

APPENDIX 5.14.1 CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. (AWN) have prepared this Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Plan (WMP) at the request of Stephen Little and Associates for the proposed development known as Parnell Square Cultural Quarter.

Parnell Square Cultural Quarter is a proposed development of mixed cultural facilities, anchored by a new City Library, provided in a combination of new building and renovated historic buildings in Parnell Square, Dublin 1

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 ¹, Protection of the Environment Act 2003 as amended ², Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended ³ and the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 ⁴. 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&D WMP includes information on the legal and policy framework for C&D waste management in Ireland, estimates of the type and quantity of waste to be generated by the proposed development and makes recommendations for management of different waste streams.

2.0 CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

2.1 National Level

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998 known as '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. 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'⁶ 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'⁷. 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, it 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'⁷ in July 2006 in conjunction with the then Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. 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. 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;
- Waste disposal/recycling of C&D wastes at the site;
- 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 consultation with relevant bodies i.e. waste recycling companies, Dublin City Council etc.

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

- Demolition/renovation/refurbishment projects generating in excess of 100m³ in volume, of waste.

Other guidelines followed in the preparation of this report include 'Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers'⁹ published by FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation in 2002.

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 within the Local Authority responsibility area of Dublin City Council.

The Eastern and Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 is the new regional waste management plan for the DCC 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 (2008/98/EC)¹⁰.

The Regional Plan sets out the strategic targets for waste management in the region and sets a specific target for C&D waste of "70% preparing for reuse, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste" (excluding natural soils and stones and hazardous wastes) to be achieved by 2020.

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. In the Leinster Region, charges are approximately €120 per tonne of waste which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy introduced under the Waste Management (Landfill Levy) (Amendment) Regulations 2012.

The Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022¹¹ sets out a number of policies and objectives for Dublin City in line with the objectives of the regional waste management plan. The plan identifies the development of recycling in order to minimise the use of landfill as the main objective of the City Council. Waste policies and objectives with a particular relevance to the proposed development are:
The regional plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the region:

- A 1% reduction per annum in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan;

- Achieve a recycling rate of 50% of managed municipal waste by 2020; and
- Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill (from 2016 onwards) in favour of higher value pre-treatment processes and indigenous recovery practices.

Policies:

- SI19: To support the principles of good waste management and the implementation of best international practice in relation to waste management in order for Dublin City and the region to become self-reliant in terms of waste management.
- SI20: To prevent and minimise waste and to encourage and support material sorting and recycling.
- SI21: To minimise the amount of waste which cannot be prevented and ensure it is managed and treated without causing environmental pollution.

Objectives:

- SIO17: To promote the re-use of building materials, recycling of demolition material and the use of materials from renewable sources. In all developments in excess of 10 housing units and commercial developments in excess of 1000 sqm, a materials source and management plan showing type of materials/proportion of re-use/recycled materials to be used shall be implemented by the developer.
- SIO18: To implement the current Litter Management Plan through enforcement of the litter laws, street cleaning and education and awareness campaigns.
- SIO19: To implement the Eastern-Midlands Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and achieve the plan targets and objectives.

2.3 Legislative Requirement

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.
Sub-ordinate legislation includes:
 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (SI 126 of 2011) as amended
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations (S.I No. 820 of 2007) as amended

- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007, (S.I. No. 821 of 2007) as amended
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004) as amended
- Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 282 of 2014) as amended
- Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997)
- Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
- European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
- European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended
- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508 of 2009), as amended
- European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulation 2015 (S.I. No. 191 of 2015)
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended
- Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended
- Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 147 of 1998)
- European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)
- European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015)
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (No. 7 of 1992) as amended
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (No. 12 of 1997) as amended
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (No. 30 of 2000) as amended 12

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the Waste Management Act 1996 - 2008 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 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 disposal area, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final waste disposal site.

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 construction contractors are legally compliant with respect to waste transport and reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal. This includes the requirement that a contractor handle, transport and dispose of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities.

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

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development

The subject site is located in Parnell Square, Dublin 1. The proposed development entails approximately c.11,200 m² of cultural facilities, including a high-quality Library facility, to be accommodated in a combination of new buildings and renovated historic buildings at the former Colaiste Mhuire site (nos. 23-28) and Nos. 20-21 Parnell Square, and integrated with the existing Hugh Lane Gallery (site area c. 0.99 ha, including protected structures). Associated works to the public realm to create a 'plaza', to result in alterations to the traffic network, existing on street car parking and city bikes facility.

The proposed development will consist of a four-story building which main function will be a four-story building with a basement level which will house the new city Library which will be transferred from its current Location in the Ilac Centre. The Library will include a roof garden, roof terrace, enclosed planted area, conference hall, restaurant and associated kitchen. The development will form part of the new Parnell Square Cultural Quarter.

