

## RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



### Merlin College Schools

Project location	Doughiska, Galway
Floor area	8,300m <sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The project was part of the Irish Government's Schools Bundle 3 project and consisted of a Post Primary Community College and Primary School constructed on a shared site with a total floor area of 8,300m<sup>2</sup>. The structure of the buildings was primarily masonry walls and precast concrete floor slabs and stairs with a structural steel frame roof. The schools were built to accommodate a total of 1,100 students.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

59



site visits

25

Resource  
Efficiency



initiatives implemented on site

54

Resource  
Efficiency  
audits



#### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS



11%  
savings\*

€16,697  
cost savings



13  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>  
reduced energy



21,410  
kWhrs  
energy saved



28  
tonnes waste  
prevented



316.5  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



€86  
implementation  
costs



Good  
practice  
waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area



Exemplary  
waste diversion  
from landfill

### RESOURCE USE

#### DIESEL



708,247  
kWhrs

194  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### ELECTRICITY



215,991  
kWhrs

138  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### WASTE SKIPS



98  
tonnes

107  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### GAS



286,978  
kWhrs

57  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### CARBON DIOXIDE



506  
tonnes

Energy use  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.  
This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.

## RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



### Merlin Schools SNU

Project location	Doughishka, Galway
Floor area	547m <sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The project involved the construction of two single storey extensions to the recently completed primary and secondary level schools to house two new SNUs with a total floor area of 547m<sup>2</sup>. The extensions were constructed on the campus of two fully functioning primary and secondary schools. The structure of the buildings was generally masonry walls and precast concrete floor slabs with a structural steel frame roof.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

**23**   
site visits

**28** **Resource Efficiency**   
initiatives implemented on site

**21** **Resource Efficiency audits** 

#### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS

  
**132%**  
savings\*

**€16,174**  
cost savings



**4.8**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>  
reduced energy



**7,513**  
kWhrs  
energy saved



**19.4**  
tonnes waste  
prevented



**107.5**  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



**€10**  
implementation  
costs



**Standard practice**  
waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area



**Exemplary**  
waste diversion  
from landfill

### RESOURCE USE

#### DIESEL



**49,991**  
kWhrs  
**14**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### ELECTRICITY



**2,461**  
kWhrs  
**2**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### WASTE SKIPS



**21**  
tonnes  
**108**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### CARBON DIOXIDE



**53**  
tonnes  
Energy use  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.

This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.

## RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



### Lambe Institute for Translational Research

Project location UCH, Galway

Floor area 5,125m<sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The combined facility of the CRF TRF project covered an area of 5,125m<sup>2</sup> and is a new four storey building with direct linkages into the existing hospital building. The works comprised of the shell, core and fit-out of the new building. The building was constructed from precast concrete, manufactured off site, with pad foundations with the building fabric made up of external insulation and a pre-coloured polyciliate render.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

**122**  
site visits



**31** Resource  
Efficiency  
initiatives implemented on site



**114** Resource  
Efficiency  
audits

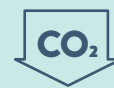


#### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS



**9%**  
savings\*

**€22,568**  
cost savings



**42**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>  
reduced energy



**66,021**  
kWhrs  
energy saved



**35**  
tonnes waste  
prevented



**410**  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



**€105**  
implementation  
costs



**Good  
practice**  
waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area



**Exemplary**  
waste diversion  
from landfill

### RESOURCE USE

#### DIESEL



**382,283**  
kWhrs  
**105**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### ELECTRICITY



**127,886**  
kWhrs  
**82**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### WASTE SKIPS



**183**  
tonnes  
**410**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### WATER



**1,028**  
m<sup>3</sup>  
**0.4**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### CARBON DIOXIDE



**308**  
tonnes  
Energy use  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.

This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.



## NATIONAL WASTE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

Preventing Waste  
Driving the Circular Economy



Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

# RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



## Multi-storey Car Park

Project location	UCH, Galway
Floor area	7,052m <sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The project consisted of the construction of a two storey car park consisting of 238 number spaces together with associated site works. This car park was constructed on the site of an existing car park to the north east of an existing helipad and comprised of four phases of work which included; a temporary ambulance bay, road widening, the car park structure, which was comprised of a precast concrete frame, and the resurfacing of an existing car park.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

**61**   
site visits

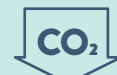
**34** **Resource Efficiency**   
initiatives implemented on site

**57** **Resource Efficiency**   
audits

### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS

  
**26%**  
savings\*

**€9,275**  
cost savings



**5**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>  
reduced energy



**9,469**  
kWhrs  
energy saved



**34**  
tonnes waste  
prevented



**24**  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



**€224**  
implementation  
costs



**Best  
practice**  
waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area



**Exemplary**  
waste diversion  
from landfill

## RESOURCE USE

### DIESEL



**139,668**  
kWhrs

**39**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

### WATER



**874**  
m<sup>3</sup>

**0.3**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

### WASTE SKIPS



**15**  
tonnes

**24**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

### CARBON DIOXIDE



**56**  
tonnes

Energy use  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.  
This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.





## RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



### Human Biology Building (HBB)

Project location NUI, Galway

Floor area 8,200m<sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The HBB was a new research and teaching facility for the three NUI Galway departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The development was a five storey building with a rooftop level plant enclosure and an exterior envelope of aluminium, limestone and glass. The HBB has a floor area of 8,200m<sup>2</sup> with a precast concrete structure and significant mechanical and electrical services installations.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

154

site visits



33 Resource  
Efficiency

initiatives implemented on site



124

Resource  
Efficiency  
audits



#### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS



13%  
savings\*

€43,910  
cost savings



93  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>  
reduced energy



146,134  
kWhrs  
energy saved



52  
tonnes waste  
prevented



219  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



€294  
implementation  
costs



Best  
practice  
waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area



Exemplary  
waste diversion  
from landfill

### RESOURCE USE

#### DIESEL



197,605  
kWhrs

54  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### ELECTRICITY



178,006  
kWhrs

114  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### WASTE SKIPS



103  
tonnes

219  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### WATER



2,131  
m<sup>3</sup>

0.6  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### CARBON DIOXIDE



275  
tonnes

Energy use  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.

