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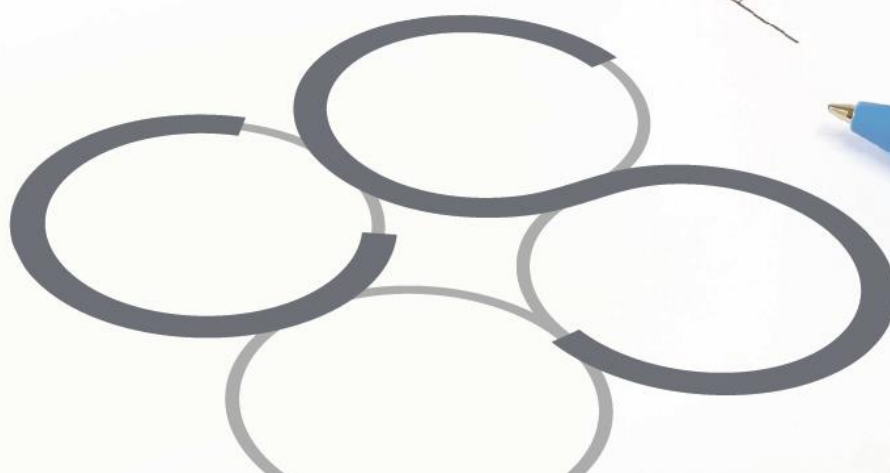
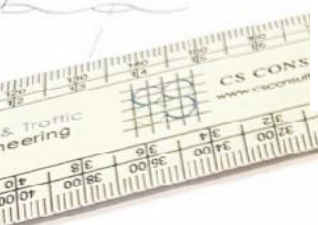
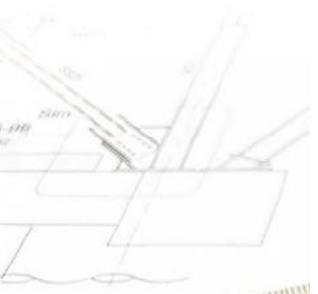
Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan

Proposed Residential Development Flemington Lane, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin

Client: Kinvara Properties Ltd.

Job No. C130

August 2022



CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, FLEMINGTON LANE, BALBRIGGAN, CO. DUBLIN

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 1.0 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 2.0 | CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND | 2 |
| 3.0 | SITE LOCATION AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT | 9 |
| 4.0 | WASTE MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION | 12 |
| 5.0 | DEMOLOTION WASTE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT | 13 |
| 6.0 | CONSTRUCTION WASTE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT | 18 |
| 7.0 | RECORD KEEPING | 21 |
| 8.0 | CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT BODIES | 22 |
| 9.0 | CONCLUSION | 23 |

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cronin & Sutton Consulting Engineers (CS Consulting) have been commissioned by Kinvara Properties Ltd. to prepare a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (C&DWMP) to accompany a planning application for a proposed residential development at Flemington Lane, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.

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

This C&DWMP includes information on the legal and policy framework for C&D waste management in Ireland, estimates of the type and quantity of C&D waste to be generated by the proposed development and makes recommendations for management of different waste streams.



2.0 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

2.1 National Level

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998 known as *Changing Our Ways*, 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 construction and demolition waste within a five-year period (by 2003), with a progressive increase to at least 85% over fifteen years (i.e., 2013).

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

The most recent national policy document was published in July 2012, entitled *A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland*. This document stresses the environmental and economic benefits of better waste management, particularly in relation to waste prevention. The document sets out a number of actions in relation to C&D waste and commits to undertake a review of specific producer responsibility requirements for C&D projects over a certain threshold.

The National Construction and Demolition Waste Council (NCDWC) was launched in June 2002, as one of the recommendations of the Forum for the Construction Industry, in the Task Force B4 final report. The NCDWC subsequently produced *Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects* in July 2006 in conjunction with the then Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG). The guidelines outline the issues that need to be

addressed at the pre-planning stage of a development all the way through to its completion.

Section 3 of the Guidelines identifies thresholds above which there is a requirement for the preparation of a C&DWMP for developments. This development requires a C&DWMP under the following criterion:

- New developments other than new residential development of 10 houses or more, including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area in excess of 1,250m².

These guidelines have been followed in the preparation of this document and include the following elements:

- Predicted construction and demolition wastes;
- Procedures to prevent and minimise wastes;
- Options for reuse/recycling/recovery/disposal of construction and demolition wastes;
- Provision of training for Waste Manager and site crew;
- Details of proposed record keeping system;
- Details of waste audit procedures and plan; and
- Details of proposed consultation with relevant bodies i.e. waste recycling companies, Fingal County Council, etc.

