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Resource & Waste Management Plan

Project Title: Large-Scale Residential Development at Greenfields, Swords, Co. Dublin

CLIENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting, a Trinity Consultants Team, has prepared this Construction and Demolition (C&D) Resource & Waste Management Plan (RWMP) on behalf of Jackie Greene Construction Limited (the Client) for a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) comprising 289 No. residential apartments (60 No. 1-bed, 200 No. 2-bed and 29 No. 3-bed); retail / commercial unit (701 sq m); and crèche (418 sq m) with outdoor play area (42 sq m) (the Proposed Development) at a site of 2.22 Ha at Greenfields, Swords Business Park, Swords, Co. Dublin (the site).

This plan provides information necessary to ensure that the management of C&D waste at the site is undertaken in accordance with the current legal and industry standards including the *Waste Management Act 1996* (as amended) and associated Regulations ¹, *Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992* (as amended) ², *Litter Pollution Act 1997* (as amended) ³, the *National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 - 2030 (NWMPCE)* (2024) ⁴. In particular, this plan aims to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible. It also provides appropriate measures in relation to the 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 prescribes measures for the management of different waste streams. The RWMP should be viewed as a live document and will be regularly revisited throughout the 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. OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

2.1 National level

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998, *Changing Our Ways*⁵, 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. 2018).

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*'⁶ 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*'⁷ (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)⁸ 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 latest version of this strategy has been issued as of February 2026 *Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2026-2028: Accelerating Action* (2026)⁹, with the main purpose of this strategy being to increase Ireland's circular material use rate by two percentage points per year.

The Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022¹⁰ was signed into law in July 2022. The Act underpins Ireland's shift from a "take-make-waste" linear model to a more sustainable pattern of production and consumption, that retains the value of resources in our economy for as long as possible and that will work to significantly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. The Act defines Circular Economy for the first time in Irish law, incentivises the use of recycled and reusable alternatives to wasteful, single-use disposable packaging, introduces a mandatory segregation and incentivised charging regime for commercial waste, streamlines the national processes for End-of-Waste and By-Products decisions, tackling the delays which can be encountered by industry, and supporting the availability of recycled secondary raw materials in the Irish market, and tackles illegal fly-tipping and littering.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ireland issued *Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects* in November 2021¹¹. 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 2006¹². 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 Waste 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, Local Authority, 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 1,250m².*
- ▶ *Retrofit of commercial, industrial, infrastructural, institutional, educational, health and other developments with an aggregate floor area less than 2,000m²; and*
- ▶ *Demolition projects generating in total less than 100m³ in volume of C&D waste.*

A development which exceeds one or more of these thresholds is classed as Tier-2 development.

This development requires a RWMP as a Tier 2 development as it exceeds the following criterion:

- ▶ *New residential development of less than 10 dwellings.*

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

- ▶ *30 or more residential units,*
- ▶ *1,000 sq. meters of mixed-use development*

Other guidelines followed in the preparation of this report include *Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers*¹⁴, 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* (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 administrative area of Fingal County Council (FCC).

The *Eastern Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*¹⁵, which previously governed waste management policy in the FCC area, has been superseded as of March 2024 by the *NWMPCE 2024 – 2030*, the national waste management plan for Ireland.

The *NWMPCE* does not dissolve the three regional waste areas. The *NWCPCE* sets the ambition of the Plan to have a 0% total waste growth per person over the life of the Plan with an emphasis on non-household wastes including waste from commercial activities and the construction and demolition sector. This Plan seeks to influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste, improve the capture of materials to optimise circularity and enable compliance with policy and legislation.

The national Plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the country that are relevant to the Proposed Development:

National Targets

- ▶ *1B. (Construction Materials) 12% Reduction in Construction & Demolition Waste Generated by 2030.*
- ▶ *3B. (Reuse Facilities) Provide for reuse at 10 Civic Amenity Sites, minimum.*

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. Charges are approximately €140-160 per tonne of waste, which includes a €85 per tonne landfill levy introduced under the Waste Management (Landfill Levy) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 (as amended)¹⁶. The *Circular Economy (Waste Recovery Levy) Regulations 2024*¹⁷ will also incur a levy of €10 per tonne for waste accepted for recovery. This will include backfilling at authorised recovery sites and at municipal waste landfills.