This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.

## RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



### Cystic Fibrosis Unit

Project location	UCH, Galway
Floor area	223.8m <sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The Cystic Fibrosis Unit project in University College Hospital consisted of the construction of a new outpatient unit for children with cystic fibrosis. The new unit included four examination rooms, a treatment room for procedures, two offices and a gym for assessment and physiotherapy. The works comprised of the shell, core and fit-out of a new single storey building with a structure of raft foundations, concrete block walls, metal and plasterboard stud partitions and a timber flat roof.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

31

site visits



12

Resource  
Efficiency

initiatives implemented on site



25

Resource  
Efficiency  
audits



### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS



22%  
savings\*

€1,961  
cost savings



1.22  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>  
reduced energy



1,908  
kWhrs  
energy saved



4.7  
tonnes waste  
prevented



11.3  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



Zero  
implementation  
costs

wrap

Good  
practice

waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area

BREEAM®

Exemplary  
waste diversion  
from landfill

### RESOURCE USE

#### WASTE SKIPS



7 tonnes  
(47.3m<sup>3</sup>)

#### CARBON DIOXIDE



7 tonnes\*\*  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

#### CO<sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENT



17,429  
miles driven by an average  
passenger vehicle  
CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.

\*\* This calculation is based on waste production only.

This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.

## RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



### Demolition of 'Block M'

Project location	NUI, Galway
Floor area	199.5m <sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The Block M project consisted of the demolition of an existing one storey timber clad 'Block M' building on the grounds of NUIG with a total floor area of 199.5m<sup>2</sup>. The works included demolition, diversion of services, removal of asbestos materials, waste management and all remedial landscaping and associated site works.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

6

site visits



3

Resource  
Efficiency

initiatives implemented on site



6

Resource  
Efficiency  
audits



### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS



48%  
savings\*

€680.36  
cost savings



### Waste Quantities

identified using a  
pre-demolition audit



99.7%  
waste diverted  
from landfill



12  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



Zero  
implementation  
costs



Standard  
practice  
waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area

BREEAM®

Exemplary  
waste diversion  
from landfill

### RESOURCE USE

#### WASTE SKIPS



3

tonnes

13

tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### ASBESTOS



2

tonnes

0.3

tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### TRANSPORT EMISSIONS



0.6

tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### CARBON DIOXIDE



12

tonnes

Energy use  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.  
This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.

## RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



### Podiatry Unit

**Project location** Merlin Park Hospital,  
Galway

**Floor area** 401.3m<sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The project consisted of the construction of an extension to the existing Podiatry Suite in Merlin Park Hospital. The building was a two storey building with a link formed between the existing building and the new building. The works comprised of the shell, core and fit-out of the new two storey podiatry unit building and the structure of the building was raft foundations, concrete block walls, metal and plasterboard stud partitions and a timber flat roof.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

**31**   
site visits

**23** **Resource Efficiency**   
initiatives implemented on site

**29** **Resource Efficiency**   
audits

#### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS

  
**37%**  
savings\*

**€8,835**  
cost savings



**4**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>  
reduced energy



**6,028**  
kWhrs  
energy saved



**164**  
tonnes waste  
prevented



**27**  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



**Zero**  
implementation  
costs

**wrap**

**Good practice**  
waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area

**BREEAM®**

**Exemplary**  
waste diversion  
from landfill

#### RESOURCE USE

##### WASTE SKIPS



**18**  
tonnes  
**28**  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

##### CARBON DIOXIDE



**14**  
tonnes  
Energy use  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

##### CO<sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENT



**32,106**  
miles driven by an average  
passenger vehicle  
CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.  
This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.



## RESOURCE EFFICIENT CONSTRUCTION



### High Dependency Unit

**Project location** Bon Secours Hospital,  
Galway

**Floor area** 212m<sup>2</sup>

As part of a research initiative, audits were carried out to develop best practice for resource efficiency on Irish construction sites. The High Dependency Unit project consisted of the demolition and strip out and fit-out of a number of existing rooms in the Bon Secours Hospital in Galway. The works included the merging of four single bedrooms into a six-bed high dependency ward. All works were completed within a live hospital environment with external access available through the use of scaffolding.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON SITE

16



site visits

17

Resource  
Efficiency



initiatives implemented on site

15

Resource  
Efficiency  
audits



### RESOURCE EFFICIENCY SAVINGS



27%  
savings\*

€3,092  
cost savings



2  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>  
reduced energy



3,436  
kWhrs  
energy saved



8  
tonnes waste  
prevented



37  
tonnes diverted  
from landfill



€38  
implementation  
costs



Standard  
practice  
waste/100m<sup>2</sup> floor area



Exemplary  
waste diversion  
from landfill

### RESOURCE USE

#### DIESEL



6,059  
kWhrs

2  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### WASTE SKIPS



14  
tonnes

31  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>

#### CARBON DIOXIDE



20  
tonnes

Energy use  
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

#### CO<sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENT



47,051

miles driven by an average  
passenger vehicle  
CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

\* This is calculated based on a hypothetical profit margin of 1.5%.

This case study is based on the outputs of a Green Enterprise project carried out by GMIT in co-operation with BAM Ireland and Carey Developments and funded by the EPA's National Waste Prevention Programme.