

2020

**STRATEGIC
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
SCREENING REPORT OF
THE DUBLIN CITY LITTER
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2020-2022.**

Prepared under S.I. 435 of 2004 as amended for Dublin City Council

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Minogue & Associates
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

1 DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL LITTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020-2022

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The European Union Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) requires an environmental assessment be carried out for all plans that are prepared for certain specified sectors, including transport of which the proposed *Dublin City Council Litter Management Plan 2020-2022* relates.

The following Regulations transpose this Directive into Irish law:

- The European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004),
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 436 of 2004) and further amended by
- S.I. No. 200 of 2011 (European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011) and S.I. No. 201 of 2011 (Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011).

In deciding whether a particular plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, regard must be had to the criteria set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive. The approach to this screening assessment is to identify the relevant sections of the *Litter Management Plan* (hereafter called the draft plan) and thereafter to assess same for potential environmental effects. Section Three of this report assesses these against the criteria contained in Schedule 2a of the Regulations. This Screening Assessment is being prepared under the European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 435 of 2004).

1.2 AIM AND PURPOSE OF THE DRAFT PLAN

The 2020- 2022 Litter Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Litter Pollution Act 1997 to 2009. The Plan has been developed in consultation with Dublin City Council staff, elected representatives and with the citizens of Dublin who live and work in the city through the statutory consultation process.

The plan is built on the three pillars of litter management in the City: Resources, Partnership and Enforcement. Effective management of litter can be achieved when we make the best use of the human resources, skills and knowledge from Dublin City Council, coupled with improvements in service delivery, by working together with the public, residents and businesses who call Dublin home and by taking enforcement action on those who do not respect our shared environment and illegally dump waste materials, fail to clean up after their pets and incidentally litter the city.

The aims, objectives and actions for the management and prevention of litter are outlined for each key area and are to be undertaken during the lifetime of the Litter Management Plan.

The overall aim is to improve the standard and consistency of cleanliness throughout the city for residents, businesses and visitors over the lifetime of this plan. Successful initiatives, projects and operational activities that have been implemented over the lifetime of previous litter management plans will continue and improvements will be sought in all aspects of service delivery.

As well as the objectives of the draft plan, a implementation and monitoring plan is including as well as key performance indicators. Please see Annex A for this.

Figure A below illustrates where the *draft Plan* is situated within the landuse planning hierarchy. Each of these land use strategies have been subject to the SEA process.



2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The SEA Environmental Report of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022¹, provides the following descriptions of the environmental resources around the County:

2.1 BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA

Dublin city is a largely urban environment and is partially built on reclaimed or in-filled lands. The city and its bay, as a natural harbour at the confluence of several river basins, contain a variety of ecosystems that are biologically diverse and of international and national importance for the species which inhabit them and their associations. The ecological value of these areas is a resource for Dublin’s citizens and remarkable for such an urbanised capital city.

The City Council has an objective to promote connectivity of habitats and the enhancement of green corridors of public open space both for biodiversity and amenity values. The system of freshwater streams, rivers, estuarine habitats and beaches that is managed by Dublin City Council provides a network of connected natural areas, part of the green infrastructure of Dublin city. To protect and enhance this natural asset, several management plans have been prepared for all aspects, including biodiversity and flora and fauna, for the Dodder, Tolka, Liffey and North Bull Island. Habitat management plans have also been prepared for a number of city parks, including Bushy Park and Le Fanu Park.

North Dublin Bay is a candidate SAC and includes North Bull Island. The site straddles both Dublin City and Fingal County Council administrative areas and covers the inner part of North Dublin Bay,

¹ The description of environmental considerations is taken from the SEA ER of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the SEA ER of the Dublin City Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024.

the seaward boundary extending from the North Bull Wall Lighthouse to the Martello Tower at Howth Head. South Dublin Bay is also candidate SAC. This site includes Booterstown Marsh, along the city boundary and straddles both Dublin City and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council administrative areas. The site lies south of the River Liffey and extends from the South Wall to the West Pier at Dún Laoghaire. The new habitats at Merrion Gates and just south is becoming increasingly important for roosting waterfowl and includes embryonic dunes and a sand spit. The largest stand of eelgrass on the east coast occurs within this designated area at Merrion Gates.

