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**Mullingar Regional Sports Complex,
Robinstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath
Operational Waste Management Plan
(OWMP)**



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Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP)

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1 Introduction

This Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) has been prepared in support of a proposal for the construction of amenities as part of the Mullingar Regional Sports Complex in the town of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, specifically at Robinstown. This site Robinstown aims for comprehensive sports integration, blending facilities for outdoor ball games, dedicated indoor training facilities, and indoor ball games into a cohesive, multi-functional environment.

The proposed development at the Robinstown site (ca. 7.97 hectares) includes the following:

The proposed development consists of a single-storey community-based, multi-sport facility, including:

- 3no. dedicated indoor training spaces
- Changing and ancillary facilities, including meeting room, staff office, storage, WCs, plant room
- External works to include 3no. all-purpose, all-weather pitches, 4no. padel courts and 1no. basketball court, walking trail, playground ESB substation, landscaped entrance plaza, 2no. ground maintenance sheds, car/bus/bike parking facilities, pedestrian/cycle/vehicle routes

The main site entry is at the Southwestern parcel of the site, traveling Northwest on Robinstown Road. This entry utilises an existing entrance previously developed for this land. The building is located to the South of this site in a Northwest orientation with a set-down for buses included to the front of the building. Vehicular access is contained within this parcel of land, with parking provided adjacent to the building. An All-weather pitch, children's play provision and Ground Maintenance shed are all located on this parcel of land. An occasional access route to the Northwest of the building crosses the existing culvert and connects these two parcels of land. On the Northwestern site, an All-weather pitch, 4no. padel tennis courts and a basketball court are proposed. A walking trail unifies both parcels of land with adult exercise equipment dispersed on the radial route.

1.1 Objective

The objective of the OWMP is to provide a strategy for storage, handling, collection, and transport of the wastes generated, and to ensure maximum recycling, reuse, and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible.

This OWMP has been prepared to ensure all waste management during the operational phase of the proposed development is conducted in line with current legal and industry standards;

- Waste Management Act 1996 as amended,
- Protection of the Environment Act 2003 as amended,
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended,
- Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 - 2021,
- Westmeath Council Waste Management (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws 2019, and
- British Standards BS 5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice.

It is the responsibility of staff and/or property management company (where used) to ensure the OWMP is implemented within the Sports Complex where they own and/or manage.

1.2 Site Location

The Robinstown site is located approximately 1km northeast of Mullingar town centre (ITM Coordinates: 644387, 753896), as shown in **Figure 1.1**. There are three parcels of land, situated on both the north and south sides of Robinstown Road, which serves as a link between Delvin Road and R394 on the outskirts of Mullingar Town, the site currently comprises green field areas. To the south of the site there is a childcare centre, playground and sports club, beyond which lies the Dalton Park housing estate.

The site occupies three rough, wet, pasture fields. The southernmost field is bounded to the south-west by a sports field, to the south-east by a childcare facility, tennis court and lawn, to the north-east by the link road and the north-west by a steep-sided, water-filled ditch. The field itself appears to have been substantially raised by imported fill and is generally approximately 2m above the level of the neighbouring sports field. Parts of the field remain boggy and water-filled wheel ruts are evident in many places. There is a stand of trees near the north-eastern side of the field.

The northern two fields are similarly wet, with long grass in the north-eastern field and more managed grass in the north-western field. The fields are both bounded on their north side by the Brosna River, which flows in a steep-sided, hedge-lined channel. Again, the fields appear to have been somewhat raised, particularly adjacent to the link road, where patches of imported gravel hard standing are evident at the gates. No potential above ground archaeological features were observed within the three fields proposed for development.

The site is bound on the North and West by the River Brosna and an open channel / drainage ditch connecting to the river Brosna divides the western side of the site in two. The site is largely flat with localised slopes adjacent to the River Brosna and water channels. Aerial imagery provided in **Figure 1.1** shows the current condition of the site



Figure 1.1: Aerial Imagery of the Robinstown site.



The Robinstown site is currently undeveloped grassland, with evidence of some material deposition from development of the surrounding area over part of the site. The site is bound on the North and West by the River Brosna and an open channel / drainage ditch connecting to the river Brosna divides the western side of the site in two. The site is largely flat with localised slopes adjacent to the River Brosna and water channels.

An approximate outline of the subject site is provided in **Figure 1.1** above.

2 Overview of Waste Management in Ireland

2.1 National Waste Legislation

The primary legislative instruments that govern waste management in Ireland are:

- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (No. 7 of 1992) as amended

- Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended
- Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I No. 137 of 1997)
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (No. 12 of 1997) as amended
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I No 163 of 1998) as amended
- Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I No. 147 of 1998)
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (No. 30 of 2000) as amended.
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 (S.I No. 395 of 2004) as amended
- Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I No. 419 of 2007) as amended
- 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 (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I 508 of 2009) as amended
- 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 (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I 282 of 2014) as amended
- Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I No. 189 of 2015)
- European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulation 2015 (S.I No. 191 of 2015)

2.2 National Waste Policy

European Union (EU) legislation, the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, the European Green Deal and UN Sustainable Development Goals are the primary drivers of change in relation to waste management policy in Ireland.

