SDCC Rathcoole Housing Development

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)
Appendix 17-2: Operational Waste Management Plan
Volume 2

South Dublin County Council (SDCC)

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

AECOM Ireland Limited (hereafter referred to as 'AECOM') has been appointed by South Dublin County Council (SDCC) (hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant') to prepare an Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) (hereafter referred to as the 'Report) for a residential development at a site located in Rathcoole, County Dublin (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Development').

The Proposed Development is as described in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) Chapter 02: Description of the Development and as detailed in Section 3.2.

1.1.1 Purpose of the Operational Waste Management Plan

The Proposed Development design intent is to develop a design solution and a delivery strategy that will work to achieve high levels of recycling, reuse and recovery of waste, and to minimise waste making its way to landfill locations, where possible. In this regard, we have worked to determine likely quantities of waste generated by the Proposed Development and develop strategies of the management of this waste.

1.1.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

The abbreviations and acronyms included within this OWMP are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations and Acronyms	Definition
AF	Age - Friendly
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GAA	Gaelic Athletic Association
MDR	Mixed Dry Recycling
NWCPO	National Waste Collection Permit Office
RCV	Refuse Collection Vehicle
OWMP	Operational Waste Management Plan
SDCC	South Dublin County Council
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

2 Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 National Waste Legislation

Relevant National and European Legislation includes:

- The Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC);
- The Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU);
- The Directive on Batteries and Accumulators (2006/66/EC);
- European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015;
- European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015;
- European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994);
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (as amended);
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (as amended);
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 (as amended);
- Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (as amended);
- Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997;
- Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015;
- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (as amended);
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (as amended);
- Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended);
- Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998;
- The Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended 2001);
- The Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992;
- The Protection of the Environment Act 2003;
- The Litter Pollution Act 1997; and
- The Planning and Development Act (as amended 2020).

2.2 National Policy

The relevant national and local waste policies and guidelines that were reviewed during the preparation of this Plan are provided in the sections below.

2.2.1 A Resource Opportunity – Waste Management Policy in Ireland (DoELG, 2012)

A Resource Opportunity – Waste Management Policy in Ireland (The Department of the Environment and Local Government (DoELG), 2012) stresses the environmental and economic benefits of better waste management, particularly in relation to waste prevention. The document sets out a number of actions, including the following:

- Moving away from landfill and replacement through prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery;
- Establishing a team of Waste Enforcement Officers for cases relating to serious criminal activity will be prioritised;
- Reducing red tape for industry to identify and reduce any unnecessary administrative burdens on the waste management industry;

- Reviewing the producer responsibility model (in relation to extend produce responsibility waste streams) will be initiated to assess and evaluate the operation of the model in Ireland; and
- Significant reduction of Waste Management Planning Regions from ten to three.

In 2024, the regional waste management plans were replaced by the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 (Local Government Ireland, 2024) (see below).

2.2.2 Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (DECC, 2021)

The Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), 2021) is Ireland's roadmap for waste planning and management. The Waste Action Plan shifts focus away from waste disposal and looks instead to how to preserve resources by creating a circular economy.

The previous national waste policy, A Resource Opportunity – Waste Management Policy in Ireland (DoELG, 2012), drove delivery on national targets under European Union (EU) legislation, but the Irish and international waste context has changed in the years since its launch. The Waste Action Plan fulfils the Irish Government's commitment in the programme for Government to publish and start implementing a new National Waste Action Plan. This national waste policy will inform and give direction to waste planning and management in Ireland over the coming years.

The Waste Action Plan sets out a range of aims and targets for the State and the measures by which these will be achieved, including increased regulation and 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.

2.2.3 Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022 – 2023 'Living More, Using Less' (DECC, 2021)

The Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy (DECC, 2021) is Ireland's first national circular economy strategy. The Strategy is a key addition to Government's drive to achieve a 51% reduction in overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 and to get on a path to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050, as per commitments in the Programme for Government and the Climate Act 2021.

The Strategy was a specific commitment in the Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (DECC, 2021). The purpose of this high-level, all-of-government strategy is to set a course for Ireland to transition across all sectors and at all levels of government toward circularity.

