

### 3. COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND OTHER SPECIFIC POLICIES

This section of the plan will examine specific strategic objectives and policies within the Region and their potential impact or strategy concerning waste management. The following initiatives are detailed in this section:

- County Development Plans for the Region
- Regional Planning Guidelines
- National Spatial Strategy
- RAPID programme

#### 3.1. County Development Plans

The Local Authority Development Plans were reviewed to assess the strategic objectives and policies as regards waste management. A comparative analysis of the extent to which each development plan addresses waste management issues is detailed in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Matrix of Development Plans and Relevant Waste Management Objectives**

	Carlow Co.Co.			Kilkenny Co.Co.			South Tipperary Co.Co.			Waterford Co.Co.			Waterford City Co.			Wexford Co.Co.	
	1997	2001	2003	1997	2001	2002	1997	2001	2003	1997	2001	2003	1997	2001	2002	1997	2001
Waste Minimisation Policies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Recycling Initiatives	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Co-operation With Neighbouring Authorities				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Reference to Regional Strategies			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Promote Existing or Emerging County Waste Plans					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polluter Pays Principle					✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Re-use of Waste Materials	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓					✓	✓
Restrict Illegal Dumping				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓
Alternatives to Waste Disposal		✓	✓														✓

✓Specific Policy in the Plan

### 3.1.1. Carlow County Council

Statutory Plan: Carlow County Development Plan 2003

The main solid waste management facility referred to in the development plan is Powerstown Landfill. The plan states that the facility is licensed for the disposal of waste until 2004. Carlow County Council has submitted a licence review to extend the facility to allow the disposal of waste to continue until 2012 and beyond.

The specific policies and objectives for waste management, outlined in the development plan are:

- implementation of the South East Region Waste Management Plan 2002
- extension of the existing landfill site at Powerstown
- encourage reduction in the quantities of waste produced through re-use and recycling
- development of civic recycling centres in Carlow and Bagnelstown
- development of network of bring banks through out the County
- encouragement for the development of a Material Recovery Facility

### 3.1.2. Kilkenny County Council

Statutory Plan: Kilkenny County Development Plan, 2002

The Draft Development Plan 2000 reviewed in the 2002 Joint Waste Management Plan was ratified in 2002. The specific policies and objectives for waste management, outlined in the development plan are:

- co-operation with neighbouring local authorities in the preparation and future implementation of a regional waste management plan for the South East
- liaison with adjoining Authorities with regard to the feasibility of co-operative arrangements for waste disposal and recycling
- protection of the environment from indiscriminate and unsightly dumping
- continuation of Tidy Towns and other community environmental initiatives
- stabilisation and in the longer term reverse the growth in waste generation by prevention and minimisation
- appointment of a dedicated awareness officer to develop and implement education programmes
- implementation of policy to ensure that waste that isn't reused and recycled is disposed of in a manner that reduces environmental pollution and is disposed of on a polluter pays principle
- introduction of kerbside collection of recyclables in Kilkenny City and environs, in cooperation with Kilkenny City Council
- encouragement and support for the commercial and industrial sectors in the achievement of statutory recycling targets
- establishment of a recycling centre in the area of Kilkenny City, increase the number of bring banks and pilot a green waste composting scheme
- extension of Dunmore landfill if possible and assessment of new sites for waste disposal subject to the usual planning requirements
- Development of a waste transfer station at an appropriate location dependent on the location of a Regional Integrated Waste Management facility or medium to long-term landfill

The main solid waste management facility referred to in the development plan is Dunmore Landfill. Since the development plan was delivered a Waste Licence Review for an extension to Dunmore landfill has been submitted to the EPA. The reviewed Licence was issued in May 2002.

### 3.1.3. South Tipperary County Council

Statutory Plan: South Tipperary County Development Plan 2003

The solid waste management facility referred to in the development plan is Hardbog Landfill. The specific policies and objectives for waste management, outlined in the development plan are:

- implementation of the policy objectives of the Joint Waste Management Plan for the South East Region 2002
- elimination of all fly tipping and to regulate and control the disposal of all builders' spoil and rubble arising within the County
- implementation of the 'polluter pays principle' with particular regard to industrial and agricultural discharges, and implementation of the provisions of the water pollution and environmental protection legislation and regulations thereunder
- encouragement in a reduction in the quantities of waste produced through re-use and recycling
- maintenance of a public awareness and education programme
- provision of transfer stations in Clonmel and Cashel
- provision of recycling centres in the major centres of population in the County

### 3.1.4. Waterford County Council

Statutory Plan: Waterford County Draft Development Plan 2003

The specific policies and objectives for waste management, outlined in the development plan are:

- implementation of the Joint Waste Management Plan for the South East Region 2002
- development and implementation of a public awareness and education programme
- implementation of the 'Polluter Pays' principle with regard to the collection, treatment and disposal of waste
- provision of the best environmental management of all waste, including preventing and minimising the generation of waste, wherever practicable
- provision of one bring bank per 1, 000 population throughout the County
- maintenance of Community Recycling Facilities at Dungarvan, Tramore and Lismore
- establishment of a Materials Recovery Facility at Shandon, Dungarvan for the treatment of dry recyclable waste
- development of a new landfill facility at Garrynagree
- provision of a collection service for source separated dry recyclable and organic waste

### 3.1.5. Waterford City

Statutory Plan: Waterford City Draft Development Plan 2002

The solid waste management facility referred to in the development plan is Kilbarry Landfill. Waterford City Council received a waste licence for the facility in 2001.

The specific policies and objectives for waste management, outlined in the development plan are:

- full participation in the preparation, adoption and implementation of the proposed Joint Waste Management Plan
- continuation and expansion of environmental awareness initiatives designed to create increased public awareness of waste prevention minimisation and reuse
- identification and promotion of further waste prevention and recycling initiatives
- provision of additional recycling, including composting facilities
- operation of waste collection on a polluter pays principle
- provision of waste collection and disposal facilities
- implementation of the anti-litter programmes and the enforcement of the Litter Pollution Act
- When undertaking development or when authorising or permitting development, consideration of the provision of a waste minimisation, prevention and reuse programme and facilities including the provision of recycling facilities within developments
- the imposition of conditions requiring the implementation of waste management programmes, including schemes for the management of construction and demolition waste, on development sites

### 3.1.6. Wexford County Council

Statutory Plan: Wexford County Development Plan 2001

The development plan was published in 2001 and its most recent amendment was in 2004.

The specific policies and objectives for waste management, outlined in the development plan are:

- consideration of National and EU waste management regulations
- awareness of the Regional Waste Management Strategy in so far as it does not conflict with the County Councils Waste Management Policy
- promotion of the prevention, minimisation, reuse and recycling of waste
- implementation of a policy that waste that isn't reused and recycled is disposed of in a manner that reduces environmental pollution and is operated on a polluter pays principle
- provision of suitable municipal solid waste treatment & disposal infrastructure to meet the needs of the County
- consideration of alternative methods of waste disposal, including directing waste to composting or biological processes
- implementation of proximity principle i.e. treatment and disposal of waste to be carried out close to the point of generation
- consideration of locating scrap yards, vehicle dismantlers, material recovery facilities, transfer and storage facilities on industrial land – with certain provisos
- siting of waste disposal facilities in agricultural or industrial lands is open for consideration
- restriction and control of private and unauthorised disposal sites and prohibition of unauthorised dumping

- co-operation with other agencies in the planning, organisation, authorisation and supervision of the disposal of hazardous waste
- preparation of a county sludge management plan
- implementation and adherence to the provisions of the Litter Pollution Act 1997
- Introduction of a requirement for developers to submit for Local Authority approval details for the disposal of surplus construction material prior to the commencement of development

### **3.2. South East Regional Authority – Regional Planning Guidelines**

The Planning and Development Act (2000) gave Regional Authorities the power to generate Regional Planning Guidelines (RPG). The RPGs for the South East were adopted by the South East Regional Authority on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2004. The RPG for the South East reiterate the policy of the National Spatial Strategy (NSS) and identifies Waterford, Kilkenny and Wexford as a strategic “growth triangle”. The guidelines identify nine key areas for investment and development within the region. These are:

- full implementation of the Joint Waste Management Plan for the South East Region
- development of dual carriageway roadway along the central strategic transportation corridor as identified in the NSS
- support for the development of the internal road network between the Gateway and the Hubs in the region. Development of the N8 South West Corridor that links Limerick and Cork to Dublin via Cahir, Cashel and Urlingford
- development of the N25 Waterford City Bypass and Outer Ring Road as well as an additional downstream river crossing facilitating the extension of the Outer Ring Road northwards to the N25 and to securing the future balanced development of the regional Gateway
- development of a link on the N11 from Rosslare Europort and Wexford to Dublin, to the region and the rest of the county focussing particularly on the New Ross By-Pass, the Rosslare Harbour Access Road, town bypasses on the N11 and N24 and improvements along the N80 between Enniscorthy and Carlow and onwards to Athlone and Dundalk
- targeting land servicing measure, in terms of water services and access investments to release serviced land for residential and commercial purposes in the Gateway, Hubs and County towns
- development of the innovation potential in the region through development of a University of the South East, supported by continual investment in established third-level institutions focusing on strengthening academic-industrial linkages and the further development of educational outreach facilities throughout the region
- targeting investment in the development of first class business locations at the Gateways, Hubs and County Towns
- significant expansion of the commercial, cultural and civic centres of Waterford City
- development of the full potential of the South East Regional Airport, Waterford

The population projections in the RPG are based on the NSS/CSO national population estimate of 4.4 – 4.5 million in 2020. They estimated a 9.5% change in population figures in the South East Region during the period 2002 – 2012.