Waste policies are centered around the EU waste hierarchy model (**Figure 2.1**) which focuses on a tiered system for waste management, these include prevention and minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal. The objective of the waste hierarchy is to promote a circular economy and prevent waste from going for incineration/landfill.

Waste hierarchy



Figure 2.1: EU Waste Hierarchy Model

Municipal waste or Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is the waste produced in households, and similar waste produced by businesses. Typically, this waste is collected at kerbside and back door or brought directly to bring banks or civic amenity sites. MSW only amounts to ca. 10% of the waste generated in the EU, but it is complex to manage because it is comprised of a number of streams such as general waste, mixed dry recycling, and organic waste, and it has a large number of producers.

There is currently one large Recycling Centre in Mullingar administrative area (North Mullingar Recycling Centre). There are a further seven Bring Centres which operate at a community level.

A map of bring banks (Bottle and Textiles) in the Mullingar town area is included in **Appendix A**.

The management of MSW in Ireland has evolved significantly since the *Waste Management Act* was introduced in 1996. In more recent years, government policy has focused on waste as a resource. Ireland's national waste policy was reviewed in 2020 to strengthen the focus on the circular economy and *A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy: Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025* was published in September 2020 and updated in September 2021. It contains over 200 measures across various areas including the circular economy, municipal waste, consumer protection and citizen engagement, plastics and packaging waste, construction and demolition waste, textiles, green public procurement, and waste enforcement.

2.3 National Waste Statistics

Since 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has produced periodic National Waste Database Reports that detail estimates for household and commercial waste generation in Ireland and the level of recycling, recovery, and disposal of these materials. In the most recent EPA waste data release in December 2022 (latest reference year 2020) the following trends were recorded:

Generated – Ireland produced 3.21 million tonnes of municipal waste in 2020. This is a 4%

increase since 2019. Of this, 57% came from households and 43% from commercial sources. This amounted to 645 kg of municipal waste per person in Ireland in 2019.

Managed – Of the 3.21 million tonnes of municipal waste generated in Ireland in 2020, 41% was recycled (up slightly from 37% in 2019), 43% was used in energy recovery (down from 46% in 2019) and 16% was landfilled (up slightly from 15% in 2019).

Unmanaged – Waste that is not collected or brought to a waste facility and is therefore likely to cause pollution in the environment because it is burned, buried, or dumped. An estimated further 48,660 tonnes of household waste was unmanaged in Ireland in 2019.

Recovered – The amount of waste recycled, used as a fuel in incinerators, or used to cover landfilled waste. Ireland is heavily reliant on export markets for final treatment of municipal waste. In 2019, some 1.2 million tonnes representing 40% of Ireland’s municipal waste was exported, up from 35% in 2018. Of the municipal waste exported in 2019, 701,000 tonnes went for recycling, 447,000 tonnes went for energy recovery and 90,000 for composting.

Recycled – The waste broken down and used to make new items. Recycling also includes the breakdown of food and garden waste to make compost. Ireland’s municipal waste recycling rate was at 37% in 2019, which is down 1% from 2018.

Disposed – the waste landfilled or burned in incinerators without energy recovery. 15% of municipal waste was disposed to landfill, while 46% was incinerated in 2019.

2.4 Regional Policy

For the purposes of waste management planning, Ireland is divided into three regions: Southern, Eastern-Midlands, Connacht-Ulster. The application site is located in the Eastern-Midlands Region. The Region has 12 constituent local authorities, stretching from Dublin in the east, Louth to the north and Wicklow to the south. The Region covers both urban and rural with a population of approximately 2.2 million with an 80 / 20 split dominated by Dublin which has the largest population and highest economic activity in the region and nationally.

2.4.1 Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021

The Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan (SRWMP) 2015-2021 is the most recent plan published for the region. It is the framework for the prevention and management of waste in a safe and sustainable manner.

The EMRWMP set out three strategic targets for waste management for the region:

1. A 1% reduction per annum in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan.
2. A recycling rate of 50% of Managed Municipal Waste by 2020.
3. To 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.

The plan contains a comprehensive list of policies to achieve the overarching strategy and targets of the plan. Some of the key measures for local authorities and industry contained in the plan can be summarised as follows:

- Commit to a minimum expenditure on waste prevention activities each year.