2.2.4 National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 (Local Government Ireland, 2024)

The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030 (Local Government Ireland, 2024) aims to transition Ireland from a linear 'take-make-use-dispose' model to a circular economy, where resources are reused or recycled as much as possible. It focuses on reducing waste generation, optimising material recovery, and ensuring compliance with environmental policies. The National Waste Management Plan emphasises collaboration across all sectors to achieve climate targets, support sustainable development goals, and foster sustainable growth and job creation.

Key deliverables include preventing waste, improving material capture, and maintaining zero total waste growth per person.

Municipal household waste and municipal commercial waste are two 'operational focus areas' within the Plan. These focus areas influence household consumption and promote participation in authorised systems, and promote prevention and better segregation of commercial waste. They also seek to improve the circularity of materials collected through compliance schemes and to maintain and enhance existing collection systems.

2.3 Regional Policy

2.3.1 The Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 (Eastern Midlands Region, 2015)

The Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 (Eastern Midlands Region, 2015) reflects changing national policy as set out in A Resource Opportunity: Waste Management Policy in Ireland and changes being enacted by the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2008/98/EC). The Plan sets out the strategic targets for waste management in the region and also specifies a mandatory target of 70% of C&D wastes to be prepared for reuse, recycling, and material recovery (excluding soil and stones) by 2020, in line with the requirements of the Waste Directive. The Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015–2021 has been superseded by the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024–2030 (Local Government Ireland, 2024).

2.4 Local Policy

2.4.1 South Dublin County Council (SDCC) – Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC, 2022)

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 (SDCC, 2022) sets out the following policy objectives:

- Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects;
- To 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.

The SDCC Development Plan sets out a number of objectives and actions for the South Dublin area. Importantly to note:

- Objective 7 (IE7): To require the appropriate provision for the sustainable management of waste within all developments, ensuring it is suitably designed into the development, including the provision of facilities for the storage, separation and collection of such waste.
- Section 12.11.3 Waste Management (ii) Design and Siting of Refuse Storage, Recycling and Bring Facilities in Developments considers the following criteria:
  - The location and design of refuse storage or recycling facility;
  - Provision for the storage and collection of waste materials to be in accordance with the guidelines in the relevant Regional Waste Management Plan and design considerations in DHLGH (2020);
  - Access restrictions to residents only.

2.4.2 Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHLGH, 2020)

Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DHLGH, 2020) requires that:

- Provision shall be made for the storage and collection of waste materials in apartment schemes;
- Refuse facilities shall be accessible to each apartment stair/lift core and designed with regard to the projected level of waste generation and types and quantities of receptacles required;
- Within apartments, there should be adequate provision for the temporary storage of segregated materials prior to deposition in communal waste storage and in-sink macerators are discouraged as they place a burden on drainage systems.

The following general design considerations should be taken into account in the provision of refuse storage facilities:

- Sufficient communal storage area to satisfy the three-bin system for the collection of mixed dry recyclables, organic waste and residual waste;
- In larger apartment schemes, consideration should also be given to the provision of separate collection facilities for other recyclables such as glass and plastics;
- Waste storage areas must be adequately ventilated so as to minimise odours and potential nuisance from vermin/flies and taking account the avoidance of nuisance for habitable rooms nearby;
- Provision in the layout for sufficient access for waste collectors, proximity of, or ease of access to, waste storage areas from individual apartments, including access by disabled people;
- Waste storage areas should not present any safety risks to users and should be well-lit;
- Waste storage areas should not be on the public street, and should not be visible to or accessible by the general public. Appropriate visual screening should be provided, particularly in the vicinity of apartment buildings;
- Waste storage areas in basement car parks should be avoided where possible, but where provided, must ensure adequate manoeuvring space for collection vehicles;
- The capacity for washing down waste storage areas, with wastewater discharging to the sewer.

2.4.3 South Dublin County Council, Household and Commercial Waste Bye-Laws (SDCC, 2018)

South Dublin County Council Bye-laws (SDCC, 2018) regulate how domestic and commercial waste is managed in the city and county in order to help keep the city and county clean. The Bye-laws let residents and businesses know how they must store their waste and present their waste for collection.

3 The Development

3.1 Current Site

The Proposed Development application site (referred to as 'the Site' herein) consists of an area of c.11.4ha to the south and south-east of Rathcoole Village, County Dublin. Rathcoole Village is located c.15km to the south-west of Dublin City Centre, c.13km north-east of Naas, County Kildare and c.13km to the north of Blessington, County Wicklow. The established settlement largely consists of a traditional development pattern with a central main street which contains local shops and facilities and is surrounded by relatively low density housing estates.