3.2 Details of the Non-Hazardous Wastes to be Produced

There will be waste materials generated from the demolition/renovations to the existing buildings on site, as well as from the excavation of the basement of the existing building to facilitate new basement floor slabs. The volume of waste generated from demolition will be more difficult to segregate than waste generated from the construction phase, as many of the building materials will be bonded together or integrated i.e. plasterboard on timber ceiling joists, steel embedded in concrete etc.

There will also be soil, and stones excavated to facilitate construction of the new building foundations and basement levels to the rear of the current Coilaiste Mhuire site. The volume of material to be excavated has been estimated at approximately C. 6,500m³. Any suitable excavated material will be reused on site, where possible, but it is anticipated that the opportunity for reuse of excavated material onsite will be limited.

During the construction phase there will 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 oversupply of materials will also be generated.

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

3.3 Potential Hazardous Wastes to be Produced

3.3.1 Potential Hazardous Wastes to be Produced

As detailed in Chapter 5.7 Soil & Geology (including Land) previous site investigations in 2014 at 23-28 Parnell Square North have shown that asbestos is present at depths between 0.5 and 3 metres below ground level in three locations sampled. Slightly elevated levels of selenium and total organic carbon were also noted.

Excavation works will be required to be carefully monitored by a suitably qualified person to ensure contaminated soil is identified and segregated from any potentially uncontaminated soil, where encountered. Additional soil testing may be required in order to reclassify soil and the material will be required to be classified as hazardous or non-hazardous using the HazWasteOnline application (or other similar application) and then classified as inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EC Council Decision 2003/33/EC for acceptance of waste at landfills.

Discussions about the acceptance of the material should be undertaken with individual landfill operators before removal of any material from site is carried out and further investigation may be required to satisfy the operators requirements.

3.3.2 Asbestos

Two asbestos surveys have been completed. The first in 2011 on the former Colaiste Mhuire site (23-28 Parnell Square), the second was completed in February 2017 by About Safety and included numbers 21 & 22 Parnell Square. Surveys were completed for the purpose of identifying and managing any asbestos containing materials (ACMs) on the premises. A report was issued which contains a register showing the location and type of asbestos and the risks and recommendations in relation to the material found.

During the course of the surveys, the presence of ACMs was identified in a number of locations including asbestos roof & floor tiles, toilet cisterns, rope seals and several other locations.

Removal of asbestos or ACMs will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor and ACM's will only be removed from site by a suitably permitted/licenced waste contractor. in accordance with S.I. No. 386 of 2006 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010. All material will be taken to a suitably licensed or permitted facility.

3.3.3 Fuels / Oils

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

3.3.4 Other Known Hazardous Substances

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

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

3.3 Main Construction & Demolition Waste Categories

The main non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams that could be generated by the construction and demolition activities at a typical site are shown in Table 3.1. The List of Waste (LoW) code (as effected from 1 June 2015) (also referred to as the European Waste Code or EWC) for each waste stream is also shown.

Table 3.1: Typical waste types generated and EWCs (individual waste types may contain hazardous substances)

Waste Material Type	List of Waste Code
Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics	17 01 01-03 & 07
Wood, glass and plastic	17 02 01-03
Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	17 03 02
Metals (including their alloys)	17 04 01-07
Soil and stones	17 05 04
Gypsum-based construction material	17 08 02
Insulation Material and asbestos-containing construction materials	17 06 01 & 03-05
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 01-03
Chemicals (solvents, pesticides, paints, adhesives, detergents etc.)	20 01 13, 19, 27-30

4.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.1 Demolition Waste Generation

Demolition works at the site will involve the demolition/renovations of existing structures. Demolition figures published by the EPA in the 'National Waste Reports' ¹⁵ and data from previous projects have been used to estimate the approximate break-down for indicative reuse, recycling and disposal targets of demolition waste. Demolition areas were calculated by the project engineers (ARUP). The approximate demolition area of the existing structures are 2000m². This breakdown is shown in Table 4.1.

The asbestos report provides an assessment of the likely volume of asbestos waste which will need to be disposed of separately.

Table 4.1: Typical waste types generated and EWCs (individual waste types may contain hazardous substances)

Waste Type	Tonnes	Reuse		Recycle / Recovery		Disposal	
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Glass	108	0	0	85	92	15	16
Concrete, Bricks, Tiles, Ceramics	612	30	184	65	398	5	31
Plasterboard	48	0	0	80	38	20	10
Asphalts	12	0	0	25	3	75	9
Metal	180	5	9	80	144	15	27
Slate	96	0	0	85	82	15	14
Timber	144	10	14	40	58	50	72
Total	1200		207		814		179

The appointed demolition contractor will be required to prepare a detailed demolition management plan prior to work commencing which should refine the above estimated waste figures.