- Encourage more reuse and repair activities in the region, particularly at civic amenity facilities.
- Ensure sufficient staff and financial resources are in place to implement prevention, resource efficiency and enforcement programmes.
- Deliver communication, awareness and on the ground activities which lead to a lasting change in the behaviours of citizens and businesses towards their wastes.
- Increase the level of source-segregated kerbside collections in the region, with a strong focus on ensuring that a three-bin system becomes commonplace at household and commercial levels.
- Implement and regulate the new national pay-by-weight charging system which is due to come into force.
- Enforce the regulations related to household and commercial waste to tackle the problem of unmanaged waste and other issues.
- Plan and develop higher quality waste treatment infrastructure including new reprocessing biological treatment, thermal recovery, and pre-treatment facilities.
- Grow the biological treatment sector, in particular composting and anaerobic digestion, by supporting the development of new facilities.
- Support the development of thermal recovery in the region which meets the needs of the region and the State in reducing the export of residual wastes for treatment abroad.
- Ensure existing and future waste facilities do not impact on environmentally sensitive sites through proper assessments and siting; and
- Grow the waste management sector into a prosperous and sustainable industry which creates and maintains healthy employment.

2.5 Local Policy

2.5.1 Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027

The proposed development is located in the Local Authority area of Westmeath County Council. Council waste management policy is based on the EU Waste Hierarchy of prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, energy recovery and sustainable disposal.

Westmeath County Development Plan 2021-2027. **Chapter 10 - Transport, Infrastructure And Energy**, which outlines policies in line with Westmeath County Council waste management objectives, is the most relevant chapter to this report. Policies relevant to the proposed development include:

CPO 10.122 Support the implementation of the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and any updates made thereto.

CPO 10.123 Encourage and support waste prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery as methods of managing waste.

CPO 10.124 Facilitate the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.

CPO 10.125 Encourage and support the provision of separate collection of waste in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009, the Waste Framework Directive Regulations, 2011, Regulations 2015 and also the Westmeath County Council (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws, 2019 and other relevant legislation

CPO 10.126 Promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community-based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives that will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.

CPO 10.127 Ensure that the Council fulfills its duties under the Waste Management (certification of historic unlicensed waste disposal and recovery activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 524 of 2008), including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.

CPO 10.128 Support the re-use of former landfill sites in the County for parklands, recreational, nature conservation and/or low carbon or renewable energy use, subject to compliance with all legislative and regulatory requirements. Facilitate and support the regeneration of closed landfill sites in Westmeath. Any application for the reuse of former landfill sites will require a Masterplan to be prepared to include the following elements:

- Evaluation of the setting of the site.
- Risk Assessment.
- Detailed proposal for the after-use of the site.
- Review of all legislative and regulatory requirements in relation to the remediation of the site.
- Consultation with the EPA or other relevant statutory agencies.
- Assessment of the social and economic benefits of the re-use of the site
- Analysis of public engagement undertaken.
- A “site manual” detailing landfill engineering features and pollution control systems.

CPO 10.129 Promote and encourage the objectives of the ‘Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021’ (or any subsequent plan) regarding the remediation of historic closed landfills, prioritising actions to those sites which are the highest risk to the environment and human health. Any future development of lands incorporating historic closed landfills shall take full consideration of the environmental sensitivities of the local site and follow the national code of practice for assessment and remediation of such sites. This may include obtaining appropriate authorisation from the EPA to regulate the proposed remediation.

Concerning Climate Change, the section 16.13 Climate, Development Management Standards Policy Objectives – Climate, it’s presents the following objectives for waste management:

CPO 16.61 Assess development applications, having consideration to any national guidelines and criteria set out under the sub-headings below in respect of sustainable building practices and renewable energy that serve to reduce energy demand, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the necessity of adaptation to climate change by national and regional policy.

All new development proposals will be required to include measures that incorporate sustainable building practices by the following criteria:

Low Energy Buildings:

- Promotes sustainable waste behavior in new and existing developments.

2.5.2 Westmeath Council Waste Management Bye-Laws 2019

Westmeath County Council has adopted Bye-laws for the segregation, storage and presentation of household and commercial waste within the County at its January monthly meeting held on 28th January 2019. The commencement date for these Bye-laws was Friday 1st March 2019.

These Bye-Laws make provision for the imposition of a fixed payment in respect of a contravention of a Bye-Law as an alternative to a prosecution, as provided for in Section 206 of the Local Government Act 2001.

The main provisions of the bye-laws are:

3. Maintenance and Management of Waste Containers

Containers used for the presentation of kerbside waste shall be maintained in such condition and state of repair that the waste placed therein will not be a source of nuisance or litter. Waste shall not be presented in a container where:

the wheels or lid have been removed or damaged to such an extent that it is not able to contain the waste without spillage, is otherwise unfit for the purpose for which it was designed, or is not capable of being conveniently emptied.

4. Location for container storage

Except on the day before and the designated waste collection day, containers used for presenting kerbside waste shall be kept within the curtilage of the premises where the waste is generated. They shall not be stored on a roadway, footway, footpath or any other public place unless the location has been expressly authorised in writing by an authorised person.

