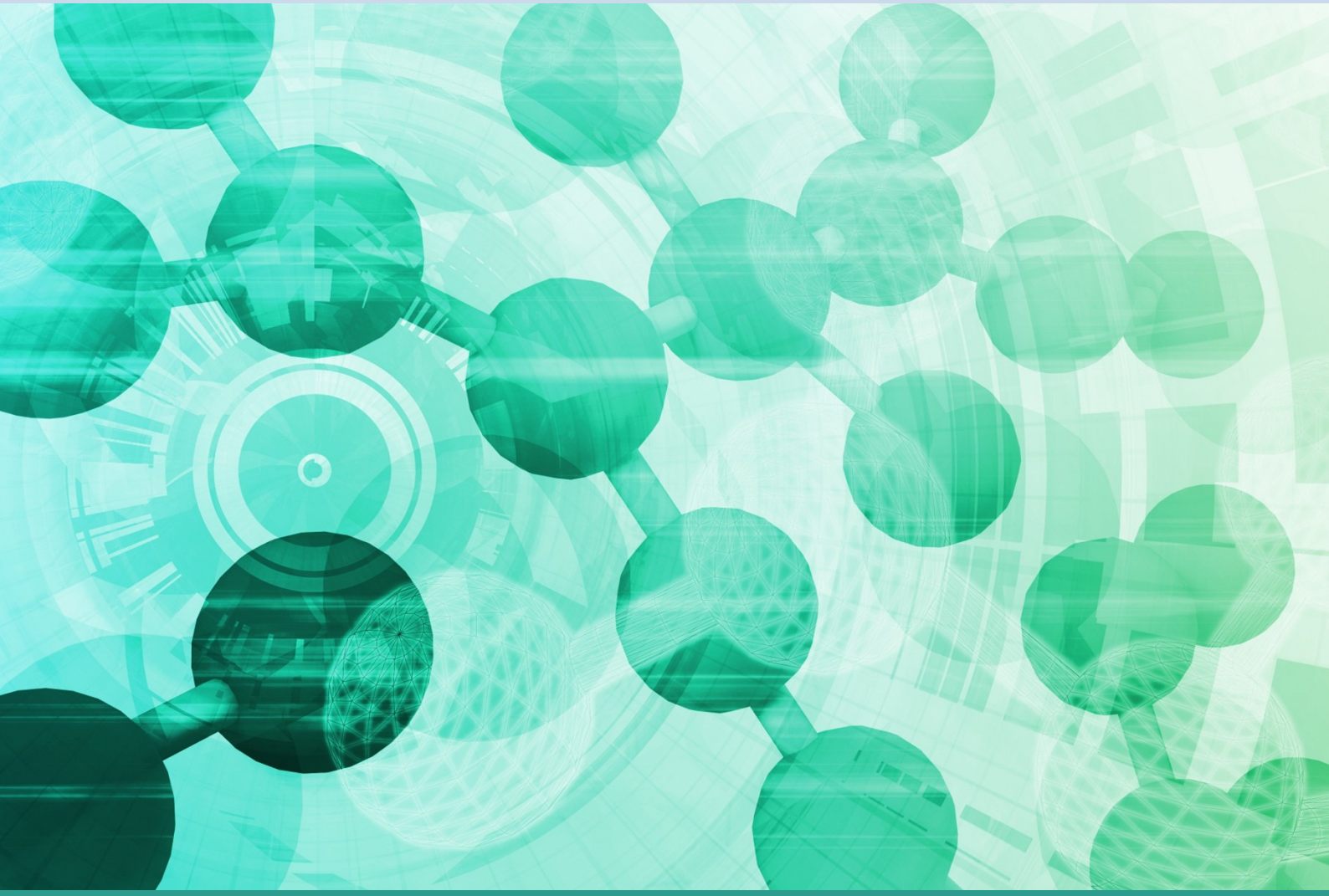
REPORT



Operational Waste Management Plan

LANDS AT 'ST. TERESA'S' TEMPLE HILL, MONKSTOWN, BLACKROCK, CO. DUBLIN

Appendix 15.2

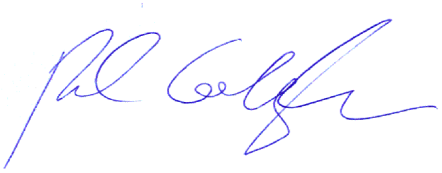
CLIENT	DOCUMENT REFERENCE	DATE
Oval Target Limited	257501.0446WMR01	26/01/2026

AWN Consulting Ltd, The Tecpro Building, IDA Business & Technology Park, Clonshaugh, Dublin 17, D17 XD90

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Document Control Sheet	
Our Reference	257501.0446WMR01
Original Issue Date	26/01/2026
Client:	Oval Target Limited

Revision	Revision Date	Description

Details	Written by	Approved by
Signature		
Name	Chonaill Bradley	Fergal Callaghan
Title	Associate	Director
Date	26/01/2026	26/01/2026

Disclaimer
This report considers the specific instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for third-party use or reliance, and no responsibility is accepted for any third party. The provisions in this report apply solely to this project and should not be assumed applicable to other developments without review and modification.

ENVIRONMENT
I.S. EN ISO 14001:2015
NSAI Certified

HEALTH & SAFETY
I.S. ISO 45001:2018
NSAI Certified

QUALITY
I.S. EN ISO 9001:2015
NSAI Certified

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

1. INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting, a Trinity Consultants Team, has prepared this Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) on behalf of Oval Target Limited (the Client). The proposed development comprises a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) comprising amendments to the previously permitted application (ABP-303804-19) on lands at 'St. Teresa's House' (A Protected Structure), and 'St. Teresa's Lodge' (A Protected Structure) and associated entrance gates (A Protected Structure) located on a site of approx. 4.56 ha at Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

The proposed development will consist of revisions to development previously permitted under SHD ABP-303804-19 (291 no. units permitted) to provide for a new residential scheme of 414 no. residential units in total (an uplift of 123 no. units overall).

This OWMP has been prepared to ensure that the management of waste during the operational phase of the proposed development is undertaken in accordance with the current legal and industry standards including, the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended and associated Regulations [1], Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 as amended [2], Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended [3] the National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 - 2030 (NWMPCE) (2024) [4] and Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial) Bye-Laws (2019) [5] *and the DLRCC Guidance Notes for Waste Management Planning for Residential and Commercial Developments (2022)* [6].In particular, this OWMP aims to provide a robust strategy for the storage, handling, collection and transport of the wastes generated at Site.

This OWMP aims to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible. The OWMP also seeks to provide guidance on the appropriate collection and transport of waste to prevent issues associated with litter or more serious environmental pollution (e.g. contamination of soil or water resources). The plan estimates the type and quantity of waste to be generated from the proposed development during the operational phase and provides a strategy for managing the different waste streams.

At present, there are no specific national guidelines in Ireland for the preparation of OWMPs. Therefore, in preparing this document, consideration has been given to the requirements of national and regional waste policy, legislation and other guidelines.

2. OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

2.1 National level

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998 entitled 'Changing Our Ways' [7], which identified objectives for the prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste in Ireland. A heavy emphasis was placed on reducing reliance on landfill and finding alternative methods for managing waste. Amongst other things, Changing Our Ways stated a target of at least 35% recycling of municipal (i.e. household, commercial and non-process industrial) waste.

A further policy document, 'Preventing and Recycling Waste – Delivering Change' was published in 2002 [8]. This document proposed a number of programmes to increase recycling of waste and allow diversion from landfill. The need for waste minimisation at source was considered a priority.

This view was also supported by a review of sustainable development policy in Ireland and achievements to date, which was conducted in 2002, entitled 'Making Irelands Development Sustainable – Review, Assessment and Future Action' [9]. This document also stressed the need to decouple economic growth and waste generation, again through waste minimisation and reuse of discarded material.

In order to establish the progress of the Government policy document Changing Our Ways, a review document was published in April 2004 entitled 'Taking Stock and *Moving Forward'* [10]. Covering the period 1998 – 2003, the aim of this document was to assess progress to date with regard to waste management in Ireland, to consider developments since the policy framework and the local authority waste management plans were put in place, and to identify measures that could be undertaken to further support progress towards the objectives outlined in *Changing Our Ways*.

In particular, *Taking Stock and Moving Forward* noted a significant increase in the amount of waste being brought to local authority landfills. The report noted that one of the significant challenges in the coming years was the extension of the dry recyclable collection services.

In September 2020, the Irish Government published a new policy document outlining a new action plan for Ireland to cover the period of 2020-2025. This plan *'A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy'* [11] (WAPCE), was prepared in response to the 'European Green Deal' which sets a roadmap for a transition to a new economy, where climate and environmental challenges are turned into opportunities, replacing the previous national waste management plan *"A Resource Opportunity"* (2012).

The WAPCE sets the direction for waste planning and management in Ireland up to 2025. This reorientates policy from a focus on managing waste to a much greater focus on creating circular patterns of production and consumption. Other policy statements of a number of public bodies already acknowledge the circular economy as a national policy priority.