The offshore SAC designated in the Irish Sea is – Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC. This SAC is outside the Dublin city boundary, approximately 2.4 km off the Dublin coastline and is designated for reefs and the harbour porpoise.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are sites which are legally protected for birds under the EU Birds Directive. There are two in Dublin City: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA and North Bull Island SPA.

2.2 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

Dublin City Council, one of four planning authorities in the Dublin Region, covers approximately 115 km².

The human health impacts relevant to SEA are those which arise as a result of interactions with environmental receptors, e.g., environmental components such as air, water or soil through which contaminants or pollutants, which have the potential to cause harm and can be transported so that they come into contact with human beings.. The creation of a 'healthy and clean, green, vibrant, inclusive and safe' urban environment is central in the city's current and future planning policies.

2.3 SOIL AND GEOLOGY

Much of Dublin is dominated by rocks of Carboniferous age. During the early Carboniferous period, the eastern part of Ireland underwent uplift and erosion. Following this, there was a period of general subsidence in the area. This subsidence permitted the sea to invade the lower ground from the south during the Carboniferous age. Continued subsidence resulted in shallow and then deeper marine sediments accumulating across most of Dublin city and the county. The depth of the sea and type of seabed varied from place to place, as did the rate of sedimentation and so a variety of carbonate sediments were produced in the area.

The calp limestone, which covers most of Dublin, was deposited in the basins that formed over 300 million years ago. Thick sequences of muds and muddy limestones accumulated in the basins, sometimes showing graded bedding. The calp Limestone itself is comprised of dark grey, fine-grained, graded limestone with interbedded black, poorly fossilised shales.

The soil of Dublin is derived from glacial till of Irish Sea origin, with limestone and shale and is largely comprised of grey-brown podzols. Lighter-textured grey-brown podzolics are good all-purpose soils, while heavier-textured members are highly suited to pasture production, responding well to manurial and management practices. The coast of Dublin has a layer of alluvium overlying the topsoil, which is a result of the low-lying status of the city. This sequence of soils remains only in

undisturbed areas of the coast. As Dublin is a very built-up city, much of the topsoil and alluvium have long since been removed.²

The majority of soils in Dublin city are characterised under the Soil Information System as ‘urban’ soils, i.e., soils that have been disturbed, moved and manipulated by human activities. Urban soils are generally overlain by a non-agricultural, man-made layer formed from mixing, infilling or contamination by industrial uses. At the fringes of the city, the soil is characterised as fine, loamy drift with limestones and siliceous stones, particularly underlying the Phoenix Park, with river and lake alluviums in the Tolka and Liffey valleys.

Given the urban nature of certain areas within the City and the range of land use activities which have taken place historically, soils may have been contaminated to some degree in the past in certain areas. Such contamination has the potential to affect water quality, biodiversity and flora and fauna and human health.

2.4 WATER RESOURCES

The city is situated within the Dublin and Liffey Bay catchment. This catchment includes the area drained by the River Liffey and by all streams entering tidal water between Sea Mount and Sorrento Point, Co. Dublin, draining a total area of 1,616km². The largest urban centre in the catchment is Dublin City. The other main urban centres are Dun Laoghaire, Lucan, Clonee, Dunboyne, Leixlip, Maynooth, Kilcock, Celbridge, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Clane, Kill, Sallins, Johnstown, Naas, Newbridge, Athgarvan, Kilcullen and Blessington. The total population of the catchment is approximately 1,255,000. The Liffey catchment contains the largest population of any catchment in Ireland and is characterised by a sparsely populated, upland south eastern area underlain by granites and a densely populated, flat, low lying limestone area over the remainder of the catchment basin.

Surface Waters: The principal rivers flowing through the Dublin city area are the Camac, Dodder, Liffey, Santry and Tolka. There are three designated bathing waters within the Dublin City Council area at Dollymount, Merrion Strand and Sandymount.

Groundwater: The overall status of the Groundwater is good; the main risks are from urban derived pressures.

Flood Risk: A Strategic Flood Risk assessment was undertaken for the County Development Plan.