Rathcoole Village Centre is approximately 2km from the Red Line Luas stop at Saggart which is located at Fortunestown Lane to the east of the Citywest Golf Course. Bus stops serving Kildare, Newbridge and Dublin are located along Main Street, School Road and at the slip road to the north of the N7. The Site is well connected to Dublin and Kildare with direct access to the N7 motorway to the north of Rathcoole Village.

The Site is situated adjacent to Rathcoole Park, which extends along its north-western boundary. Saggart's western residential estates bound the Site to the east and existing residential estates extend along the Site's northern boundary. Those at Beechwood Lawns are separated from the Site by the existing Rathcoole Park and approved Department of Education school development (SDCC Ref. SD23A/0336). To the west, Rathcoole Woodlands extends to residential estates proximate Mullally's Lane Roundabout. Agricultural lands are located to the south-west and south of the Site.

3.2 Proposed Development

As detailed in the EIAR Chapter 02: Description of the Development, the Proposed Development will consist of:

- 130 residential units including:
  - 43 no. 2 storey houses (39 no. 3 bed and 4 no. 4 bed) provided within 12 no. terraced rows;
  - 16 no. duplex apartments (8 no. 1 bed and 8 no. 3 bed) provided within 2 no. 3 storey blocks;
  - 4 no. age friendly duplex apartments (2 no. 1 bed and 2 no. 2 bed) provided within 1 no. 3 storey block;
  - 7 no. age friendly duplex accomodation and 1 no. age friendly consultation room;
  - 60 no. apartments (17 no. 1 bed and 43 no. 2 bed) provided within 4 no. 4/5 storey blocks.
- ESB substations/switchrooms, lighting, site drainage works, SuDS features and all ancillary site development works above and below ground.
- Landscaping works to include:
  - 11,763 m^2 of public open space with formal and informal play areas;
  - Provision of pedestrian and cycle routes;
  - 1,040 m^2 of communal open space, and private open space is provided to serve the proposed residential units;
  - Landscaping including replacement planting, enhancements to riparian corridors and boundary treatments.
- Car and bicycle parking spaces for the residential units are provided as follows:
  - 143 no. car parking spaces (24 no. EV, 4 no. accessible and 15 no. EV/accessible parking spaces);
  - 169 no. residential bicycle parking spaces are proposed.
- A new vehicular entrance, access road and active travel provision including:
  - New pedestrian and cycle access from Mullally's Lane;

  - Widening of Mullally's Lane;
  - Provision of a new T-junction and vehicular and pedestrian access from Greenogue Drive;
  - Pedestrian and cycle access from Coolamber Drive;
  - Internal access road connecting the new junction, approved school (Reg. Ref. SD23A/0336) and the residential portion of the site, to include boundary treatment;
  - Pedestrian links to Coolamber Road and Rathcoole Park;
  - Bridge over the Coolmine Stream.
- 2 no. senior GAA grass pitches measuring 20,800 sqm and 1 no. junior grass pitch measuring 6,240 m^2 served by:
  - GAA pavilion of 137.26 m^2.
  - 43 no. car parking spaces.
  - 12 no. bicycle parking spaces.
  - Site levelling, reprofiling of site, drainage

3.3 Proposed Site Boundary

The Proposed Development Site boundary is as detailed in Plate 3-1.