The policy document contains over 200 measures across various waste areas including circular economy, municipal waste, consumer protection and citizen engagement, plastics and packaging, construction and demolition, textiles, green public procurement and waste enforcement.

One of the first actions to be taken was the development of the Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023 'Living More, Using Less' (2021) [12] to set a course for Ireland to transition across all sectors and at all levels of Government toward circularity and was issued in December 2021. It is anticipated that the Strategy will be updated in full every 18 months to 2 years. There has been not update issued as of October 2025.

The Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022 [13] was signed into law in July 2022. The Act underpins Ireland's shift from a "take-make-waste" linear model to a more sustainable pattern of production and consumption, that retains the value of resources in our economy for as long as possible

and that will to significantly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. The Act defines Circular Economy for the first time in Irish law, incentivises the use of recycled and reusable alternatives to wasteful, single-use disposable packaging, introduces a mandatory segregation and incentivised charging regime for commercial waste, streamlines the national processes for End-of-Waste and By-Products decisions, tackling the delays which can be encountered by industry, and supporting the availability of recycled secondary raw materials in the Irish market, and tackles illegal fly-tipping and littering.

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage authored *Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024*) [14] suggests the below thresholds at which the need for the supplemental information such as the OWMP should be considered.

- *30 or more residential units*

Since 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has produced periodic *'National Waste (Database) Reports'* which as of 2023 have been renamed *Circular Economy and Waste Statistics Highlight Reports* [15] detailing, among other things, estimates for household and commercial (municipal) waste generation in Ireland and the level of recycling, recovery and disposal of these materials. The 2025 National Circular Economy and Waste Statistics web resource, which is the most recent study published, along with the national waste statistics web resource (2025) reported the following key statistics for 2023:

- *Ireland generated 3.13 million tonnes of municipal waste in 2023, relatively unchanged compared to the 3.19 million tonnes generated in 2022.*
- *Between 2016 and 2023, municipal waste increased from 2.7 million tonnes to 3.13 million tonnes.*
- *Some 1.3 million tonnes of municipal waste generated in Ireland was recycled in 2023, resulting in a recycling rate of 42%. This indicates that we face significant challenges to meet the upcoming EU recycling targets for 2025 to 2035.*
- *Of the municipal waste recycled in 2023, over 814,000 tonnes went for material recycling (approximately the same as 2022) and over 480,000 tonnes were treated by composting/anaerobic digestion (approximately the same as 2022 but up 37% on 2020).*
- *A rounded 1.3 million tonnes of Ireland's municipal waste went for incineration with energy recovery in 2023. This tonnage is 43% of municipal waste managed.*
- *Ireland's landfill rate for municipal waste managed was 14% in 2023. This is a 1% decrease from 2022's rate of 15%.*
- *There has been a steep decline in Ireland's landfill rate for municipal waste from over 80% in 2001. Ireland must reduce the share of municipal waste landfilled to 10% or less by 2035, which includes waste landfilled at each step along the waste treatment process in Ireland and abroad.*
- *An estimated 42% (1.2 million tonnes) of all municipal waste managed was exported abroad in 2023, an increase from the 39% in 2022. Of the waste exported, most went for recycling (49%) or energy recovery (36%) while 11% went for composting or anaerobic digestion.*

2.2 Regional Level

The proposed development is located in the Local Authority administrative area of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC).

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

The NWMPCE does not dissolve the three regional waste areas. The NWCPCE sets the ambition of the plan to have a 0% total waste growth per person over the life of the Plan with an emphasis on non-household wastes including waste from commercial activities and the construction and demolition sector.

This Plan seeks to influence sustainable consumption and prevent the generation of waste, improve the capture of materials to optimise circularity and enable compliance with policy and legislation.

The national plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the country that are relevant to the development:

National Targets

- *1A. (Residual Municipal Waste) 6% Reduction in Residual Municipal Waste per person by 2030*
- *2A. (Contamination of Materials) 90% of Material in Compliance in the Dry Recycling Bin*
- *2B. (Material Compliance Residual) 10% per annum increase in Material Compliance in the residual bin. (90% by the end of 2030)*
- *3A. (Reuse of Materials) 20kg Per person / year – Reuse of materials like cloths or furniture to prevent waste.*

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

The *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 – 2028* [18] sets out a number of policy objectives for the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown area in line with the objectives of the waste management plan. Proposed waste policies objectives with a particular relevance to the proposed development are as follows:

Policy and Objectives

Policy Objective EI11: Resource Management
It is a Policy Objective to implement the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and subsequent plans, in supporting the transition from a waste management economy towards a circular economy, to enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources. Underpinning this objective is the requirement to conform to the European Union and National Waste Management Hierarchy of the most favoured options for waste as illustrated below subject to economic and technical feasibility and Environmental Assessment.

Policy Objective EI12: Waste Management Infrastructure, Prevention, Reduction, Reuse and Recycling

- *To support the principles of the circular economy, good waste management and the implementation of best international practice in relation to waste management in order for the County and the Region to become self-sufficient in terms of resource and waste management and to provide a waste management infrastructure that supports this objective.*
- *To provide for civic amenity facilities and bring centres as part of an integrated waste collection system in accessible locations throughout the County and promote the importance of kerbside source segregated collection of household and commercial waste as the best method to ensure the quality of waste presented for recycling is preserved*
- *To ensure any waste amenity facilities adhere to the Waste Regional Offices Waste Management Infrastructure siting guidelines.*
- *To develop a County wide network of multi material recycling centres, bring centres and a re-use centre and to require the provision of adequately-sized recycling facilities in new commercial and large-scale residential developments, where appropriate.*

- *To require the inclusion of such centres in all large retail developments to maximise access by the public. To ensure new developments are designed and constructed in line with the Council's Guidelines for Waste Storage Facilities.*

Policy Objective EI13: Hazardous Waste
It is a Policy Objective to adhere to the recommendations of the 'National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020' and any subsequent plan, and to co-operate with other agencies, to plan, organise, authorise and supervise the disposal of hazardous waste streams, including hazardous waste identified during construction and demolition projects.

2.3 Legislative Requirements

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

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

These Acts and subordinate Regulations transpose the 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 Act 1996 as amended and subsequent Irish legislation, is the principle of "Duty of Care". This implies that the waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal 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.

It is, therefore, imperative that the residents, commercial tenants and any proposed facilities management company undertake on-site management of waste in accordance with all legal requirements and that the facilities management company employ suitably permitted / licenced contractors to undertake off-site management of their waste in accordance with all legal requirements. This includes the requirement that a waste contactor 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 contractor which is issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO). Waste receiving facilities must also be appropriately permitted or licensed. Operators of such facilities cannot receive any waste, unless in possession of a Certificate of Registration (COR) or waste permit granted by the relevant Local Authority under the Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007, as amended, or a Waste Licence granted by the EPA. The COR / permit / licence held will specify the type and quantity of waste able to be received, stored, sorted, recycled, recovered and / or disposed of at the specified site.

2.3.1 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Waste Management Bye-Laws

The DLRCC 'Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council *(Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws (2019)"* were bought into force on the 1st of February 2020. These Bye-laws repeal the previous DLRCC waste Bye-laws. The Bye-laws set a number of enforceable requirements on waste holders with regard to storage, separation and presentation of waste within the DLRCC functional area. Key requirements under these Bye-laws of relevance to the proposed development include the following:

- *Kerbside waste presented for collection shall not be presented for collection earlier than 6.00 pm on the day immediately preceding the designated waste collection day;*
- *All containers used for the presentation of kerbside waste and any uncollected waste shall be removed from any roadway, footway, footpath or any other public place no later than 10:00am on the day following the designated waste collection day, unless an alternative arrangement has been approved in accordance with bye-law 4;*
- *Documentation, including receipts, is obtained and retained for a period of no less than one year to provide proof that any waste removed from the premises has been managed in a manner that conforms to these bye-laws, to the Waste Management Act and, where such legislation is applicable to that person, to the European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-Waste) Regulations 2015; and*
- *Adequate access and egress onto and from the premises by waste collection vehicles is maintained.*

Provisions affecting Multi-user Buildings, Apartment Blocks, etc.:
A management company, or another person if there is no such company, who exercises control and supervision of residential and/or commercial activities in multi-unit developments, mixed-use developments, flats or apartment blocks, combined living/working spaces or other similar complexes shall ensure that:

a) *separate receptacles of adequate size and number are provided for the proper segregation, storage and collection of recyclable kerbside waste, residual kerbside waste and food waste,*
b) *the receptacles referred to in paragraph (a) are located both within any individual apartment and at the place where waste is stored prior to its collection,*
c) *any place where waste is to be stored prior to collection is secure, accessible at all times by tenants and other occupiers and is not accessible by any other person other than an authorised waste collector,*
d) *written information is provided to each tenant or other occupier about the arrangements for waste separation, segregation, storage and presentation prior to collection,*
e) *an authorised waste collector is engaged to service the receptacles referred to in this section of these bye-laws, with documentary evidence, such as receipts, statements or other proof of payment, demonstrating the existence of this engagement being retained for a period of no less than two years. Such evidence shall be presented to an authorised person within a time specified in a written request from either that person or from another authorised person employed by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council,*
f) *receptacles for kerbside waste are presented for collection on the designated waste collection day,*
g) *adequate access and egress onto and from the premises by waste collection vehicles is maintained.*

The full text of the Waste Bye-Laws is available from the DLRCC website.