2.5 AIR AND CLIMATIC FACTORS

The Air Quality Index for health (EPA) provides air quality information with health advice for both the general public and people sensitive to air pollution. The index is displayed on a colour-coded map, updated hourly. The index is based on information from monitoring instruments at representative locations in each region. Dublin City is located in Zone A.

Dublin City Council Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2019-2024 was approved in 2019 and provides the action plan and objectives for climate change over a five year period.

² Environmental Impact Statement, Sutton to Sandycove (S2S) Project.

In general, low environmental sound levels can contribute significantly to the good health and quality of life for the population in Dublin city. Co-ordinated and sustained effort is required to protect those areas that have low environmental sound levels and to improve areas that are deemed to have undesirable high levels. The use and enjoyment of many natural resources, such as our green spaces and sea frontage can be further enhanced through the preservation of low sound levels or the reduction in undesirably high levels, thus providing respite from the noisy 'hustle and bustle' often experienced in the busy urban environment.

2.6 MATERIAL ASSETS

Material assets are defined as the critical infrastructure essential for the functioning of society such as water supply, wastewater treatment, transportation etc. The SEA Environmental Report will address the following:

Transportation: The existing public transport network currently comprises bus, DART and the Luas tram lines. In June 2015 the NTA and Dublin City Council published their joint Dublin City Transport Study which sets out proposals to enhance movement within and across the city and to facilitate a modal shift to greater use of public transport, cycling and walking. A total of circa 1,200km of road is currently in the charge of Dublin City Council. The roads are of varying quality and are maintained on a demand/priority basis.

Waste Management: A new Regional Waste Management Plan for the Eastern and Midlands Region was adopted in 2015. Energy recovery forms part of this plan and Dublin City will be committing a certain amount of waste to the thermal treatment plant in Ringsend within Dublin City Councils administrative area, the construction and use of which forms a part of the waste management strategy for the Greater Dublin Area.

Water Supply : The County is largely served by the Greater Dublin Water Supply Area (GDWSA). It is anticipated that Dublin will need a new major water source by 2025, based on projection of growth in the Greater Dublin Area. Irish Water is currently planning the development of a new major water source for the East and Midlands which will include supplying projected demand in the GDA water supply area. Irish Water is also currently implementing a major water conservation programme in order to maximise the availability of treated water from current sources. Currently, more than 84% of Dublin's water capacity relies on the river Liffey. The Bohernabreena reservoir and waterworks located in the Glenasmole valley is managed by Dublin City Council. The reservoir supplies approximately 35,000 households in the southern central part of Dublin city.

Waste Water: The Greater Dublin Drainage Scheme will represent a significant wastewater infrastructure development for the Greater Dublin Regional area which will allow for an underground orbital sewer and two pumping stations, a new wastewater treatment plant at Clonsaugh (in Dublin City County) and an outfall pipe located 6km out to sea from Baldoyle Bay. A planning application accompanied by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Natura Impact Statement (NIS) was approved by An Bord Pleanála in 2019.

2.7 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Dublin is an ancient city with many sites of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage importance. The city is rich in archaeology and has a diverse range of monuments covering a number

of historic eras. It is deemed that the plan area is of high archaeological potential due to the potential for the presence of hitherto unknown sub-surface archaeological remains.

There are currently just over 9000 structures listed for protection in the Record of Protected Structures. There are currently 14 ACAs in Dublin city and these include: O'Connell Street, Grafton Street and environs, Prospect Square – De Courcy Square, South City Retail Quarter, Dartmouth Square and environs, Marino, Capel Street and environs, Marino Casino, Thomas Street and environs, Chapelizod and environs, Fitzwilliam Square and environs, Mountjoy Square, Westmoreland Park, Sandymount, Temple Place, Colliers Avenue, Elmpark Avenue and Elmwood Avenue, Ranelagh Avenue and Crumlin.

2.8 LANDSCAPE

The city landscape consists of the public and private landscape of the city. It fulfils an array of environmental, ecological, social, recreational and aesthetic functions of the developing city. The modern city has developed over the original natural landscape of the lower reaches of the river Liffey and the coastline. The city park system forms one of the most recognisable components of the modern city landscape.