At a local level, waste management is further guided by the *Fingal Development Plan 2023 – 2029*¹⁸ (2023), which 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 policies and objectives of relevance to construction and demolition waste management:

- ▶ ***Policy CAP25 – Circular Economy:*** Support the shift towards the circular economy approach as set out in the National Waste Policy for 2020–2025.
- ▶ ***Policy CAP26 – Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects:*** Have regard to existing Best Practice Guidance on Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects as well as any future updates to these Guidelines in order to ensure the consistent application of planning requirements.
- ▶ ***Objective DMSO241 – Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan:*** Require that Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plans be submitted as part of any planning application for projects in excess of any of the following thresholds:
 - *New residential development of 10 units or more.*
 - *New developments other than above, including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area in excess of 1,250 sqm.*
 - *Demolition / renovation / refurbishment projects generating in excess of 100m³ in volume of C&D waste.*
 - *Civil engineering projects in excess of 500m³ of waste materials used for development of works on the site.*
- ▶ ***Policy IUP21 – Environmental Policy, Legislation and Guidance:*** Have regard to European Union, National and Regional waste and related environmental policy, legislation, guidance and codes of practice to improve management of material resources and wastes.
- ▶ ***Policy IUP22 – Transition From A Waste Economy Towards A Green Circular Economy:*** Support the principles of transition from a waste economy towards a green circular economy and implement good waste management and best practices to enable Fingal to become self-sufficient in terms of resource and waste management and to enhance employment and increase the value

recovery and recirculation of resources, in accordance with the Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022.

- ▶ **Objective IUO28 – Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan:** *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 IUO30 – Hazardous Waste:** *Adhere to the recommendations of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014–2020 and any subsequent plan, and to co-operate with the EPA and other agencies in the planning, organisation and supervision of the disposal of hazardous waste streams, including hazardous waste identified during construction and demolition projects. To continue to promote the use of clean technology and minimisation of hazardous waste production in all development within the County.*

2.3 Legislative Requirements

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

- ▶ *Waste Management Act 1996* (as amended);
- ▶ *Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992* (as amended);
- ▶ *Litter Pollution Act 1997* (as amended);
- ▶ *Planning and Development Act 2000* (as amended)¹⁹; and
- ▶ *Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022.*

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the *Waste Management Act 1996* as amended and subsequent Irish legislation, is the principle of "Duty of Care". This implies that the waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal 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 Developer 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 as amended* or a Waste Licence granted by the EPA. The COR / permit / licence held will specify the type and quantity of waste able to be received, stored, sorted, recycled, recovered and/or disposed of at the specified site.

3. DESIGN APPROACH

The Client and the Design Team have integrated the *Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource and Waste Management Plans for Construction and 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 construction. Further details on these design principles can be found within the aforementioned guidance document.

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 continue to be analysed and investigated throughout the design process and when selecting material.

As noted in the EPA guidelines, the approaches presented are based on international principles of optimizing 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 reuse of natural site materials (including topsoil, subsoil, vegetation and existing boundary features), noting that the site is greenfield with no existing buildings or hard structures;
- ▶ Identifying opportunities to retain or reuse natural site assets, as no refurbishment or demolition works are required for the Proposed Development;
- ▶ Enabling the optimum recovery of natural assets on site.

3.2 Designing for Green Procurement

Waste prevention and minimisation at the pre-procurement stage have been discussed and will be further detailed in this section. The Design Team will:

- ▶ Discuss proposed design solutions to reduce waste generation at source;
- ▶ Encourage innovation in tenders and incentivise competition to recognise sustainable approaches;
- ▶ Engage with the Main Contractor and subcontractors / suppliers to explore options for packaging reduction, including:
 - Adoption of 'Just-in-Time' delivery strategies; and
 - Implementation of ordering procedures that avoid excessive material waste.

Green procurement principles will extend from the planning stage into detailed design and tender stage and will remain an ongoing part of the long-term design and selection process.

