

**2026  
Ballinahown Greenway, Ballinahown,  
Co. Westmeath  
Resource & Waste Management Plan  
(RWMP)**





**Ballinahown Greenway, Ballinahown, Co. Westmeath**

**Resource Waste Management Plan (RWMP)**

**Document Control Sheet**

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# 1 Introduction

This Resource & Waste Management Plan (RWMP) has been prepared in support of a proposal for the construction of a combined pedestrian and cycleway located adjacent to Ballinahown Sports Park, in the townland of Ballinahown, Co. Westmeath.

## 1.1 Background and Purpose

Waste generated during Construction and Demolition (C&D) work is the largest waste stream in the EU, accounting for one-third of all waste produced. It is therefore pertinent to outline proper management procedures for construction and demolition (C&D) waste and resources that are in line with policies that fit a circular economic model. Several steps can be taken regarding material and waste management to adhere to the circular economic model, such as:

- Reducing the use of virgin resources.
- Keeping materials in the economy as long as possible.
- Maintaining intrinsic value/quality as high as possible.
- Reducing hazardous substances in products and waste.

This Resource & Waste Management Plan (RWMP) for the proposed development will address the following points:

- Analysis of waste arisings/material surpluses, to be recorded in the Waste Register (see **Appendix A**)
- Methods proposed for the prevention, reuse, and recycling of waste materials.
- Waste handling procedures.
- Waste storage procedures.
- Waste disposal procedures.
- Waste auditing.
- Record keeping.

## 1.2 Supporting Documentation, Policies, and Legislation

The principles and objectives to deliver sustainable waste management for this project have been incorporated in the preparation of this report and are based on the following strategic objectives:

- Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992
- Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2005
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (SI No. 820 of 2007)
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Amendment Regulations 2008 (SI No. 87 of 2008), as amended.
- The Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)
- Department of the Environment, Heritage, and Local Government – Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects – July 2006
- A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020-2025

- Environmental Protection Agency Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects 2021
- Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) – Ref: **252248-ORS-XX-XX-RP-EN-13d-002**
- Relevant Planning Conditions

About the above legislation, the hierarchy below has been adapted for this site:

- Reduction of the amount of waste generated by the construction process.
- Segregation of waste will be implemented during the construction phase of the development to enable easy re-use and recycling, wherever possible.
- Reuse of excavated soils across the footprint of the development
- Recycle waste material where feasible, including the use of excess excavations as fill material, recycling of various waste fractions such as metals, packaging, etc.

### 1.3 Westmeath County Development Management Standard

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.

The development management standards for County Westmeath are described in the 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 increasing 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, Household Food Waste Regs (European Union( Household Food Waste & Bi-waste) 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 fulfils 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 an appropriate authorisation from the EPA to regulate the proposed remediation.

Concerning Climate Change, the section **16.13 Climate, Development Management Standards Policy Objectives – Climate**, presents the following objectives to 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 in accordance with national and regional policy

All new development proposals will be required to include measures that incorporate sustainable building practices in accordance with the following criteria: Low Energy Buildings: Promotes sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments.

#### **1.4 RWMP Review**

This RWMP report serves as a live document and will be reviewed regularly to assess whether waste management practices are being adhered to. Likewise, it will be continuously updated as appropriate. Following completion of the project, the RWMP will be updated with the final waste levels generated by the project. It is proposed that a review of waste management practices will form part of regular site inspection audits to be carried out by the construction contractor. This information should be forwarded to the RWMP to assist in determining the best methods for



waste minimisation, reduction, re-use, recycling, and disposal as the works progress.