3 SCHEDULE 2A SCREENING ASSESSMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section and table below presents the SEA screening assessment of the **draft Plan** against the criteria provided in Schedule 2a of the Planning and Development (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Regulations 2001-2011 which details the criteria for determining whether a plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Screening assessment should be read in conjunction with the draft plan as well as the Habitats Directive Screening report.

TABLE 2A SEA SCREENING

Criteria for determining whether the proposed draft Plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment
<p>1. The characteristics of the Plan having regard, in particular, to:</p> <p><i>the degree to which the Plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,</i></p> <p>The Plan provides detail on actions that will address litter management, and reduction within the city council area including resources, partnership and enforcement. Actions include solar bins, maintaining stock of public litter bins, Halloween waste management, working with communities and enforcement of litter regulations, awareness raising and CCTV in litter black spots. These do not, in and of themselves give rise to significant landuse effects and more broadly by addressing and improving litter management, positive effects are identified in terms of population and human health, landscape and biodiversity and water.</p> <p>The draft plan is underpinned by the statutory landuse framework the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 and the relevant bylaws and regulations pertaining to Litter.</p>
<p><i>the degree to which the Plan influences other plans, including those in a hierarchy,</i></p> <p>The plan is prepared in line with the requirements of the Litter Pollution Act 1997 to 2009. The plan in and of itself does not influence other plans but contributes to environmental management through litter reduction and control.</p>
<p><i>the relevance of the Draft Plan in the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,</i></p> <p>The plan highlights working with communities and various actions that aim to reduce and control litter and address specific issues such as illegal dumping and waste arising from certain events such as Halloween. In this regard the plan supports the integration of environmental considerations through reduction of litter, control and management of litter with awareness raising and enforcement.</p> <p>Therefore, the plan is considered to augment and integrate environmental considerations with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p>
<p>Environmental problems relevant to the Draft Plan</p> <p>The SEA ER of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 provides considerable detail on</p>

environmental problems relevant to the City Council area. The environmental report conducted as part of the SEA process on the entire content of the Dublin City CDP 2016- 2022 discussed various issues of concern in the plan area and provided various mitigating measure to decrease impacts considered to be severe or significant. In terms of waste management of which litter is an element the following commentary is provided in the SEA ER of the CDP 2016-2022:

A range of issues has been identified for waste management in Dublin city. These include localised as well as more strategic issues: contribute to meeting the strategic Eastern-Midlands Regional Waste Plan targets; reuse of materials rather than the use of new materials in development; a proportion of building materials should be from recycled materials such as concrete, brick or stone; use of renewable materials and those low embodied energy materials and low toxic materials; biowaste is a valuable resource and its recycling should continue to be encouraged; continued encouragement of reuse, up-cycling and recycling and a move away from landfill in order to meet the targets of the Landfill Directive.

Strategic waste issues related to the entire Eastern-Midlands Region as well as Dublin city include: the assessment of historic and unregulated legacy landfill/illegal dump sites; lack of a third or fourth bin in some areas which would allow for better segregation of waste; illegal waste storage and non-compliant businesses; inconsistencies in the classification and thus inappropriate disposal of construction and demolition waste as mixed or municipal waste, given the significant potential for recycling this material; current over-reliance on the export of residual waste streams abroad for processing and recovery.

The Draft Plan does not conflict with the objectives of the Development Plan, and should actions be developed over time they will be in line with the local authority mandate and therefore compliant with provisions of the Dublin City CDP 2016-2022 and supporting environmental assessments and guidance.

the relevance of the Draft Plan to the implementation of European Union legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste-management or water protection).

The plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Litter Pollution Act 1997 to 2009. The Litter Pollution Act, 1997, as amended by the Waste Management (Amendment) Act 2001 and the Protection of the Environment Act 2003, introduced strong penalties in Ireland to help combat the problems of litter pollution more effectively. The draft plan does not explicitly relate to EU Directives but is relates to the wider issues of Waste Management which is covered by a suite of EU Directives mainly the EU Waste Management Directive 2008.