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;
- ▶ Using pre-cast hollow-core flooring instead of in-situ ready mix flooring or timber flooring to reduce the residual volumes of concrete / formwork and wood / packaging, respectively; 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 as outlined in Section 3.1, the project Design Team should aim to eliminate waste. This approach reduces environmental impacts associated with transportation of materials and from waste management activities. Key measures include:

- ▶ Investigating the use of standardised material sizes to minimise offcuts; and
- ▶ Promoting and developing off-site manufacturing methods.

3.5 Designing for Flexibility and Deconstruction

Design flexibility has and will continue to be investigated throughout the design process to ensure that, where possible, products (including buildings) are constructed using materials that can be recycled and are designed for easy disassembly.

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 to ensure long-term performance;
- ▶ Strategies for how materials can be recovered effectively during:
 - Maintenance and refurbishment activities; and
 - Disassembly and deconstruction at end of life.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development consists of a mixed-use development that constitutes a 'Large-Scale Residential Development' (LRD) at this site of 2.22 Ha principally located at Swords Business Park, Swords, Co. Dublin. The site is principally bound: to the north by an access road and ancillary car park to serve Swords Business Park; to the east by the M1 Motorway; to the south by Mantua Road; and to the west by an access road to serve Swords Business Park. The application site also extends to include parts of: the access road to the north and west for footpath, landscape and foul drainage connection works; Mantua Road to the west for foul drainage connection works; and the green strip to the south at Mantua Road for a pedestrian and cyclist connection.

Permission is sought for a mixed-use development with a gross floor area of 30,358 sq m and principally comprised in 5 No. blocks (A–E), with heights ranging from 1 No. to 9 No. storeys. The proposed block heights are as follows: Block A is 6 No. to 7 No. storeys; Block B is 6 No. to 7 No. storeys; Block C is 6 No. to 7 No. storeys; Block D is 6 No. to 9 No. storeys; and Block E is 1 No. to 9 No. storeys. The development consists of: 289 No. residential apartments (60 No. 1-bed, 200 No. 2-bed and 29 No. 3-bed); retail/commercial unit (701 sq m); and crèche (418 sq m) with outdoor play area (42 sq m).

Permission is also sought for: new multi-modal site entrance to the west; minor relocation of existing northern site entrance to the east; internal road, cycle and footpath network; 132 No. car parking spaces; 13 no. motorcycle parking spaces; cycle parking; hard and soft landscaping, including public open space, communal amenity space (at-grade and as roof gardens atop Block D and Block E) and incidental open space; private amenity space as balconies and terraces facing all directions; public lighting; bin stores; plant rooms; 2 No. sub-stations; green roofs; rooftop plant, PV panels, telecommunications infrastructure, lift overruns and automatic opening vents; and all associated works above and below ground.



Figure 4.1 Proposed Site Layout & Redline Boundary Map (Source: MCORM Architecture and Urban Design, Drawing No. SWO-MCORM-AR-00-DR-P4-1002, 2026)

4.2 Details of the Non-Hazardous Wastes to be Produced

There will be soil, stones and clay excavated to facilitate construction of new foundations and landscaping works. It is estimated that c. 15,910 m³ of material will be excavated to accommodate the Proposed Development.

It is currently envisaged c. 970 m³ of suitable excavated soil will be reused on-site for landscaping works and fill purposes. The remaining volume of excavated material will be removed offsite, due to limited reuse opportunities.

All excavated material removed off-site will be taken to appropriately authorised facilities for reuse, recovery, recycling and / or disposal in accordance with the relevant waste management legislation.

During the construction phase there may be a surplus of building materials, such as timber off-cuts, broken concrete blocks, cladding, 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 supply of materials will also be generated. The Main Contractor will be required to ensure that oversupply of materials is kept to a minimum and opportunities for reuse of suitable materials is maximised.

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 on site 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 Arising

4.3.1 Contaminated Soil

Ground Investigations were undertaken by Site Investigations Ltd (SIL) on the instructions of Roger Mullarkey & Associates (August 2025).

Ground conditions observed from the soakaway tests included topsoil, clay and Made Ground of grey brown sandy gravelly silty clay with low cobble content and some timber fragments.

In the event that any contaminated material is found on site, this material 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 and Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* ²⁰ using the *HazWasteOnline*TM 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* ²¹, which establishes the criteria for the acceptance of waste at landfills.