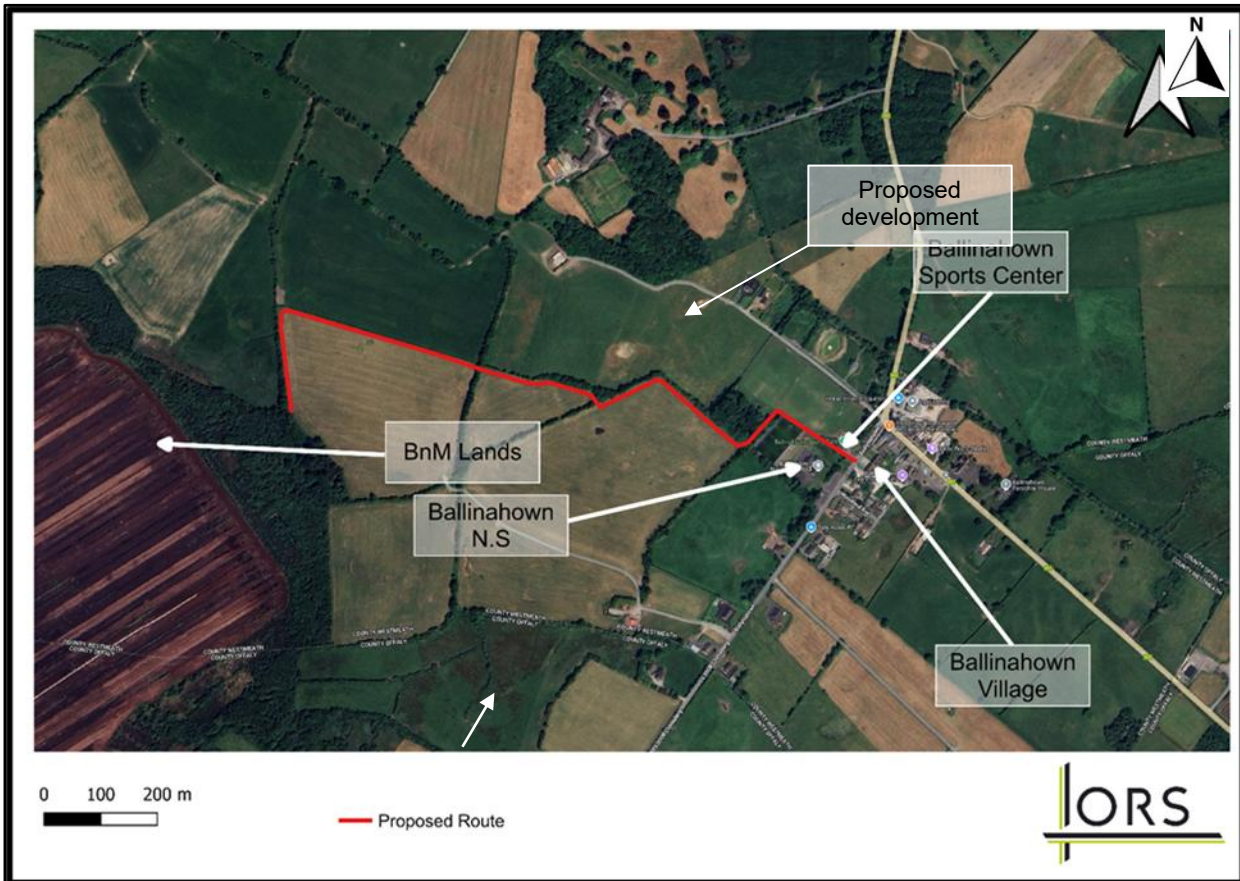
## 2 Project Description

### 2.1 Site Location

The proposed works are beginning at Ballinahown Sports Park, (approximate ITM Coordinates: 609975, 733311) and will finish approximately 1.5km west at the edge of the Bord na Móna lands (approximate ITM Coordinates: 609039, -7.8642240). The site is bound to the east by Ballinahown village. The site is bounded to the north, south and west by extensive low-lying agricultural lands. The surrounding areas are also characterised by areas of raised bog, such as Clonydonnin Bog, located east of the village. Ballinahown lies on the N62 road national approximately 10km south of Athlone.

The entire expanse of the proposed site is greenfield and is to expand for approximately 1.5 west of Ballinahown village.

The total site area is ca. 1.2 hectares. The site location can be seen in **Figure 2.1** below.



**Figure 2.1:** Site location and environs (Source: Google Maps, 2025).

## 2.2 Site Characteristics

### 2.2.1 Topography

A topographical desktop survey was conducted across the entire site. The site is at between ca. 43 m and 51 m AOD from the highest to the lowest point across the 1.5 km pedestrian track. This indicates a vertical difference of ca. 7 m over a horizontal distance of ca. 850 m, resulting in a slope of approximately 1.06%. According to the FAO Slope Gradient Classes (2006), this places the site within the “nearly level” category (Class 03).

### 2.2.2 Site Access

The site's eastern boundary is flanked by the L3008 local road which intersects with the N62 national road ca. 150m north of the Ballinahown Sports Park entrance.

Vehicular access to the Proposed Development is via an existing access to Ballinahown Sports Park.

The proposed site access roads, the L3008 from the south, and the N62 from the north, are single lane carriageway of approximately 4-5m wide and 6-7m wide, respectively

A suggested construction traffic route will be accessing and egressing the site using the Local Road (L3008) and joining the N62 national road ca. 150m north of the entrance of the site. All construction traffic will utilise the M6 motorway joining the N62 national road via Junction 6 of the motorway, as shown in **Figure 2.2**.



### 2.2.3 Historical Land Use

The GeoHive Historic Map Viewer was utilised to evaluate past land use and development patterns within and around the proposed site boundaries. A review of mapping (earlier historical maps, including the 6" First Edition Maps, 6" Last Edition Maps, and the 25" Maps).

Based on a review of historical mapping, the site has changed very little since records began. It has consistently remained in agricultural use, with only minor alterations to surrounding roads and drainage features over time.

## 2.3 Environmental Sensitivities

### 2.3.1 Hydrology

Maps generated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and featuring data from the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) were consulted to assess the extent and quality of waterbodies present in the vicinity of the proposed development. The nearest waterbody to the site is the River Worm (WFD designation: BALLYNAHOWN\_26) located ca. 300m north of the proposed development. The Worm flows from the southeast to the west through Ballinahown village, where it is adjoins the River Boor (WFD designation: Boor) and eventually discharges into the River Shannon ca. 2.5km west of the end of the greenway.

The WFD runs in 6-year cycles with the most recent data being generated between 2016-2021. The Directive takes rivers, lakes, estuaries, groundwater and coastal waters into consideration and each waterbody can be awarded one of five statuses: High, Good, Moderate, Poor, and Bad. Additionally, waterbodies can be assigned a risk level ("At Risk", "Not at Risk", "Review") which represents the risk of the waterbody of failing its WFD objectives by 2027.

Based on data from EPA maps and in accordance with the Water Framework Directive (WFD), both the River Worm, the Boor River have a WFD status of "Moderate" and are classified as "At Risk," indicating that their ecological and chemical conditions are not favourable.

The entirety of the proposed site is situated within the BOOR\_020 Sub-Basin, within Hydrometric Area 26, the Upper Shannon Catchment, and the Shannon[Lower]\_SC\_010 sub-catchment. The 3rd Upper Shannon Catchment Report (HA 26), published in May 2024 and based on data up to 2021, provides a summary of water quality assessments for this catchment. According to the report, the most significant pressures on water quality in the catchment are hydromorphology, followed by peat and agricultural pressures. The issues driven by these pressures are altered morphological condition (habitat), nutrient pollution and organic pollution impacts.

EPA Maps were also consulted to determine whether any WFD River Network Routes in the vicinity are designated as Salmonid Waters under *S.I. No. 293/1988 - European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations 1988*. None of the nearby riverine waterbodies are included in this designation, meaning that no adverse impacts on salmonid habitats are anticipated from the site.

### 2.3.2 Undocumented Watercourses

Three watercourses traverse the proposed pedestrian track, none of which are identified on

EPA hydrological mapping. It is assumed these features function as improved drainage channels associated with the agricultural lands through which the route passes. The design proposes to traverse each channel using flat-deck bridge structures, with no instream works required. This approach avoids direct disturbance to the watercourses and ensures minimal impact during both the construction and operational phases

### 2.3.3 Soils, Geology & Hydrogeology

GSI & Teagasc soil mapping indicates that the surface soils across the site are classified as “Grey Brown Podzolics, Brown Earths” to the east of the site, and “Basin Peats, Blanket Peats” to the west of the site. The “Grey Brown Podzolics, Brown Earths” soils are described as being derived from mainly calcareous parent materials, which are deep, well drained mineral (mainly acidic) (BminDW). The “Basin Peats, Blanket Peats” soils are described as being derived from cutaway or cutover peat. The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) bedrock database indicates that soils of the proposed site are underlain at depth by bedrock of the Ballysteen Formation, which consists predominantly dark muddy limestone, shale.

According to GSI groundwater maps, the site overlies a locally important aquifer (LI). This aquifer is capable of supplying locally important supplies (e.g., smaller public water supplies, group schemes). The groundwater vulnerability index of the entirety of the site is described as moderate.