5. Use of Waste Containers on Collection Day

Subject to paragraph (b), the kerbside waste shall only be presented for collection in an appropriate waste container. The container shall not be over-loaded, and the lid shall be securely closed. No waste shall be placed on the top of the lid or adjacent to the waste container.

Paragraph (a) shall not apply where waste is collected in bags or sacks in an area designated by Westmeath County Council as a designated bag collection area.

6. Collection Times and Container Removal

This regulation is intentionally blank.

11. Interference with Orderly Waste Collection

- a. Employees of an authorised waste collector or of Westmeath County Council involved in the removal of waste shall not be wilfully obstructed, disturbed, interrupted or otherwise interfered with in the course of their engagement in waste collection.
- b. Unless the following activities have been subject to approval by the authorised waste collector responsible for the container, a microchip attached to an appropriate waste container or any non-time expired identification mark, badge, label, tag, disc or other thing attached to that container or to a refuse bag or to another container shall not be removed, damaged, destroyed, tampered with or otherwise rendered inoperative.
- c. Waste stored or presented for the purposes of collection shall not be:
 - (i) supplemented by waste added by another person unless that person has been authorised

to do so by the person storing or, as the case may be, presenting the container of waste for collection,

(ii) otherwise interfered with by another person.

d. Waste shall not be deposited into a refuse collection vehicle by any person other than by an employee of an authorised waste collector or a local authority.

12. Additional Provisions for Commercial Waste

Commercial waste shall not be deposited at any bring facility provided by or on behalf of Westmeath County Council.

The Bye-Laws define "*recyclable household kerbside waste*" to mean the fraction of household kerbside waste that comprises recyclable household waste and which includes the materials set out in in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: SCHEDULE 1. Recyclable Kerbside Waste		
Paper	Aluminium Cans	Plastic Bottles (PET 1)
Newspapers	Drink cans	Mineral bottles
Magazines	Soda & beer cans	Water bottles
Junk mail		Mouthwash bottles
Envelopes	Steel cans	Salad dressing bottles
Paper	Pet food cans	
Phone books	Food cans	Plastic Bottles (HDPE2)
Catalogues	Biscuit tins	Milk bottles
Tissue boxes	Soup tins	Juice bottles
Sugar bags		Cosmetic bottles
Calendars	Cardboard	Shampoo bottles
Diaries	Food boxes	Household cleaning bottles
letters	Cereal boxes	laundry detergent bottles
Computer paper	Kitchen towel tubes	Window cleaning bottles
Used beverage & juice cartons	Parcel boxes	Bathroom bottles
Milk cartons		
Egg boxes	Plastic Pots, Trays & Tubs	
Holiday brochures	Yogurt pots	
Paper potato bag	Margarine tubs	
	Rigid food trays	
	Liquid soap containers	
	Fruit trays/cartons	

2.5.3 Local Waste Management Services

There are a significant number of waste contractors operating in the Mullingar area who are permitted to collect waste. Details of waste collection permits (granted, pending, and withdrawn) for the Region are available from the National Waste Collection Permit Office ([NWCPO](#)). A copy of all waste licences issued are available from the Environmental Protection Agency ([EPA](#)).

3 Proposed Development

The Robinstown site is located approximately 1km northeast of Mullingar town centre (ITM Coordinates: 644387, 753896), as shown in **Figure 3 1**. There are three parcels of land, situated on both the north and south sides of Robinstown Road, which serves as a link between Delvin Road and R394 on the outskirts of Mullingar Town, the site currently comprises green field areas. To the south of the site there is a childcare centre, playground and sports club, beyond which lies the Dalton Park housing estate.

The proposed layout is illustrated in **Figures 3.1 (a) and (b)** below.



Figure 3.1(a): Proposed development layout at Robinstown site (HJL Architects)