4.2 Construction Waste Generation

Table 4.2 shows the breakdown of C&D waste types produced on a typical site based on data from the EPA National Waste Reports 15 and the GMIT 16 research reports.

Table 4.2: Waste Materials Generated on a Typical Irish Construction Site

Waste Types	Percentage
Mixed Construction & Demolition	33%
Timber	28%
Plasterboard	10%
Metals	8%
Concrete	6%
Other	15%
Total	100%

Notwithstanding the information in Table 4.2, the quantity of soil that will be generated has been estimated by the project engineers, ARUP to be c. 9,000m³, as the site will require excavations to facilitate construction of foundations, access roads and installation of services. It will be re-used onsite where possible but there will be limited opportunities to reuse the excavated material onsite.

Table 4.3 shows the predicted construction waste generation for the proposed development based on the information available to date along with the targets for management of the waste streams. The predicted waste amounts are based on an average medium-scale development waste generation rate per m², using the waste breakdown rates shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Estimated on and off-site reuse, recycle and disposal rates for construction waste

Waste Type	Tonnes	Reuse		Recycle / Recovery		Disposal	
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Mixed Construction & Demolition Waste	109	10	11	80	88	10	11
Timber	93	40	37	55	51	5	5
Plasterboard	33	30	10	60	20	10	3
Metals	27	5	1	90	24	5	1
Concrete	20	30	6	65	13	5	1

Other (includes cabling, ducting, conduits, packaging and plastics)	50	20	10	60	30	20	10
Total	332		75		225		31

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.

The appointed contractor will be required to prepare a detailed Construction Management Plan (CMP) prior to commencement of construction which may refine the above waste estimates.

4.3 Proposed 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. Due to space restrictions onsite, it is expected that some segregation will occur offsite at the waste contractors licensed waste facilities. There will be skips and receptacles provided to facilitate segregation at source where possible. All waste receptacles leaving 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 Region that provide this service.

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

Some of the sub-contractors on site will generate waste in relatively low quantities. The transportation of non-hazardous waste by persons who are not directly involved with the waste business, at weights less than or equal to 2 tonnes, and in vehicles not designed for the carriage of waste, are exempt from the requirement to have a waste collection permit (Ref. Article 30 (1) (b) of the Waste Collection Permit Regulations 2007 as amended). Any sub-

contractors engaged that do not generate more than 2 tonnes of waste at any one time can transport this waste offsite in their work vehicles (which are not design for the carriage of waste). However, they are required to ensure that the receiving facility has the appropriate COR / permit / licence.

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

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

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

Made ground and Subsoil:

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

The next option (beneficial reuse) may be appropriate for some of the excavated material. Environmental testing of soil samples has shown that there is hydrocarbon contamination in the soil and it is unlikely that any of the excavated material will be suitable for reuse on or off-site without undergoing treatment. If areas of suspected clean material are identified, the soil will be required to be classified as hazardous or non-hazardous in accordance with the EPA Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous¹⁴ publication. Clean 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 encountered. If any of the material is to be reused on another site as a by-product (and not as a waste), this will be done

in accordance with Article 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011, as amended. Similarly, if any soils/stones are imported onto the site from another construction site as a by-product, this will also be done in accordance with Article 27.

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

Contaminated material will be required to be removed from site for treatment or disposal as appropriate. Suitable waste contractors have been contacted in relation to removal of the material from site and the results of environmental testing provided to them. The contaminated material may be suitable for recovery or disposal in Ireland depending on the limitations of the facilities licence. If not suitable, the material will require recovery or disposal abroad and will be exported in accordance with the requirements of Transfrontier Shipment of Wastes (TFS).

Concrete, Bricks, Tiles & Ceramics

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

Hard Plastic

As hard plastic is a highly recyclable material, much of the plastic generated will be primarily from material off-cuts. It will be diverted from landfill and recycled. 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 segregated and stored in skips.

Metal

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

Plasterboard

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

Glass

Glass materials will be segregated for recycling, where possible.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

WEEE that does not contain hazardous components will be stored in dedicated covered cages/receptacles/pallets pending collection for recycling. There will be some old machinery and plant removed from the existing buildings as part of a 'soft strip' of material during the demolition phase. Where suitable, this material will be segregated to dispose of metal parts separately.

Non-Recyclable Waste

C&D waste which is not suitable for reuse or recovery 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 7.0) 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

The asbestos containing materials should be removed by an asbestos removal contractor and disposed of as asbestos waste before the demolition works begin. All asbestos removal work or encapsulation work must be carried out in accordance with S.I. No. 386 of 2006 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.

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

4.4 Tracking and documentation procedures for off-site waste

All waste will be documented prior to leaving the site. Waste will be weighed by the contractor, either by weighing mechanism on the truck or at the receiving facility. These waste records will be maintained on site by the nominated project Waste Manager (see Section 7.0).