The EPA map viewer indicates that the site is underlain by the Inny groundwater body. This groundwater body comprises a large area stretching from south Cavan and the eastern boundary of the Shannon RBD to Lough Ree.

No karst features are present in close proximity to the proposed works, with the nearest feature being a superficial solution feature (IE\_GSI\_Karst\_40K\_11045) located ca. 4.6 km south of the site.

### 2.3.4 Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

The archaeological and cultural heritage assessment has determined that the proposed development site contains 1 no. recorded features of archaeological interest within its boundaries.

**Bullaun stone:** WM035-009

**ITM Coordinates:** 609178 , 733499

*“In grassland, just below ridge of low hillock on NE facing slope. Bullaun stones (WM035-007---; WM035-007001-) 440m and 460m respectively to NNW. Ballynahown Court 580m to NE. An irregular-shaped earthfast boulder (1.15m x 1.25m; H 0.45m) with two bowl-shaped hollows on its upper surface. The sides of the hollow have a reddish appearance. The SE hollow (top diam. 0.33m; base diam. 0.15m; D 0.09m) is 0.19m from the NW hollow (top diam. 0.38m; base diam. 0.15m; D 0.05m) which is not as well preserved. The remains of a third shallow depression (diam. 0.29m) can be seen on the N quadrant of the boulder surface. A double row of pitted dots can be seen running along the N face of the side of the boulder. The significance of this feature is uncertain. This boulder is now located in open grassland and was located 20m*

*E of a tree-ring now levelled which is depicted on the revised 1910 ed. OS 25-inch map. This tree-ring is not depicted on the 1838 ed. OS 6-inch map and was probably a landscape feature associated with nearby Ballynahown Court."*

The other nearest recorded monument (WM035-007(001)), a Bullaun stone, is located ca. 420 m north of the site, while the closest protected structure (15403508 : house) lies ca. 40 m to the east of the Ballinahown Sports Centre.

### 2.3.5 Ecological Receptors

The potential impacts of the proposed development on the conservation objectives and qualifying interests of nearby Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) have been assessed. Two Natura 2000 sites have indirect pathways established between the proposed development site and the Natura 2000 site, warranting further consideration: Middle Shannon Callows SPA (004096) and River Shannon Callows SAC (000216).

Strict adherence to the CEMP (**Ref.: 252248-ORS-XX-XX-RP-EN-13d-002**), as well as good housekeeping and adherence to best practice construction and environmental management measures will prevent significant effects upon the SPA or its QIs from arising.

By following the standard mitigation measures outlined in this report, the proposed development should not significantly affect the conservation objectives of the aforementioned sites. The integrity of these sites should not be adversely impacted.

All works associated with the development should be confined to the proposed development site. No disturbances to any area of the SAC/SPA should occur during the construction or operation of the development.

An Appropriate Assessment Screening Report completed by ORS accompanies this planning application, the main findings are as follows:

On the basis of objective information provided in the AA Screening (**Doc. Ref.: 252243-ORS-XX-XX-RP-EN-13d-001**), a significant effect of the proposed development on any European sites, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, can be excluded. It is therefore the opinion of the author that Stage II (Natura Impact Statement) of the proposed development is not required.

## 2.4 Development Description

Westmeath County Council (WCC) proposes to develop a 1.3 km combined pedestrian and cycleway extending from Ballinahown Sport spark onto adjoining lands predominantly in agricultural use, located west of the L-1406 local road in Ballinahown, Co. Westmeath.

Project elements (subject to land acquisition) include:

- **Boundary Works:** Installation of 1.3 m-high stock-proof fencing supplemented with native hedgerow planting. Existing hedgerows and trees will be retained where possible. Grassed strips between the track and boundaries will be maintained and reseeded as required.
- **Pedestrian and Cycleway Construction:** A 3 m-wide paved route with a bound surface and grass verges, suitable for cyclists, pedestrians, wheelchair users, and buggies. Access will

be provided from Ballinahown Sportspark, the rear of Ballinahown National School (subject to agreement), and from the northwest via the planned Bord na Móna Greenway.

- Bridge Structures: Provision of a 3 m-wide pedestrian and cycle bridge structure to cross existing open drainage channels.
- Ancillary Infrastructure: Installation of signage (map boards, tourist information, and directional signage) and provision of cycle parking and benches at Ballinahown Sport spark, the scheme's northern extent within Bord na Móna lands, and at other suitable locations.

WCC is advancing improvements to pedestrian and cycling infrastructure in Ballinahown. The proposed site currently lacks dedicated cycling facilities and will require localised widening of the existing footpath within the Sport spark and potential road widening along the route, which may necessitate limited tree removal and culverting of three open drains.

The scheme is at preliminary design stage and may be subject to refinement. Works will typically include:

- Excavation of soils and subsoils;
- Off-site disposal of surplus material to an authorised facility;
- Installation of culverts;
- Placement and compaction of hardcore;
- Installation of a 50 mm macadam surface;
- Ducting and provision for public lighting;
- Fencing and compensatory planting where required;
- Daytime construction-related noise and disturbance.

The construction phase is expected to last approximately 12 months

## 2.5 Phasing of the Development

The project is expected to be divided into phases as follows:

### **Pre-Construction Phase – Site clearance, operations compound and preliminary works**

- Confirm landowner agreements.
- Installation of the site boundary and site clearance.
- Establishment of a temporary site compound, including welfare facilities, storage areas, designated waste zones.
- Installation of temporary access points and internal haul routes for construction vehicles.
- Delivery and staging of key construction materials, equipment, and prefabricated components.
- Placement of environmental protection measures, including silt fencing, tree protection barriers, fencing around heritage feature and surface water controls.
- Implementation of temporary traffic and pedestrian management controls, including warning signage, adjacent to the sports park where the works interface with public roads and walkway.