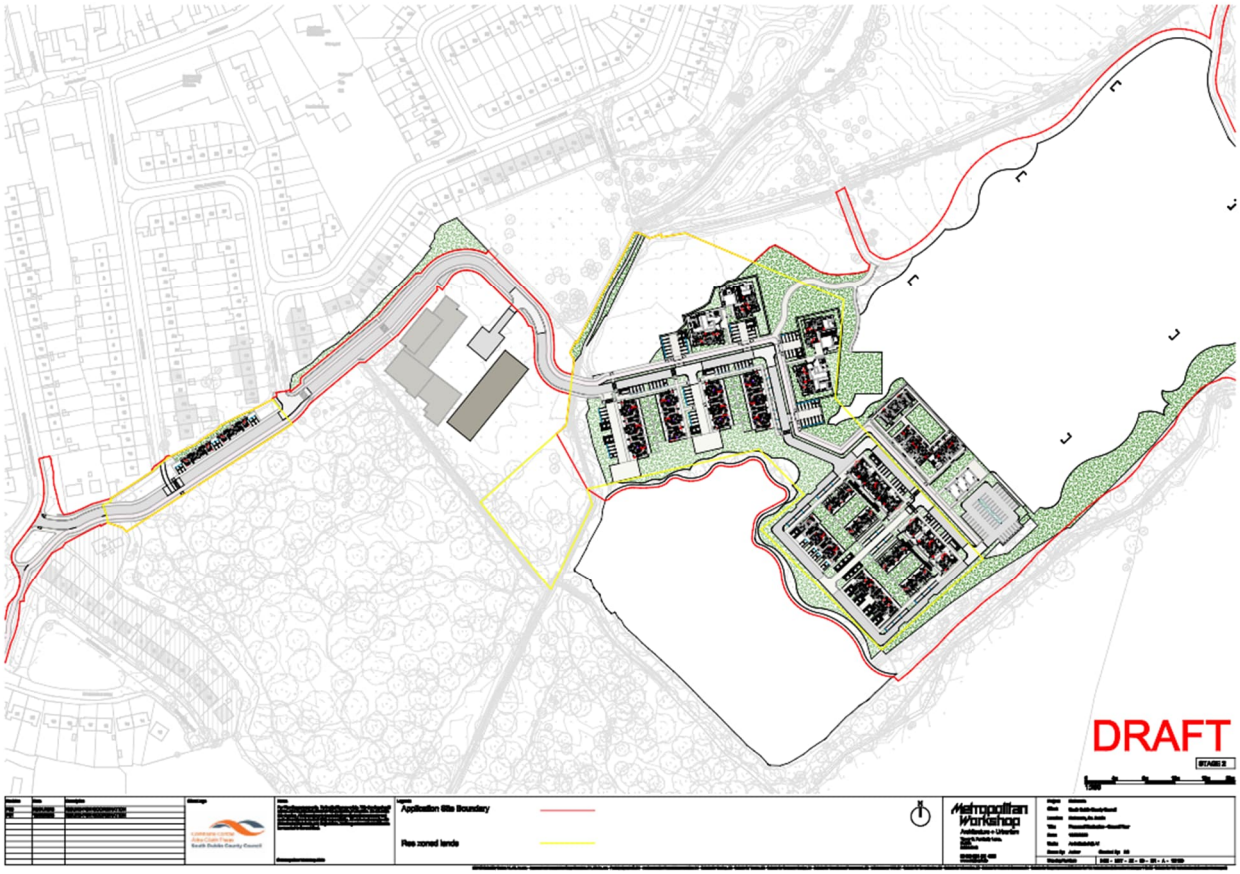


Plate 3-1: Site Layout (Source: Metropolitan Workshop)

4 Methodology to Determine Waste Arisings

4.1 Residential

The Proposed Development comprises approximately 130 residential units. The housing mix will include one-, two-, three- and four-bedroom dwellings. The apartment accommodation will primarily comprise one- and two-bedroom units, while the housing component will predominantly consist of three- and four-bedroom family homes. Traveller Accommodation Units and Universal Design Plus (UD+) units will be incorporated within the social housing provision to support inclusive housing delivery across the development. The split is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Schedule of Accommodation

Unit Type	1 bed apt	2 bed apt	1 bed duplex	2 bed duplex	3 bed duplex	1 bed house	3-bed house	4-bed house	Total
No. social units	9	23	6	2	4	7	9	4	64
No. afford. units	8	20	4	-	4	-	30	-	66
% of mix (overall)	13.1%	33.1%	7.7%	1.5%	6.2%	5.4%	30%	3.1%	100%
Total per type (apartment/ duplex/house)	60			20			50		130
% of mix (per typo)	46.2%			15.4%			38.5%		-

Source: MacCabe Durney Barnes

4.1.1 Estimated Waste Arisings

Waste arisings estimates have been calculated for the residential wastes expected to be generated during the Proposed Development's operational phase. In the absence of a formula for calculating weekly waste storage capacity for new developments within South Dublin or Ireland, the formula as set out by the British Standards Institute in *BS 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings - Code of practice* has been used for the Proposed Development.