In the event that Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) are found, the removal will only be carried out 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* ²² and the *Best Practice Guidance for Handling Asbestos* (2023) ²³. 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

Fuels and oils are classed as hazardous materials; any on-site storage of fuel / oil, and all storage tanks and all draw-off points will be bunded and located in a dedicated, secure area of the site. Provided that these requirements are adhered to and the site crew are trained in the appropriate refueling techniques, it is not expected that there will be any fuel / oil waste generated at the site.

If refueling or accidental spills occur onsite small associated waste volumes will be generated from their cleanup, with the proposed mitigation this will be kept to a minimum. Wastes will be stored in appropriate receptacles pending collection by an authorised waste contractor.

4.3.3 Invasive Plant Species

An Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) was undertaken by DNV (June 2026).

While there are records for 12 invasive plant species within the grid squares that encompass the Proposed Development site from the National Biodiversity Database Centre (NBDC), the field survey conducted on the 14th of March 2025 found no high or medium impact invasive plant species present on the site.

If a Third Schedule Invasive species is found on site, for example Japanese Knotweed, an Invasive Species Management Plan will be prepared which will include an eradication and treatment program to be submitted to FCC. This management plan will be continued as required during the Operational Phase until eradication is complete.

4.3.4 Asbestos

No demolition works are proposed as part of the Proposed Development, and therefore no ACMs are anticipated. Should any unforeseen ACMs be identified during construction, their removal will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor. ACMs will only be removed from site by a permitted and licensed waste contractor, in full compliance with the *Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010* and the *Best Practice Guidance for Handling Asbestos (2023)*. All ACMs 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 during C&D activities or temporary site offices. This waste, if generated, will be stored in appropriate receptacles in designated areas of the site pending collection by an authorised waste contractor.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The *Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Resource Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects* promotes that a suitably qualified Resource Manager (RM) with expertise in waste and resource management to implement the RWMP should be appointed. The RM may be performed by number of different individuals over the life-cycle of the Proposed Development, 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 methodology that is designed to facilitate maximum reuse and/or recycling of waste.

5.1 Role of the Client

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

- ▶ The Client has commissioned the preparation and submission of this 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 and their agreement obtained prior to commencement of works on site; and
- ▶ The Client will request the end-of-project RWMP from the Main 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 Proposed Development;
- ▶ 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 will 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;
- ▶ Handing over of the RWMP to the appointed Main Contractor upon commencement of construction of the development, in a similar fashion to how the safety file is handed over to the Main Contractor; and
- ▶ Working with the Main Contractor as required to meet the performance targets for the Proposed Development.

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 construction phases (including the management of all suppliers and sub-contractors) as per the requirements of the EPA 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;
- ▶ Consideration will be given to the use of a mobile-crusher to crush concrete for temporary reuse on-site during construction, where practicable, thereby reducing the amount of heavy goods vehicle (HGV) movements;
- ▶ 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) will be maintained for the duration of the Proposed Development; and
- ▶ Preparing a RWMP Implementation Review Report at project handover.

6. KEY MATERIALS AND QUANTITIES

6.1 Project Resource Targets

Project specific resource and waste management targets for the site have not yet been set and this information will 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 will be used to set targets include (as per guidelines):

- ▶ *Weight (tonnes) or Volume (m³) of waste generated per construction value;*
- ▶ *Weight (tonnes) or Volume (m³) of waste generated per construction floor area (m²);*
- ▶ *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 Construction and Demolition Waste Categories

The main non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams that could be generated by the construction activities at a typical site are presented in Table 6.1, along with the corresponding List of Waste (LoW) codes (2018) for each waste type.

Table 6.1 Typical Waste Types Generated and LoW Codes (Individual Waste Types May Contain Hazardous Substances)

Waste Material	LoW 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

* Individual waste type may contain hazardous substances

6.3 Demolition Waste Generation

There are no demolition works proposed as part of the Proposed Development.

6.4 Construction Waste Generation

Table 6.3 shows the breakdown of C&D waste types produced on a typical site based on data from the EPA *National Waste Reports* ²⁴ and the joint EPA and Galway-May Institute of Technology (GMIT) study ²⁵.