## **Construction Phase – Site preparation, cycleway construction, drainage**

- Establishment of site access points, compound areas and welfare facilities in agreed locations.
- Erection of temporary fencing, hoarding and signage to define the working area and control public access.
- Stripping and segregation of topsoil and subsoil, with temporary storage in designated areas for reuse.
- Site clearance limited to the defined footprint of works, with vegetation removal undertaken in a controlled manner.
- Installation of flat deck bridges to traverse 3 no. existing drainage channels along the cycleway alignment.
- Bridges to be installed sequentially to facilitate construction progression along the route.
- The drainage channel closest to the sports park to be traversed first, enabling continuation of cycleway construction through this section.
- The second drainage channel to be traversed next to allow further progression of works along the alignment.
- The third and final drainage channel to be traversed to facilitate completion of the remaining section of the cycleway.
- All bridge installations to be undertaken with no in-stream works, with structures spanning channels from bank to bank.
- Flat deck bridge units to be delivered to site on a just-in-time basis to minimise on-site storage and disturbance.
- Temporary works and plant access to be managed to avoid encroachment into drainage channels and to protect channel banks
- Formation of the cycleway formation, including excavation, trimming and compaction of sub-base layers.
- Importation, placement and compaction of granular fill and surfacing materials in accordance with the design specification.
- Construction of cycleway surfacing, kerbing, edging and ancillary features.
- Installation of French drains along a portion of the cycleway running adjacent to an existing drainage channel.
- Pollution prevention measures, including silt control, sediment traps and protection of nearby watercourses.
- Management of construction traffic and plant movements to minimise disturbance and prevent tracking of mud onto public roads.
- Storage and handling of fuels, oils and materials in accordance with spill prevention and response procedures.
- Ongoing inspection and maintenance of drainage and environmental control measures throughout the works.
- Reinstatement and stabilisation of disturbed areas following completion of construction activities.

## **Ancillary works**

- Electrical services for lights.
- Site signage and wayfinding.

- Asphalt installation and pathway markings.

## **2.6 Pre-Construction Activities**

The main contractor will conduct enabling works for establishing site setup, appropriate signing, hoarding, security fencing and welfare facilities.

### **2.6.1 Environmental Induction**

The Environmental Induction will be integrated into the general site induction on a case-by-case basis for each member of staff employed on-site depending on their assigned roles and responsibilities on site. Where necessary, the Environmental Induction will as a minimum include:

- An Outline of the CEMP structure and discussion of the key environmental risks and constraints.
- A discussion of the applicable Works Method Statement.
- The roles and responsibilities of staff, including contractors, in relation to environmental management.

### **2.6.2 Site Set-Up and Hoarding**

Perimeter hoarding will be provided around the site to provide a barrier against unauthorised access from the public areas. Controlled access points to the site, in the form of gates or doors, will be kept locked at any time that these areas are not monitored (e.g. outside working hours). The hoarding will be well-maintained and may be painted. Any hoardings may contain graphics portraying project information. The site hoarding may be branded using the appointed Contractors' logos, etc. Some marketing images or information boards may also be placed on the hoarding. Access to the site will be controlled and monitored outside of site working hours. All personnel working on site must have a valid Safe Pass card and the relevant CSCS cards. A suitably secure site compound will be set up, wherever the restricted confines of the site allow and will facilitate the efficient delivery of materials and personnel to the site. This compound is to include material storage, a site office and meeting room, and staff welfare facilities. The site compound location will be specified by the main contractor once this is appointed. It is typically necessary to move the location of the compound as development progresses.

Generators or connections to electricity and water services will be set up to facilitate site works.

## **2.7 Construction Sequence of New Structures**

The construction specifications for the proposed residential units are not yet finalised. This section of the CEMP will be updated once a main contractor is appointed and a definitive construction program is established, in advance of the commencement of the project. A summary of operations for the construction phase is listed in **Table 3.1** below.

**Table 2.1:** Summary of Operations Expected

External envelope will or may require the following operations:	Internal work will or may require the following operations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A (no works to building envelopes proposed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A (no internal works proposed)</li> </ul>
Above ground external operations:	Below ground operations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site preparation works, including establishment of access routes, compounds and temporary fencing.</li> <li>Construction of the cycleway, including formation of sub-base and surfacing.</li> <li>Installation of flat deck bridges to traverse 3 no. existing drainage channels, undertaken sequentially to allow progression of cycleway works.</li> <li>Delivery and installation of bridge units on a just-in-time basis.</li> <li>Reinstatement of disturbed areas following completion of works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shallow excavations associated with cycleway construction (typically up to ca. 50 mm depth for formation and surfacing).</li> <li>Excavations for installation of French drains along sections of the cycleway adjacent to existing drainage channels.</li> <li>Excavations for drainage infrastructure (e.g. carrier drains and associated features).</li> <li>No in-stream works within drainage channels.</li> </ul>

## 2.8 Site Working Hours

Construction operations on site will generally be subject to a planning permission and conditions. However, it may be necessary for some construction operations to be undertaken outside these times, for example, service diversions and connections, concrete finishing and fit-out works, etc.

Deliveries of materials to site will generally be between the hours of 08:00 – 18:00 Monday to Friday, and 08:00 to 16:00 on Saturdays, or as specified by Westmeath County Council. There may be occasions where it is necessary to make certain deliveries outside these times, for example, where large loads are limited to road usage outside peak times.

If materials need to be received or work carried out outside the specified times, Westmeath County Council must be notified at least 3 workdays in advance. Written confirmation from the Planning Department is required when requesting extensions to normal working hours.

## 2.9 Design Changes

This section shall be updated during the construction phase to reflect any changes in design or practice that have an impact on resource and waste management.

## **3 Roles and Responsibilities**

The EPA Best Practice Guidelines for RWMP outline typical responsibilities involved in projects such as the one proposed at Ballinahown, Co. Westmeath. This section outlines the responsibilities for stakeholders to ensure an effective RWMP is implemented over the course of development.

### **3.1 Contractor**

The Main Contractor, once employed, will undertake construction operations and is responsible for the following:

- Implementing and reviewing the RWMP throughout the construction phase.
- Designating a suitably qualified Resource and Waste Manager (RWM) who will be responsible for implementing the RWMP.
- Identifying and coordinating with waste removal contractors responsible for removing resources and waste off-site. Hauliers should be in possession of valid Waste Collection Permits.
- Identifying suitably licensed waste facilities capable of receiving waste from the proposed site.
- Compile full records of resources and wastes accrued over the course of development.

### **3.2 Communication**

Information regarding resource and waste management will be communicated by the Main Contractor and RWMP, who will ensure that staff and subcontractors are operating with best practice waste management procedures in place.