2.3.2 Local Authority Guidelines

DLRCC's Waste Management Division have issued *Guidance Notes for Waste Management Planning for Residential and Commercial Developments* (2022)[6] which provide good practice guidance for the storage and collection of waste for new build high density developments. The objective of this advice is to provide good practice guidance for the storage and collection of waste for new build high density developments to allow developers to demonstrate to local planning and waste management authorities that they have considered how the design and operation of waste management services will enable the occupiers and managing agents of new developments to manage waste arising through the lifetime of the development.

The document is designed to assist developers in considering measures required to maximise the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in the operational lifetime of the development and give specific reference to best practice and associated legislation including minimising the carbon footprint of occupiers and services provided.

The ultimate goal of the guidelines is that the implemented waste strategy will achieve a 70% reuse and recovery target in accordance with the European Commission's proposal to introduce 70% reuse and recycling targets for municipal waste by 2030 and while also providing sufficient flexibility to support future targets and legislative requirements.

Waste storage issues should be considered at the initial apartment design stage, taking full account of this guidance note, to ensure access for all (including people with disabilities) in a brightly lit, safe and well-signed area, spacious enough for easy manoeuvrability, good ventilation and ready access if required for the control of potential vermin.

Where storage is provided in a basement area, sufficient access and egress must be provided to enable receptacles to be moved easily from the storage area to an appropriate bin staging point within the curtilage of the development in accordance with the *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (Segregation, Storage and Presentation Of Household And Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws 2019*, Section 9, or any revision thereof.

The guidance notes provide requirements for five main areas of operational waste management:

- *Common Waste Storage Area Design*
- *Requirements Within Residential units*
- *Initial Waste Management*
- *Waste Collection System*
- *Requirements for Selection of Separate Staging Area for Bin Collection Where Required.*

This OWMP has been prepared to demonstrate exactly that and aims to do that in a comprehensive manner.

The guidelines and form are available on the DLRCC website.

2.4 Regional Waste Management Service Providers and Facilities

Various contractors offer waste collection services for the residential sector in the DLRCC region. Details of waste collection permits (granted, pending and withdrawn) for the region are available from the NWCPO.

As outlined in the regional waste management plan, there is a decreasing number of landfills available in the region. Only three municipal solid waste landfills remain operational and all are operated by the private sector. There are a number of other licensed and permitted facilities in operation in the region including waste transfer stations, hazardous waste facilities and integrated waste management facilities. There are two existing thermal treatment facilities, one in Duleek, Co. Meath and a second in Poolbeg in Dublin.

The Ballyogan Recycling Centre, is located approximately 4.80km to the south west, which can be utilised by the residents of the development for other household waste streams. The closet bottle and textile bank is located on Temple Park Ave, Blackrock. 105m to the east.

A copy of all CORs and waste permits issued by the Local Authorities are available from the NWCPO website and all Waste Licenses issued are available from the EPA.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development

Oval Target Limited intends to apply for permission for development of a Large-Scale Residential Development comprising amendments to previously permitted development (Strategic Housing Development ABP-303804-19) on a site of approx. 4.56 ha at 'St. Teresa's House' (A Protected Structure); 'St. Teresa's Lodge' (A Protected Structure); and associated entrance gates (A Protected Structure) at Temple Hill and Temple Road, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

The proposed development will consist of amendments to a development previously permitted under Strategic Housing Development ABP-303804-19 (291 no. residential units, a crèche facility and heights of 1-8 storeys) to provide for a new residential and mixed use development (1 – 8 storeys overall) of 414 no. residential apartment units in total (a proposed uplift of 123 no. residential units) with associated crèche facility, a new café and residential amenity space. The revised overall residential mix is 8 no. studio units, 164 no. 1 bed units, 159 no. 2 bed units, and 83 no. 3 bed units.

The proposed development will consist of:

1. Amendments to previously permitted Blocks C1, C2, C3, D1, E1, E2, E3, E4 and E5 as follows:

- A revised building design for Block C1 from previously permitted building (3 storeys overall) consisting of 7 no. apartment units (6 no. 2 bed units and 1 no. 3 bed unit) to now comprise **10 no. apartment units** (4 no. 1 bed units and 6 no. 2 bed units) – an uplift of 3 no. residential units in total. Amendments will include minor revisions to overall height of the building (remains 3 storeys overall) and revisions to elevations and building footprint.
- A revised building design for Block C2 from previously permitted building (3 storeys overall) consisting of a crèche facility (approx. 286 sq m) at level 00 and 4 no. apartment units at level 01 and 02 (3 no. 2 bed units and 1 no. 3 bed unit) to now comprise a crèche facility of approx. 401 sq m at level 00, associated outdoor play area space of 302 sq m and **6 no. apartment units** (2 no. 1 bed units and 4 no. 2 bed units) at levels 01 and 02 – an uplift of 2 no. residential units in total and increased crèche floor area size by approx. 115 sq m. Amendments will include minor revisions to overall height of the building (remains 3 storeys overall) and revisions to elevations and building footprint.
- A New Block C3 (1 storey over basement level) comprising residential amenity space of approx. 451 sq m.
- The omission of previously permitted Block D1 (5 storeys overall) and basement level comprising 50 no. apartment units (15 no.1 bed units, 23 no. 2 bed units and 12 no. 3 bed units) to now deliver new Block D1 (4 - 7 storeys over new basement level) comprising **125 no. apartment units** (19 no. 1 bed units, 68 no. 2 bed units and 38 no. 3 bed units) – an uplift of 75 no. residential units in total.
- The omission of previously permitted Block E1 (5 storeys overall) comprising 14 no. apartment units (9 no. 2 bed units, 4 no. 3 bed units and 1 no. 3 bed duplex unit) to now deliver new Block E1 (4 - 7 storeys) comprising **61 no. apartment units** (7 no. studio units, 6 no. 1 bed units, 26 no. 2 bed units and 22 no. 3 bed units) – an uplift of 47 no. residential units in total.
- The omission of previously permitted Block E2 (5 storeys overall) comprising 15 no. apartment units (9 no. 2 bed units, 4 no. 3 bed units and 2 no. 3 bed duplex units) to now deliver new Block E2 (6 storeys) comprising **50 no. apartment units** (1 no. studio unit, 25 no. 1 bed units, 20 no. 2 bed units and 4 no. 3 bed units) – an uplift of 35 no. apartment units in total.
- The omission of permitted Blocks E3 (5 storeys), E4 (4 storeys) and E5 (5 storeys) previously providing for 38 no. units in total (27 no. 2 beds, 8 no. 3 beds and 3 no. 3 bed duplex units).
- Each residential unit has associated private open space in the form of a terrace / balcony.

The above new proposals extend to a total of **252 residential units**. Blocks A1, B1, B2, B3, B4, Block H (St. Teresa's House) remain as originally permitted with no further amendments as part of this proposal (162 no. units in total and permitted heights of 3-8 storeys).

2. The structures for demolition across the site remain as permitted with no further amendments proposed. This includes any structures previously permitted for demolition that still remain on site and the removal of associated remnants of low / retaining walls and in-ground concrete steps.

3. An amended proposal for Block G (St. Teresa's Lodge) (1 storey) including a change of use from previously permitted 1 no. 1 bed unit to a new café of approx. 67.4 sq m. This proposal will again seek permission for the dismantling/deconstruction of the existing St. Teresa's Lodge (Gate Lodge) (approx. 38.56 sq m) and the demolition of a lean to extension (approx. 28.5 sq m) as previously permitted under Strategic Housing Development ABP-303804-19. The current amendment proposal seeks permission to relocate and reconstruct St. Teresa's Lodge in a new location (180 m southwest of its original position and located adjacent to Rockfield Park) using original roof timbers, decorative elements and rubble stonework, with original brickwork cleaned and re-used where appropriate. The non - original extension (approx. 28.5 sq m) will be again removed as previously permitted. The current proposal seeks further extension of this building (approx. 28.88 sq m) and a change of use from residential (1 no. unit) to café use to deliver a Part M compliant single storey building of approx. 67.4 sq m.

4. A revised landscape plan now provides for:

- Public open space in the form of a central parkland, garden link, woodland park (incorporating an existing folly) and a tree belt (approx. 11,238 sqm overall).
- Communal open space is now proposed in the form of entrance gardens, plazas, terraced gardens and roof terraces (approx. 3,620 sqm overall).
- Provision is also now made for 2 no. new pedestrian connections to Rockfield Park on the southern site boundary (1 no. adjacent to the proposed relocated Gate Lodge and 1 no. at the hammerhead adjacent to Block E2) and all other pedestrian connections remain as permitted under SHD ABP-303804-19.