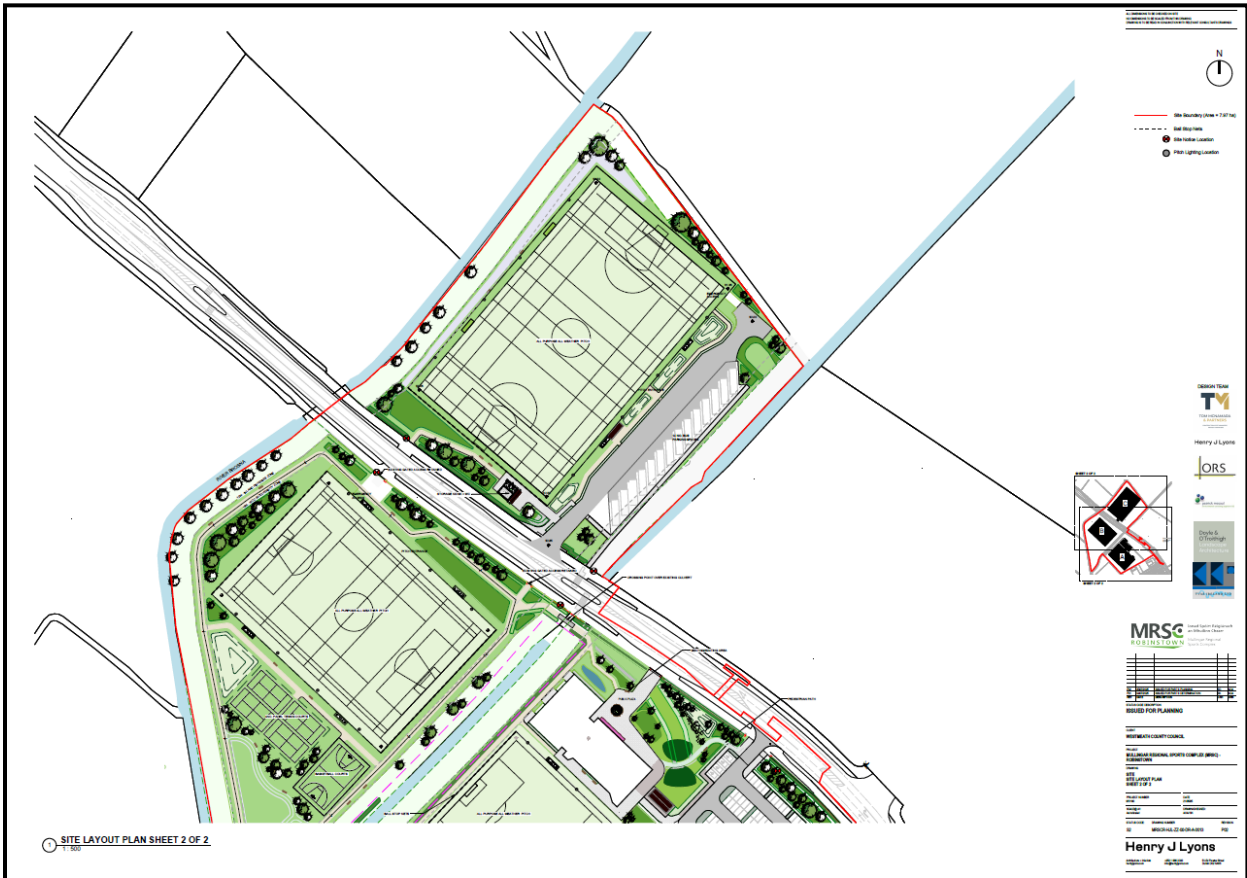


Figure 3.1(b): Proposed development layout at Robinstown site (HJL Architects)

A dedicated bin storage facility measuring 15m² is provided towards the southeast of the leisure centre building, at ground level, adjacent to the All-Weather pitch. A maintenance access route has been established.

The Bin storage area is illustrated in **Figure 3.2** overleaf.