## 4 Design Approach

### 4.1 Reuse and Recycling

The national waste policy of Ireland, titled 'A Waste Action Plan for A Circular Economy – Ireland’s National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025,' aims to transition the country towards a circular economy model. This model emphasises reducing waste disposal by promoting circularity and sustainability. The policy focuses on enhancing material value through improved design, durability, repair, and recycling practices. By prolonging the circulation of resources within the local economy, the policy anticipates both environmental and economic benefits. The implementation of the policy involves several strategies, including reusing excavated soils and stones on-site, purchasing construction materials as needed to prevent oversupply and potential damage, segregating construction waste streams for maximum reusability, minimising waste volume through design and adopting take-back schemes for items like pallets and packaging.

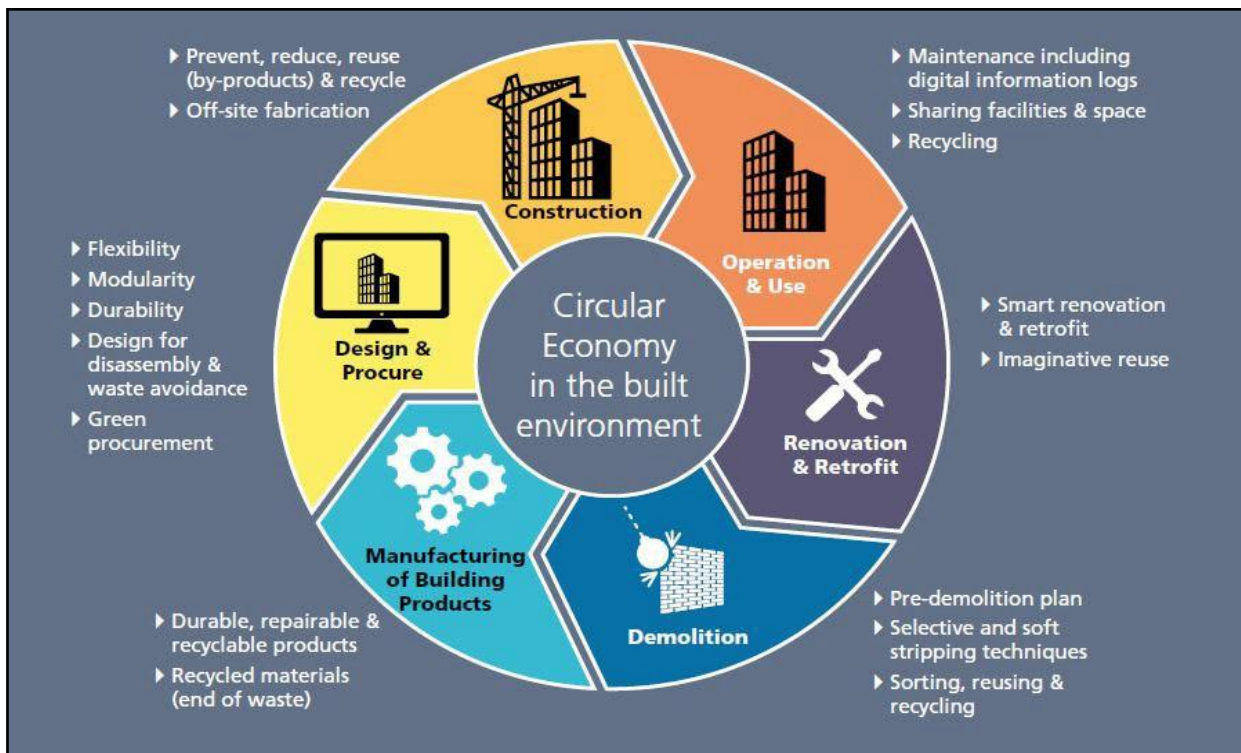


Figure 4.1: Circular Economic Model (Source: EPA Best Practice Guidelines)

### 4.2 Green Procurement

- The sourcing of goods and services should be conducted on an “as-needed” basis, where possible, which can reduce the need for packaging.
- Methods of waste prevention and minimisation shall be discussed with staff and subcontractors at an early stage of development, prior to procurement. Design solutions are to be agreed upon with an emphasis on sustainable practices.

- Project material specifications should consider allowing the use of reclaimed materials.
- Ordering procedures should be conducted with waste minimisation in mind, i.e., avoid over-ordering, identify take-back schemes for material surpluses and off-cuts.

### **4.3 Off-Site Construction**

The use of precast materials (walls, concrete slabs, stairs, etc.) should be implemented where possible. The use of precast materials can have the following benefits:

- Material quality and accuracy can be superior as factory fabrication is standardised and negative impacts from weather and site conditions are negated.
- Over-ordering can be avoided as materials can be ordered from the factory and do not need to be produced on site.
- The use of precast materials can lead to quicker construction times as floor levels can be established in short periods of time and facades can be closed in quickly, meaning internal works can be conducted earlier.
- Precast materials reduce the production of waste.
- Quality of precast materials is often better as fabrication occurs in a sheltered environment, mitigating any potential environmental effects that may occur onsite.
- Environmental contamination is reduced, particularly when precast concrete is used, as the chance of spillages is eliminated.

### **4.4 Materials Optimisation**

- The optimisation of material used during construction will be established during the design phase. A rigorous project design will ensure that rework and waste generation are reduced during construction.
- Effective communication between the Contractor, staff, and subcontractors will ensure that works are carried out efficiently and the use of material is optimised.
- The design of the proposed residential and commercial units is somewhat standardised, meaning the need for virgin resources is minimised.

### **4.5 Flexibility and Deconstruction**

As the proposed development incorporates commercial units, plans for deconstruction are not envisaged for the foreseeable future. As such, the flexibility of the proposed development is seen as sustainable as it will serve long-term and medium-term residents for years to come.

## 5 Key Materials and Quantities

Typical waste materials anticipated to be generated throughout the course of the project are classified under Section 17 – Construction and Demolition Wastes – of the List of Waste (LoW) as detailed in **Table 5.1**.