5. A revised total of 244 no. car parking spaces (a decrease of 28 no. spaces) and 962 no. bicycle spaces (an uplift of 296 no. spaces) are proposed. The no. of motorcycle spaces remains as permitted at 20 no. spaces.

6. The development also provides for revised proposals for Bin Storage areas, Bike Storage areas, life safety generator room, ESB substations and switch rooms with a combined floor area of approx. 609 sq m all at surface level.

7. Access to the development generally remains as permitted under Strategic Housing Development ABP-303804-19, which provides for works to the existing entrance to the overall site via Temple Hill and Temple Road to deliver the realignment and upgrade of the existing signalised junction and associated footpaths, with minor modifications to the junction layout to provide for improved and safer vehicular access/egress to the site and to/from St. Vincent's Park. Emergency vehicular access and pedestrian/cycle access also remains as permitted via a secondary and long-established existing access point along Temple Hill. There are no works proposed to the existing gates (Protected Structure) at this location. There are minor modifications proposed to the northeastern boundary walls and access gateway to 'Carmond' to facilitate alignment improvements for safe access/egress serving St. Vincent's Park.

8. The associated site and infrastructural works include provision for water services; foul and surface water drainage and connections; attenuation proposals; permeable paving; all landscaping works; green roofs; PV panels; boundary treatment; internal roads and footpaths.

Figure 3.1 Site Layout (Source: O'Mahony Pike 2026)

3.2 Typical Waste Categories

The typical non-hazardous and hazardous wastes that will be generated at the proposed development will include the following:

- Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR) - includes waste paper (including newspapers, magazines, brochures, catalogues, leaflets), cardboard and plastic packaging, metal cans, plastic bottles, aluminium cans, tins and Tetra Pak cartons;
- Organic waste – food waste and green waste generated from internal plants / flowers, landscaping and gardens;
- Glass; and
- Mixed Non-Recyclable (MNR)/General Waste.

In addition to the typical waste materials that will be generated at the development on a daily basis, there will be some additional waste types generated less frequently / in smaller quantities which will need to be managed separately including:

- Drink Cans and Bottles (Deposit Return Scheme)
- Green / garden waste may be generated from external landscaping;
- Batteries (both hazardous and non-hazardous);
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) (both hazardous and non-hazardous);
- Printer cartridges / toners;
- Chemicals (paints, adhesives, resins, detergents, etc.);

- Light bulbs;
- Textiles;
- Waste cooking oil (if any generated by the residents and/or commercial tenants);
- Furniture (and, from time to time, other bulky wastes); and
- Abandoned bicycles.

Wastes should be segregated into the above waste types to ensure compliance with waste legislation and guidance while maximising the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill wherever possible.

3.3 List of Waste Codes

In 1994, the *European Waste Catalogue* [18] and *Hazardous Waste List* [19] were published by the European Commission. In 2002, the EPA published a document titled the *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List* [20], which was a condensed version of the original two documents and their subsequent amendments. This document has recently been replaced by the EPA '*Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*'[21] 2018. This waste classification system applies across the EU and is the basis for all national and international waste reporting, such as those associated with waste collection permits, COR's, permits and licences and EPA National Waste Database.

Under the classification system, different types of wastes are fully defined by a code. The List of Waste (LoW) code for typical waste materials expected to be generated during the operation of the proposed development are provided in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Typical Waste Types Generated and LoW Codes

Waste Material	LoW Code
Paper and Cardboard	20 01 01
Plastics	20 01 39
Metals	20 01 40
Mixed Non-Recyclable Waste	20 03 01
Glass	20 01 02
Biodegradable Kitchen Waste	20 01 08
Oils and Fats	20 01 25
Textiles	20 01 11
Batteries and Accumulators*	20 01 33* - 34
Printer Toner/Cartridges*	20 01 27* - 28
Green Waste	20 02 01
WEEE*	20 01 35*-36
Chemicals (solvents, pesticides, paints & adhesives, detergents, etc.) *	20 01 13*/19*/27*/28/29*30
Fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste*	20 01 21*
Bulky Wastes	20 03 07

** Individual waste type may contain hazardous materials*

4. ESTIMATED WASTE ARISING

A waste generation model (WGM) developed by AWN has been used to predict waste types, weights and volumes expected to arise from operations within the proposed development. The WGM incorporates building area and use and combines these with other data, including Irish and US EPA waste generation rates.

The estimated quantum / volume of waste that will be generated from the residential units and residential amenity space has been determined based on the predicted occupancy of the units. While the floor area usage (m^2) has been used to estimate the waste arising from the creche and café units (commercial units).

The estimated waste generation for the proposed development for the main waste types is presented in Table 4.1 – 4.3

Table 4.1 Estimated Waste Generation for the proposed development

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m3 / week)				
	Block A (Residential)	Block B1 (Residential)	Block B2 (Residential)	Block B3 (Residential)	Block B4 (Residential)
Organic Waste	0.36	0.57	0.41	0.41	0.37
Dry Mixed Recyclables	2.54	4.06	2.92	2.92	2.63
Glass	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.07
Mixed Non-Recyclables	1.34	2.14	1.53	1.53	1.38
Total	**4.30**	**6.89**	**4.94**	**4.94**	**4.46**

Table 4.2 Estimated Waste Generation for the proposed development

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m3 / week)				
	Block C1 (Residential)	Block C2 (Residential)	Block D1 (Residential)	Block E1 (Residential)	Block E2 (Residential)
Organic Waste	0.15	0.09	2.09	1.01	0.82
Dry Mixed Recyclables	1.05	0.64	14.81	7.14	5.78
Glass	0.03	0.02	0.40	0.19	0.16
Mixed Non-Recyclables	0.55	0.34	7.79	3.75	3.04
Total	**1.78**	**1.09**	**25.09**	**12.09**	**9.79**

Table 4.3 Estimated Waste Generation for the proposed development

Waste Type	Waste Volume (m3 / week)				
	Block H St Teresa (Residential)	Block C2 (Creche)	Block C3 (Amenity)	Block G (Café)	
Organic Waste	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.07	
Dry Mixed Recyclables	0.73	1.47	0.57	0.15	
Glass	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	
Mixed Non-Recyclables	0.38	0.81	0.24	0.18	
Total	**1.24**	**2.33**	**0.85**	**0.40**	

The DLRCC *Guidance Notes for Waste Management in Residential and Commercial Developments* recommends calculating residential waste using Section 4.7 of the guidance document *BS5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice* [22]. AWN's modelling methodology is based on recently published data and data from numerous other similar developments in Ireland and is based on AWN's experience, it provides a more representative estimate of the likely waste arisings from the proposed development

5. WASTE STORAGE AND COLLECTION

This section provides information on how waste generated within the Site will be stored and collected. This has been prepared with due consideration of the proposed Site layout as well as best practice standards, local and national waste management requirements, including those of DLRCC. In particular, consideration has been given to the following documents:

- BS 5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice,
- The NWMPCE (2024);
- DLRCC *Guidance Notes for Waste Management Planning for Residential and Commercial Developments (2022);*
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Development Plan 2022 – 2028 (2022);
- DLRCC, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-laws (2019); and
- DoHLGH, Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2025) [22].

Waste Storage Areas

Locations of all Waste Storage Area (WSAs) can be viewed on the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover and in Appendix A of this plan.

Nine dedicated communal Waste Storage Areas (WSA) have been allocated within the development design for the residents of the apartments and the residential facilities. The WSAs have been supplied on basement and ground level, and in internal and external locations, for use by the residents. The creche will have its own WSA allocated to Block C2, while the café has its own WSA allocated within the footprint of Block G.

Facilities management will supply all residents and commercial tenants with a document that shall clearly state the methods of source waste segregation, storage, reuse and recycling initiatives that shall apply within the development for units sharing waste storage areas.

Using the estimated waste generation volumes in Table 4.1, above, the waste receptacle requirements for MNR, DMR, organic waste and glass have been established for the WSAs. It is envisaged that all waste will be collected on a weekly basis.

The waste receptacles from the WSAs will be collected directly from the WSAs by the facilities management company or waste contractor and taken to the allocated temporary staging / collection area for collection.

Waste Storage Requirements

Estimated waste storage requirements for the operational phase of the proposed development are detailed in Table 5.1, below.

