

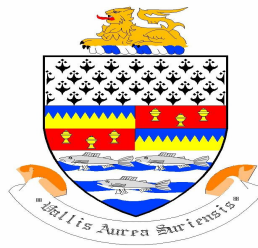
EMAS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

SOUTH TIPPERARY COUNTY COUNCIL

Mission Statement:

To lead the development of South Tipperary for present and future generations

JUNE 2010



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INTRODUCTION

The mission statement for South Tipperary County Council is:

"To lead the development of South Tipperary for present and future generations".

The following core objectives as set out in the Council's Corporate Plan echo this mission.

"To maintain and strengthen the leadership role of local government and ensure cohesive economic, social and sustainable development of the county."

"To promote the development of our physical infrastructure to facilitate sustainable economic and social development and to protect and enhance our environment."

South Tipperary County Council acknowledges and recognises that its operations have an impact on the global and local environment. We are committed to the prevention of pollution and to managing and continually improving our environmental performance by implementing a certified Environmental Management System, EMAS (i.e. the EU standard, Eco Management & Audit Scheme), which provides a framework to evaluate, improve and report our environmental impacts.

Our Environmental Policy highlights our aims and the principles to which we are working to ensure that we play our part in creating a better environment for generations to come. Our Environmental policy aims to improve our Environmental performance within the following areas:-

- Planning Development, Conservation and Heritage,
- Protection of Natural Resources
- Public Services
- Regulations and Enforcement
- Sustainable practices within the council
- Awareness Raising

The scope of our EMAS system, includes the Environment Section, including Environmental Laboratory on Davis Road, Donohill landfill and Civic Amenity Site, Donohill and Waller's Lot Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station, Cashel

Our first environmental statement was prepared in April 2008 for our environmental performance for 2007. This was validated and EMAS certificate was granted to South Tipperary County Council in May 2008.

This is our third EMAS statement and will briefly describe our progress in achieving our objectives set out for 2009.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANISATION

South Tipperary County Council is a multi-purpose, multi-faceted organisation with a vital role in providing key services for a population of some 83,000 in an area of 872 sq. miles.

There are 26 elected members representing the 5 Electoral Areas of Cahir, Cashel, Clonmel, Fethard and Tipperary. The headquarters are situated in County Hall, Emmet Street Clonmel. The Council also has Area Offices in Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel and Tipperary.

The functions and services of the Council include housing and building, road transportation and safety, water supply and sewage, recreation and amenity, agriculture, education, health and welfare, development incentives and controls and environmental protection. The deliver of these services is underpinned by the corporate objectives and core values set out in the Council's corporate plan 2005.

For the purposes of EMAS implementation, the scope includes the Physical Planning and Environment sections.

The Corporate Plan sets out the following relevant core objectives for the Planning section:

"Facilitate that the principle of sustainable development underpins the policies and operations of the Local Authorities in South Tipperary while protecting the natural and built environment."

The Planning Section, which is located in County Hall, employs some 26 personnel. The section is broken down as follows:

The Corporate Plan sets out the following core objective for the Environment Section:

"To protect, conserve and enhance the environment of South Tipperary."

The Environment Section employs some 50 staff. The offices are located in the Waste Management Building, Old Museum, Parnell Street; the Council laboratory is located at the Waste Water Treatment Plant¹ on the Davis Road, the Landfill and Civic Amenity site at Donohill and the Waste Transfer Station and Civic Amenity Site, Waller's Lot, Cashel.

¹ The waste water treatment plant is run by a private company under a Design Built Operate contract and is outside the scope of the EMAS certification.

EMAS SYSTEM

The main stages of EMAS

To receive EMAS registration an organisation must comply with the following steps:

1. Conduct an **environmental review**.

This should consider all environmental aspects of the organisation's activities, products and services, methods to assess these, its legal and regulatory framework and existing environmental management practices and procedures.

2. Establish an effective **environmental management system** aimed at achieving the organisation's environmental policy defined by the top management. The ISO14001 management system requirements also met the management system requirement for EMAS.

3. Conduct **environmental internal audit** assessing in particular the management system in place and conformity with the organisation's policy and programme as well as compliance with relevant environmental regulatory requirements. South Tipperary County Council's has established an audit team and internal audit schedule is prepared each year.

4. Provide a **statement** outlining our performance towards achieving our environmental objectives and aims under our environmental policy. Future steps should be outlined to demonstrate that we are committed to improving our environmental performance.

The environmental review, EMS, audit procedure and the environmental statement must be approved by an accredited EMAS verifier and the validated statement needs to be sent to the EMAS Competent Body for registration and made publicly available before an organisation can use the EMAS logo.

An environmental review was conducted in February 2009 and lists of environmental effects were produced. The total number of effects was 55. Each effect was give an environmental risk rating based on the importance of the environmental aspect, the frequency of occurrence, legal requirements, and the likelihood of loss of control and public concerns. There are 26 of the environmental effects rated as highly significant.



ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY



South Tipperary County Council

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

South Tipperary County Council plays a vital role in providing key services to a population of 83,221. The functions and services of the Council touch every citizen of the county in many ways, from the quality of the environment in which we live to our social and economic infrastructure. These services include housing and social development, road, transportation and water services, development incentives and controls, environmental protection, recreation and amenity and corporate affairs and cultural development.

South Tipperary County Council acknowledges and recognises that its operations have an impact on the global and local environment. We are committed to the prevention of pollution and to managing and continually improving our environmental performance by implementing a certified Environmental Management System, initially ISO 14001 and at a later stage EMAS (i.e. the EU standard, Eco Management & Audit Scheme), which provides a framework to evaluate, improve and report our environmental impacts.

The Environmental Policy highlights our aims and the principles to which we are working to ensure that we play our part in creating a better environment for generations to come.

It is the policy within the Council's Physical Planning and Environment Directorates to fulfil the following:

Planning, Development, Conservation & Heritage

- PD1 Formulate and implement strategies and policies in a sustainable manner, i.e. linking the economic, social and environmental objectives of society in a balanced way
- PD2 Ensure environmental proofing of all proposed land use zoning designations
- PD3 Apply limited budget resources in the most environmentally effective manner
- PD4 Preserve and protect our natural and built heritage
- PD5 Place sustainability at the core of the development management process
- PD6 Enhance the built environment by eliminating derelict buildings

Protection of Natural Resources

- NR1 Promote a catchment based approach to the management of our water resources to ensure sustainability
- NR2 Protect and maintain water quality by the identification and elimination of pollution caused by all sectors and by ensuring that licensing regulations are adhered to
- NR3 Encourage a pro-active approach to the elimination of eutrophication by implementing the measures put forward in the Phosphorus Measures Report
- NR4 Activate the Council's Pollution Incident Plan as required, to protect water quality, prevent fish kills and to protect biodiversity
- NR5 Ensure that the Council's monitoring programme is implemented in respect of all discharges with potential to impact on water quality and that all laboratory work is conducted to a standard, which will guarantee that data is generated to the specified accuracy and precision for the purpose of decision-making

Public Services

- PS1 Strive to achieve a litter-free county
- PS2 Manage the recovery, recycling and disposal of waste arising so as to promote waste prevention and minimisation wherever practicable
- PS3 Ensure that maximum realistic recycling and reuse targets set down in the Joint Waste Management Plan for the South East (JWMP), made in June 2006, are achieved and that the balance of material is treated and disposed of in accordance with the plan.
- PS4 Ensure that systems and facilities for the management of waste including collection systems, bring sites, civic amenity centres, transfer stations, materials recovery facilities, treatment systems and disposal systems are designed, operated and maintained to the highest standard
- PS5 Monitor drinking water quality to ensure its compliance with relevant legislation and respond promptly to quality complaints

Regulation & Enforcement

- RE1 Comply with all relevant environmental legislation
 RE2 Apply the polluter pays principle to encourage good environmental practice
 RE3 Ensure that all licences and permits are issued and enforced in compliance with the highest environmental standard
 RE4 Encourage a high standard of environmental performance from ourselves, our suppliers and contractors
 RE5 Report on our regulatory functions, to appropriate bodies, as required

Sustainable Practices within the Council

- SP1 Practise environmentally friendly purchasing
 SP2 Encourage sustainable use of stationery materials
 SP3 Adopt energy saving measures to encourage the sustainable use of utilities and liaise with the Tipperary Energy Agency.
 SP4 Achieve minimisation of emissions from Council-run and staff-run vehicles by ensuring that journeys are planned in a sustainable manner
 SP5 Ensure responsible and sustainable management of in-house waste

Awareness Raising

- AR1 Encourage maximum public participation in development of environmental management
 AR2 Make information and advice on care for the environment readily available to the general public
 AR3 Inform the Health Service Executive, the Environmental Protection Agency and the general public of any incidents or emergencies in relation to public health or the environment
 AR4 Ensure that the environmental policy is communicated to all employees, suppliers and relevant contractors
 AR5 Educate, train and motivate staff to conduct their activities in an environmentally responsible manner

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 County Manager

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This document is an official statement of South Tipperary County Council as of 15th October 2007

For further information on the environmental management of South Tipperary County Council contact:

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THIS POLICY IS AVAILABLE ON THE COUNCIL WEBSITE AT www.southtippcoco.ie

ENVIRONMENT SECTION

The significant aspects identified in the Environment Section

Direct environmental impacts

- Promote awareness of Environmental issues through Environmental Awareness, education schools, local business and community groups
- Use of natural resource through energy consumed in the buildings*
- Reduction in waste going to landfill and increase recovery of waste through recycling in the management of waste generated from the offices*
- Development of new landfill site at Hardbog- Emissions to water and air, a potential to impact on biodiversity and human health. Other environmental impacts such as local issues such as noise, traffic and visual amenity could arise.
- Emissions to air, local issues such a noise and transport, use of natural resources through provision of refuse collection and operation of council's own vehicles
- Emissions to air, local issues such a noise and transport, use of natural resources as a result of staff conducting visits as required under our environmental monitoring programme.

Indirect environmental aspects

The decisions and policies that the Environment section was an indirect environmental impact

- The identification and risk assessment of unregulated waste disposal sites.
- Remediation programme submitted to EPA to address any impacts on the environment from the unregulated waste disposal site identified.
- Implementation of Recommended Criteria of Environmental Inspections plan (RMCEI)- ensure overall compliance with environmental legislation among the community.
- Pollution Complaints investigation -through the identification of activities that could cause environmental pollution.
- Pollution Incident Plan - good planning could minimise the risk of environmental pollution by quick and effective response.
- Tendering/Procurement -by selecting suppliers with good environmental record*
- Preparation of litter and waste management plan could have a beneficial impact by increasing environmental awareness and promote best practice.
- Emissions to air and energy use in paper production*
- Purchasing -Use of Natural resources, emissions to air and promotion of eco -friendly products and services *

* these activities are common to both Planning and Environment staff and are discussed in section Planning and Environment direct aspects (refer to page 34)

The target and objective set are outlined below

Environmental Education and Awareness

Table 1 Targets and performance indicators - environmental education and awareness

Aim 1 Increase public awareness and access to information on Environmental issues

1. Update and review content of website

Target date December 2008 -

The revised target date for completion is April 2010.