### **3.3. Other Specific Policies**

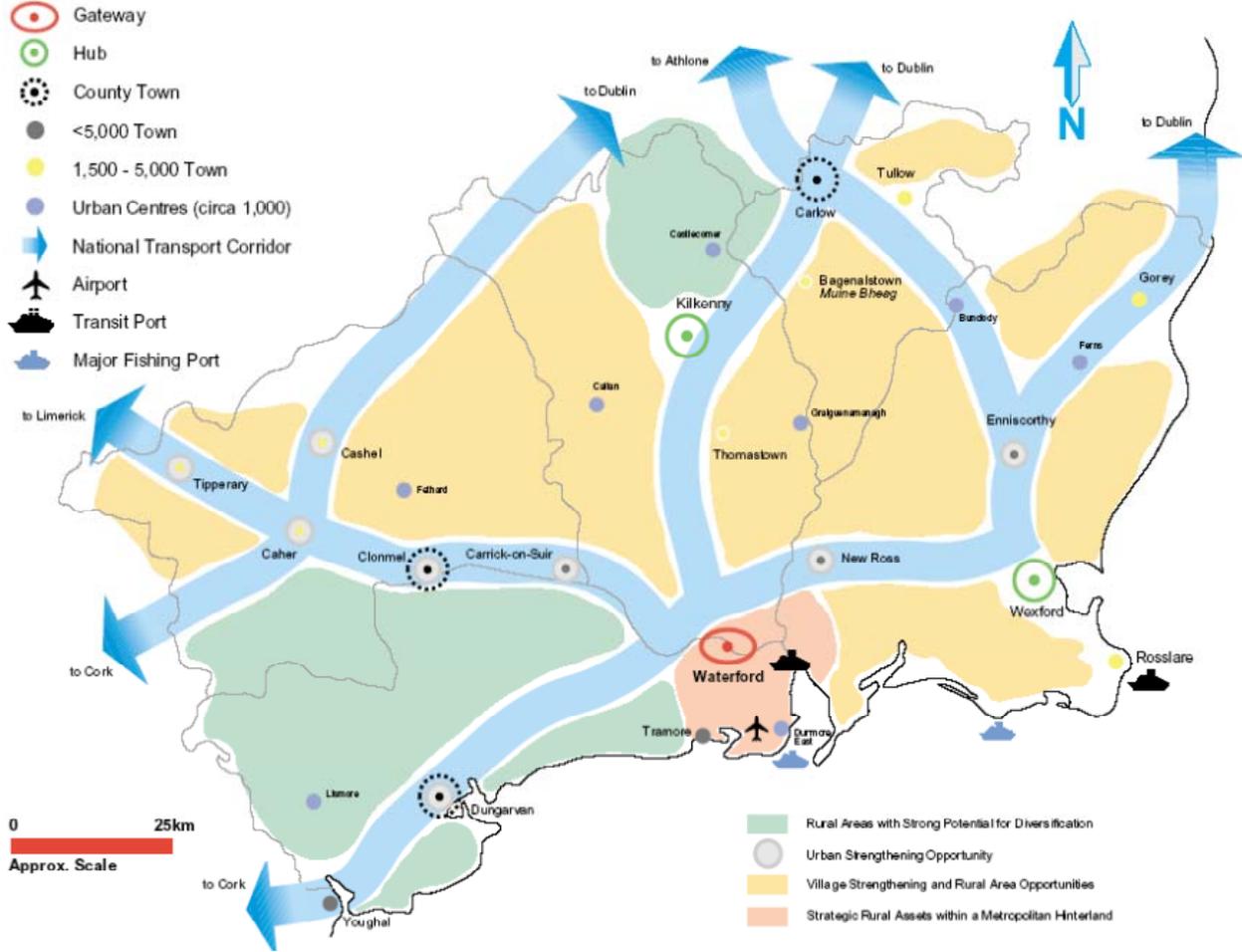
The following regional and national policies have been reviewed to assess their impact or requirements from the perspective of waste management. Both the National Spatial Strategy (NSS) and the Revitalising Areas by Planning, Investment and Development (RAPID) programme have been put in place to encourage the socio-economic growth of the region and in the case of RAPID the preferential development of disadvantaged areas within the region. Both policy documents envisage increased population and economic growth within the region, the impact of the successful implementation of these policies is the potential for increased waste production in all waste streams.