Table 5.1 Waste storage requirements for the proposed development

Area/Use	Waste Storage Requirements for the Proposed Development			
	Bins Required			
	MNR[1]	DMR[2]	Glass	Organic
Bin Store A1 – B3 (3 no. waste stores)	6 no. 1100L	12 no. 1100L	2 no. 240L	8 no. 240L
Bin Store D1 (2 no. waste stores)	7 no. 1100L	14 no. 1100L	2 no. 240L	9 no. 240L

Bin Store B4 & C2	2 no. 1100L	3 no. 1100L	1 no. 240L	2 no. 240L
Bin Store C1 & H	1 no. 1100L	2 no. 1100L	1 no. 240L	1 no. 240L
Bin Store E1	4 no. 1100L	7 no. 1100L	1 no. 240L	5 no. 240L
Bin Store E2	3 no. 1100L	6 no. 1100L	1 no. 240L	4 no. 240L
Creche Bin Store C2	1 no. 1100L	2 no. 1100L	1 no. 120L	1 no. 120L
Amenity Bin Store C3	1 no. 240L	1 no. 1100L	1 no. 120L	1 no. 120L
Café Bin Store G	1 no. 240L	1 no. 240L	1 no. 120L	1 no. 120L

Note: 1 = Mixed Non-Recyclables
2 = Dry Mixed Recyclables

The waste receptacle requirements have been established from distribution of the total weekly waste generation estimate into the holding capacity of each receptacle type.

Waste storage receptacles as per Table 5.1 above (or similar appropriate approved containers) will be provided by the facilities manager and the appointed waste contractor in the WSA.

The types of bins used will vary in size, design and colour dependent on the appointed waste contractor. However, examples of typical receptacles to be provided in the WSA are shown in Figure 5.1. All waste receptacles used will comply with the SIST EN 840-1:2020 and SIST EN 840-2:2020 as the standards for performance requirements of mobile waste containers, where appropriate.

Figure 5-1. Typical waste receptacles of varying size (240L and 1100L)

Receptacles for organic, DMR, glass and MNR will be provided in the WSA's prior to first occupation of the development i.e. prior to the first residential or commercial unit being occupied.

This Plan will be provided to each resident and commercial tenant from first occupation of the development i.e. once the first l unit is occupied. This Plan will be supplemented, as required, by the facilities management company with any new information on waste segregation, storage, reuse and recycling initiatives that are subsequently introduced

5.1 Waste Storage – Residential Units

Residents will be required to segregate their waste into the following main waste categories within their own units:

- Organic waste;
- DMR;
- Glass; and
- MNR.

Provision will be made in all residential units to accommodate 3 no. bin types to facilitate waste segregation at source. An example of a potential 3 bin storage system is provided in figure 5.2 below.

Figure 5.2. Example three bin storage system to be provided within the unit design

Residents will be required to take their segregated waste materials to their designated WSA and deposit their segregated waste into the appropriate bins. The location of the WSAs are illustrated in the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover and in Appendix A of this report.

Graphical signage will be erected by facilities management in shared WSAs, above or on the bins to show exactly which wastes can be put in each. Bins/containers will also be colour coded to avoid cross contamination of the different waste streams.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries, printer toner/cartridges, cooking oil and WEEE may be generated infrequently by the residents. Residents will be required to identify suitable temporary storage areas for these waste items within their own units and dispose of them appropriately. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.4.

5.2 Waste Storage – Commercial Units

The commercial tenants which includes the café and creche use units will be required to segregate waste within their own unit into the following main waste types:

- Organic Waste;
- DMR;
- Glass; and
- MNR;

The commercial tenants will be required to take their segregated waste materials to their designated commercial WSAs and deposit their segregated waste into the appropriate waste receptacles. The location of the WSA is illustrated in the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover and in the appendices of this report.

Suppliers for the commercial tenants should be requested by the tenants to make deliveries in reusable containers, minimize packaging or remove any packaging after delivery, where possible, to reduce waste generated by the proposed development.

If any kitchens are allocated in unit area, this will contribute a significant portion of the volume of waste generated on a daily basis, and as such it is important that adequate provision is made for the storage and transfer of waste from these areas to the WSA.

If kitchens are required it is anticipated that waste will be generated in kitchens throughout the day, primarily at the following locations:

- Food Storage Areas (i.e. cold stores, dry store, freezer stores and stores for decanting of deliveries);
- Meat Preparation Area;
- Vegetable Preparation Area;
- Cooking Area;
- Dish-wash and Glass-wash Area; and
- Bar Area.

Small bins will be placed adjacent to each of these areas for temporary storage of waste generated during the day. Waste will then be transferred from each of these areas to the commercial bin stores.

All bins / containers in the commercial tenants' areas as well as in the WSA will be clearly labelled and colour coded to avoid cross contamination of the different waste streams. Signage will be posted above or on the bins to show exactly which wastes can be put in each.

Other waste materials such as textiles, batteries, lightbulbs, WEEE, cooking oil and printer toner / cartridges will be generated less frequently. Space has been allocated within the commercial WSAs for the storage of these items. Collections of these items will be arranged as required by the commercial tenants or facilities management depending on the agreement. Further details on additional waste types can be found in Section 5.4.

5.3 Waste Collection

There are numerous private contractors that provide waste collection services in the DLRCC area. All waste contractors servicing the proposed development must hold a valid waste collection permit for the specific waste types collected. All waste collected must be transported to registered / permitted / licensed facilities only.

All waste from the basement WSAs requiring collection by the appointed waste contractor will be transferred from the WSAs by personnel nominated by facilities management company (or waste contractor, depending on arrangement) to the temporary collection points, located at the top (Block D1) or base (Block A1, B1 – B3) of the basement ramp. The bins from the ground level WSAs (including the creche WSA) will be collected from their respective WSA directly, by the waste contractor for collection. The café unit will be responsible for taking their own bins to the internal curb for collection. The location of the temporary storage/collection points can be viewed on the drawings submitted with the planning application. Waste trucks will enter the development to collect waste from the temporary collection points.

The staging areas are such that it will not obstruct traffic or pedestrians (allowing a footway path of at least 1.8m, the space needed for two wheelchairs to pass each other) as is recommended in the *Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets* (2023) [23]. All locations for collection can be viewed on the drawings submitted with the planning application under separate cover and in the appendix of this report. Appendix A shows the location of the waste staging/collection locations.

Suitable access and egress has been provided to enable the bins to be moved easily from the WSAs to the waste collection vehicle on the appropriate days. Waste will be collected at agreed days and times by the nominated waste contractors.

All waste receptacles should be clearly identified as required by waste legislation and the requirements of the DLRCC Waste Bye-Laws. Waste will be presented for collection in a manner that will not endanger health, create a risk to traffic, harm the environment or create a nuisance through odours or litter.

It is recommended that bin collection times are staggered to reduce the number of bins required to be emptied at once and the time the waste vehicle is on-Site. This will be determined during the process of appointment of a waste contractor.

5.4 Additional Waste Materials

In addition to the typical waste materials that are generated on a daily basis, there will be some additional waste types generated from time to time that will need to be managed separately. A non-exhaustive list is presented below.

Deposit Return Scheme
Most drinks containers can be recycled via the deposit return scheme, such as bottles, cans and tins made from plastic, aluminium or steel. These items can be returned once they are between 150ml and 3 litres in size and have the Re-turn logo on them.

At the shops you can either return the containers:

- Using a Reverse Vending Machine (RVM)
- Manually in the shop

If a shop does not have a RVM but they sell containers with the Re-turn logo, the shop may allow you to manually return containers in store, unless they have a take back exemption.

Locations of RVM machines can be found via the Re-turn website (www.re-turn.ie)

Green Waste
Green waste may be generated from gardens, external landscaping and internal plants / flowers. Green waste generated from landscaping of external areas will be removed by external landscape contractors. Green waste generated from gardens internal plants / flowers can be placed in the organic waste bins.

Batteries
A take-back service for waste batteries and accumulators (e.g. rechargeable batteries) is in place in order to comply with the S.I. No. 283/2014 - European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014, as amended. In accordance with these regulations, consumers are able to bring their waste batteries to their local civic amenity centre or can return them free of charge to retailers which supply the equivalent type of battery, regardless of whether or not the batteries were purchased at the retail outlet and regardless of whether or not the person depositing the waste battery purchases any product or products from the retail outlet.

The commercial tenants cannot use a civic amenity centre. They must segregate their waste batteries and either avail of the take-back service provided by retailers or arrange for recycling / recovery of their waste batteries by a suitably permitted / licenced contractor. Facilities management may arrange collection, depending on the agreement.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The WEEE Directive (Directive 2002/96/EC) and associated Waste Management (WEEE) Regulations have been enacted to ensure a high level of recycling of electronic and electrical equipment. In accordance with the regulations, consumers can bring their waste electrical and electronic equipment to their local recycling centre. In addition, consumers can bring back WEEE within 15 days to retailers when they purchase new equipment on a like for like basis. Retailers are also obliged to collect WEEE within 15 days of delivery of a new item, provided the item is disconnected from all mains, does not pose a health and safety risk and is readily available for collection.

As noted above, the commercial tenants cannot use a civic amenity centre. They must segregate their WEEE and either avail of the take-back / collection service provided by retailers or arrange for recycling / recovery of their WEEE by a suitably permitted / licenced contractor. Facilities management may arrange collection, depending on the agreement.