Responsibility: Project team consisting Public Awareness Officer IT Section and various staff from Environment section

The Environment Section website has now been redeveloped and the entire content has been reviewed and rewritten. The new website is due to go live at the end of April 2010.

During 2009 www.wastenot.ie was redeveloped and re-launched. This website is shared among the 5 local authorities in the South East Region and facilitates public consultation of the Regional Joint Waste Management plan due for review in 2010

Planning section have also reviewed and revised the content on their planning home page. All new planning applications are scanned by the Planning Section and this facility allows the public to view these files electronically at the public counter and also on the Council's website at www.southtippcoco.ie. This facilitates private citizens and corporate bodies to interact with the Planning Office more easily and conveniently and also greatly increases the speed and efficiency of the entire planning process.



Re-Launch of www.wastenot.ie at the Iverk Agricultural Show, September 2009. Pictured is staff and Cathaoirleach of South Tipperary County Council with Mr. Martin Mansergh, TD, Minister of State with special responsibility for the Office of Public Works, who launched the website.

Table 2- Environmental Awareness- Target and Objectives

Ongoing Target (included under Aim 1)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of primary and secondary school participating in environmental campaigns year on year 			
Performance Indicators	2007	2008	2009
No of schools participating in environmental campaigns -Primary -Secondary	58 registered.	62 registered	67 registered 56 Primary 11 Secondary
No of new flags awarded:	5 flags	5 flags	13 flags
Total number of flags:	14	19	31
% of schools participating in environmental campaigns Primary Secondary	15.2% 5.89%	19.6% 5.89%	62% 65%
No. of school visits carried out	30	32	37

Performance 2009

Schools



The Green Schools programme in South Tipperary has been in place since 2000. During 2009 another 6 schools registered to take part in this programme bringing the total number of schools participating in the programme in the county to 67. Congratulations to schools that renewed their Green Flags during 2009 showing continued dedication to environmental education.

Green-Schools

During 2009, 13 new Green Flags were issued to schools at Tankerstown NS, St. Marys Parochial School, Clonmel, St. Josephs NS, Ballingarry, Scoil Mhuire Na nAingeal, Clonmel, Presentation Primary, Clonmel, Monastery NS, Tipp Town, Kilsheelan NS, Mohober NS, Little Flower NS, Ballytarsna, Grange NS, Gortnahoe NS, Emly NS, The Deanery School, Cashel.

Scoil Ruain, Killenaule is the only Secondary school with the Green Flag award and it is hoped within the next few years more secondary schools with also achieve this status.

Environmental Awards 2009

The annual Environmental Awards ceremony was held in Hotel Minella, Clonmel on 7th December 2009. Over 300 people attended to receive prizes and acknowledgement from the Council for the wonderful work they carried out during 2009 to enhance and protect their local environment. The awards were presented by An Cathaoirleach, Cllr. Liam Ahearn. More than 50 awards were presented, for tidy towns, villages, schools and graveyards, with a total prize fund of €19,000 with the overall environmental award being presented to Emly Tidy Towns in recognition of the immense effort that was undertaken by them during 2009.

Local Authority Prevention Demonstration (LAPD) Programme

Table 3 Targets and Performance Indicators Objective under LAPD programme

Aim 2 Liaise with local business's in Cashel town in waste prevention programme
1. Local Authority Prevention Development (LAPD) pilot project was rolled out in Cashel in July 2007. Project will focus on measure to reduce energy and water consumption and in prevention of waste) Target date June 2009
Responsibility: LAPD Project team

Progress 2009

South Tipperary County Council received funding in July 2007 from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under their Local Authority Prevention Demonstration (LAPD) Programme to carry out a pilot project to investigate how businesses in rural towns can minimise their waste, energy and water consumption.

The project was completed in late 2009. Eleven businesses actively participated in the project. Waste characterisation surveys and energy surveys were conducted in each of these businesses. Each business has been issued with guidelines for the prevention of waste, and the minimisation of energy and water usage in their particular businesses and a final report has been produced and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency outlining the projects achievements. A full copy of the report is available from our offices or it is on our internet site.

Pollution Incident Plan

Table 4 Targets and Performance Indicators – Pollution Incident Plan

Target: Improve response to emergency situations
1. Update plan-Plan was reviewed and adopted in June 2010
2. Organise desktop exercise for staff- conducted in December 2009
3. Organize field exercise for staff to incorporate realistic scenarios- A field exercise was organised by initiating a complaint through our help line.
Responsibility: Senior Executive Engineer (Environment)

Performance 2009

A desktop study was conducted in December with a scenario whereby an oil tanker had overturned on a main road near the intake to a drinking water supply. Coincidentally a pollution incident was reported to the Environment Section on the following Saturday. A fuel delivery truck was filling up oil at oil storage tank at farm which also had plant hire equipment. The oil storage unit which was plastic caught fire and the fuel spilt onto the ground into land drain down into nearby stream. Environmental Staff were quick to respond to the complaint and were on site to observe and supervise the pollution abatement measures.

Future plans

To access the sections response to pollution incidents and hold a staff briefing following each incident.

Pollution Complaints investigation

Table 5 below outlines the breakdown in the type of complaints received by South Tipperary County Council

Table 5 Targets and Performance Indicators – Breakdown on the Pollution received Complaints

Complaint type	2007	2008	2009
Waste	26	67	58
Water/Wastewater	47	67	56
Air /Odour	51	72	34
Noise	8	15	13
Illegal dumping	409	404	465
Animal Related	5	11	7
Derelict sites	0	0	1
Total	549	624	634

Performance 2009

The most significant increases in complaints received relate to illegal dumping /non litter.

Environmental awareness campaigns are actively pursued among community groups and schools. The public are encouraged to report environmental complaints through our free phone number 1800 20 26 27 and a complaint form is available from our website

The environment section meets regularly with the planning section to discuss complaints that may be better controlled under planning legislation. Environmental concerns in planning applications are assessed and any potential environmental problems are mitigated at development stage as much as possible.

Recommended Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections

South Tipperary County Council has implemented in 2006 the Recommendation of the European Parliament and Council, providing for Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections in Member States (2001/331/EC) RMCEI.

The purpose of the Recommendation is to strengthen compliance with and contribute to a more consistent implementation and enforcement of EU Environmental law.

The Recommendation requires that Regulatory Authorities with the responsibility for industrial and other enterprises and facilities that are subject to permitting or licensing under EU Law undertake their inspection duties in accordance with the recommendation.

The key requirements of the Recommendation are that the Authority;

- Produce a plan for environmental inspections;
- Undertake inspections of regulated facilities in implementation of the plan; and
- Produce written reports of those site inspections.

The plan is prepared based on environmental risk associated with the activity and the resources available.

This plan is submitted to EPA Office of Environmental Enforce Network Review for approval. The EPA gave South Tipperary County Council's RMCEI plan with an A rating. The RMCEI plan outlines the previous years inspection activities and reports of the performance against the proposed inspection plan for the year. The plan is reviewed each year taking into account the environmental performance of the sites visited. The plan is available to the public.

Table 6 List of licensed and permitted facilities

Licence/Permit type	Total in 2009	No of Inspections in 2009
Waste licencing		
Waste Permits-active	28	48
Certificate of Registrations	3	2
Water Licensing		
Discharges to waters Licenses	33	75
Discharges to sewer Licenses	55	34
Air licencing		
Air Pollution Licences	1	1
Solvent Regulation Registrations	7	4
Deco Paints Registered sites (VRs)	12	6
Petroleum Vapour Regs Registrations*	70	0 ²

² No Staff Available

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Table 7 Targets and performance indicators –Water quality

Target: To assist in achieving the national target of Good Status by 2015.

Aim: To establish a small working group consisting of staff from (Planning, Water Services and Environment) and prepare a submission. **Submission was prepared**

The E.U. Water Framework Directive sets down standards and obligations for each member state regarding management of water within its region. Under this Directive each member state is obliged to achieve 'Good Status' for all its waters by 2015

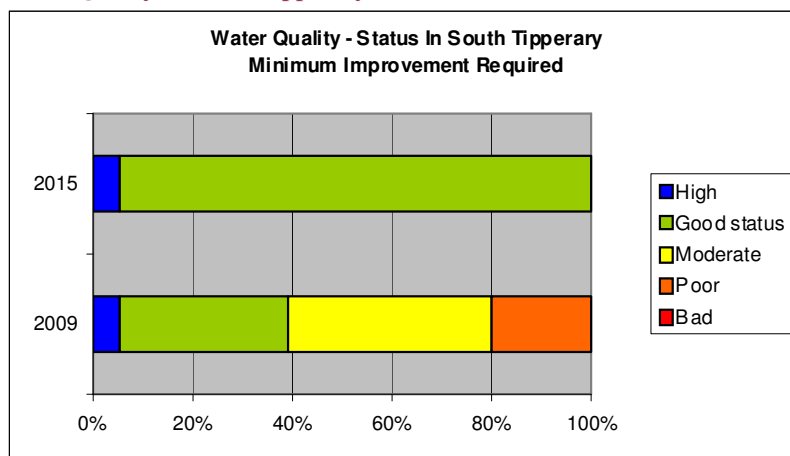
River Basin Management Plans have been prepared for the following

South Eastern River Basin District -available on their website address www.serbd.com
 South Western River Basin District -available on their website address www.swrbd.com
 Shannon International River Basin District- available on their website address www.shannonrbd.com

These plans can also be viewed on the following website www.wfdireland.ie where you will also find the background documentation i.e. the outputs from all the various studies which have been ongoing, e.g. septic tanks, forestry, urban pressures, etc. Also on this website you will find a query tool (Water Maps - Map Viewer) which can be used to look at individual water bodies, their status.

These plans were open for public consultation up until June 2009.
 The plans were adopted in April 2010.

Graph 1 Current Status of Water Quality in South Tipperary versus that required Status under Water Quality in South Tipperary.



Future plans

Continue with the investigate monitoring programme as outlined in our RMCEI plan

ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

The Environmental Laboratory undertakes routine sampling and analysis of industrial, sewage discharges and pollution incidents, in addition to the routine monitoring of drinking water supplies. The laboratory tested 1298 samples in 2009 and is included on the EPA's Register of 'Quality Approved Laboratories'.