Other guidelines followed in the preparation of this Report include *Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers* published by FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation (CIF) in 2002. These guidance documents are considered to define best practice for construction and demolition projects in Ireland and describe how projects are to be undertaken such that environmental impacts and risks are minimised and maximum levels of waste recycling are achieved.

2.2 Regional Level

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

The *Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* is the regional waste management plan for the area published in May 2015. This Plan replaces the previous Dublin region plan due to 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 Regional 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 Plan's implementation is led by the Eastern-Midlands Regional Waste Office based in Dublin City Council.

Ireland achieved 68% recovery material recovery of non-hazardous, non-soil & stones C&D wastes in 2014. One of the primary objectives of the Plan is to achieve more sustainable waste management practices in the C&D sector. This requires the following actions:

- The development company must employ best practice at the design, planning and construction stage to ensure waste prevention and recycling opportunities are identified and implemented.
- Waste Collectors are required to introduce source-separation of recyclables and introduce graduated charges to incentivize better site practices.

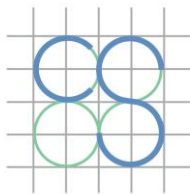
Local Authorities will ensure the voluntary industry code is applied to development control, to regulate the collection and treatment of waste to

meet the Plan objectives and will also work to develop markets for recycled materials.

2.3 Legislative Requirements

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

- Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended 2001 (No. 36 of 2001), 2003 (No. 27 of 2003) and 2011 (No 20 of 2011). Sub-ordinate and associated legislation include:
 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended 2011 (S.I. No. 323 of 2011)
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007) as amended 2008 (S.I. No. 87 of 2008) and 2016 (S.I. No. 24 of 2016)
 - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 821 of 2007) as amended 2008 (S.I. No. 86 of 2008), 2014 (S.I. No. 310 and S.I. No. 546 of 2014) and 2015 (S.I. No. 198 of 2015)
 - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 185 of 2000) as amended 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004) and 2010 (S.I. No. 350 of 2010)
 - Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014)
 - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997)
 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
 - European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)



- Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended 2014 (S.I. No. 349 of 2014) and 2015 (S.I. No. 347 of 2015)
- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended 2015 (S.I. No. 190 of 2015)
- European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 191 of 2015)
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended 2000 (S.I. No. 73 of 2000)
- Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007)
- Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 147 of 1998)
- The European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1988 (S.I. No. 248 of 1988)
- European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 324 of 2011)
- European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015)
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended 2010 (S.I. No. 30 of 2010) and 2015 (S.I. No. 310 of 2015) ¹³
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (S.I. No. 7 of 1992) as amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003 (S.I. No. 27 and S.I. No. 413 of 2003) and amended by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (S.I. No. 12 of 1997) as amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003 (S.I. No. 27 of 2003) as amended.

These Acts and subordinate Regulations enable the transposition of relevant European Union Policy and Directives into Irish law.

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the *Waste Management Acts 1996 - 2011* and associated 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 reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal (including its method of reuse, recycling, recovery or 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 project developer ensures that the waste contractors engaged by the Main Contractor are legally compliant with respect to waste transportation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal. This includes the requirement that a contractor handle, transport and reuse/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 or Industrial Emissions (IED) Licence granted by the Environmental Protection Agency (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.



Should the initial assessment of the site indicate that material would have to be removed from site then the material will be classified in accordance with legislative requirements to determine if the material is classified as hazardous or non-hazardous. All material deemed to be non-hazardous will then be assessed under Waste Acceptance Criteria requirements for disposal to a licence landfill facility in accordance with 2002 European Landfill Directive [2003/33/EC]. Only material deemed through independent laboratory analysis to be either inert or non-hazardous can be disposed of at landfill facilities in the Republic of Ireland at present, hazardous material having to be taken abroad for disposal.

The assessment and removal of such material will require the main contractor to employ a suitably qualified environmental specialist to develop a soil management and removal plan and ensure full compliance with statutory requirements.

3.0 SITE LOCATION AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Site Location

The proposed development site is located off Flemington Lane, to the west of Balbriggan in Co. Dublin. The site is located in the administrative jurisdiction of Fingal County Council and has a total area of approximately 4.4ha.