Printer Cartridge / Toners

It is recommended that a printer cartridge / toner bin is provided in the commercial units, where appropriate. The commercial tenants will be required to store this waste within their units and arrange for return to retailers or collection by an authorised waste contractor, as required.

Waste printer cartridge / toners generated by residents can usually be returned to the supplier free of charge or can be brought to a civic amenity centre.

Chemicals

Chemicals (such as solvents, paints, adhesives, resins, detergents, etc) are largely generated from building maintenance works. Such works are will be completed by external contractors who are responsible for the off-site removal and appropriate recovery / recycling / disposal of any waste materials generated.

Any waste cleaning products or waste packaging from cleaning products generated in the commercial units that is classed as hazardous (if they arise) will be appropriately stored pending disposal within the commercial tenants' own space. Facilities management may arrange collection, depending on the agreement.

Any waste cleaning products or waste packaging from cleaning products that are classed as hazardous (if they arise) generated by the residents should be brought to a civic amenity centre.

Light Bulbs

Waste light bulbs (fluorescent, incandescent and LED) may be generated by lighting in the commercial units. It is anticipated that the commercial tenants will be responsible for the off-site removal and appropriate recovery / disposal of these wastes. Facilities management may arrange collection, depending on the agreement.

Waste light bulbs generated by residents should be taken to the nearest civic amenity centre for appropriate storage and recovery / disposal.

Textiles

Where possible, waste textiles should be recycled or donated to a charity organisation for reuse. Commercial tenants and residents will be responsible for disposing of waste textiles appropriately.

Waste Cooking Oil

If the commercial tenants use cooking oil, waste cooking oil will need to be stored within their units on a bunded area or spill pallet and regular collections by a dedicated waste contractor will need to be organised as required. Under sink grease traps will be installed in any cooking space.

If the residents generate waste cooking oil, this can be brought to a civic amenity centre.

Furniture & Other Bulky Waste Items
Furniture and other bulky waste items (such as carpet, etc.) may occasionally be generated by the residents and commercial tenants. The collection of bulky waste will be arranged, as required by the commercial tenant. If residents wish to dispose of furniture, this can be brought a civic amenity centre.

Abandoned Bicycles
Bicycle parking areas are planned for the development. As happens in other developments, residents and customers sometimes abandon faulty or unused bicycles, and it can be difficult to determine their ownership. Abandoned bicycles should be donated to charity if they arise or fac.

5.5 Waste Storage Area Design

The WSAs will be designed and fitted-out to meet the requirements of relevant design Standards, including:

- Be fitted with a non-slip floor surface;
- Provide ventilation to reduce the potential for generation of odours with a recommended 6-10 air changes per hour for a mechanical system for internal WSAs;
- Provide suitable lighting – a minimum Lux rating of 400 is recommended;
- Be easily accessible for people with limited mobility;
- Be restricted to access by nominated personnel only;
- Be supplied with hot or cold water for disinfection and washing of bins;
- Be fitted with suitable power supply for power washers;
- Have a sloped floor to a central foul drain for bins washing run-off;
- Have appropriate signage placed above and on bins indicating correct use;
- Have access for potential control of vermin, if required; and
- Be fitted with CCTV for monitoring.

The facilities management company, residents and commercial tenants will be required to maintain the bins and storage areas in good condition as required by the DLRCC Waste Bye-Laws.

5.6 Facility Management Responsibilities

It shall be the responsibility of the Facilities Management Company to ensure that all waste generated by residents and commercial tenants is managed to ensure correct storage prior to collection by an appropriately permitted waste management company.

Facilities Management should provide the following items*:*

- Provision of a Waste Management Plan document, prepared by the Facilities Management Company to all residents and commercial tenants which shall clearly state the methods of source waste segregation, storage, reuse and recycling initiatives that shall apply to the management of the development;
- Provision and maintenance of appropriate graphical signage to inform residents of their obligation to reduce waste, segregate waste and in the correct bin;
- Preparation of an annual waste management report for all units;
- Designation of access routes to common waste storage areas to ensure safe access from units by mobility impaired persons;
- Provision of an appropriately qualified and experienced staff member, who will be responsible for all aspects of waste management at the development;

- Frequent inspection of waste storage areas and signing of a check list, which shall be displayed within the area; and
- Maintenance of a register, detailing the quantities and breakdown of wastes collected from the development and provision of supporting documentation by the waste collector to allow tracking of waste recycling rates.

5.7 Pest Management

A pest control operator will be appointed as required to manage pests onsite during the operational phase of this development. All waste generated within the development will be stored in closed waste receptacles both within units and within the main WSA. Any waste receptacles will be carefully managed to prevent leaks, odours and pest problems.

The shared WSA will be accessible for potential control of vermin, if required, be supplied with hot or cold water, drainage point and will be regularly inspected by facilities management to deter pests.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In summary, this OWMP presents a waste strategy that addresses all legal requirements, waste policies and best practice guidelines and demonstrates that the required storage areas have been incorporated into the design of the proposed development.

Implementation of this OWMP will ensure a high level of recycling, reuse and recovery at the development. All recyclable materials will be segregated at source to reduce waste contractor costs and ensure maximum diversion of materials from landfill, thus contributing to the targets set out in the and the *NWMPCE 2024 – 2030.*

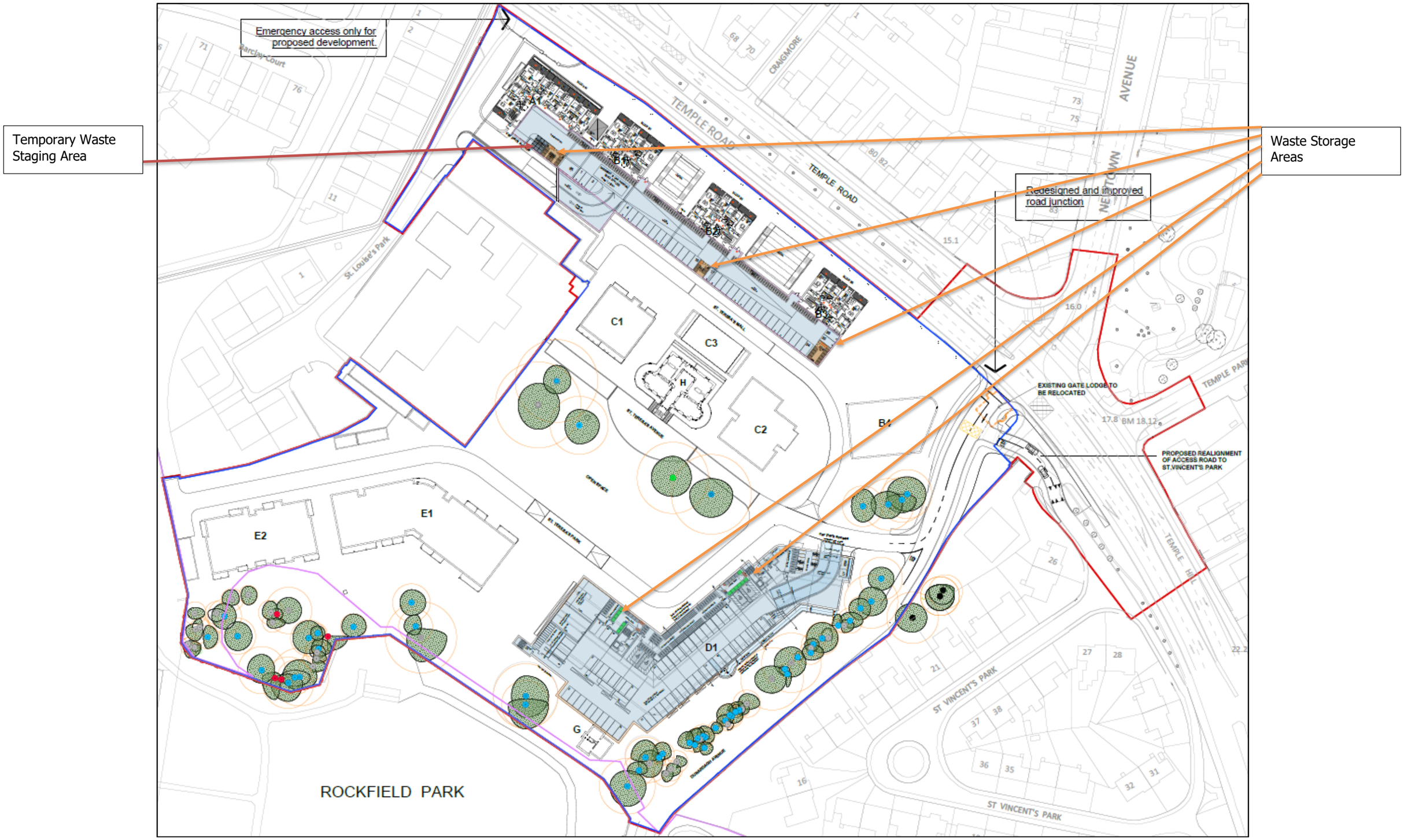
Adherence to this plan will also ensure that waste management at the development is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *DLRCC Waste Bye-Laws.*

The waste strategy presented in this document will provide sufficient storage capacity for the estimated quantity of segregated waste. The designated areas for waste storage will provide sufficient room for the required receptacles in accordance with the details of this strategy.