A break down of the samples tested by Council Laboratory outlined in Graph 1.

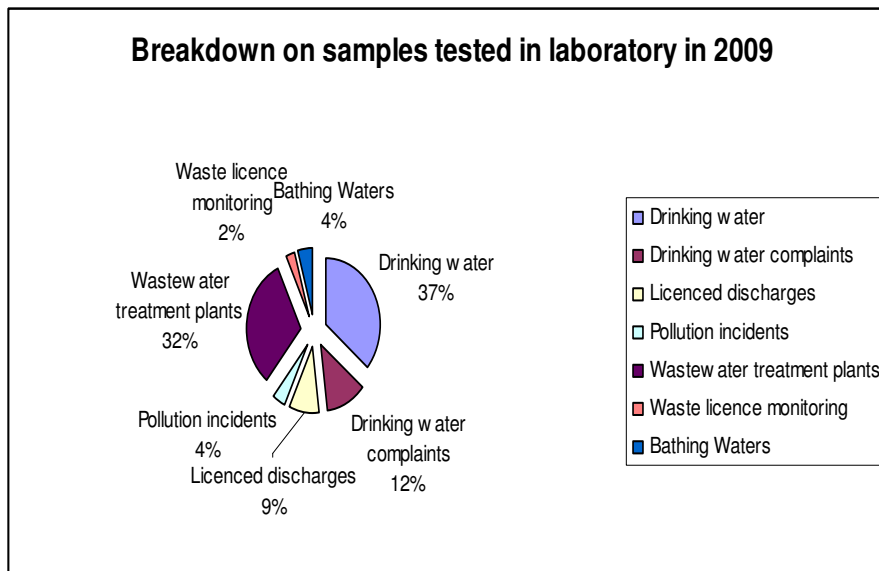
The significant direct Environmental aspect identified for the laboratory include the following

- Generation and disposal of laboratory waste including Hazardous waste.
- Emissions to air and noise through operation of staff vehicles during sampling.
- Waste minimisation/ Avoidance - through careful purchasing of chemicals
- Emergency response- laboratory spillages- prevention of spillages thus emissions to water and air. Minimise the risk to human health.

- Positive direct Environmental aspects

Ensures that the drinking water quality is fit for human consumption, helping to ensure that river quality is maintained and also we are legally required to monitoring drinking water and discharges to water.

Graph 2 Breakdown of the samples tested by laboratory



Disposal of waste chemicals /consumables

Table 8 Targets and Performance Indicators – Disposal of waste chemicals

Target: To minimise the volume of waste generated in the laboratory			
1. Review current test procedures and investigate alternative test methods			
This target is ongoing			
Performance Indicators	2007	2008	2009
No of Glass boxes disposed (50 litre capacity)	2	0	0
No of biohazard waste disposed (60 litre container)	18	15	9
Chemical Hazardous Waste* - COD vials	875	200	Still on site
Nessler 4 % solution (litres)			
4% PAN and 4 % Alkaline Cyanide solution (litres)	12	25	
	25	25	
Bromocresol purple Solution Prod: 21005	1000mls	In drum 3	0
Ammonia Solution sp gr 0.880 approx 35% NH3	150 mls	0	0
Silver Nitrate 0.0141N	1000ml	In drum 3	0
EDTA (Disodium Salt) 0.02N	1000ml	In drum 3	0
Methyl Orange (CI 13025)	50g	In drum 3	0
Methyl Red (CI 13020)		In drum 3	0
Drum 1		120 litres	0
Ammonia test reagent set			
Total Nitrogen hydroxide reagent			
Potassium Hydroxide Solution			
Ammonia solution			
Drum 2		180 litres	0
Total phosphate Test N Tube Rgt set			
Total Nitrogen test acid reagent (sulphuric Acid)			
Hydrochloric Acid			
Drum 3		120 litres	0
Bromocresol green indicator,			
Bromocresol purple indicator,			
Soda Ash			
Bromocresol purple solution,			
Silver nitrate solutions			
ETDA dissodium salt solution			
Panreac Methyl Orange			
Panreac Methyl Red			

*The volume of Hazardous waste is estimated for 2007 was based on the number of test carried out requiring these reagents.

*in 2008 as analysis for some tests (ie ammonia) were done using both Hach and Kone methods. The volume of waste was calculated as waste removed off site. This would also have included the first 3 months of 2009.

Performance 2009.

The destination of all waste generated by the laboratory is taking into account in accordance with the direct aspect on disposal of waste.

Due to the nature of the waste specific to the laboratory hazardous chemicals are identified, collected and disposed of via authorised hazardous waste contractor.

PLANNING SECTION

The most significant indirect environmental aspects identified within the Planning Section outlined below

- Planning decisions can help prevent emissions to air, water, and waste generation, preserve cultural heritage and visual amenity. It also helps protect eco-systems and human health.
- Enforcement and control of planning developments* help prevent negative impacts such as uncontrolled discharges to air, water, contamination of land and any negative impacts on biodiversity, or treat to preservation of cultural heritage.

* Compliance checks regarding the environmental conditions attached to quarries will be implemented into our RMCEI plan for 2009.

Other environmental aspects identified

- Preparation of County Development plan local area plans and strategic environmental issues
- Planning advice- Pre Planning information of best practice on sustainable development
- Conservation of the architectural and built environment- grant allocation

Evaluation and making decisions on planning applications

Table 9 Targets and Performance Indicators – Planning Applications

Target			
1. Ensure that best practice in environmental management and sustainable development is applied in the evaluation of all planning applications			
2. 80% of all applications to be determined within 8 weeks			
Performance Indicators	2007	2008	2009
No of planning application received	2058	1431	841
No of valid applications received	1613	1041	617
% of applications deemed valid	78.38%	74.84%	73.37%
No. of planning applications decided	1671	1013	640
No. of planning applications decided within 8 weeks	1154	711	457
No. of decisions requiring the submission of further information	517	299	183
Average length of time taken (in days) to decide an application where further information was sought			
Individual houses	78.28	74.89	72.64
New Housing Development	81.29	77.86	81.21
Other: Not requiring EIA	78.87	75.74	73.79
Other: Requiring EIA	95.67	103.80	92.00
% of cases where the decision was confirmed with or without variations by An Bord Pleanala			
Individual houses	80	56.25	75.00
New Housing Development	75	50.00	50.00
Other: Not requiring EIA	84.62	73.68	73.91
Other: Requiring EIA	100	100.00	50.00

Progress Report

Table 10 Targets and Performance Indicators for 2009 – Planning Applications

Aim 1 Assess planning applications and development enquires in an efficient and effective manner and provide a transparent development management process accessible to all
Refer (Aim 2 PMDS team dev plan)

- Develop a more focused Strategic Development Team for large strategic Applications. Continue to work with internal EIS team on pre and post EIS applications- **achieved**
- Seek to ensure that all planning applications are dealt within 6/7 week timeframe from date of receipt of valid application -**achieved**
- Facilitate and assist developers and applicants to provide quality planning applications

Responsibility: Senior Planner (Planning)

Target

80% of all strategic applications dealt within 7 week timeframe

85% of application dealt within a 8 week timeframe

Reduce further information requests from 31% to 25% to maintain reduction as per 2008.

Planning control and enforcement

In the case of an unauthorised development, which includes development carried out without obtaining planning permission or development that does not comply with conditions attached to a grant of planning permission, enforcement action is taken by way of service of Warning Letter and Enforcement Notice

Table 11 Targets and Performance Indicators – Planning Control and Enforcement

Target :

Full implementation of programme of enforcement measures -Ongoing

Respond within 6 weeks to all complaints received- Achieved

Performance Indicators	2007	2008	2009
No. of complaints received	190	339	407
Total number of cases subject to complaints that are investigated	190	339	407
Total number of cases subject to complaints that are dismissed	0	0	0
No. of enforcement procedures taken through warning letters	160	399	496
No. of enforcement procedures taken through enforcement notices	53	97	222
Legal Proceedings	17	15	27

Performance 2009

Table 12 Targets and Performance Indicators 2009 – Planning Control and Enforcement

Aim 2 Build on the enforcement structures put in place in 2007 to underpin the enforcement role in the Planning system

- Deal with all pre-2008 files and bring to a conclusion (approx. 300 files).
- Continue action on al 2008 files (200 approx) and ensure all are brought to reasonable conclusion.

- (iii) Progress the taking in charge of estates in a timely manner
- (iv) Assess the position of all unauthorised quarries

Responsibility: Administrative Officer, (Planning)

Target

- (i) All pre -2008 files actioned by end of 2009- 249 actioned
- (ii) All 220 2008 files actioned as appropriated -218 actioned
- (iii) 40% of estates to be taken over- 11 estates taken in charge
- (iv) All 100 quarries have been assessed, tabulated and mapped -Awaiting on legislation

Preparation of County Development plan local area plans and strategic environmental issues

Progress 2009

1. **Preparation of the South Tipperary County Development Plan 2009 - 2015**
Review of the South Tipperary County Development Plan 2003 commenced on the 19th May 2007. The process continued in 2008 and the Plan was adopted on 9th February 2009.
2. **Preparation of the Cashel Town and Environs Development Plan 2009 - 2015**
Review of the Cashel Town and Environs Development Plan 2003 commenced on the 29th September 2007. This process continued in 2008 and the Plan was adopted on the 11th May 2009 by the Elected Members of South Tipperary County Council and Cashel Town Council.
3. **Variations/Amendments/Reports to Plans**
 - (a) **Variation (No. 1) of Clonmel & Environs Development Plan 2008**
Variation number 1 of the Clonmel and Environs Development Plan 2008 was made by the Elected Members of South Tipperary County Council on 02 March 2009 and Clonmel Borough Council on 3rd March 2009.
 - (b) The Two-year progress report under Section 15(2) of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 - 2007 for the Tipperary Town and Environs Development Plan 2007 was presented to the Elected Members on 29th June 2009.
4. **Village Enhancement Schemes**
District Centre Enhancement Schemes were produced for 6 villages in 2009 in conjunction with the local communities, as follows: Ballingarry, Ballyporeen, Bansha, Clogheen, Holycross and Mullinahone. These schemes were endorsed by South Tipperary County Council on Monday 7th September.

Progress Report 2009

Table 13 Targets and Performance Indicators 2009 – Preparation of County Development plan local area plans and strategic environmental issues

Aim 3 (Refer PMDS plan Team 71 aim 1)

Facilitate full and meaningful accesses to all planning services, encourage enhanced public participation in the planning process and improve communications with the public

1. Facilitate regular public pre-planning meetings at a level which provides a quality public service. Monitor effectiveness of changes made in 2008 and address accordingly
2. Facilitate appropriate access to relevant information by members of the public in the policy making areas.
3. Use services and facilities of the community and voluntary forum to assist in the public accessing information, particularly the more marginalised groupings.