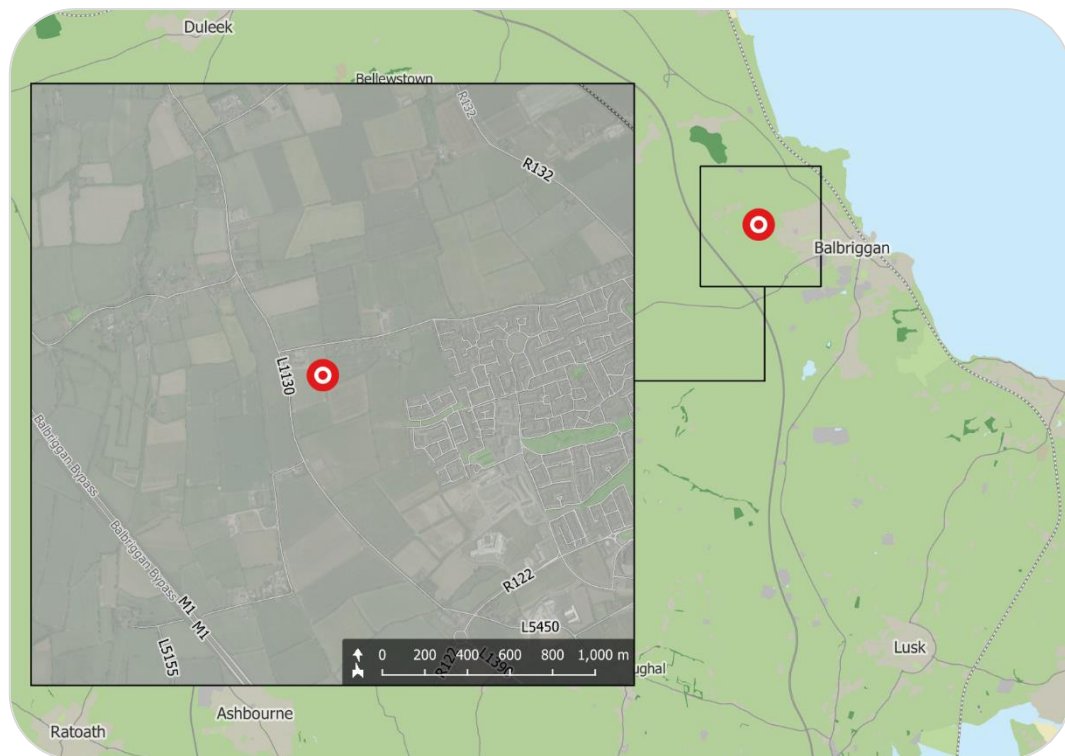


Figure 1 – Location of proposed development site
(map data & imagery: EPA, OSi, OSM Contributors, Google)

The location of the proposed development site is shown in Figure 1 above; the indicative extents of the development site, as well as relevant elements of the surrounding road network, are shown in more detail in Figure 2.