All movement of waste and the use of waste contractors will be undertaken in accordance with the Waste Management Acts 1996 - 2011, Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 as amended and Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 and amended. This includes the requirement for all waste contractors to have a waste collection permit issued by the NWCPO. The nominated project waste manager (see Section 7.0) 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/IED Licence for that site will be provided to the nominated project waste manager (see Section 7.0). If the waste is being shipped abroad, a copy of the Transfrontier Shipping (TFS) notification document will be obtained from DCC (as the relevant authority on behalf of all local authorities in Ireland) and kept on-site along with details of the final destination (COR, permits, licences etc.). A receipt from the final destination of the material will be kept as part of the on-site waste management records.

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

5.0 ESTIMATED COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

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

5.1 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.

5.2 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 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.

5.3 Disposal

Landfill charges in the Leinster region are currently at around €120 per tonne which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy specified in the Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015. In addition to disposal costs, waste contractors will also charge a collection fee for skips.

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

6.0 DEMOLITION PROCEDURES

The demolition stage will involve the structural renovations of numbers 20-21 and the former Colaiste Mhuire buildings. A formal demolition plan should be prepared for the site; however, in general, the following sequence of works should be followed during the demolition stage.

6.1 Check for Hazards

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

6.2 Removal of Components

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

6.3 Removal of Roofing

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

6.4 Excavation of Services, Demolition of Walls and Concrete

Services will be removed from the ground and the breakdown of walls will be carried out once all salvageable or reusable materials have been taken from the buildings.

Finally, foundations will be excavated were required.

7.0 TRAINING PROVISIONS

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

7.1 Waste Manager Training and Responsibilities

The nominated waste manager will be given responsibility and authority to select a waste team if required, i.e. members of the site crew that will aid him/her in the organisation, operation and recording of the waste management system implemented on site.

The waste manager 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 salvage.

The waste manager 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 waste manager 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 C&D WMP.

7.2 Site Crew Training

Training of site crew is the responsibility of the waste manager and, as such, a waste training program should be organised. A basic awareness course will be held for all site crew to outline the C&D WMP 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. A sub-section on hazardous wastes will be incorporated into the training program and the particular dangers of each hazardous waste will be explained.

8.0 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 construction waste arisings on site.

A copy of the Waste Collection Permits, CORs, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences will be maintained on site.

The waste manager or delegate will record the following;

1. Waste taken for reuse off-site;
2. Waste taken for recycling;
3. Waste taken for recovery;
4. Waste taken for disposal; and
5. Reclaimed waste materials brought on-site for reuse

For each movement of waste on or off-site, a signed docket will be obtained by the waste manager from the 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. This system will also be linked with the delivery records. In this way, the percentage of C&D waste generated for each material can be determined.

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

9.0 OUTLINE WASTE AUDIT PROCEDURE

9.1 Responsibility for Waste Audit

The appointed waste manager will be responsible for conducting a waste audit at the site during the C&D phase of the development.

9.2 Review of Records and Identification of Corrective Actions

A review of all the records for the waste generated and transported on or off-site should be undertaken mid-way through the project. If waste movements are not accounted for, the reasons for this should be established in order to see if and why the record keeping system has not been maintained. The waste records will be compared with the established recovery/reuse/recycling targets for the site.

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

Waste management costs will also be reviewed.

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

10.0 CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT BODIES

10.1 Local Authority

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

Once demolition and construction contractors have been appointed and prior to removal of any C&D waste material offsite, details of the proposed of each waste stream will be provided to DCC.

10.2 Recycling/Salvage Companies

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

REFERENCES

1. Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended. Sub-ordinate and associated legislation includes:
 - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended.
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007) as amended.
 - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 821 of 2007) as amended.
 - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 185 of 2000) as amended.
 - European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014) as amended.
 - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997) as amended.
 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
 - European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
 - European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended.
 - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended.
 - 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.
 - Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended.
 - European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)
 - 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)
2. Protection of the Environment Act 2003, (No. 27 of 2003) as amended.
3. Litter Pollution Act 1997 (S.I. No. 12 of 1997) as amended
4. Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 (2015).

5. Department of Environment and Local Government (DoELG) Waste Management – Changing Our Ways, A Policy Statement (1998).
6. Forum for the Construction Industry – Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste.
7. Department of Environment, Communities and Local Government (DoECLG), A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland (2012).
8. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects (2006).
9. FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation (CIF), Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers (2002).
10. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.
11. Dublin City Council (DCC), Dublin City Development plan 2016-2022 (2015)
12. Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended.
13. EPA, Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous (2015)
14. Council Decision 2003/33/EC, establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC.
15. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2012.
16. 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).