Responsibility Senior Executive Planner (Forward Planning)

(i) Minimum of 4 half days pre planning meetings as *week-achieved*

(iii) (a) Public participation in county and local development plans to meet minimum statutory requirements

Participation around district service schemes-*achieved*

(iv) All public consultations to involve liaison with Community & Voluntary forum-*achieved*

Planning Advice -Pre planning consultation

Table 14 Targets and Performance Indicators 2008 – Pre planning consultation

Target:

1. Pre-planning waiting timeframe kept to average of 4 weeks- To provide 4 half days per week pre planning consultation- **in place**
- 2 To facilitate persons applying for one -off rural houses -**Achieved**

Architectural Heritage

It is the policy of the Council to afford full and comprehensive protection to structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest. There are currently 748 structures recorded on the Record of Protected Structures.

Heritage

In 2009 South Tipperary County Council in conjunction with the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government allocated €82,800 in grant aid to the owners/occupiers of 10 protected structures to assist them in carrying out repair and renovation works to their buildings.

The Heritage Council in conjunction with Cashel Town Council and South Tipperary County Council co-funded conservation and improvement works to the Fethard Town Walls to the value of €93,500 and a further €62,360 was allocated to the Cashel City Walls. Both projects were successfully completed in October 2009.

An Improvement Programme for the Tipperary Hills was endorsed by Tipperary Town Council on the 11th May 2009. This programme sets out the measures required for the Tipperary Hills to reach their true potential in conjunction with the local community.

South Tipperary County Council has a website dedicated to our heritage it can be viewed at www.southtipperheritage.ie

LANDFILL MANAGEMENT- DONOHILL

Donohill Landfill is located in a rural area, approximately 7km north of Tipperary town and 0.5km south of Donohill village. The landfill opened in 1989 and is approximately 5.5ha in size. Donohill Landfill site Waste Licence no from EPA for 2009 was W0074-02. The revised licence was issued in March 2010, the changes to the licence were to set conditions ensuring that the EU Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC whereby 75% of biodegradable waste is to be diverted from landfill with the baseline year of 2005 would be achieved. Almost half of the landfill has already been permanently capped. This capped part of the site was sown with a wild flower seed mix to encourage insects and butterflies.

The main activity at the site was the landfilling of non-hazardous domestic, commercial and industrial waste. Schedule A of the waste licence outlines the types and volumes of waste that can be disposed of at the landfill.

The quantity of waste landfilled at Donohill over the last two years is outlined in Table 15 below.

Table 15 Quantities of waste received at Donohill Landfill and Civic Amenity site

Year	Quantity of waste landfilled (Tonnes)	Quantity of waste Recovered at Civic amenity site (Tonnes)
2007	16,632	185.12
2008	17,047	210
2009	16,933	190.54

Table 16 Breakdown of the waste received at the Civic Amenity site at Donohill

Waste Type & EWC Code	Quantity of waste received (Tonnes)		
	2007	2008	2009
Aluminium Cans (15 01 04)	00.20	00.16	00.20
Batteries (16 06 01*)	02.28	02.14	00.06
Fluorescent Tubes (20 01 21*)	00.42	0.44	00.06
Fridges (20 01 23*)	13.68	-	-
Glass (20 01 02)	06.74	09.84	08.96
Metal (20 01 40)	48.34	64.02	41.98
Newsprint (20 01 01)	27.50	37.52	32.40
Oil (13 02 04*)	00.00	00.00	01.12
Steel Food Cans (15 01 04)	1.16	1.14	1.44
WEEE (20 01 35*/20 01 36)	76.60	75.54	67.86
Textiles (20 01 10 / 20 01 11)	1.72	2.56	1.96
Dry Recyclables (20 03 01)	4.90	16.64	32.42
Household waste for disposal (20 03 01)	243.02	231.12	184.42
Calor Gas Cylinders (15 01 04)	1.58	-	0.64
Household Hazardous waste (20 01 27*)	-	-	1.44
Total	428.14	441.12	374.96

All environmental monitoring results are reported in the Annual Environmental Report for the site which is prepared each year by the 31st March for the previous year. A hard copy of the report is available at the Environment Offices, Parnell St, Clonmel or a copy of the report is also available at the facility office.

The AER reports are on the EPA website. The AER report can be downloaded from the following location. <http://www.epa.ie/terminalfour/waste/waste-view-filter.jsp?regno=W0074-02&filter=f&docfilter=go>

Site Aspects

There are 11 significant direct aspects identified relating to all of the activities at Donohill Landfill site.

- Emissions to air and odour from deposition of waste on site
- Prevention of odour emission and risks to human health through Collection of Landfill gas
- Prevention of odour emission and risks to human health through Control on Landfill gas from uncapped areas.
- Emissions to air from the flare
- Prevention of emissions to water through -collection and storage of leachate
- Leachate disposal - emissions to sewer
- Prevention of fugitive landfill gas emissions through the efficient capture of landfill gas through drilling of wells
- Prevention of emissions to air and odour through capping of wells
- Ensure that biodiversity and minimum impact on water quality through Biological monitoring
- Emission to water through surface water discharges from the site
- Energy and Natural resource usage- through site operations

Objectives & Targets set for 2009

Progress update

Table 17 Targets and Performance Indicators 2009 Donohill

Aim 1 Complete Capping of areas 3
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install extra gas wells 2. Install extra leachate wells 3. Install permanent gas pipe work and associated infrastructure 4. Install surface water drainage infrastructure. 5. Complete lining and subsoiling/topsoiling <p>Target date April 2008</p> <p><i>Not completed: Updated design to be submitted to the EPA for approval in December 2009. Target date December 2010.</i></p>
Responsibility: Anne Peters (Executive Engineer)
Aim 2 to review and update the Leachate collection system
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connect stream flow to scada system - <i>Deferred - no fixed date</i> 2(a) Connect LGE8 pump to lagoon level system - <i>Completed Dec '09</i> 2(b) Connect marsh sump pump to lagoon level system. - <i>It has been decided not to connect the marsh sump pump.</i> <p>Divert flow from old marsh sump to LE8. <i>Decided not to carry out this work</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Upgrade the level controllers at LE7 and LE9 - <i>Completed August 2009</i> 4. Cap wells in Area 4 - <i>Completed July 2009 (except LE10)</i>

5. Facilitate access to pumps in Area 4 - Target date April 2009
lifting davit ordered from CSL in June 2010

Responsibility: Executive Engineer

Aim 3 Review all aspects of health and Safety in relation to the facility

1. Communicate the Policy, hazard analysis and SOPs to staff -**Completed**
2. Review and update site safety signage **Target date: August 2010**
Implement an Safety management system **Ongoing**

Responsibility: Landfill Manager

Aim 4 Closure of site to restore and promote biodiversity

1. Cap each section as it is completed
2. Landscape / plant the capped area with regard to biodiversity
Target date: 2012

Responsibility: Executive Engineer

Landfill Gas Management

The landfill gas produced onsite is collected and flared off at the enclosed 500m³/hr capacity flare. Annual monitoring of the emissions from the flare was carried out as per Schedule C4 of the Waste Licence. All parameters were within licence Emission Limit Values. The monitoring report can be seen in Appendix 2 of the AER report.

Condition 8 and Schedule D.2 of the licence requires that the licensee conducts the following landfill gas monitoring:

- Monthly monitoring in the gas borehole/vents/wells in order to detect offsite gas migration.
- Weekly monitoring in the site offices to detect accumulation of landfill gas.

Gas monitoring consisted of:

1. Monthly monitoring of 15 No. Gas migration wells around the perimeter of the landfill
2. Monthly monitoring of four gas monitoring wells within the landfill
3. Continuous monitoring at the site offices - canteen, manager's office and weighbridge office

Gas Monitoring - Perimeter Gas Wells

There are 15 perimeter gas wells around the landfill. Table 3.1 of AER report gives the maximum values of CH₄, CO₂ and O₂ recorded during the year at these wells. Methane was below the trigger levels at all of the wells except GM12, which exceeded the trigger level in February. No significant level of methane was detected at any of the adjacent wells. Additional gas extraction wells will be drilled on the site in 2010 in order to prevent gas migration. Trigger levels for CO₂ were breached at GM12 February.

Gas Monitoring - Gas Wells within the Landfill

There are four gas monitoring wells within the landfill. Table 3.2 of AER report gives the maximum value of CH₄, CO₂ and O₂ measured at these wells.

To manage gas production on site, South Tipperary County Council installed a permanent gas flare in May 2005. The flare is a high temperature enclosed ground flare and its capacity is

500m³/hour. The flare emissions are monitored by an independent consultant on an annual basis as required by the waste licence, the results for 2009 are within the emission limit values outlined in Table 3.2 of AER report.

Landfill Gas Emissions

The total Landfill Gas (LFG) produced from the site is calculated using the LandGem modelling tool which was produced by the US EPA and has been approved by the Irish EPA. The amount of LFG flared off can be calculated using data from the flare. The difference between the two is the landfill gas emissions from the site. Table 28 below shows the results.

Table 18 Landfill Gas Produced, Flared and Emitted 2007- 2009

Volume (m3)	Landfill gas produced	Methane produced*	Carbon dioxide produced*	Volume LFG flared	Volume LFG emitted to atmosphere	Volume Methane Emitted to atmosphere**	Volume Carbon dioxide to atmosphere emitted**
2007	2,210,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	992,400	1,217,600	608,800	608,800
2008	2,234,000	1,117,000	1,117,000	744,870	1,489,130	744,565	744,565
2009	2,271,000	1,135,000	1,135,000	426,227	1,844,733	922,366	922,366

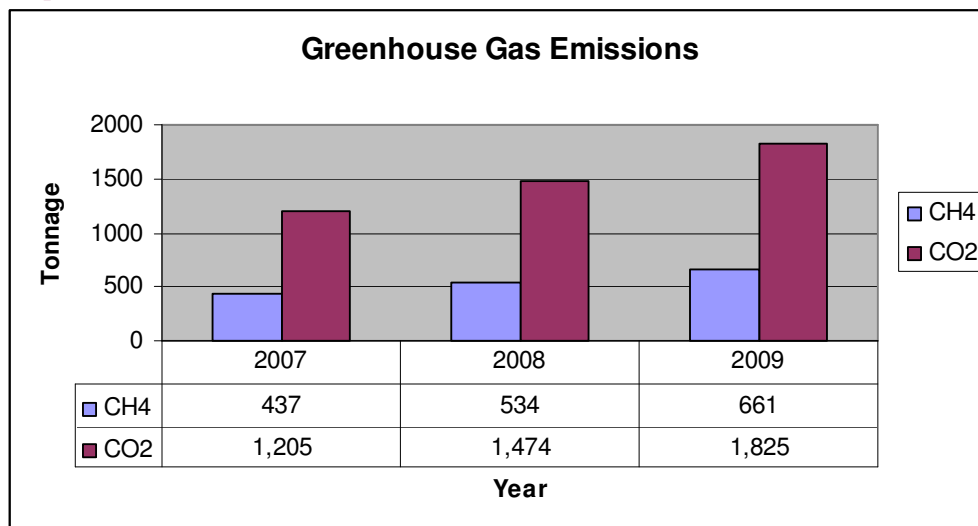
*model assumes that methane and carbon dioxide are present in equal volumes, 50%:50% of the landfill gas.