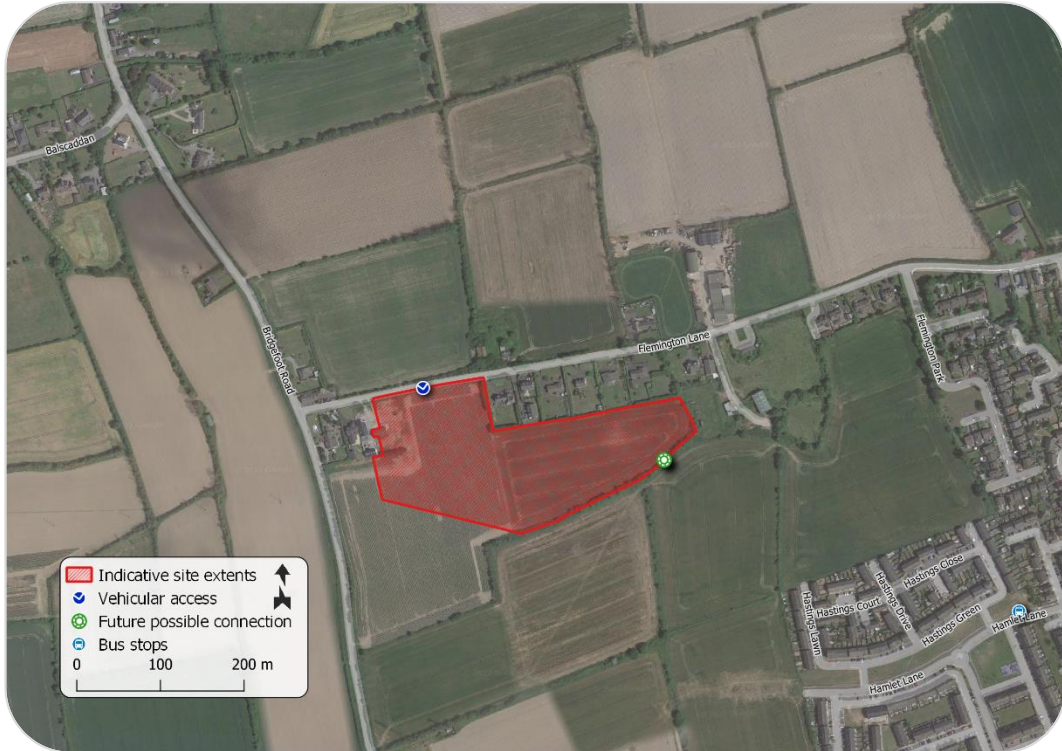


Figure 2 – Elements of surrounding road network
(map data & imagery: OSM Contributors, Google)

The site is bounded by Flemington Lane to the north, existing residential properties to the north-east and north-west. The site is bounded to the east and south by greenfield.

3.2 Existing Land Use

The subject site is generally greenfield and currently undeveloped and used for agricultural purposes. There are no water courses or physical features of interest on the site.

3.3 Description of the Project

Kinvara Properties Limited intend to apply for permission for a strategic housing development with a total planning application site area of c. 44,365m² (4.4Ha) with a developable Area of 34,135m² (3.4Ha) with a substantive residential site

development area of c.7.2 ha. The subject property is located off Flemington Lane, approximately 150m East of the junction with Flemington Road and approximately 4km North-west of Balbriggan Town Centre. The proposed development consists of the removal of an existing derelict structure of 134sqm and the construction of 127 no. residential units (14 no. 2-bed dwelling units of 93sqm, 47 no. 3-bed dwelling units of 109sqm, 4 no. 4-bed dwelling units of 145sqm and 31 no. 2-bed ground floor duplex units with 31 no. 3-bed duplex units over, of 204sqm), surface car parking (211 no. spaces in total, including accessible spaces); electric vehicle charging points; bicycle parking (long and short stay spaces for duplex) including visitor spaces; internal roads, pathways and cycle paths, including connections to adjoining lands; hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatments; temporary pumping station; plant; revised entrances and tie-in arrangements to Flemington Lane including new cycle lane and footpath; solar panels; attenuation tank and related SUDS measures; signage; public lighting; and all site development and excavation works above and below ground. The development also includes a two storey creche of 528sqm with 9no. dedicated car parking (including 2no. disabled persons spaces) and secure open play space; public open space of 4130m² and communal open space of 681sqm, provision of public open space in Zoned OS "Open Space" of 10,230sqm including children's play area and public artwork, provision of a new access roadway from Flemington Lane and future road connection to adjoining lands to the south-eastern boundary) and all associated site works, landscaping and boundary treatments to facilitate the development. The total gross area of the development is 13,869sqm with a unit density of 37.4 units per hectare.



4.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION

4.1 Responsibility for Construction Phase Waste Management

A suitably competent and experienced representative of either the client or the lead contractor will be nominated as Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste Manager for the project. The function of the C&D Waste Manager is to effectively communicate the aims and objectives of the Waste Management programme for the project to all relevant parties and contractors involved in the project, for the duration of demolition and construction works on site.

The C&D Waste Manager will be assisted in this role by the external Safety Consultant. Site Inspections will be carried out on a weekly basis and will incorporate inspection and monitoring of the requirements of the Waste Management Plan.

5.0 DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Demolition waste shall be generated during development. The management of spoil generated by demolition of the existing industrial building and excavation on site is described within the following section of this document.

The typical type of waste can be summarised as:

- Soil and stones;
- Concrete (including blocks);
- Timber;
- Glass;
- Mixed Metals;
- Gypsum based materials;
- Tiles / Ceramics;
- Insulation Materials (asbestos free);
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment;
- Fixtures and fittings etc

5.1 Estimated Waste Arisings

The EPA issued the European Waste Catalogue in January 2002, and this system was used to classify all wastes and hazardous wastes into a consistent waste classification system across the EU. The EWC for typical waste materials to be expected to be generated during the demolition of the existing buildings are as follows:



Table 1 - European Waste Catalogue

| <u>Waste Material</u> | <u>EWG Code</u> |
|---|-----------------|
| Non-Hazardous | |
| Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics | 17 01 |
| Wood, glass and plastic | 17 02 |
| Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products | 17 03 |
| Metals (including their alloys) | 17 04 |
| Soil, stones and dredged spoil | 17 05 |
| Gypsum-based construction material | 17 08 |
| Hazardous | |
| Electrical and Electronic Components | 16 02 |
| Batteries | 16 06 |
| Wood Preservatives | 03 02 |
| Liquid Fuels | 13 07 |
| Soil and stones containing dangerous substances | 17 05 03 |
| Insulation materials containing asbestos | 17 06 01 |
| Other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances | 17 06 03 |
| Construction materials containing asbestos | 17 06 05 |
| Construction and demolition waste containing mercury | 17 09 01 |
| Construction and demolition waste containing PCBs | 17 09 02 |
| Other construction and demolition wastes containing dangerous substances | 17 09 03 |

5.2 Estimated Demolition Waste

The BRE Waste Benchmark Data as of June 2012, given in Table 2, provides guidance on the demolition waste estimates based on the gross internal floor area.

Table 2 - BRE Waste Benchmark

| Project Type | Number of projects data relates to | Average Tonnes/100m ² | Number of projects data relates to | Average Tonnes/€100k |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Residential | 256 | 16.8 | 260 | 12.3 |
| Public Buildings | 23 | 22.4 | 24 | 11.2 |
| Leisure | 21 | 21.6 | 20 | 10.5 |
| Industrial Buildings | 23 | 12.6 | 24 | 5.7 |
| Healthcare | 22 | 12.0 | 22 | 9.9 |
| Education | 60 | 23.3 | 60 | 11.8 |
| Commercial Other | 4 | 7.0 | 2 | 3.6 |
| Commercial Offices | 14 | 23.8 | 11 | 6.3 |
| Commercial Retail | 48 | 27.5 | 47 | 11.6 |
| Total number of projects | 471 | | 470 | |

Table 3 - Calculated Demolition Waste

| Building Type | Area to be Demolished | Waste |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Residential Building | 152.5m ² | 25.62 tonnes |

Demolition of the extant buildings on the development site is therefore expected to generate demolition waste in the order of circa 26 tonnes.

The breakdown of demolition waste produced on a typical construction site is classified in Table 4.



Table 4 – Typical Breakdown of Demolition Waste

| Waste Type | Proportion of Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Glass | 3% |
| Concrete, Bricks, Tiles, Ceramics | 64% |
| Plasterboard | 4% |
| Asphalt, Tar, and Tar Products | 6% |
| Metals | 2% |
| Slate | 8% |
| Timber | 13% |
| Total | 100% |

5.3 Waste Management and Mitigation Measures

Construction of the proposed development will be under the control of a lead contractor, who will be appointed following a grant of planning permission. Upon appointment, once familiar with the site and having developed final detailed methodologies for demolition and construction, the lead contractor will expand upon the present C&DWMP and agree specific mitigation measures with Fingal County Council prior to commencement of works. These measures will ensure effective waste management and recycling of waste generated at the site.

General mitigation measures proposed are summarised below:

- On-site segregation of all waste materials into appropriate categories including:
 - made ground, soil, subsoil, bedrock
 - concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics, plasterboard metals
 - dry recyclables e.g. cardboard, plastic, timber
- All waste materials will be stored in skips or other suitable receptacles in a designated area of the site.

- An asbestos survey will be carried out in each extant structure on the development site, prior to its demolition.
- Wherever possible, left over materials (e.g. timber off cuts) and any suitable demolition materials shall be re-used on-site.
- Any potentially contaminated soil to be removed from site will be tested to confirm its contamination status and subsequent management requirements.
- All waste leaving site will be recycled, recovered or reused where possible, with the exception of those waste streams where appropriate facilities are currently not available.
- All waste leaving the site will be transported by suitable permitted contractors and taken to suitably licensed or permitted facilities.
- All waste shall be tracked to its destination and a log be drawn up on left on site. The log shall include the haulier employed, the respective driver, receiving gate receipts for all waste (both demolition and excavation material) etc.

These mitigation measures will ensure the waste arising from the demolition and construction of the development is dealt with in compliance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended), and associated Regulations, the Litter Act of 1997, and the Dublin Waste Management Plan (2005 - 2010), and achieve optimum levels of waste reduction, re-use and recycling.