Table 6.2 Waste Materials Generated on a Typical Irish Construction Site

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

Table 6.4, below, shows the estimated construction waste generation for the Proposed Development based on the gross floor area of construction and other information available to date, along with indicative targets for management of the waste streams. The estimated amounts for the main waste types (with the exception of soils and stones) are based on an average large-scale development waste generation rate

per m², using the waste breakdown rates shown in Table 6.3. These have been calculated from the schedule of development areas provided by the Project Architect.

Table 6.3 Predicted On and Off-Site Reuse, Recycle and Disposal Rates for Construction Waste

Waste Type	Tonnes	Reuse		Recycle / Recovery		Disposal	
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Mixed C&D	596.1	10	59.6	80	476.9	10	59.6
Timber	505.8	40	202.3	55	278.2	5	25.3
Plasterboard	180.6	30	54.2	60	108.4	10	18.1
Metals	144.5	5	7.2	90	130.1	5	7.2
Concrete	54.2	30	16.3	65	35.2	5	2.7
Other	270.9	20	54.2	60	162.6	20	54.2
Total	1752.1		393.8		1191.3		167.1

In addition to the waste streams in Table 6.4 there will be c. 15,910 m³ of material excavated to facilitate construction of new foundations and landscaping. Any suitable excavated material will be temporarily stockpiled for reuse as fill. It is currently envisaged that where soil is not contaminated, c. 970 m³ of the soil excavated will be reused on-site where possible. The remaining volume of excavated material will be removed offsite, due to limited reuse opportunities. In the event that soil is contaminated or unable to be reused on-site, it will need to 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.

6.5 Proposed Resource and 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. All waste receptacles leaving the site will be covered or enclosed. The appointed waste contractor will collect and transfer the wastes as receptacles are filled. There are numerous waste contractors in the Dublin / Fingal region that provide this service.

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

National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023 (Regulation 28) published by the EPA in September 2023, establishes criteria determining when recycled aggregate resulting from a recovery operation ceases to be waste. Material from this Proposed Development will be investigated to see if it can cease to be a waste under the requirements of the National End of Waste Criteria for Aggregates.

During construction, 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 (per 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 off-site in their work vehicles (which are

not designed 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 construction phases, the classification of each waste type, waste collection permits for all waste contactors who collect waste from the site and COR / permit / 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, if required.

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

Soil, Stones, Gravel & Clay

The waste 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.

If 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 Regulation 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011, as amended, which 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 and 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 Regulation 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 Regulation 27. Regulation 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 Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), the *Waste Management Act 1996* as amended, the *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007* as amended and the *Waste Management (Facility Permit and 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

While it is not envisaged that bedrock will be encountered, if bedrock is encountered, it is anticipated that it will not be crushed on site. Any excavated rock is expected to be removed off-site for appropriate reuse, recovery and / or disposal. If bedrock is to be crushed on-site, the appropriate mobile waste facility permit will be obtained from FCC.

Silt and Sludge

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

Concrete Blocks, Bricks, Tiles and Ceramics

The majority of concrete blocks, bricks, tiles and ceramics generated as part of the construction works are expected to be clean, inert material and will be recycled, where possible. If concrete is to be crushed on-site, the appropriate mobile waste facility permit will be obtained from FCC.

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, 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 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 & 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

Construction 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 8.0) 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.

Asbestos Containing Materials

In the event that any asbestos or ACM is found on-site it will be removed by a suitably competent contractor and disposed of as asbestos waste before the works begin. All asbestos removal work or encapsulation work must be carried out in accordance with the *Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010*.

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.

On-Site Crushing

It is currently not envisaged that the crushing of waste materials will occur on-site. However, if the crushing of material is to be undertaken, a mobile waste facility permit will first be obtained from FCC and the destination of the accepting waste facility or if an application under regulation 28 will be made using National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023, will be supplied to the FCC waste unit.

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 waste offsite, details of the proposed destination of each waste stream will be provided to FCC by the project team.

6.6 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 a 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 8.0).

All movement of waste and the use of waste contractors will be undertaken in accordance with the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), the *Waste Management Act 1996* as amended, *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 8.0) 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 Licence for that site will be provided to the nominated project Waste Manager (see Section 8.0). If the waste is being shipped abroad, a copy of the Transfrontier Shipping (TFS) notification document will be obtained from Dublin City Council (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.

