storage areas and crèche, it is intended to use 1,100L bins of approximately 1300mm x 1000mm x 1300mm with a load capacity of no more than 240kg which will comply with IS EN 840 1997 for dry recyclables and mixed municipal waste, 660L bins of 1255mm x 780mm x 1200mm for food; and where appropriate standard 240L bins for food waste. All houses will be provided with standard sized, compliant wheelie bins from their bin provider.

All bins will be color-coded and labelled to avoid cross-contamination, green bin for dry recyclables, brown bin for organic waste, black bin for mixed non-recyclable waste and blue bins for glass waste (in accordance with the Waste Action Plan for Circular Economy). Use of and access to the waste storage area in the apartment buildings will be restricted to residents, the managing agent, and waste contractors only. The waste storage area will not be visible to the public and it will conform to the requirements of *BS 5906: 2005 – Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice*.

It is envisaged that residents of the apartments and duplexes will be subjected to a service management charge where waste management will be included in the charge.

5 WASTE COLLECTION

All collections must take place in compliance with conditions of the waste contractor's Waste Collection Permit for the region and in line with the Local Authority by-laws and the Waste Management (Waste Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 as amended. All residents are obliged by law to avail of the waste management service and must comply with local By-Laws and Statutory Instruments in relation to the presentation of waste for collection.

In all cases, waste collection vehicles will service the bins and the empty bins will be returned to the waste storage areas. Bins will never be left outside the curtilage of the development. Access and egress of the waste collection vehicles will be in accordance with the Traffic Management Plan for the facility which has ensured the design allows for free-flowing movement of refuse collection vehicles throughout the development. BS 5906: 2005 – Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice has been taken into consideration when detailing vehicular access and egress to the development for the purposes of waste collection.

Records of the collections from the apartment blocks will be maintained by the management company for the development including reports from the facilities to which the waste is taken. Residents of individual dwellings will be responsible for maintaining their own waste collection records.

All bins in the shared waste storage areas will be accessible for collection by the waste management contractor. It will be the responsibility of the management company to ensure that bins are accessible for collection from the bin store by the waste management operatives and to assist on collection day to wheel out and replace bins during collection where required.

The staff of the crèche facility will be responsible for arranging their own waste collection, and the bins are accessible via the entrance to the side of the roadway where they can be emptied and returned to the bin compound.

Occupants of residential houses will be responsible for placing their own bins at the kerb for collection, and for the return of those bins to the storage areas within the curtilage of their dwelling in compliance with the KCC Bye Laws which restrict bin presentation to between 8pm the night prior to collection and 8pm the night of collection. Therefore, bins must not be presented before 8pm the previous night nor left out post collection beyond 8pm the day of collection.

6 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

6.1 Information and Communication

Written information will be provided by the appointed management company, to each tenant or other occupier about the arrangements for waste separation, segregation, storage and presentation prior to collection. The information pack will also contain information about nearby recycling facilities. This information will also be included in information booklets provided to new occupants of properties on the development.

It shall be a condition of contract with the appointed management company to ensure that all residents will be provided with an information pack from the waste collection provider. This information pack will detail the waste streams that can and cannot be placed in the bins provided in the waste compound so that waste segregation is actively encouraged and the specific dates on which the bins will be collected are clearly identified.

A clause will be included in the contract with the waste collection provider to provide this information pack to new residents.

6.2 Waste Management Contracts

It will be a condition of any management contract at the development that adequate budgets are in place for the provision of all required waste management services including a three-bin system for the collection of separate organic waste, mixed dry recyclables, and general residual waste from the apartment/duplex buildings.

In addition to the requirements set out in Section 6.1 Information and Communication, the Management Company appointed will be required to continually monitor the performance of the waste management system. This will include routine visual checks of the bin compound area to ensure that all bins collected are returned to the bin compound area and to ensure this area is maintained so as not to cause any environmental nuisance to residents. These checks will also assess if the bins are in good condition or need to be replaced where damage is identified.

Provision for bin cleaning will be included in the contract with the waste management contractor appointed to ensure the provision of bin cleaning services or replacement of clean bins by the waste contractor.

The Management Company will review all annual waste reports from the Waste Collection Company appointed to ensure that the waste collected is in line with the European recycling targets. Where poor recycling rates are noted information leaflets will be recirculated to all residents which will include information on what materials can be recycled and the waste streams that can be placed in bins. Residents will also be reminded of legal obligations where applicable. Further communication strategy to engage tenants and owner occupiers in good waste management practices will be adopted if deemed necessary.

Contingency policies will be in place to ensure continuity of service.

7 CONCLUSIONS

By implementing design and actions outlined in this OWMP, a high level of recycling, reuse and recovery will be achieved at the development in line with European targets. Recyclables and organic waste will be segregated at source to reduce the quantity of residual waste materials requiring off-site recovery or disposal.

The source segregation of waste types as detailed in this report will help to achieve the targets set out in the *EMR Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*.

The design of the waste storage area will meet the requirements as detailed in the *Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)*.

8 REFERENCES

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