**for consistency the 50:50 ratio for methane and carbon dioxide will be maintained.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Graph 3 shows the tonnes of greenhouse gases that these volumes equate to. More gas was produced in 2009 due to the shorter flare run time meant that the fugitive landfill gas emissions were higher in 2009 than they were in 2007 and 2008. Capping works and the installation of additional gas wells scheduled for completion in 2010 should improve the performance of the flare and reduce the fugitive landfill gas emissions.

Graph 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2007-2009



Surface Water Management

Condition 8 and Schedule D.5 of the licence require the licensee to conduct weekly, quarterly and annual monitoring on surface water at four monitoring points off site, two upstream and two downstream of the landfill. At the Agency's request an additional monitoring point SW5 (surface water lagoon) is also monitored. Trigger levels have been set for each of the parameters specified in the waste licence. Results are in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4 of the AER report. All results below trigger limits.

The surface water stream adjacent to the landfill is a small slow flowing stream with extensive siltation / sedimentation present on the bed throughout much of its length upstream of the landfill site. Downstream of the landfill stream morphology changes and the stream velocity picks up and sedimentation and siltation is not as pronounced. The stream is not used as a drinking water abstraction source.

Biological Assessment of the Stream

Conservation Services carried out the biological assessment on behalf of South Tipperary County Council. There were four sampling points, two of which were upstream of the landfill (SW4 and SW1) and the other two (SW2a and SW3a) downstream. The assessment included flora/fauna populations as well as the physical characteristics of the stream. The biological Q values for each site for the years 2005- 2009 are presented in Table 19 below.

Table 19 Summary of monitoring results: q-ratings 2005 – 2009

	SITE	Apr 05	Jul 05	Mar 06	Nov 06	Jul 07	Sep 07	May 08	Oct 08	May 09	Sep 09
Upstream of Landfill	SW4	1-2	2-3	2	2	2	2	2-3	2	3	1-2
	SW1	2-3	2-3	2-3	2	2-3	2-3	2-3	1-2	2-3	2-3
Down stream of landfill	SW2 A	2-3	2-3	2-3	2	2-3	2-3	2-3(+)	2	2-3	2-3
	SW3 A	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	3	3-4	3	3	3

The Q-values can be interpreted as follows:

Q value	Quality status
Q5, Q4-5 & Q4	Unpolluted
Q3-4	Slightly polluted
Q3 , Q2-3	Moderately polluted
Q2, Q1-2, & Q1	Seriously polluted

The results of the biological assessment contain no evidence that the landfill is causing any deterioration in the biological water quality of the stream. This conclusion is based on the assumption that contamination of stream from the landfill cannot take place either upstream of Site SW1 or downstream of Site SW2A.

Leachate Management

Condition 8 and Schedule D of the licence require the licensee to conduct leachate monitoring at three monitoring points LC1, LE8 and LC4. Quarterly and Annual leachate

composition monitoring is required for parameters specified in Schedule D. Quarterly and Annual leachate composition monitoring is required for parameters specified in Schedule D. The analytical results are available in Tables 3.9, 3.10, 3.11 of AER report

Annual Leachate Monitoring

The results of annual leachate monitoring are detailed in Table 3.12 of AER report. The leachate composition confirms that the waste received at Donohill is typical of a municipal landfill and Hazardous Waste is not being received in any detectable or significant quantity.

Leachate Volumes

The volume of leachate removed off site is indicated in Table 20.

The volume of rainfall was at direct impact on the volume of leachate produced.

Table 20 Leachate Volume vs rainfall

Year	Tonnage of waste deposited	Rainfall figures (mm)	Volume of leachate tankered off site
2007	16,632	825.2	18,004.60
2008	17,047	967.2	25,039.37
2009	16,933	1073.7	24,799.69

Groundwater monitoring

Condition 8 and Schedule D of the licence require the licensee to conduct groundwater monitoring at seven groundwater sampling wells, *GW11d*, *GW11s*, *GW12d*, *GW12s*, *GW13*, *GW14*, and *GW15*. The Well at *GW11s* is a shallow groundwater well, which runs dry before a sample can be obtained for monitoring. Due to difficulties with access and 'right of way' (which have now been resolved) no sampling occurred at *GW12d* and *GW12s* during the year. Condition 8 and Schedule D stipulates that monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring be carried out for groundwater.

Groundwater monitoring results have been compared where possible to the Maximum Admissible Concentrations (MAC values) as set out in the Drinking Water Regulations [European Community (Drinking Water) Regulations, 2000 (S.I. No. 439 of 2000)]. None of these wells are used as drinking water abstraction points.

Groundwater monitoring results indicate that the groundwater is not affected by the landfill activities, there were no adverse results found.

Summary data obtained from the a) quarterly and b) annual programmes are presented in Tables 3.7 and 3.8 of AER report.

Environmental Incidents

Condition 11.2 of the waste licence requires that the licensee shall make written records of environmental incidents. Table 21 details recorded incidents during the reporting period. Corrective actions taken in response to incidents and complaints are in accordance with the requirements of the licence and with the site Corrective Action Procedure. The number of incidents of sites in 2009 is significantly less than in 2008 and 2007

Table 21 Incidents Summary

Cause of non-compliance at Donohill Landfill	2007	2008	2009
Gas trigger exceeded at migration well	6	4	1
Controlled discharge of SW	2	2	
Flare not working	3	2	1
Leachate level trigger exceeded	9	9	7
Office Gas detection system disconnected	0	1	
Office Gas detection system alarm	1	0	
Leachate level datalogger not working	0	2	
Leachate level indicator not working	4	0	
Noise levels exceed limits	1	1	
Settlement sensors not working	0	2	
Dust deposition limit exceeded	0	1	
Leachate pumping system offline	1	0	
Weekly water samples not taken	1	0	
Total	28	24	9

Environmental complaints

There were no complaints received during 2009.

Energy Use

Table 22 Energy use at Donohill Landfill site

	2007	2008	2009
Mwh	63.3	46.2	51.9

In 2009 51.9MWh of electricity were used at Donohill landfill site. This is a 12.5% increase on 2008 figures. The consumption in April 2009 was high 1.8Mh. This was investigated but the reason for the high consumption has not been established.

Emissions

The CO₂ emissions from Electricity use at Donohill is 30.2 tonnes.

Future plans

In 2010 to take regular readings on site of the meter and investigate any changes in usage patterns.

Water Use

There is minimal water used onsite, only being used for sanitary and canteen purposes. There is no water meter on the site

WALLER'S LOT TRANSFER STATION & CIVIC AMENITY SITE, CASHEL

There were over 10,498 visitors to the recycling centre in 2009. The centre also functions as a Waste Transfer Station where both recyclable and residual waste are "bulked up" before transportation to final destination. A family day was held in on 26th September 2009. The Waste licence number for Waller's Lot Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station is WO200-01. The mixed dry recyclables bulked up at the transfer station are transferred to the Material Recovery facility operated by Waterford County Council in Dungarvan, Co. Waterford EPA licence number WO189-01. The residual waste is transferred to our landfill at Donohill Landfill Waste EPA licence number WO 074-02.

South Tipperary County Councils' Recycling Centre at Waller's Lot, Cashel won the prestigious Recycling Centre of the Year Award 2009



Waller's-Lot Recycling Centre is also the first recycling centre in Ireland to achieve both ISO 14001 and EMAS accreditation.

All environmental monitoring results are reported in the Annual Environmental Report for the site which is prepared each year by the 31st March for the previous year. A hard copy of the report is available at the Environment Offices, Parnell St, Clonmel or a copy of the report is also available at the facility office.

The AER reports are on the EPA website. The AER report can be downloaded from the following location. <http://www.epa.ie/terminalfour/waste/waste-view-filter.jsp?regno=W0200-01&filter=f&docfilter=go>.

Site Aspects

The most significant direct aspects identified relating to all of the activities at Waller's Lot civic amenity site, Cashel.

- Emissions to air and water through acceptance of waste on site. This is controlled through environmental monitoring
- Use of energy and natural resources by site operations.
- Local issues generation of noise and increased transport to site.
- Prevention of waste going to landfill by promoting waste recovery and recycling.

Targets and Objectives including progress update is discussed below in Table 23

Table 23 Targets and Performance Indicators- Waller's Lot

Aim 1 Energy Procurement (within scope of EMAS)

1. To install a wind turbine for Waller's Lot- Feed in tariffs to grid is currently only available from residential premises.

This does not make the project financially viable

2. To install a biofuel tank at Waller's Lot- **at tendering stage**

Responsibility: 1 & 2 project as part of Climate Change Committee

3. Facility Manager Waller's Lot and Executive Engineer, Environment

Reduction of Waste going to Landfill

Waller's Lot continues to provide a service for the recovery and disposal of a wide range of household materials. The types and quantities of materials accepted on site are outlined in Table 24 below.