7. ESTIMATED COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

An outline of the costs associated with different aspects of waste management is outlined below. The total cost of construction waste management will be measured and will take into account handling costs, storage costs, transportation costs, revenue from rebates and disposal costs.

7.1 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 at a reduced fee for such purposes, reducing final waste disposal costs.

7.2 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.

7.3 Disposal

Landfill charges are currently at around €140 - €160 per tonne which includes an €85 per tonne landfill levy specified in the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015* (as amended). The Circular Economy (Waste Recovery Levy) will also incur a levy of €10 per tonne for waste accepted for recovery. This will include backfilling at authorised recovery sites and at municipal waste landfills. In addition to disposal costs, waste contractors will also charge a collection fee for skips.

Collection of segregated construction 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.

8. TRAINING PROVISIONS

A member of the construction team will be appointed as the RM to ensure commitment, operational efficiency and accountability in relation to waste management during the construction phases of the development.

8.1 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 Waste Manager 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.

8.2 Site Crew Training

Training of site crew in relation to waste is the responsibility of the RM and, as such, a waste training program will 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.

9. TRACKING AND TRACING / RECORD KEEPING

Records will 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 arisings on site.

A waste tracking log will be used to track each waste movement from the site. On exit from the site, the waste collection vehicle driver will stop at the site office and sign out as a visitor and provide the security personnel or RM with a waste docket (or Waste Transfer Form (WTF) for hazardous waste) for the waste load collected. At this time, the security personnel will 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 name;
- ▶ Collection Permit No.;
- ▶ Vehicle Reg.;
- ▶ Driver Name;
- ▶ Docket No.;
- ▶ Waste Type;
- ▶ LoW; and
- ▶ Weight / Quantity.

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 FCC 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, will 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.

10. OUTLINE WASTE AUDIT PROCEDURE

10.1 Responsibility for Waste Audit

The appointed RM will be responsible for conducting a waste audit at the site during the construction phase of the Proposed 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.

10.2 Review of Records and Identification of Corrective Actions

A review of all waste management costs and the records for the waste generated and transported off-site will be undertaken mid-way through the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

If waste movements are not accounted for, the reasons for this will 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.

Upon completion of the construction phase, a final report will be prepared, summarising the outcomes of waste management processes adopted and the total recycling / reuse / recovery figures for the Proposed Development.

10.3 Pest Management

A pest control operator will be appointed as required to manage pest onsite during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Organic and food wastes generated by staff will not be stored in open skips, but in closed waste receptacles. Any waste receptacles will be carefully managed to prevent leaks, odours and pest problems.

11. CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT BODIES

11.1 Local Authority

Once construction contractors have been appointed and have appointed waste contractors, and prior to removal of any C&D waste materials off-site, 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 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.

11.2 Recycling / Salvage Companies

The appointed waste contractor for the main waste streams managed by the construction contractors will be audited in order to ensure that relevant and up-to-date waste collection permits and facility registrations / permits / licences are held. In addition, information will be obtained regarding the feasibility of recycling each material, the costs of recycling / reclamation, the means by which the wastes will be collected and transported off-site, and the recycling / reclamation process each material will undergo off-site.

12. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Adherence to this plan will also ensure that waste management during the construction phase at the Proposed Development is carried out in accordance with the requirements in the EPA's *Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource and Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects* and the FCC Waste Bye-Laws ²⁶ and the *NWMPCE*.

13. REFERENCES

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20. EPA, *Waste Classification – List of Waste and Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* (2018).
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24. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2020 and the Circular Economy and National Waste Database Report 2021 – 2022 (2024).
25. 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).
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APPENDIX A. WASTE FACILITIES IN THE DUBLIN AREA

A full list of currently licensed waste facilities that can potentially be used for this development can be found on the National Waste Collection Permit Office Website - <https://facilityregister.nwcpo.ie/>.