7. REFERENCES

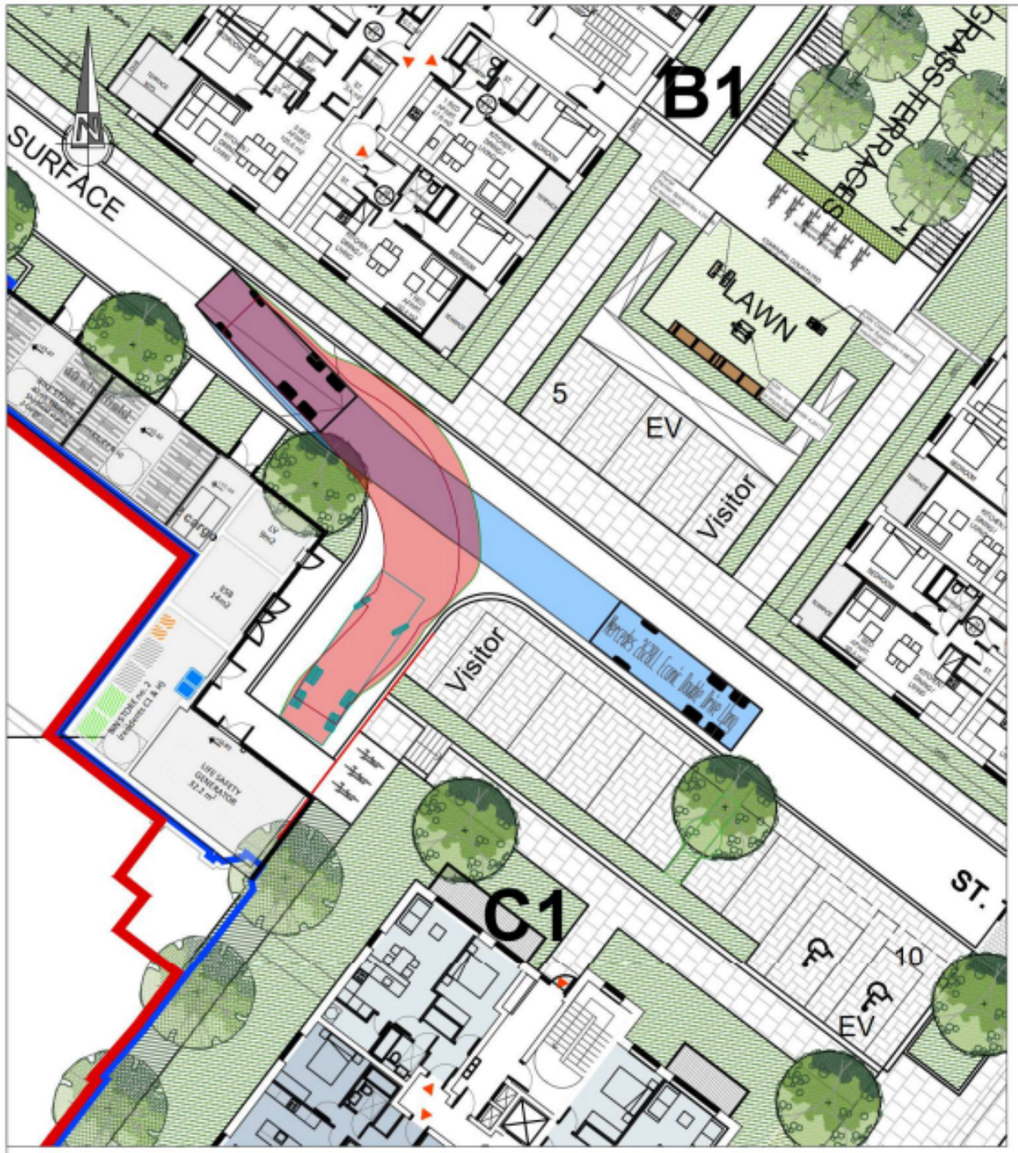
1. Waste Management Act 1996 as amended.
2. Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 as amended.
3. Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended;
4. Regional Waste Management Planning Offices, *The National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 - 2030 (2024).*
5. *The* Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) 'Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council *(Storage, Presentation and Segregation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws (2019)"*
6. DLRCC Guidance Notes for Waste Management Planning for Residential and Commercial Developments (2022).
7. Department of Environment and Local Government (DoELG) *Waste Management – Changing Our Ways, A Policy Statement* (1998)
8. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) *Preventing and Recycling Waste - Delivering Change* (2002)
9. DoELG, *Making Ireland's Development Sustainable – Review, Assessment and Future Action (World Summit on Sustainable Development)* (2002)
10. DoEHLG, *Taking Stock and Moving Forward* (2004)
11. Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE), *Waste Action Plan for the Circular Economy - Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025* (2020).
12. DCCAE, *Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023 'Living More, Using Less'* (2021).
13. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage authored *Sustainable Residential Development and Compact Settlements - Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2024)*
14. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2020* and the *Circular Economy and National Waste Database Report 2021 – 2023 (2025)*
15. Circular Economy and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2022
16. DLRCC *Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 – 2028*
17. Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended
18. European Waste Catalogue - Council Decision 94/3/EC (as per Council Directive 75/442/EC).
19. Hazardous Waste List - Council Decision 94/904/EC (as per Council Directive 91/689/EEC).
20. EPA, *European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List* (2002)
21. EPA, *Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* (2018)
22. BS 5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice.
23. Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport and Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (DoHLGH), *Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets* (2019)