Table 24 Volume of waste removed from Waller's Lot Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station

Waste Type	Quantity of Waste 2007 (tonnes)	Quantity of Waste 2008 (tonnes)	Quantity of Waste 2009 (tonnes)	Waste Recycled or disposed
Batteries	7.48	1.36	0.42	Recycled
Cardboard	29.52	32.3	29.2	Recycled
C + D	104.74	119.76	119.12	Recycled
Cooking Oil	0.36	0.22	0.14	Recycled
Aluminium Cans	0.7	0.7	0.62	Recycled
Fluorescent tubes	0.22	0.36	0.26	Recycled
Garden Waste*	40.54			Recycled
Glass	38.12	30.32	29.76	Recycled
Household Hazardous	7.02	3.54	4.06	Recycled
Lead Acid Batteries	11.34	4.9	8.82	Recycled
Mattresses	1.16	18.58	14.94	Recycled
Metal	199.22	218.5	155	Recycled
Oil Filters	0.08	0.12	0.14	Recycled
Tyres	5	7.72	16.64	Recycled
Household Waste-brought in by public	387.11	362.23	294.19	Disposed
Newsprint	44.64	55.08	50.62	Recycled
Steel Food Cans	2.5	3.12	3.2	Recycled
Timber	236.42	369.44	324.56	Recycled
WEEE -contain CFC's**	21.48			Recycled
WEEE	121.94	148.26	145.5	Recycled
Waste Oil	4	2.88	2.64	Recycled
Textiles	22.38	33.4	36.62	Recycled
Plaster board/Gypsum	-	20.46	27.04	Recycled
Plastic Bottles	-	1.52	0	Recycled
Farm Plastic	-	89	107.3	Recycled
Gas Cylinders			1	Recycled
Total	1,285.97	1,523.77	1,371.79	
Total visitor	9,943	10,846	10,498	
Total waste/visitor number (tonnes/person)	0.13	0.14	0.13	
% of waste recycled that was received on site	70%	76%	79%	

* garden waste is include with the timber for 2008.

** WEEE containing CFC's and non CFC's were collected together in 2008

Dust monitoring

Dust deposition monitoring was carried out in July, September and November 2009. The results are in Table 25 below.

Dust levels on site were well below limit value of 350 mg/m²/day at each of the monitoring stations during the monitoring period.

Table 25 Dust monitoring results

Dust Monitoring Point	July 2009	Sept 2009	Nov 2009	Median
D1 (mg/m ² /day)	12	83	74	74
D2 (mg/m ² /day)	31	58	88	58
D3 (mg/m ² /day)	65	74	49	69.5
D4 (mg/m ² /day)	12	83	74	78.5

Noise monitoring

Noise monitoring was carried out in November 2009. The noise survey was conducted at 3 different locations. There was one reading outside the emission limit but this was attributed to noise from traffic.

The results are in Table 26. The emission limit value for noise emissions are

Day time 55dB(A) LAeq (30 minutes)

Night time 45dB(A) LAeq (30 minutes)

The site does not operate during night time hours

Table 26 Noise monitoring results

Monitoring Point	L(A) _{EQ}	Comments
N1	51	Main source of noise at this location were produced by reverse beeping sirens, engine noise from plant on site and a lorry unloading waste.
N2	55	Main source of noise at this location were produced by reverse beeping sirens, engine noise vehicles entering and exiting the recycling area an excavator operating in the transfer station loading a trailer. Interferences included birds singing; a helicopter flying overhead and traffic movements on nearby road.
N3	56	Main source of noise was produced by cars and trucks driving to and from the site (3cars + 1 HGV) no noise audible from recycling facility. Interference noise included traffic movements on adjacent road and roundabout.

Surface Water Monitoring

Condition 9 and Schedule D.4 of the licence require the licensee to conduct surface water monitoring at points prior to discharge to soakaway at locations to be agreed with the Agency on a quarterly basis. The results can be seen in Table 27a and Table 27b below. All the results

are very low. The emission limit value for mineral oils set in Waste Licence is 5mg/l. The Council also monitors for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), pH and Suspended Solids of which trigger limit values have been set. The trigger limits have been exceeded for Suspended Solids. The sampling chamber will be inspected at SW2 to determine if it can be modified to install a chamber with a weir and obtain a more accurate sample

Table 27a Surface water 1 monitoring results

Surface water 1	Trigger values	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Median
BOD (mg/l)	10	No Discharge	No Discharge	2.7	4.3	3.5
pH	6.0-9.0	No Discharge	No Discharge	6.98	7.19	7.085
Suspended solids (mg/l)	25	No Discharge	No Discharge	13	30	22.67
Mineral oil (mg/l)	5	No Discharge	No Discharge	<0.01	0.57	0.57

Table 27b Surface water 2 monitoring results

Surface water 2	Trigger values	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Median
BOD (mg/l)	10	No Discharge	2.41	4.75	5.02	4.06
pH	6.0-9.0	No Discharge	7.45	7.68	7.03	7.38
Suspended solids (mg/l)	25	No Discharge	4	168	130	100.7
Mineral oil (mg/l)	5	No Discharge	<0.01	<0.01	0.11	0.11

Wastewater Monitoring

Condition 9 and Schedule D.5 of the licence require the licensee to conduct wastewater monitoring at a point prior to discharge to sewer at a location to be agreed with the Agency on a quarterly basis. The results can be seen in Table 3.5 of AER report. The results for 2009 were well within the emission limits set. The emissions limit values for wastewater discharges are outlined in Table 28 below

Table 28 Wastewater monitoring emission limits

Wastewater	Emission limit value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Median
pH	6.0-9.0	7.73	6.98	7.13	7.14	7.135
Temperature (°C)	25	9.1	14	16	n/t	14
BOD (mg/l)	500	8.0	8.7	4.1	21.2	8.35
Suspended solids (mg/l)	500	10	44	4	25	20.75
Fats oils and Grease (mg/l)	100	20	<1	0.3	31	17.1
Ammonical Nitrogen (mg/l)	50	13.5	3.5	2.43	9.2	11.35

Groundwater Monitoring

Condition 9 and Schedule D.6 of the licence require the licensee to conduct groundwater monitoring at two groundwater wells located onsite on a quarterly basis. The results are outlined in Table 3.6 and Table 3.7 of AER report. The values are well within the emission limits set. The emission limit value are outlined in Table 29a and 29b below

Table 29 a Groundwater 1 monitoring emission limits

Ground water 1	Emission limit value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Visual inspection/Odour	No abnormality	No Odour detected	No Odour detected	No Odour detected	No Odour detected
Groundwater level (mts)		5.5	3.8	4.4	n/t
Conductivity (us/cm)	1500	953	745	751	n/t
pH	6.0-9.0	7.26	6.99	7.23	6.95
Temperature (°C)	25	10.0	11.0	11.2	
Mineral oil (mg/l)	5	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.027

Note: n/t = not tested

Table 29 b Groundwater 2 monitoring emission limits

Ground water 2	Emission limit value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Visual inspection/Odour	No abnormality	No Odour detected	No Odour detected	No Odour detected	No Odour detected
Groundwater level (mts)		3.4	2.4	2.8	n/t
Conductivity (us/cm)	1500	689	688	701	n/t
pH	6.0-9.0	7.29	6.86	7.18	6.87
Temperature (°C)	25	9.9	11.0	11.3	n/t
Mineral oil (mg/l)	5	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.026

Note: n/t = not tested

Energy resource and natural resources

Waller's Lot Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station, is required under Condition 8 Resource Use and Energy Management of its Waste Licence 200-01.

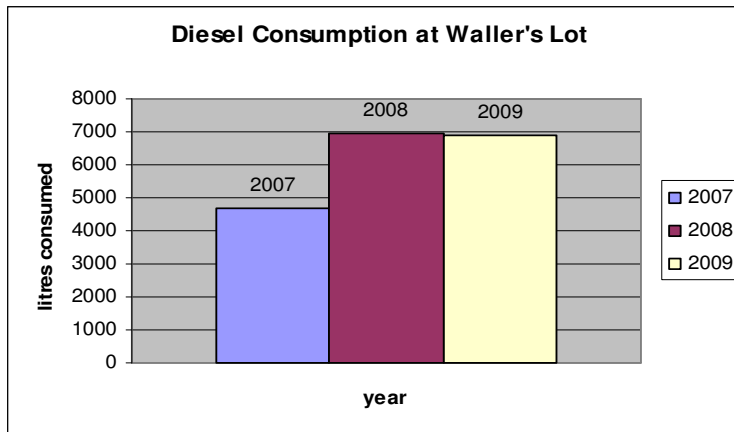
Table 30 Energy consumption in Waller's Lot

Year	Energy Consumption (MWh)
2007	75.4
2008	50.1
2009	40.2

The total energy consumed in 2009 was 40.2MWh this represents a 53.4% reduction on 2007 consumption figures.

Emissions

The CO₂ emission for Electricity use at Waller's Lot is equivalent to 23.4 tonnes.

Graph 4 Fuel consumption data for Waller's Lot.

The site began operating waste transfer station in September 2007. The total diesel consumption in 2009 was 573 litres which was slightly less 578 litres used in 2008.

Emissions

This is equivalent to 1.5 tonnes of Carbon dioxide emitted to atmosphere³.

Water use.

The water meter on site was repaired in 2009 and it is hoped to read the meter on a more regular basis.

Complaints summary

There were no complaints received in 2009

Incident summary

There were no incidents received in 2009

³ Multiply the annual Diesel Consumption (litres) by 10.16 to convert into kWh and then multiply by 263.9 gCO₂/kWh

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT DIRECT ASPECTS

There were 7 significant aspects identified relating to all of the activities of Planning and Environment as follows:

- Management of waste generated from the offices
- Stationary/material use
- Use of natural resources - Energy use and Water
- Climate change
- Purchasing
- Tendering for services
- Operation of Council's own vehicles (environmental enforcement officer's jeeps and refuse vehicles)

The Council recognises that our work practices can have an environmental impact. It is an objective within our policy statement to ensure sustainable practices within the Council.

Progress on our Targets and objectives for 2008 are outlined below.

Management of waste generated from offices

Performance 2009

The residual waste from the Environment Offices at Old Museum, Parnell St is reported below in Table 31. Residual waste from the offices is sent to Donohill Landfill site for Disposal.

Separate bins are in place for office paper and newspapers.

Hazardous waste such as waste toners, cartridges and batteries are also collected separately.

Where possible toners are refilled and rechargeable batteries are used.

Table 31 Residual waste sent to Donohill Landfill arising at Environment Offices Old Museum

Year	Total Weight (kg)	No of employees	Weight (kg)/employee
2008	204 *	16	12.75
2009	250	16	15.63

* Note the figure reported for 2008 include data period April-December 2008 extrapolated to 12 month period.

Waste from County Hall

This is separated as per Old Museum, Parnell St. This was not weighed in 2009 but has commenced in 2010.

Waste from Environmental Laboratory

This is reported on Page 16.

Office waste and cardboard from deliveries is recycled.

Future Plans

To record the volume of waste arising from County Hall.

To record the amount of dry recyclable waste produced at Old Museum

Stationary and Material use.

Performance 2009

All new planning applications are scanned by the Planning Section and this facility allows the public to view these files electronically at the public counter and also on the Council's website at www.southtippcoco.ie.

Application forms and guidance documents are available on the internet site to facilitate the public to complete forms electronic and thus also reduce our paper use by removing the necessity to send out paper forms and also received paper forms.