#### **3.3.1. National Spatial Strategy**

The National Spatial Strategy (NSS) sets out a framework for future development and growth in Ireland over the next twenty years.

The NSS identifies Waterford as one of the five nationally significant gateways supported by Kilkenny and Wexford as hubs. The NSS identifies these towns as a nationally strategic 'growth triangle' in the South East and regional growth will be driven through these towns. Population growth requires increased services and facilities and this encourages greater economic activity and an improved quality of life. However, it also leads to increased waste generation.

**Figure 3.1: Development Strategy for the South East Region (Source: NSS)**



In addition to the 'growth triangle' it is envisaged that Wexford, Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Clonmel and Dungarvan, will provide large skilled population bases. The additional capacity for expansion provided by these towns and the network of associated towns will assist in regional development.

A characteristic of the spatial structure of the South East is its extensive network of villages. This network, originally developed as a by-product of the agricultural nature of the region, is to be ensured through the development of local initiatives and additional types of economic activity. Combined these factors will encourage residential and economic development within the village network.

### 3.3.2. RAPID Initiative

The government has put in place a focused initiative for Revitalising Areas by Planning, Investment and Development (RAPID). The areas identified are considered the most concentrated areas of disadvantage in the country. The programme is to be implemented in two Strands, Strand I identifies urban centres of disadvantage and Strand II identifies provincial towns. Areas within the Region identified in the RAPID initiative are detailed in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Areas Identified under the RAPID Initiative**

<b>County</b>	<b>Area</b>
Waterford	Ballybeg, Larchville, Lisduggan (local authority estates), Roanmore, Mount Sion, Newports Square, Shortcourse (DED: Ballybeg North, Ballybeg South, Larchville, part of Lisduggan, Roanmore, Mount Sion, Newports Square, Shortcourse)
Carlow	Carlow
Tipperary	Tipperary, Clonmel
Wexford	Clonard area, Maudlintown, areas of Wexford Town, New Ross
Kilkenny	Hebron Park, Loughboy, Bishop Birch Place, Ossary Park, De La Salle Place, Newpark Close, O'Loughlin Court, Millennium Court, St. Mary's Avenue, New Park Lower, New Orchard, Pockocke Valley, The Butts, St. Conice's, McCauley Place, St. Catherines (Halting site)

The main aim of the initiative is to provide preferential support in favour of those areas identified "*Better Support = Equal Chance*". Those areas identified must be assessed individually in terms of the major needs and problems locally and then targeted by all Government Departments, State Agencies and Local Authorities for investment and development with the aim of resolving those needs and problems identified.

### **3.4. Planning the Location of Waste Management Facilities**

To provide adequately for waste management facilities, notwithstanding the zoning of land for the use solely or primarily of particular areas for particular purposes in development plans, or the absence of zoning provisions, approval for waste management facilities necessary for the proper implementation of the Plan shall be considered open for consideration in all areas.

In some areas public infrastructure such as roads, sewers, water supply etc. may not be of the required standard. However if the need for the facility so requires, and if the infrastructure will be provided by or on behalf of the developer/local authority by the time the facility is fully operational or within a reasonable time thereafter, deficiency of infrastructure shall not prejudice the achievement of the objectives of the Plan.

In the siting of future waste facilities, consideration will be given to the following environmental protection areas:

- biogenetic reserve
- designated areas under REPS
- National Parks
- Ramsar Sites
- refuges for Fauna
- salmonid waters
- sensitive areas for fisheries and forestry
- sensitive areas for urban wastewater
- Special Amenity Area Order
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)
- Statutory Nature Reserve
- Tree Preservation Order
- UNESCO Biosphere Reserve
- Wildfowl Sanctuary
- World Heritage Sites
- National Heritage Areas (NHA)
- areas of special control in County Development Plans
- protected areas as listed in Annex IV of the Water Framework Directive

### 3.4.1. Planning Applicants (Commercial and Industrial Sectors)

If proposed commercial and industrial developments were to have a significant effect on waste management, the planning departments will require a waste management statement to state how wastes will be managed and any negative impacts mitigated. The statement for the commercial and industrial sector for new or significant extensions to existing developments shall at a minimum contain:

- overall waste created
- streaming of waste to various recycling points
- amount for disposal
- waste handling infrastructure