**Table 5.1:** Description of Waste

Description of Waste	EWG Code
Concrete, Bricks, Tiles and Ceramics	17 01
Concrete	17 01 01
Bricks	17 01 02
Tiles and Ceramics	17 01 03
Mixture of concrete, bricks tiles & ceramics	17 01 07
Wood, Glass and Plastic	17 02
Wood	17 02 01
Glass	17 02 02
Plastic	17 02 03
Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and products	17 03
Bituminous mixtures containing other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	17 03 02
Metals (including their alloys)	17 04
Copper, Bronze, Brass	17 04 01
Aluminium	17 04 02
Lead	17 04 03
Zinc	17 04 04
Iron and Steel	17 04 05
Tin	17 04 06
Mixed Metals	17 04 07
Cables containing oil, coal tar and other hazardous substances	17 04 10
Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	17 04 11
Gypsum based construction Materials	17 08
Other Construction and Demolition Materials	17 09
Paper and Cardboard	20 01 01
Wood containing hazardous substances	20 01 37
Wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37	20.01 38
Soil and Stones	17 05 04
Mixed Municipal Waste	20 03 01
Paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing hazardous substances	20 01 27
WEEE	16 02
Batteries	16 06
Liquid Fuels	13 07

### **Inert and Non-Hazardous Waste**

During the construction phase, non-hazardous waste such as timber off-cuts, broken concrete blocks, cladding, plastics, metals, and tiles is expected to be generated. Additionally, waste from packaging materials, including plastic and cardboard, will also likely arise. When on-site reuse is not feasible, these materials will be collected and sent to licensed facilities for

recovery, recycling, or disposal, where appropriate and practical.

Construction worker related waste, including organic/food waste, dry mixed recyclables, mixed non-recyclables, and potentially sewage sludge from temporary welfare facilities, will also be produced.

The management and disposal of inert and non-hazardous waste will be carried out under all legal requirements.

The existing ground levels are generally aligned with the proposed Finished Floor Levels (FFL), reducing the need for significant earthworks.

### **Other Hazardous Wastes**

It's not expected that there will be any fuel or oil wastage at the site, given the control and mitigation measures detailed in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). (Ref: 252248-ORS-XX-XX-RP-EN-13d-002). Should any fuel or oil waste occur, it will be collected and sent to licensed facilities for proper recovery, recycling, or disposal.

Paints, glues, adhesives, and other hazardous substances will be stored in appropriately designated areas. These will be sealed, bound, and marked. Typically, these materials will be in small quantities, ordered as needed, which will help keep waste volumes to a minimum.

Occasional waste such as printer/toner cartridges, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), and waste batteries may be generated from site offices.

While no other hazardous waste is anticipated, any that does arise will be stored on-site for only as long as necessary and will be regularly removed by a licensed contractor. Storage will be managed to reduce exposure risks and minimise environmental impact. A specialist hazardous waste contractor will handle the disposal of any hazardous waste.

## **5.1 Waste Register**

A Template has been developed for summarising the names and permit numbers of the waste collectors and waste facilities, which will be utilised for off-site disposal of the various waste streams arising from the development. This document will also outline the projected weight of any waste that has to be transported off-site, as well as any weight destined for reuse or recycling. This template is included in **Appendix A** and a digital copy has been sent in addition to this report.

## **5.2 Waste Removal Contractors**

**Appendix B** Includes a list of licensed waste facilities in Westmeath, which can haul the primary C&D waste streams associated with the development. Coordinating with the licensed waste facilities will be the responsibility of the Main Contractor. Waste facilities shall confirm the acceptance of waste before the removal from the site, ensuring that the facility is suitable and that it has sufficient capacity. This is not an exhaustive list, and liaison with other suitable waste facilities will be conducted by the Contractor as the need arises.

### 5.3 Onsite Waste Reuse and Recycling Management

The national target for the reuse, recovery, and recycling of construction and demolition (C&D) waste (excluding soil and stone) is set at 70%. In 2021, the Irish industry exceeded this target, achieving 85% reuse, recovery, or recycling of C&D waste. The proposed development should therefore aim to not only meet but exceed this target, emphasising sustainable waste management practices. The main contractor will be made aware of these goals and will work with suitably permitted and licensed waste contractors who are committed to meeting or surpassing the 70% target.

Each waste stream will have a dedicated area for segregation to allow easy reuse or recycling of materials. Collections for these will be as usage requires. Where possible, recyclable waste will be kept dry and clean to allow processing. Recyclable waste will be transferred by suitable means to a licensed/permitted facility. Material for recycling will be segregated into suitable containers, which have adequate access for collection vehicles.

### 5.4 Soil Extraction and Reuse

The development will involve the excavation of ca. 2,145 m<sup>3</sup> of soil as part of bulk earthworks required to establish the surface for the cycleway. Given that the site is greenfield, the excavated material is expected to comprise natural subsoil and topsoil with no known contamination.

Excavated soils arising during construction will be reused across the site for infilling and levelling works to form and flatten the cycleway, thereby minimising the requirement for off-site disposal.

A contractor will be appointed as the responsible party carrying out the excavation works and managing the surplus material on site. The contractor will ensure the soil is assessed for its suitability for reuse on-site.

### 5.5 Estimated Construction Waste Generated

**Table 5.2** below includes a breakdown of the estimated percentages of construction waste expected to be generated from a typical construction site in Ireland.

It should be noted that final quantities of materials and construction methodologies have yet to be confirmed; therefore, it is difficult to estimate the exact materials and quantities generated with a high degree of accuracy. These materials and quantities will most likely be subject to change during the construction process

**Table 5.2:** Estimated Waste Generated based on a Typical Irish Construction Site (Source: EPA, 2022)

Waste Type	%
Soils, stones & dredging spoil	82
Concrete, brick, tile & gypsum	7
Mixed C&D waste	7
Metals	3
Bituminous mixtures	1

Segregated wood, glass & plastic	<1
<b>Total Waste</b>	<b>100</b>

Taking the above estimation into account, **Table 5.3** below outlines target values for waste management at the site. The tonnage values for each waste type should be inputted by the contractor prior to starting on site once quantities are accurately measured.

**Table 5.3:** Estimated Construction Waste Generation and Management Targets for the Proposed Development

Waste Types	Total Waste m <sup>3</sup>	Reuse/Recover		Recycle		Disposal	
		%	m <sup>3</sup>	%	m <sup>3</sup>	%	m <sup>3</sup>
Soil & Stones	2,145	80.0	1,716	0.0	0.0	20.0	429
Concrete, brick, tile & gypsum	168.88	0.0	0.0	80.0	135.10	20.0	33.78
Mixed C&D waste	100.82	10.0	10.08	40.0	40.33	50.0	50.41
Metals	70.58	5.0	3.53	90.0	63.52	5.0	3.53
Bituminous mixtures	25.21	0.0	0.0	30.0	7.56	70.0	17.65
Segregated wood, glass & plastic	10.08	10.0	1.01	40.0	4.03	50.0	5.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,520.56</b>		1,730.62		250.54		539.41