6.0 CONSTRUCTION WASTE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Construction Waste Classification

Waste generated during construction at a typical site includes the following:

- Concrete, bricks, tiles, and cement
- Wood
- Glass
- Plastics
- Bituminous mixtures, coal tar, and tarred products
- Metals (including their alloys)
- Soil and stones
- Insulation materials (possibly including asbestos-containing materials)
- Gypsum-based construction material
- Materials containing mercury
- PCB-containing materials (e.g. sealants, resin-based floorings, capacitors, etc.)
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment
- Oil wastes and wastes of liquid fuels
- Batteries and accumulators
- Packaging (paper/cardboard, plastic, wood, metal, glass, textile, etc.)

Classification of wastes will follow Table 1 previously provided in Section X.

6.2 Waste Management and Mitigation Measures

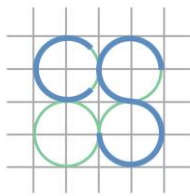
The following measures are proposed to ensure effective management of construction waste at the development site, to maximise recycling of construction waste, and to minimise the environmental impact of construction waste.

- On-site segregation of all waste materials into appropriate categories, including:
 - top-soil, sub-soil, bedrock;
 - concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics, plasterboard;
 - asphalt, tar, and tar products;
 - metals;
 - dry recyclables (e.g., cardboard, plastic, timber).
- All waste material will be stored in skips or other suitable receptacles in a designated waste storage area on the site.
- Wherever possible, left-over material (e.g. timber cut-offs) and any suitable demolition materials shall be reused on or off site.
- Uncontaminated excavated material (top-soil, sub-soil) will be reused on site in preference to the importation of clean fill, as soil to be reused or removed from site must be tested to confirm its contamination status and subsequent management requirements.
- All waste leaving the site will be transported by a suitably licensed/permitted contractor and taken to a licensed/permitted facility.
- All waste leaving the site will be recorded and copies of relevant documentation retained.

These measures are intended to ensure that the waste arising from construction of the proposed development is dealt with in compliance with the provisions of the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended), the Litter Act of 1997, and the Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015-2021, achieving optimum levels of waste reduction, re-use and recycling.

6.3 Predicted Impacts of the Proposed Development

Waste materials will be generated during the construction of the proposed development, including the initial site clearance and excavation. Careful



management of these, including segregation at source, will help to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery is achieved, in accordance with current local and national waste targets. It is expected, however, that a certain amount of waste will still need to be disposed of at landfill.

Given the provision of appropriate facilities, environmental impacts (e.g. litter, contamination of soil or water, etc.) arising from waste storage are expected to be minimal. Particular attention will be given to the appropriate management of any construction waste containing contaminated or hazardous materials. The use of suitably licensed waste contractors will ensure compliance with relevant legal requirements and appropriate off-site management of waste.

With a high level of due diligence carried out on site and with the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the proposed development's demolition and construction phases are not expected to have a significant environmental impact with respect to waste management. Any such environmental impact shall be limited to the period during which demolition and construction works take place on site.

7.0 RECORD KEEPING

Records will be kept for all waste material which leaves the site, either for reuse on another site, recycling, recovery or disposal. A recording system will be put in place to record the C&D waste arisings on site. A copy of the Waste Collection Permits, CORs, Waste Facility Permits and Waste/IED Licences will be maintained on site at all times.

The Waste Manager or delegate will record the following;

- Waste taken for reuse off-site;
- Waste taken for recycling; and
- Waste taken for disposal.

For each movement of waste off-site, a signed docket will be obtained by the Waste Manager from the waste contractor, detailing the weight and type of the material and the source and destination of the material. This will be carried out for each material type removed from site.

The system will allow the comparison of these figures with targets established for the recovery, reuse and recycling of construction waste and to highlight the successes or failures against these targets.

8.0 CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT BODIES

8.1 Local Authority

Once the main contractor has been appointed and prior to removal of any waste materials off-site, details of the proposed destination of each waste stream will be provided to the local authority for their approval.

Fingal County Council will also be consulted, as required, throughout the 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.

8.2 Recycling / Salvage Companies

Companies that specialise in C&D waste management will be contacted to determine their suitability for engagement. Where waste contractor(s) are engaged, each company will be audited in order to ensure that relevant and up-to-date waste collection permits and facility COR/permits/licences are held. In addition, information regarding individual waste materials will be obtained where possible, including 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.

9.0 CONCLUSION

This document outlines the principles and measures by which the waste generated during the demolition and construction phases of the proposed development will be managed and disposed of in compliance with the provisions of the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2013 and the Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015-2021. It describes the measures by which optimum levels of waste reduction, re-use and recycling shall be achieved.