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:

the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,

No significant landuse effects are identified at the plan level. However, positive effects and interactions are identified for a number of Strategic Environmental Objectives around Population and Human Health (PH11), Water (W1) and Material Assets (MA1); therefore no significant adverse effects are identified.

<i>the cumulative nature of the effects,</i>
Given the nature, scale and objectives of the draft plan, adverse cumulative effects are not identified to arise.
<i>the transboundary nature of the effects</i>
Again, given the focus of the plan on the city council area, and many of the actions being a street and or local scale, no transboundary effects are identified.
<i>the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),</i>
As above, the draft plan is not identified as giving rise to effects that would present as risks to human health or the environment. Positive effects are identified in relation to cleaner streets and reduction and management of litter.
<i>the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).</i>
No landuse effects or areas identified for physical development at strategic scale.
<i>the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:</i>
<i>(a) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage</i>
Dublin City has numerous areas designated under natural and cultural heritage. The Draft Plan will not set the context for landuse or development activities outside of that already facilitated within existing landuse plans and therefore no areas likely to be affected are identified.
<i>(b) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,</i>
It is anticipated that environmental quality standards will not be exceeded by the draft Plan as it aims to implement measures to reduce and manage litter.
<i>(c) intensive land-use,</i>
The draft Plan does not provide for additional landuse or intensification of same; therefore such effects are not identified.
<i>(d) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, European Union or international protection status.</i>
The Dublin City CDP 2016-202 recognises the importance of sites with National and European designations and sets out policies and objectives for their protection. These include sites designated under the EU Birds, and Habitats Directive, Dublin Bay Biosphere and Nature Reserves amongst others. It is not considered that the implementation of the Draft Plan will have significant negative effects on areas or landscapes which have recognised national, European Union or international protection status. A Screening Statement in support of the Habitats Directive has been prepared in tandem with this SEA Screening to assess if likely significant effects arise in relation to conservation management objectives of European Sites and the draft plan. This has found that no such effects are identified.

3.2 CONCLUSION TO SEA SCREENING ASSESSMENT

Section 9 (1) of the (2004) Regulations (S.I. No. 435) (as amended) states “*subject to sub-article (2), an environmental assessment shall be carried out for all plans and programmes*

(a) which are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism and town and country planning or land use, and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive, or ”

(b) which are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site but, either individually or in combination with other plans, are likely to have a significant effect on any such site.”.

The Litter Management Plan 2020 -2022 has been prepared by Dublin City Council to set out objectives and actions relating to litter management, specifically around resources, partnership and enforcement. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Litter Pollution Act 1997 to 2009. The Plan has been developed in consultation with Dublin City Council staff, elected representatives and with the citizens of Dublin who live and work in the city through the statutory consultation process.

In and of itself, the draft plan does not set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive in Annex I and II. In this regard, the draft plan will not be placing limits on activities or development, influence location, nature, size or operating conditions nor will they dictate or specifically direct the allocation of resources at this juncture.

The Screening Statement in support of Appropriate Assessment undertaken on this Draft Plan has likewise determined no Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is required in relation to the draft plan.

Therefore, on the basis of the above assessment and consideration of the criteria as set out in Schedule 2a of the Regulations 2011 (as amended) it is considered the Dublin City Litter Management Plan 2020-2022 is unlikely to give rise to significant environmental effects and does not require full SEA.

3.3 CONSULTATION WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES

The draft Litter Management Plan, and accompanying SEA Screening and Screening statement in support of appropriate assessment will be issued to statutory consultees for a four week period from Friday 11th September to Friday 9th October 2020 inclusive. Upon receipt of submissions, a SEA Determination will be prepared.

ANNEX A: DETAILED COMMENTARY

A1. INTRODUCTION

In undertaking the SEA Screening assessment, the Environmental Protection Objectives (EPOs) prepared for the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 were used, these are as follows:

TABLE 1A ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OBJECTIVES FROM DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022 SEA ER.