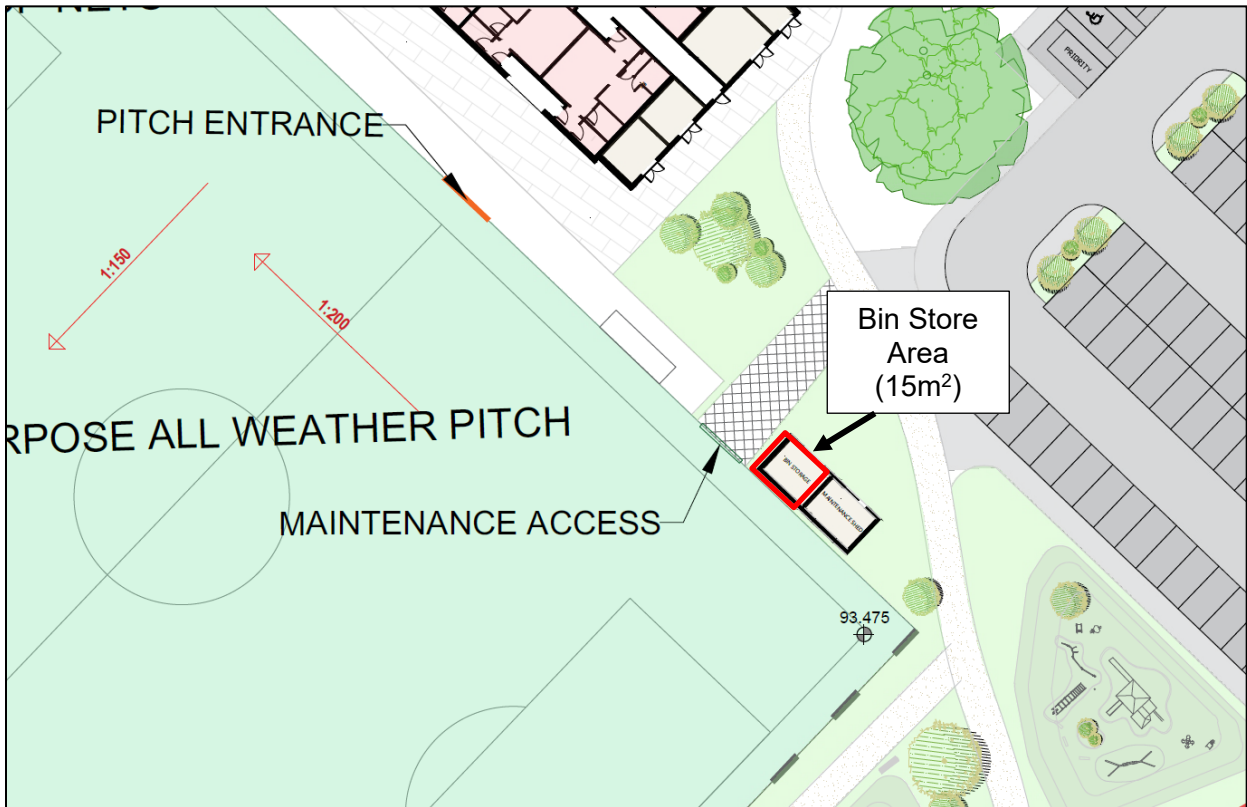


Figure 3.2: Location of Bin Storage Area

4 Waste Categories

The typical waste that will be generated at the Development once operational will include the following:

- Organic Waste – including food waste or green waste
- Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR) – including cardboard, non-confidential paper, newspapers, leaflets, aluminium cans, tins, Tetra Pak cartons, plastic bottles
- Glass
- Plastic packaging – can go into DMR waste or General, depending on plastic type
- Mixed non-recyclables (MNR)/General waste

In addition to the typical waste materials that will be generated daily, there will be some additional waste types generated that will need to be managed separately, including:

- Textiles
- Household hazardous waste (paints, thinners, strippers, cleaning agents, detergents, bleaches, insecticides, glues, and medicines)
- Edible oil and fat
- Batteries
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
- Light bulbs
- Furniture and occasionally similar bulky waste
- Kitchen appliances (washing machines, cookers, microwave, fridges, freezers)
- Aerosols
- Printer ink/toner cartridges

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 diversion from landfill wherever possible.

4.1 Waste Codes

In 2002, the EPA has published a document titled the “*European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List*”, which is a condensed version of the original two documents and their subsequent amendments. This document has been replaced by the “*EPA Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*” in June 2015.

Under the classification system, different types of wastes are fully defined by a code. The list of waste code for typical waste materials expected to be generated during the operation of the proposed development are provided in **Table 4.1** below.

Table 4.1: Typical EWC code wastes generated by the proposed development

Waste Material	EWC Code
Paper & cardboard	20 01 01
Glass	20 01 02
Biodegradable Kitchen Waste	20 01 08
Textiles	20 01 11
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*
Edible Oils & Fat	20 01 25.26
Batteries and accumulators	20 01 33*/34
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	20 01 35*/36
Plastic	20 01 39
Metals	20 01 40
Green Waste	20 02 01
Mixed Municipal waste	20 03 01
Bulky waste	20 03 07

4.2 Waste Arisings

The BS 5906:2005 standard – *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice*. is utilised for the calculation of waste generation by a development during its operational phase. This guideline for waste management is adopted as a common good practice reference for the estimation of weekly waste generation from a building, thereby facilitating the determination of the necessary number of bins and storage capacity. The waste generation formula was chosen as an entertainment complex/ leisure centre was the most similar classification to that of the proposed development.

It should be noted that the formula presented in BS5906:2005 used to provide an estimate of weekly waste arisings is given as: **volume per m2 of floor area [100 L] × floor area**, which is equivalent to a small supermarket. The sample equation uses a floor area of 3,500m² to achieve a weekly waste arising of 17,500L. The conclusions of this formula are incorrect, as 100L x 3,500m² = 350,000L. Therefore, it appears that a volume of 5L was used to calculate waste arisings, which is equivalent to an industrial unit. Thus, considering the characteristics of the proposed development, the formula used to determine the approximate weekly waste arisings presented in Table 3 was: **volume per m2 of floor area [5L] × floor area**.

Applying the recommended numerical factors in combination with a waste generation model developed by ORS, the estimated bi-weekly waste arisings for the proposed leisure centre development is calculated to generate 2,700L of waste, this takes into account full time equivalent posts of 1.5 FTE at the Robinstown site.

Volumes for the predicted waste streams were estimated. **Table 4.1** below provides a breakdown of the estimated volumes per waste stream in litres on a bi-weekly basis for the sports complex.

Table 4.1: Bi-Weekly waste arisings

Bi-Weekly waste arisings per waste stream for proposed commercial units/office						
	ORS Estimated Bi-Weekly Waste Arisings	Organics Waste	Dry Mixed Recyclables	Mixed Municipal Waste	Glass Waste	Totals
Waste Arisings (L)	2700	75	1335	1290	0	2700

5 Waste Management

5.1 Waste Storage

This section provides information on how waste is proposed to be stored and moved within the development and then 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. In particular, consideration has been given to the following documents:

- Waste Management Act 1996 as amended,
- Protection of the Environment Act 2003 as amended,
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 as amended,
- Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 - 2021,
- Westmeath Council Waste Management (Segregation, Storage and Presentation of Household and Commercial Waste) Bye-Laws 2019,
- British Standards BS 5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice.