## 6 Site Management

### 6.1 Resource and Waste Manager

The Construction Project Manager will take on the role of RWMP and shall take primary responsibility for the minimisation and prevention of waste generation. The following initiatives should be considered to assist in this task:

- Materials to be ordered on an “as needed” basis to prevent oversupply and material buildup on site.
- Appropriate storage facilities should be provided to ensure materials and waste are correctly handled and stored, thus reducing damage to the materials themselves and to the environment.
- Material ordering shall coincide with the program of works to reduce the need to store materials on site. However, given current industry issues with regard to labour and material shortages, there may be incidents of materials needing to be stored on site to ensure continuity of materials and to streamline labour productivity.
- Sub-contractors will be responsible for the management of their waste.
- Assess existing materials that will be recycled for use on site and estimate quantities, e.g., the use of roof tile and/or brick offcuts as a crushed rock sub-base under driveways.
- Specify materials with a lower environmental impact and specify new materials that contain a recommended percentage of recycled content, provided they meet functional, performance and regulatory requirements.
- Utilise the existing topography to minimise excavation and reuse any excavated materials on site where possible, e.g., rock for drainage layers, landscape fill, planting features or levelling spoil.
- Standardise design details and specified materials and reduce the number of materials specified where appropriate to facilitate process repeatability and minimise the number of variables and bespoke elements to enable manufacturing and installation efficiencies.
- Deliver training in relation to resource management, i.e., inductions and toolbox talks.
- Update the RWMP as required to reflect new resource streams, work practices, suppliers, or resource management options.

Waste Auditing should be carried out at regular intervals by the Project Manager or Resident Engineer. This process will involve monitoring waste management practices and highlighting and correcting any instances of non-compliance.

### 6.2 Site Induction and Toolbox Talks

Daily toolbox talks will be conducted by the Construction Project Manager/Site Manager as standard practice. It is the duty of the Construction Project Manager/Site Manager to liaise with the Project Environmental Consultant and Resident Engineer to assess site operations for environmental concerns, particularly as the project advances and new activities commence. Appropriate mitigation measures will be devised and communicated to the relevant personnel before the commencement of any such activities.

### 6.3 Identifying Waste Collectors and Licensed Facilities

As mentioned previously, the Main contractor is responsible for coordinating waste removal with suitable waste collectors and licensed waste facilities. Waste facilities must issue a letter of acceptance to the contractor indicating acceptance and sufficient capacity for waste arising.

A list of authorised waste collectors can be found on the following website:

<https://www.nwcpo.ie/permitsearch.aspx>

Waste facility permits and Certificate of Registrations can be found on the following website:

<https://facilityregister.nwcpo.ie>

### 6.4 Resource-Efficient Supply Chains

The Contractor will ensure that the supply chain is organised in line with resource and waste best management practices. This will involve:

- Ensuring that contractors have sufficient resources to ensure supply chain competence (i.e., environmental policies and procedures, supervision, access to advice).
- Early collaboration with supply chain to avoid waste generation, i.e., no over-ordering, implementing take-back schemes for pallets, packaging, etc.
- Implementing a 'continuous improvement' strategy on site by maintaining good communication with contractors about resource and waste management.

### 6.5 Record Keeping

It is the responsibility of the Construction Project Manager or his/ her delegate to ensure that a written record of all quantities and natures of wastes, including reused/ recycled, during the project is maintained in a waste file at the Project office. Details to be included are as follows:

- Contractors and subcontractors are on Site every day.
- All visitors (including Health and Safety procedures) and any associated reports.
- Invoices showing the standard of material installed adhere to specifications.
- Date of waste removal.
- List of Wastes and associated codes.
- Waste haulage details (name, address, permit no, vehicle registration).
- Waste Treatment contractor certificate of registration.
- Confirmation of waste removal.
- Final destination of waste.
- Safety statement and safety file.
- Site programme.

Much of the information outlined above will be included in the Waste Register (**Appendix A**) throughout development.

### 6.6 Communication with Local Authority/Stakeholders

The Contractor will communicate with relevant stakeholders throughout the construction phase, as required. This may include:

- Communicating waste statistics to the Client, management team, and subcontractors to monitor targets and objectives.
- Engaging with the local authority on any site inspections or audits required on site. Reports of any corrective actions, if necessary, will be provided to the local authority.
- Engagement with other stakeholders (public, EPA, etc.), where appropriate, on matters relating to resource and waste management.
- A post-project RWMP will be compiled at project completion, summarising the resource management procedures adopted, reuse and recovery figures and final destination of
- resources taken off site.

### **6.7 Inspections and Audits**

- Daily checks shall be carried out by the Contractor's management team to ensure compliance with the RWMP. This will involve checking waste storage areas, waste segregation measures, signage, subcontractor compliance, and review of waste documentation.
- Movement of waste transport vehicles will be monitored to ensure the transfer note is signed and the waste carrier is authorised.
- Formal EHS audits will be carried out by the Contractor on a regular basis.
- Findings from inspections and audits will be summarised in a monthly environmental report.

## 7 Site Infrastructure

### 7.1 Signage

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure staff are aware of segregation by installing clear signage identifying waste collection areas and bins. Verbal instruction via training and toolbox talks will inform staff of proper housekeeping and waste management practices.

### 7.2 Resource Storage

A waste storage area will be established in the designated site compound. The storage will provide adequate space for the storage and handling of waste, with sign-posted bins/skips indicating where waste should be disposed of.

#### Non-Hazardous Waste

Dedicated bins/skips will be established, and potentially colour-coded, to provide storage of typical waste arising from construction, including but not limited to:

- Mixed/General waste
- Bulky waste
- Metal
- Dry mixed waste
- Wood
- Organic waste

Significant earthworks are not anticipated, as the existing ground levels are generally aligned with the proposed Finished Floor Levels (FFL). Nevertheless, excavated soil material will be reused where possible. In the event of soil removal off-site, the material shall be classified as inert, non-hazardous, or hazardous under the EPA's Waste Classification Guidance. It will then be transferred by an appropriately permitted waste collector and brought to a licensed waste facility for treatment or disposal.

Burning or burial of waste will not be permitted on site.

#### Hazardous Waste

Hazardous materials may include:

- Fuel
- Oil
- WEEE
- Construction chemicals (cement, sealant, paints, etc.)
- Sewage
- Contaminated soil (resulting from fuel or oil spills)

Chemicals will be stored in bunded areas well away from surface water sources or



gullies/surface water drainage leading off-site. Hazardous waste will be removed from the site by a permitted waste collector. If contaminated soil is encountered on the site, the Contractor will provide appropriate storage until such volumes accumulate that will allow safe transportation and disposal or recovery.