Energy use

Table 32 Targets and Performance Indicators – Energy use

Target: Reduce energy consumption by 10% in Council office (County hall, Old Museum) from 2007 figures - *not achieved*

1. Investigate measures to reduce energy consumption staff to turn off printers, and computer in offices
2. Continue to run energy awareness campaigns and initiatives

Responsibility: Catherine Rice (EMS coordinator) along with staff from Climate Change Committee

Performance 2009

Table 33 Breakdown of Total Energy Consumed in each building

Energy consumption (MWh)						
Year	County Hall			Old Museum		
	Electricity	Gas	Total energy consumed	Electricity	Gas	Total energy consumed
2007	352.563	261.379	613.9415	17.801	41.653	59.454
2008	352.999	284.748	637.7465	4.761*	48.4765	53.2375
2009	332.019	313.735	645.7542	13.618	51.459	65.077
% change on 2007	-5.83	+20.03	+5.18	-23.50	+23.54	+9.46

* The consumption reported was low in 2008 due to overcharging on account in 2007

A number of energy saving measure were implemented with the assistance of Tipperary Energy Agency which assisted in reducing our electrical energy consumption.

- **Server Virtualization in Clonmel County Hall**

There were 27 servers hosted in our IT Section in Clonmel. After analysis of server loads it was established that at least 20 of these servers could be consolidated onto 3 physical servers using Virtualisation technology. With this technology, operating power would be reduced by 8kW and cooling power would be reduced by 10kW. Therefore, savings of approximately 75,000kWh is possible

- **Upgrading of Insulation and Lighting Controls in County Hall**

The wall construction in the extension of County Hall is cavity walls. These were pumped with polystyrene beads hence reducing the heat lost through the walls. Insulation in the attic was topped up by a further 200mm of Fibreglass insulation.

- **Installation of motion/lux sensors**

Clonmel County Hall is made up of 75 cellular offices, 12 toilets, 12 filing/store rooms and a canteen. Therefore, the sensors are ideal in these building types. A lot of the cellular offices are occupied by engineers that spend time out of the office on sites and at meetings. Therefore, motion sensing will de-activate the lights any time these offices are left unoccupied over a certain length of time. As part of the project 132 lighting control sensors were fitted in the corridors, cellular offices.

Energy awareness is actively promoted amongst staff, through the use of Posters and stickers reminding staff to switch off equipment and lights. Energy audits were conducted in the offices during March /April 2009.

The results of the audit were posted up in staff canteen at County Hall and circulated via e-mail. In general it was found that employees were good at remembering to turn off lights and computers but printers and monitors were more often overlooked.

The overall performance in 2009 had improved whereby 15% of equipment was left on compared to 23% in 2008.

The IT department have implemented a policy whereby computers left on after 6:30pm will automatically go into hibernation mode unless deactivated by member of staff working at the computer. IT department conducted a survey during the months November -December 2009 It was found from the survey that on average 10% of the computers were left on after work requiring the hibernation mode to be facilitated.

Future Plans

An Energy audit was conducted by Tipperary Energy Agency of the Old Museum in November 2009.

A number of recommendations were made and these recommendations were forwarded to the Housing Section for implementation.

Climate Change

The "South Tipperary County Council Climate Change Strategy 2008-2010" was formerly adopted by the Council in April 2009.

The intention of the strategy is to focus on the Council's activities in 2009 and 2010 and to define immediate and practical steps for direct action by the Council with timetables and targets. In compiling the strategy the Council looked at its work programme with a particular focus on where its own activities impact on climate change.

A number of projects were undertaken with the Assistance of Tipperary Energy Agency as discussed under Energy use page 35 of this statement.

Staff from Environment and Planning sections sits on the Climate change committee.

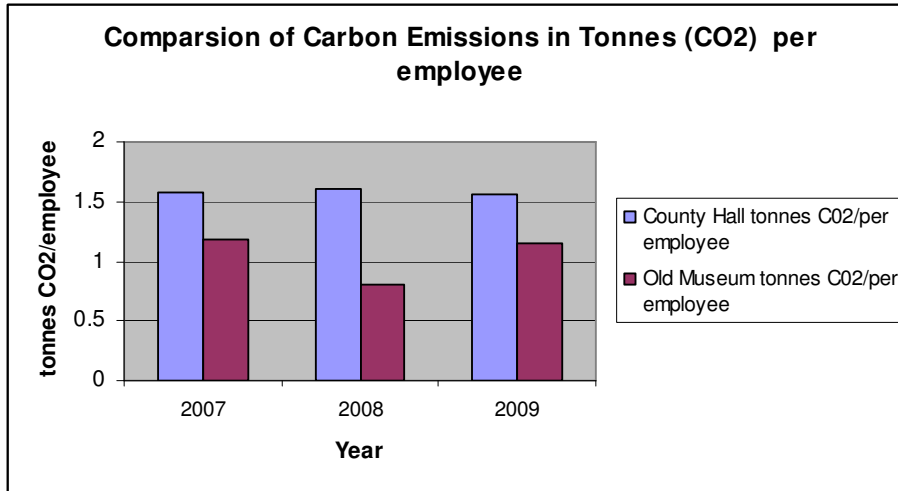
The estimate Carbon dioxide (CO₂) savings are:

- **Server Virtualization in Clonmel County Hall**
Total 75,000kWh equivalent to 44 Tonnes CO₂⁴
- **Installation of motion/lux sensors & Upgrading of Insulation and Lighting Controls in County Hall**
Total 80,000kWh equivalent to 27 Tonnes CO₂⁴

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from our Energy use

The energy consumption for heating and electricity was calculated for each building. The tonnes of Carbon Dioxide emitted was calculated⁴ based on the number of employees⁵ in each building.

Graph 6- Comparison of Carbon Emissions based on energy use in County Hall and Old Museum 2007 - 2009



The Environmental Laboratory is on the site of Clonmel Wastewater Treatment Plant. A present there is no sub meter available to measure the energy consumption of the laboratory only.

Operation of Council’s own vehicles - Enforcement officer’s jeeps

The environment section of the council runs and operates 2, 4WD jeeps for illegal dumping and litter complaints investigation.

Table 33 Targets and Performance Indicators – Operations of Council’s enforcement officer’s jeeps

Target- Reduce fuel consumption by 5% per mile travelled by EPO jeeps- Ensure journeys are planned in a sustainable manner			
Performance Indicators	2007	2008	2009
Fuel consumption for EPO jeeps			
Average miles/per gallon.	30.41	28.36	40.19
Total Distance travelled (km)	38,057	30,046*	46,581
Monthly Average	3171	3338	3882
No of complaints of illegal dumping	409	404	465

⁴ CO2 Emissions calculations

Electricity

Multiply the annual Electricity Consumption (kWh) by 0.5818 kgCO2 / kWh.

Then divide by 1000 to convert to tonnes

Heating

Multiply the annual Gas Consumption (kWh) by 0.2056 kgCO2 / kWh

Then divide by 1000 to convert to tonnes.

⁵ number of employees at County Hall (165) number of employees at Old Museum (16)

- The machinery yard moved in October 2008 and thus the data for total km travelled is only up until 9th October 2008.

Progress 2009

This Target was met. The miles /per gallon (mpg) has increased by 32.16% on 2007 data.

CO₂ Emissions from Enforcement officer's jeeps

It was calculated that 3357.7 litres of diesel was used in 2009. This consumption would give CO₂ emission value of 9 tonnes⁶

Procurement Policy

There is a legislative basis for considering energy efficiency as a central core to procurement. The European "Energy Services and End Use Directive" calls for public procurement to lead the way in energy efficiency and environmental awareness. The Irish "Climate Change Strategy 2007 - 2020" calls for public procurement to move the market towards the competitive provision of sustainable products and services.

South Tipperary County Council is committed to achieving a 33% reduction in energy use by 2020. A climate change committee is development in conjunction with Tipperary Energy Agency is achieving this target.

The Electricity use within the Environment offices, Waller's Lot Civic Amenity Site and Transfer station and Donohill Landfill site are all sourced from a renewable energy supplier.

Water usage

Table 34 Water usage data

Volume of water used (m3)	No of Employees	2007	2008	2009
County Hall	165	1797	1967	3532.5*
Old Museum	16	223.48	388	834
Usage /employee (County Hall)		10.89	11.92	21.41
Usage /employee (Old Museum)		13.97	24.25	52.13

* estimate reading based on information for first 8 months of the year

The rise in water consumption in the Old Museum was due to water leak in the women's toilets.

The consumption at County Hall is based on estimate as the meter glass had fogged up and it was unable to take a reading during the winter months. A new meter has since been installed during 2010.

⁶ Multiply the annual Diesel Consumption (litres) by 10.16 to convert into kWh and then multiply by 263.9 gCO₂/kWh

Biodiversity

Biodiversity Action plan

South Tipperary County Council produced its' first South Tipp Biodiversity Action Plan. The plan was launched this year and was funded by the Heritage Council.

The plan is available for viewing on our heritage website

<http://www.southtippheritage.ie/B4Biodiversity/>

We also ran a B 4 Biodiversity campaign with local schools. This was a collaborative project between Marie Phelan (Public Awareness Officer) and the Heritage Office to raise awareness of biodiversity. A competition in schools was held in 2009 to design a logo for the Council to use as part of its biodiversity work and be an emblem for the plan.

The winning logo is displaced below



We also had Biodiversity Day in Loch Doire Bhile in Slieveardagh on May 22nd 2009 with free workshops and walks through out the day.

The area occupied by the Council in the following locations is

County Hall, Emmet St, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary 475m²

Old Museum, Parnell St Clonmel Co. Tipperary 34.6m²

Environment Laboratory, Waterford Road, Clonmel 38 m²

Donohill Landfill, Garryshane, Donohill, Co. Tipperary 5,440m²

Waller's Lot Civic Amenity and Transfer Station, Cashel 2588.4 m²

Donohill Landfill site

The cells at the landfill site are capped on completion with a wild flower seed mix to encourage insects and butterflies. The plan for the site on completion is to become a public park.

Waller's Lot

The green space to the front is planted with native Irish apple trees. It is anticipated to use these trees to train transition year students how to graft trees.

Refuse Collection

Performance in 2009

Table 35 Targets and Performance Indicators- reduction in biodegradable waste going to landfill

Aim 2 Divert biodegradable waste from landfill and increase waste recovery

1. Provide third bin kerbside collection to householders for biodegradable waste

Target date for completion April 2009

Comment: **Not achieved**

The original facility proposed to accept the biodegradable waste has insufficient capacity to accept our biodegradable material. Currently seeking an alternative outlet.

Waste generated in the County is outlined in Table 36.