A dedicated bin storage facility measuring 15m² is provided towards the southeast of the proposed leisure centre building.

All leisure centre waste generated at the development will be brought by maintenance staff to the bin store area. This area will be easily accessible to maintenance staff. Staff & customers will be required to segregate their waste beforehand and then use the appropriate bins provided.

Bins within the storage area will be colour coded and labelled so that they are easily identifiable and to avoid cross contamination between the different waste streams.

Informational signage will indicate what waste can be disposed of in which bin.

Access to the bin storage area will be restricted to staff.

The bin storage area and waste staging area will be well lit and not present any safety risks to users.

The bin storage area will have a non-slip floor surface.

All bins will comply with BS EN 840 2012 in order to ensure that the collection vehicles can service the bins, and all bins will have a fitted lid to prevent waste escaping from bins and generating litter.

The waste storage area will be adequately ventilated so as to minimise odours and potential nuisance from vermin and flies.

As part of the facilities management for the development pest control will be provided by an approved contractor and monitored on a regular basis. Occupants will be informed of the correct storage of waste particularly organic waste to minimise the impacts from pests/vermin.

To ensure hygiene standards are maintained, if water supply cannot be provided to the waste storage areas, a contract will be put in place with the appointed waste contractor to provide a mobile bin cleaning service.

Table 5.1 below shows the total bins required for the proposed development based on the estimated waste volume and streams to be generated within the complex

Table 5.1: Estimated number of bins required

Required bins as per estimated bi-weekly arisings for proposed commercial units/office						
	Total Bi-Weekly Waste Volumes (L)	120L bin for Organics (Food Waste)	240L bin (Glass)	360L bin	1100L bin for DMR and MNR	Totals
Bins Required	2700	1	0	1	2	4

Based on bi-weekly collection, bin provision should include;

- 1no. 120L bins for Organic Waste
- 1no.1100L bins for Dry Mixed Recyclables
- 1no. 1100L bins for Mixed Municipal Waste
- 1no. 360L bin for overflow (DMR or MNR)

All waste receptacles used will comply with the BS EN 840 2012 standard for performance requirements of mobile waste containers.

Due to the nature of the development, a glass bin is not provided; all glass waste must be taken to the local bring centre, local centres are detailed in **Appendix A**.

Table 5.2 below details the area (m²) required for all bin storage, excluding area required for general access.

Table 5.2: Area (m²) required for bin storage

Area for bin storage as per estimated bi-weekly arisings for proposed commercial units/office						
Waste Type	Organic	DMR	Overflow	MNR		
Bin Volume	120 L	1100L	360L	1100L	Total No. Bins	Area (m2)
Total area (m2) for bin storage excluding access	1	1	1	1	4	4.9
Total area (m2) for bin storage including access	15m2					

Based on the estimated bi-weekly waste arisings it has been determined that a minimum area of 4.9m² is required to store all bins for the development. An area of 15m² has been provided, as outlined in **Section 3**.

5.2 Waste Collection

All waste contractors serving the proposed development must hold a valid waste collection permit for the types of waste being collected and all waste must be transferred to licenced facilities only.

Details of waste collection permits (granted, pending, and withdrawn) for the Region are available from the National Waste Collection Permit Office ([NWCPO](#)). A copy of all waste licences issued are available from the Environmental Protection Agency ([EPA](#)).

On the bin collection day, the bins will be moved directly from the bin store to the waste staging area (as illustrated in **Figure 3.6**), in order to avoid blockages and delays on Orchard Road. The refuse truck will not enter onto the site.

Waste will be collected at agreed times on days agreed by the waste contractors. It is assumed for this report that all collections will be on a bi-weekly basis.

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.

Written information will be provided to staff and visitors about the arrangements for waste separation, segregation, storage, and presentation before collection under the relevant Bye-Laws.

6 Conclusion

The proposed Sports Complex have been designed and will be managed to provide the occupants/visitors with the required waste management infrastructure, to optimise the potential for segregating and recycling of waste produced.

The objective of this waste management plan is to maximise the quantity of waste recycled by providing sufficient waste recycling infrastructure, waste reduction initiatives, waste collection and waste management information services to the occupants of the sports complex.

To ensure hygiene standards are maintained, if water supply cannot be provided to the waste storage areas, a contract will be put in place with the appointed waste contractor to provide a mobile bin cleaning service. Also, as part of the facilities management for the development, pest control will be provided by an approved contractor and monitored on a regular basis.

It is estimated the proposed development as a whole (i.e., the proposed developed and external areas) will produce ca. 2,700L of waste bi-weekly from the leisure centre, this takes into account full time equivalent posts of 1.5 FTE at the Robinstown site.