Authorisation Reference	<u>Name</u>	<u>Trading As</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>WFP-DC-20-0054-01</u>	Shanowen Plant Hire Ltd - Mobile Plant		Various Sites Various Sites Various Sites
<u>WFP-DC-20-0053-01</u>	Loftus Demolition & Recycling Ltd - Mobile PLant		Various Sites Various Sites Various Sites Various Sites
<u>WFP-DC-20-0055-01</u>	Padraig Thornton Waste Disposal Ltd	Thornton's Recycling	Unit S3A Henry Road Park West Business Park Dublin 12
<u>WFP-DC-09-0015-03</u>	Chevron Environmental Ltd	Electronic Recycling	Unit 20 Jamestown Business Park Jamestown Road Finglas D11 X2HN
<u>WFP-DC-11-0023-03</u>	Padraig Thornton Waste Disposal Ltd (PTWDL)	Thornton's Recycling	Unit 6 S3B Henry Road Park West Business Park D12 KT91
<u>COR-DC-21-0010-01</u>	Fridge Spares Wholesale Ltd		Unit 15, Blackwater Road Dublin Industrial Estate Glasnevin Dublin 11 D11 YK26
<u>WFP-DC-11-0022-03</u>	Dawnlane Limited	Mullen Scrap	31 & 32 Upper Clanbrassil Street Dublin 8 D08 XY92
<u>WFP-DC-11-0025-03</u>	Rehab Enterprises Limited	Rehab Recycle	The Rehab Building Kylemore Road Ballyfermot Dublin 10 D10 Y443
<u>WFP-DC-11-0027-03</u>	Tom Murphy Recovery & Towing Services Ltd		Block 4, Unit 24 Port Tunnel Business Park Clonsaugh Industrial Estate Dublin 17
<u>WFP-DC-22-0059-01</u>	Derek Beahan Limited	Derek Beahan Recovery	Unit 7 Concorde Industrial Estate Naas Road Dublin 12 D12 YD30
<u>COR-DC-22-0011-01</u>	Soaktech Limited		Unit 16, Butterly Business Park Kilmore Road Artane Dublin 5, D05 X079
<u>WFP-DC-22-0060-01</u>	Edward O'Reilly	E.O'Reilly Recycling	92E Fairview Strand Ballybough Dublin 3
<u>WFP-DC-10-0021-04</u>	Padraig Thornton Waste Disposal Ltd	Thornton's Recycling	Unit 51 Henry Road Park West Business Park Dublin 12 D12 FH68
<u>WFP-DC-11-0028-03</u>	Mitchell Taylor (Exports) Limited	MT oils	The Old Brewery Newmarket Dublin 8 D08 FPF6
<u>WFP-DC-18-0045-02</u>	J. Ryan Haulage Limited - Mobile Plant		Former Bailey Gibson Site 326- 328 South Circular Road Dublin 8 D08 N8X6

<u>Authorisation Reference</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Trading As</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>WFP-DC-10-0018-03</u>	Summerhill Spares Limited		Unit 3 Newtown Industrial Estate Malahide Road Coolock Dublin 17 D17 VY80
<u>WFP-DC-10-0020-03</u>	Everyday Waste & Skiphire	All Away Recycling	84E Pigeon House Road Ringsend Dublin 4 D04 R7N0
<u>WFP-DC-23-0061-01</u>	Wills Bros Limited		Terminal 4 North Lands, Dublin Port (bounded by Bond Road, Tolka Quay Road & Promenade Road) Dublin 1
<u>WFP-DC-24-0062-01</u>	Tinnelly Group	John Tinnelly & Sons Ireland Limited	Unit 5B, Unit 5H Fingal Bay Business Park Co. Dublin K32 NY57
<u>WFP-DC-24-0063-01</u>	Micks Recycling Limited	Micks Skips	Unit 3a Ballyboggan Business Centre Glasnevin Dublin 11
<u>WFP-DC-19-0048-02</u>	Sunflower Recycling Company (Limited by Guarantee)		Shamrock Terrace Five Lamps, North Strand Dublin 1 D01 DX67
<u>WFP-DC-08-0002-04</u>	G & T McGoverns Ltd		2-4, 9 & 12 Prices Lane Rear 31 Ranelagh Road Ranelagh Dublin 6
<u>WFP-DC-22-0056-01 (T)</u>	Dembachel Ltd.		Kylemore Business Park 2 Kylemore Way Inchicore Dublin 8
<u>WFP-DC-25-0064-01</u>	Martin Services (Industrial) Ltd		Unit 10/11 Bluebell Business Park Bluebell, Old Naas Road Dublin 12 D12 W995