BS 5906:2005 guidance recommends calculating the required waste capacity based on the following formula:

$$Number\ of\ dwellings\ x\ ((70\ L\ x\ average\ number\ of\ bedrooms) + 30)$$

The assumed split between Mixed Dry Recycling (MDR) : Residual waste is a ratio of 45 : 55. Glass recycling will be taken to 'Bring Sites' by residents.

Bin storage requirements advised in this strategy provide the capacity to facilitate a 60% recycling (MDR and glass) rate for residential apartments. In order to achieve wider recycling rates (65% of municipal waste, as stated in the European Waste Framework Directive), bin composition should be monitored and allocated as recycling rates change.

5 Management of Residential Waste and Recycling

5.1 Residential Waste Arisings

Based on the methodology provided in Section 4.1.1, the estimated weekly waste and recycling arisings for the residential development are provided in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Predicted Residential Waste Arisings

Weekly Arisings (L)	MDR	Residual	Food
Houses	5,085	6,215	350
Apartments/Duplex	5,522	6,749	560

Source: Operational Waste Calculations (Appendix A)
Glass recycling to be taken to 'Bring Sites'.

5.1.1 Internal Storage

Residents will be provided with access to allocated communal bin stores (or individual bin stores, depending on the specific building) that are located on the ground floor level and contain dedicated bins/containers for mixed recycling, refuse, and food waste.

Food waste would typically be segregated in a small caddy or similar container, provided by the resident or their waste collector.

5.1.2 Residential Waste and Recycling Storage Requirements

Based on the residential waste and recycling arisings presented above, and based on a weekly collection frequency, the subsequent storage requirements for the residential elements of the Proposed Development are provided in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Recycling Storage Requirements: Based on Weekly Collection Frequency

Total Bin Requirements (no.)	MDR	Residual	Food
Houses	23	27	3
Apartments/Duplex	7	8	5

Source: Operational Waste Calculations (Appendix A)

Therefore, each house requires 2 x 240L for MDR and Residual waste and a 7L food waste bin.

5.2 Residential Waste and Recycling Management

5.2.1 Storage Locations

Each of the residential dwellings will be provided with a segregated waste bin for MDR, Residual Waste and Food Waste. For houses these are likely to be 240L bins for each waste stream located outside the property. Food waste would typically be segregated in a small caddy or similar container, provided by the resident or their waste collector. For Apartments and Duplexes, a 1,100L bin will be provided for MDR and Residual Waste and a 240L bin for Food Waste.

Table 5-3: Typical Dimensions of Waste Bins

Capacity (L)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Height (mm)

Capacity (L)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Height (mm)
1,100	1,270	1,000	1,445
240	585	740	1,100

5.2.2 Waste Movement & Collection

The bins will be moved to and from the bin presentation areas (see Appendix B) by the building management team for apartments and duplexes to facilitate the weekly collections, using tugs if necessary. Residents of houses will move their individual bins to and from the bin presentation area. Bins will only be stored temporarily in these locations prior to each collection. Bin presentation areas will be located in close proximity to service roads to allow easy access for Refuse collection Vehicles (RCVs) and kerbs will be lowered appropriately to allow ease of movement between bin stores and the RCVs.

5.2.3 Bulky Waste

For bulky waste, householders have two primary options: self-hauling to a local civic amenity site or arranging a private waste collection. Details of the recycling centres that accept these items for reuse/ recycling/ disposal will be communicated to residents. No designated space for bulky waste is provided within the Proposed Development.

6 Waste Operators

SDCC does not provide a residential or commercial waste collection service, but provide a list of waste operators for commercial waste and recycling: https://www.sdcc.ie/en/services/environment/recycling-and-waste/manage-household-waste/. The waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal disposal (including its method of disposal).

Waste operators will be employed to collect and transport waste to the final waste disposal/recovery site. Residents, commercial tenants and the management company will undertake on-site management of waste and recycling in accordance with all legal requirements and employ suitably permitted/licensed operators to undertake off-site management of waste. This includes the requirement that a waste operator handle, transport and reuse/recover/recycle/dispose of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities. A collection permit to transport waste must be held by each waste operator which is issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO).

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