Bin storage areas will provide for a bi-weekly (14 days) storage capacity.

Separate storage will be provided for Dry Mixed Recyclables, Organic Food Waste and Municipal Waste in each bin store, to support maximum segregation of all waste.

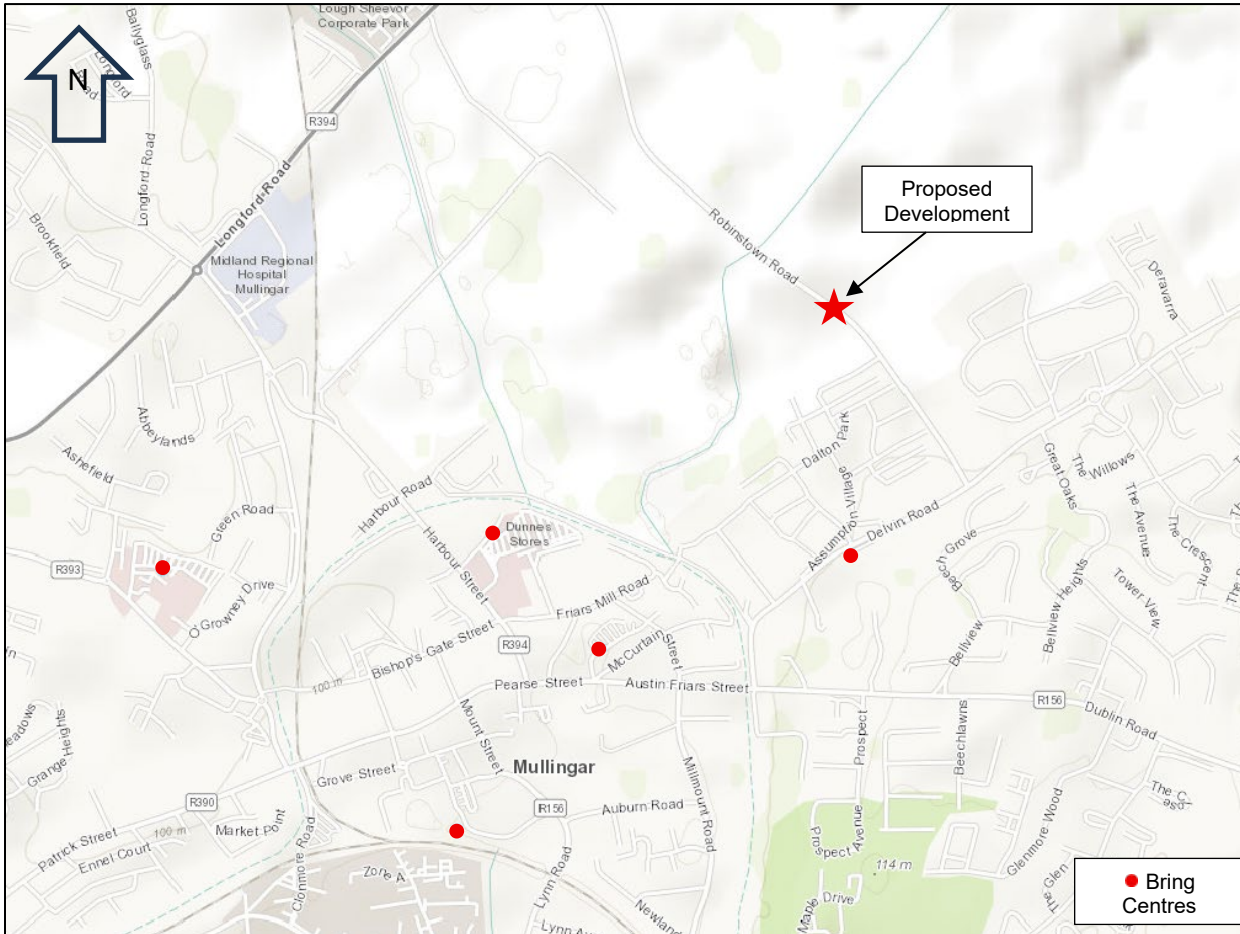
Due to the nature of the development, a glass bin is not provided; all glass waste must be taken to the local bring centre.

Additional capacity was considered when calculating the potential waste arisings in the event of missed collections due to bank holidays, industrial action, vehicle failure and adverse weather conditions. The estimated area required for bin storage was found to be 4.9m². 15m² of dedicated storage has been provided.

All waste arisings will be stored in bins proportionate to the volume of waste produced and in a manner that is safe for those handling it during collections.

No unauthorised members of the public should have access to the bin storage areas.

Appendix A – Map of Bring Centres in the Mullingar area (Bottle & Textile – WCC)





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- Infrastructure
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- Assigned Certifier
- Fire Safety
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- Civil & Structural
- Building Surveying
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