APPENDIX A. WASTE STORAGE AREA LOCATIONS

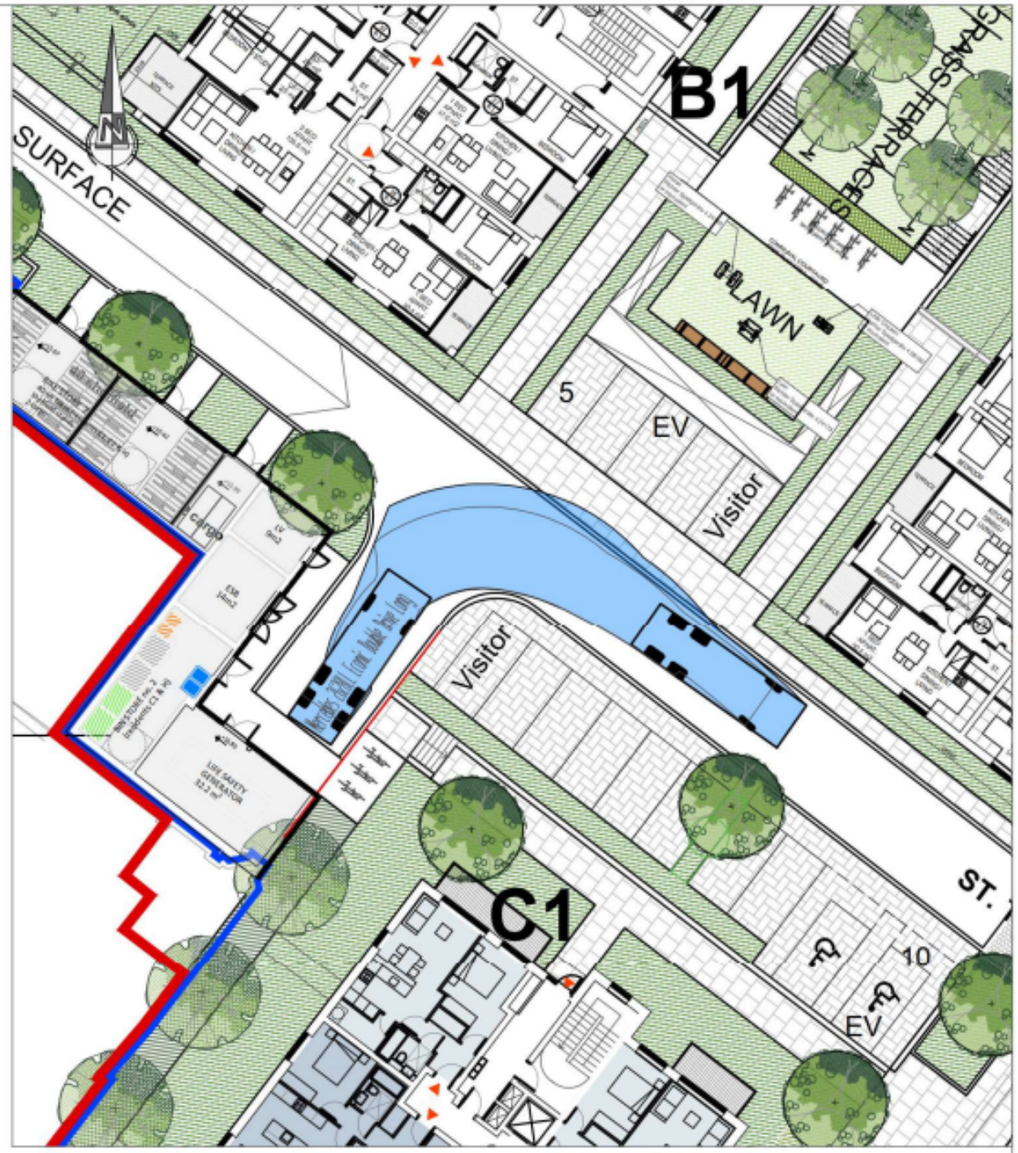



Emergency access only for proposed development.
Redesigned and improved road junction
Waste Storage Areas
Temporary Waste Staging Area
School
St. Louise's Park
Alzheimer Society of Ireland
TEMPLE ROAD
CRAIGMORE
AVENUE
TEMPLE PARK
TEMPLE HILL
ST VINCENT'S PARK
Bike store 1 B4 42 bikes
Bike store 2 C1,C2,H
Bike store 3 E1 86 bikes
Bike store 4 E1 44 bikes
Bike store 5 E2 40 bikes
Bike store 6 E2 38 bikes
Bin store 1 B4, C2
Bin store 2 C1, H
Bin store 3 E1
Bin store 4 E2
ESB substation no.1
ESB substation no. 2
ESB substation no. 3
EXISTING GATE LODGE TO BE RELOCATED
Proposed upgrade to overgrown area. Overgrown area to be cleared out and re-planted with trees.
PARKLAND 3,680 m2
COMMUNITY GREEN 988 m2
LINK 636 m2
WOODLAND PARK 5,435 m2
PLAZA 238 m2
TREE BELT 1,457 m2
BICYCLE ACCESS RAMP
EXISTING FOLLY RETAINED
PEDESTRIAN & CYCLE CONNECTION TO ROCKFIELD PARK
CONNECTION TO ROCKFIELD PARK indicative path
PROPOSED GATE LODGE RELOCATION
ROCKFIELD PARK
indicative path
A1
B1
B2
B3
B4
C1
C2
D
E1
E2
F
G

APPENDIX B. ROAD SWEEP ANALYSIS FOR REFUSE TRUCK



AUTOTRACK OF A REFUSE VEHICLE ENTERING AND TURNING



AUTOTRACK OF A REFUSE VEHICLE EXITING

NRB Consulting Engineers Ltd recommend that Road and land ownership boundaries are verified through Legal & Land searches by the Client.

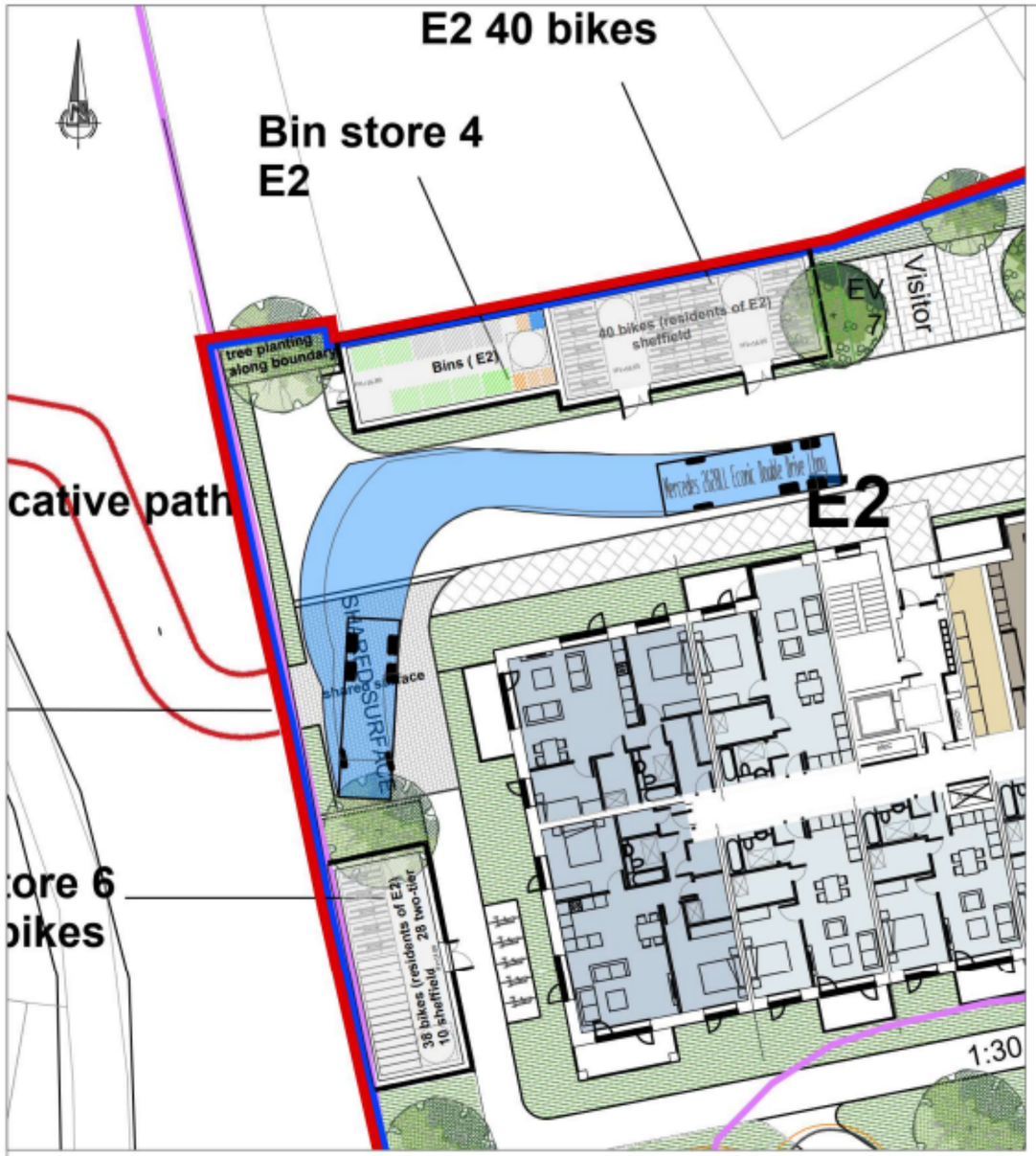
This drawing is based upon drawing 1706G-OMP-00-00-DR-A-1103, received 02/12/25. NRB Consulting Engineers Ltd shall not be liable for any inaccuracies or deficiencies.

REV	DATE	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHK	APP

NRB Consulting Engineers Ltd
5th Floor
40 Mespil Road
Dublin 4
D04 C2N4

Phone/Fax: +353 1 292 1941
Email: info@nrb.ie
Web: www.nrb.ie
Registered in Ireland No. 491679

Client		Project No. 25-048	Drawing No. NRB-TA-003
Project	St.Teresa's Lands Temple Road, Blackrock	Drawn CD / Checked PB 11/12/25	Approved PB 11/12/25
Title	Refuse Vechicle AutoTracks 1 of 2	Date 11-Dec-25	Scale @ A3 1:250 / Rev A
NRB Consulting Engineers Ltd accept no responsibility for any unauthorised amendments to this drawing. Only figured dimensions to be worked to.		Purpose of Issue: ☐ Draft ☐ As Built ☐ Information ☐ Tender ☐ Approval ☐ Construction	



AUTOTRACK OF A REFUSE VEHICLE ENTERING

AUTOTRACK OF A REFUSE VEHICLE TURNING AND EXITING

NRB Consulting Engineers Ltd recommend that Road and land ownership boundaries are verified through Legal & Land searches by the Client.

This drawing is based upon drawing 1706G-OMP-00-00-DR-A-1103, received 02/12/25. NRB Consulting Engineers Ltd shall not be liable for any inaccuracies or deficiencies.

REV	DATE	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHK	APP

NRB Consulting Engineers Ltd
5th Floor
40 Mespil Road
Dublin 4
D04 C2N4

Phone/Fax: +353 1 292 1941
Email: info@nrb.ie
Web: www.nrb.ie
Registered in Ireland No. 491679

Client		Project No. 25-048	Drawing No. NRB-TA-004
Project	St.Teresa's Lands Temple Road, Blackrock	Drawn CD / Checked PB 11/12/25	Approved PB 11/12/25
Title	Refuse Vechicle AutoTracks 2 of 2	Date 11-Dec-25	Scale @ A3 1:250 / Rev A
	NRB Consulting Engineers Ltd accept no responsibility for any unauthorised amendments to this drawing. Only figured dimensions to be worked to.	Purpose of Issue: ☐ Draft ☐ As Built ☐ Information ☐ Tender ☐ Approval ☐ Construction	