The volume of waste both sent for disposal and recovered at Civic Amenity Sites and Bring banks has decreased since 2007. The volume of mixed dry recyclables collected from householder has increased. Overall the amount of waste generated has decreased since 2007 this may be related to the economic downturn.

Table 36 Breakdown of how waste is collected in South Tipperary

Source of Waste	Tonnes		
Kerbside Collection (public and private operators)	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Kerbside Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to landfill	11519	9257	9064
Kerbside Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) sent for Mechanical Biological treatment	5268	6674	4244
Kerbside Mixed Dry Recyclables (MDR)Waste collected	6626	5425	7389
Total Kerbside Mixed Municipal waste	23413	21356	20697
Source Segregated by Public and brought directly to Civic Amenity Site or Bring Bank	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
MSW brought by Public to all Civic Amenity sites	1027.00	593.55	737.00
Waste recovered at Public Civic Amenity Sites	1663.18	1576.00	1553.00
Waste recovered at Private Civic Amenity Site	n/a	n/a	133.00
Materials recovered at Bring banks	2275.00	2181.00	1992.00
Total Waste collected at Civic Amenity and Bring bank sites	4965.18	4350.55	4415.00
Street sweeping /litter picking/illegal dumping	1545	1360	1477.97
Total Household Waste	29923.18	27066.55	26589.97

n/a information not available

Progress report on our direct aspects

Table 37 Targets and Performance Indicators 2009- Direct aspects Use of Natural resources

Aim 1 Reduce our energy consumption in buildings by 10%
1. Determine if the temperature of the hot water taps could be reduced. Not achieved
2. Continue to promote Environmental awareness among staff- ongoing
3. Reduce the number of printers in use and use more energy efficient printers - ongoing.
Responsibility: Senior Engineer Housing, IT section with assistance of all staff.
Aim 2 To encourage and promote sustainable transport with all staff
1. Conduct a survey of the methods used by staff to get to work Done Found from the people who responded to the questionnaire that 89% travelled to work by car compared to 8% who either walked or cycled to work.
2. To promote sustainable transport through awareness campaigns- Ongoing
Responsibility: Public Awareness officer
Aim 3 Reduce fuel consumption of refuse trucks
1. To review the refuse routes and determine the most fuel efficient method of refuse collection- A report has been prepared.
Responsibility: Facility Manager Waller's Lot
Aim 4 Monitor water usage in buildings
1. Ensure all leaks are reported and repaired as soon as possible - Ongoing

2. To install water saving devices in toilets -**Achieved**

3. To ensure water meter is repaired at Waller's Lot-**Achieved**

Responsibility: 1 & 2 Senior Engineer Housing section & Building Caretaker

3. Facility Manager- Waller's Lot and Water Services

Table 38 Targets and Performance Indicators 2009- Energy/Green procurement

Aim 1 Energy Procurement (within scope of EMAS)

1. Installation heating upgrade and connection of combined heat and power (CHP) to County hall - **Commission for Energy Regulation (CER) at present are not in favour of having a power connection underneath public road.**

Determine alternative means of connection.

Summary of Future plans for 2010

Our future plans are to continue to monitor our use of natural resources and encourage sustainable use

Table 39 Targets and Objectives for 2010

Aim 1 Reduce our energy consumption in buildings by 10%
1. Determine if the temperature of the hot water taps could be reduced.
2. Continue to promote Environmental awareness among staff.
3. Determine if the energy saving measures suggested in Tipperary Energy Agency's report for old museum can be implemented
Responsibility: Senior Engineer Housing, IT section with assistance of all staff.
Aim 2 To encourage and promote sustainable transport with all staff
1. To introduce the Bike to Work Scheme
2. To promote sustainable transport through awareness campaigns
Responsibility: Public Awareness Officer and Administrative officer(Environment)
Aim 3 Monitor water usage in buildings
1. Ensure all leaks are reported and repaired as soon as possible -staff awareness
2. To take regular readings on the water meters and investigate any anomalies
Responsibility: 1. Senior Engineer (Housing) & Building Caretaker 2. Facility Managers and Water Services
Aim 4 Energy Procurement
1. Installation heating upgrade and connection of combined heat and power (CHP) to County Hall.
2. To install a wind turbine for Waller's Lot.
3. To install a biofuel tank at Waller's Lot
Responsibility: 1 & 2 project as part of Climate Change Committee 3. Facility Manager (Waller's Lot) and Executive Engineer

Environment

Aim 1 Improve Emergency Response
1. Update plan -target date June 2010
2. Organize field exercise for staff to incorporate realistic scenarios- ongoing
3. Hold a debriefing session within one month of incident occurring -ongoing
4. Annual evacuation drill to be carried out- ongoing
Responsibility: 1-3 Senior Executive Engineer refer also to Enforcement team PDP. 4 Senior Executive Engineer (Housing), Senior Executive Officer (Environment)
Aim 2 Improve Water Quality in line with Water Framework Directive
1. To establish a small working group consisting of staff from (Planning, Water Services & Environment) and prepare a submission.
2. Continue with the investigative monitoring programme as outlined in our RMCEI plan
Responsibility: 1.Executive Chemist, Senior Planner & Senior Executive Engineer Water Services. 2. All field staff
Aim 3 Increase public awareness and access to information on Environmental issues
1. Update and review content of website- June 2010
2.Increase the number of primary and secondary schools participating in environmental

campaigns

3. Monitor the waste arising from County Hall - To commence January 2010

Responsibility: 1-2 Public Awareness Officer
3. Caretaker & EMS Coordinator

Planning Section- Development Management

Aim 1 Assess planning applications and development enquires in an efficient and effective manner and provide a transparent development management process accessible to all

Refer (Aim 3 PMDS team Dev plan)

1. Seek to ensure that all planning applications are dealt within 6/7 week timeframe from date of receipt of valid application
2. Facilitate and assist developers and applicants to provide quality planning applications
3. Support review and proactively promote conservation principles throughout the County

Responsibility: Senior Planner, Planning

Target

1. 75% of application dealt within a 8 week timeframe
2. 100% of all files validated within 3 days and reduce further information requests from 31% to 25% to maintain reduction as per 2009.
3. 100% of all conservation applications assessed and grant drawn down by year end.

Planning Section -Forward Planning

Aim 1 Facilitate the proper planning and sustainable development of South Tipperary and to promote and implement National & European legislation, which protects natural and built environment (Aim 2 PMDS team plan)

1. Commence the review of the Cahir and Fethard Local Area Plans and incorporate other Local Area Plan's into County Development Plan as necessary (as required by Planning Bill 2009).
2. Support and implement South Tipperary Heritage Plan

Target

1. Cahir LAP to be completed in 2nd Quarter 2010. Fethard LAP to be completed in 3rd Quarter 2010
- 2(a). Work with Heritage Officer to prepare and implement actions under new Heritage Plan
- 2(b). Information Sessions on Cashel, Fethard and Clonmel Walls Projects by June 2010

Responsibility: Senior Executive Planner

Aim 2 Build on the enforcement structures put in place in 2007 to underpin the enforcement role in the Planning system

All pre-2010 files to be actioned by end of 2010..

Initiate action on all 2010 files

Progress the taking in charge of estates in a timely manner and set up database for all housing developments that have commenced but have not applied to be taken in charge

Assess the position of all unauthorised quarries Action to have taken place on unauthorised quarries (ECJ ruling permitting)

Responsibility: Administrative Officer (Planning)

Donohill Landfill and Civic Amenity Site

Aim 1 To prevent fugitive gas emissions from the site and reduce our Greenhouse Gas Emissions Complete Capping of areas 3

1. Install extra gas wells
2. Install extra leachate wells
3. Install permanent gas pipe work and associated infrastructure
4. Install surface water drainage infrastructure.
5. Complete lining and subsoiling/topsoiling

Target date: Commence August 2010

Responsibility: Executive Engineer (Environment)

Aim 2 To review and update the Leachate Management system - upgrade the leachate detection system.

1. Cap wells in Area 4 - *COMPLETED JULY 2009*
Facilitate access to pumps in Area 4 - lifting davit ordered from CSL in June 2010.

Responsibility: Executive Engineer (Environment)

Aim 3 Review all aspects of health and Safety in relation to the facility

1. Review the site specific hazard analysis (**complete**) and implement any findings
Target date: February 2010
2. Review and update site safety signage **Target date: August 2010**
3. Annual evacuation drill to be carried out- **Ongoing**

Responsibility: Landfill Manager

Aim 4 Maintain energy efficiency on site

Review and update Energy Audit
Ongoing monitoring of energy use to be carried out

Responsibility: Landfill Manager

Aim 5 Improve Site security

1. Install new fence along roadway to landfill. **Aug 2010**
 2. Carry out any other necessary improvements (Maintenance work/additional fencing)
- Target Date August 2010**

Responsibility: Landfill Manager

Aim 6 Closure of site to restore and promote biodiversity

1. Cap each cell as it is completed
2. Landscape / plant the capped area with regard to biodiversity

Target Date December 2012

Responsibility: Executive Engineer (Environment)

Waller's Lot Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station Cashel

Aim 1 To improve energy efficiency of site

1. Install a wind turbine
2. Install a rainwater collection system

Target date : December 2010

Responsibility: Executive Engineer, Environment & Facility Manager

Aim 2 To improve site infrastructure - Storage of WEEE

1. Apply to Department of Environment for funding to provide a waterproof cover for WEEE equipment by December 2010.

Responsibility: Facility Manager Waller's Lot

FURTHER INFORMATION AND CONTACT DETAILS

This Environmental Statement sets out to provide environmental information to the public and other interested parties on the environmental performance of the Environment and planning Sections of South Tipperary County Council.

The Environmental policy is already available to the public on the Council's website and is displayed in the council buildings. The Statement will also be made available on the website.

Access to specific information and complaints

We encourage you to give feedback on ways we can improve our environmental performance or to request further information as follows:

- Telephone the free phone no. 1800 20 26 27
- Ring the switch at 052-6134455
- Visit the councils website www.southtippcoco.ie
- Write to the DOS address at
Mr. Sean Keating
(Director of Services)
South Tipperary County Council
County Hall
Clonmel
Co. Tipperary
E-mail: secretar@southtippcoco.ie

Verifier's Declaration

"Further to consideration of the documentation, data and information resulting from the organisation's internal procedures examined on a sampling basis during the verification process, it is evident that the environmental policy, program, management system, review (or audit procedure) and environmental statement meet the requirements of Regulation 1221/2009 (The EMAS Regulation)".

Signed AJ Thorpe
 EMAS Verifier

Audit Date 7th July 2010

SGS United Kingdom (EMAS Accreditation No. UK-V-0007)
Ellesmere Port
Cheshire CH65 3EN
United Kingdom

Next Statement

The next full statement will be published in 2011.