## **Appendix A: Waste Register**





## **Appendix B: Waste Facilities**



## Waste Collectors and Licensed Facilities

WCP Number	Name	Trading As	Address	Email	Telephone	Collecting In	PH Based In
NWCPO-16-11786-01	Alan Pilkington	Pilkington Grab Hire	Shangri-La Killucan Road Kinnegad Co. Westmeath	info@grabhire.ie	086 8694054	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-12-11002-05	G & J O'Neill Enterprises Ltd	Allied Recycling	Clonmellon Industrial Estate Clonmellon Navan Co Meath	info@alliedrecycling.ie	469433366	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-14-11460-02	McCormack Haulage Services Ltd.		Donore Streamstown Mullingar Co. Westmeath	mccormackhaulage@eircom.net	057 9335142	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-14-11432-02	Oliver Conroy Pallets Ltd		Sonna Mullingar Co. Westmeath	fergal@conroypallets.ie	01 4507614	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-07-10514-04	Jonathan O'Neill		Rathganny House Multyfarnham Co. Westmeath	jonathanoneil59@gmail.com	086 2580430	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-20-12413-01	Zenton Ltd	Lynn International	Hopetown Ballinea Mullingar Co Westmeath	kathleen@lynninternational.ie	044 9343010 / 087 1817791	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-20-12420-01	Mick Murtagh Haulage Ltd		Newdown The Downs Mullingar Westmeath	mickeydanmurtagh@gmail.com	086 2659507	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-20-12458-01	Owens Quarry Products Ltd		Gaulmoylestown Knockdrin Mullingar Westmeath	info@owensgroup.ie	449372187	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-20-12528-01	John Ruane Limited		Churchtown Ballinea Mullingar Co. Westmeath	jrtrans@gmail.com	086 2737696	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-21-12547-01	Port Douglas Contractors Limited		Cornamaddy, Athlone Westmeath	ddolan@pdcontractors.ie	090 6465720	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-21-12548-01	Dysart Utilities Limited		Glamerstown, Dysart, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath	garveypaul07@gmail.com	086 3969625	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-16-11786-02	Alan Pilkington	Pilkington Grab Hire	Shangri-La Killucan Road Kinnegad Co. Westmeath	info@grabhire.ie	086-8694054	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-15-11691-02	Athcast Ltd	Wallace Waste Solutions	Unit 14-15 Mullingar Business Park Mullingar Co. Westmeath	accounts@wallacewaste.ie	044 9335000	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-16-11745-02-T	Munnelly Waste Management Limited	Munnelly Skip Hire	Main Street, Ballynacargy Mullingar Co. Westmeath	munnellyskiphire@gmail.com	044 937300	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-16-11767-02	Liam Ward	Pollard Plant Services	Knockmant The Downes Mullingar Co. Westmeath	liamjward2@yahoo.co.uk	868183573	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-16-11771-02	Kilmurray Precast Concrete Ltd		Zone C, Mullingar Business Park Mullingar Co. Westmeath	conor.kilmurray@kilmurrayprecast.ie	863822527	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-11-01316-03	Rochefreight (Ireland) Ltd.		Wexford Road Rosslare Harbour Co. Wexford	droche@rochefreight.ie	539161144	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-21-12675-01	Kevin Lowry Plant Hire Ltd		Knockdomney Moate Co Westmeath N37 D652	klowryplanthire1@gmail.com	872756146	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-21-12708-01	Energoinvest Reach Active Ltd		Unit 8 Brosna Business Park Lynn Road Mullingar Co Westmeath	info@reachactive.com	16024700	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-11-10652-03	Oliver Conroy Plant & Agri Hire Ltd		Farthingstown Rochfortbridge Co. Westmeath	oliver_conroy@eircom.net	044 9224499	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-17-11875-02	Sean Smyth Construction Ltd	Sean Smyth Construction	Unit 5A The Parkway Building Zone C Mullingar Business Park Mullingar Co. Westmeath	olivia@sscl.ie	449338162	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-22-12763-01	DA Miller & Sons (Transport) Limited		330 Glenshane Road Claudy Co. Derry BT74 4HP	gillian@damillerandsons.co.uk	4471338383	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-12-10657-04	Ganly Motors Ltd	Mullingar Car Dismantlers/Mullingar Recyclers/Mullingar Auto Recyclers	Railway Yard Grove Street Mullingar Co. Westmeath	mullingarcardismantlers@yahoo.ie	876403163	Westmeath County	Westmeath County

NWCPO-12-01437-03	Frank McGovern Construction & Plant Hire Ltd		Esker Milltownpass Co. Westmeath	frankmcgovernconstruction@gmail.com	868137848	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-12-11109-03	Ennell Engineering Ltd	MGD Civil Engineering	Ardmore House Rathconnell Mullingar Co. Westmeath	liz@mgdeng.com	044 9338573	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-13-11140-03	Gannon Eco Ltd		Hazelwood Kilbeggan Co. Westmeath	niall@gannoneco.ie	579332126	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-23-12950-01	Grianan Trux Ltd	Flynn Roadfreight	Main Street Moate Co. Westmeath N37 W962	hflynn@flynnsofmoate.ie	086 2522313	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-23-12965-01	Pollard Plant Services Ltd		Freighmore Castlepollard Co, Westmeath N91X254	pollardplantservices@gmail.com	087 6064775	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-14-11284-03	Soltec (Ireland) Ltd		Zone A Mullingar Business Park Mullingar Co. Westmeath	david@soltec.ie	449335133	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-13-11207-04	Chris Lynch Waste Management Ltd		Zone C, No. 31 Mullingar Business Park Mullingar Co Westmeath	clskiphire@gmail.com	449339544	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-19-12217-02	Des Nally Developments Ltd		Clonbonny Athlone Co. Westmeath N37 YT62	info@desnally.ie	090 6486870	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
NWCPO-13-11249-03	Corr & Nyland Building Contractors Ltd		Ballew Lismacaffrey Co. Westmeath	olivercorr@eircom.net	0879843453 / 0436685918	Westmeath County	Westmeath County
Source: National Waste Collection Permit Office - NWCPO ( <a href="https://www.nwcpo.ie/permitsearch.aspx">https://www.nwcpo.ie/permitsearch.aspx</a> )							



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