Environmental Receptor	Environmental Protection Objectives
Population and Human Health (PHH1)	To create a sustainable compact city and a high quality safe environment in which to live, work and/ or visit.
Biodiversity / Flora and Fauna (BFF1)	To protect and where appropriate, enhance the diversity of habitats, species, ecosystems and geological features.
Climatic Factors (CF1)	Contribute to the mitigation of/ and adaptation to climate change and implement requirements of Strategic Flood Risk assessment.
Air Quality (AQ1)	Minimise emission of pollutants to air associated with development activities and maintain acoustic quality.
Water (W1)	To protect and where necessary improve the quality and management of watercourses and groundwater, in compliance with the requirements of all water and habitat based legislation including the River Basin Management Plan of the Eastern River Basin District.
Material Assets (MA1)	To make best use of Dublin city's infrastructure and material assets and to promote the sustainable development of new infrastructure to meet the needs of the city's population
Cultural Heritage (CH1)	To protect and where appropriate enhance the character, diversity and qualities of Dublin city's cultural, including architectural and archaeological, heritage
Landscape and Soils (L1)	To protect and where appropriate enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of Dublin city's landscapes and soils

The Table below provides a commentary of the relevant sections of the Dublin City Council draft Litter Management Plan 2020-2022.

TABLE 2 SEA COMMENTARY OF RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE LITTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020-2022

Objectives and actions	SEA Commentary
<p>OBJECTIVE: Resources: Resources for street cleaning and litter management</p>	<p>Resources allocation in a targeted manner are consistent with EPS in particular PH1 and MA1</p>
<p><i>Street Cleaning and Litter Bins</i></p>	
<p>Dublin City Council will increase the number of handcarts in operation both in the city and the main streets of villages ensuing operatives can maintain the previous standards of cleanliness with the anticipated increase in footfall.</p>	<p>The actions within this section all aim to reduce, manage and deal effectively with littering through a variety of actions. These aim to reduce overall litter levels in the streets as well as promoting recycling (such as Leaf Composting action and recycling infrastructure). The action relating to Halloween bonfires and diversion of materials used in such bonfires are also positive. Key positive effects are in particular related to MA1, PHH1 and L1</p>
<p>Dublin City Council has introduced and will maintain a programme of street grading to ensure a high standard of street cleaning services is being delivered and to address any deficits in its service delivery. The street grading programme is an ongoing measurement of day to day performance of operational services</p>	
<p>Every litter bin in the city is now 'tagged' with a unique identifier (QR code) which feeds into an IT system. Dublin City Council will launch a campaign to demonstrate to the public that with a few clicks on a smart phone they can report when a litter bin is damaged or overflowing. This provides real-time data, enabling cleaning operatives to issue a rapid response.</p>	
<p>The stock of public litter bins in use will be maintained and improved. High capacity units will be installed in areas of need and a programme of bin replacement will be undertaken to ensure the supply of public litter bins is maintained in good condition. Upgrading of bins will be ongoing in urban villages and additional bins will be installed in areas of need.</p>	
<p>Dublin City Council will continue the rollout of solar-compactor bins where there is high capacity requirement such as areas of high demand or with seasonal peak demand. These units provide extra capacity when compared to standard litter bins, reducing the quantity of collections required and are generally well received within the community</p>	
<p>The management of the stock of public litter bins will be continued using the bin tagging technology introduced in the 2016 – 2018</p>	

Objectives and actions	SEA Commentary
Litter Management Plan.	
Dublin City Council will continue to provide and extend its road sweeping services, allowing streets to be thoroughly cleaned in the absence of parked cars. The service is available through cooperation with residents and community groups and has been successfully implemented	
Dublin City Council will continue to provide and extend the successful Halloween Programme to combat the social and environmental consequences of bonfires. A multi Departmental approach to ensuring the maximum amount of material is diverted from potential bonfires will continue to be implemented. Diversionary events will continue to be promoted to provide alternatives to bonfires for communities to take part in and enjoy	
Graffiti and Chewing gum removal programmes will continue in the city with ongoing removal of graffiti throughout the city and a scheduled programme of chewing gum removal in the core city centre and other public spaces	
A pilot leaf composting programme will be introduced to investigate whether all leaves collected by Dublin City Council during the autumnal leaf fall season may be diverted to compost production and the compost produced made available to the public through bring centres	
Dublin City Council will continue to identify and remove abandoned bicycles in the city and divert the bicycles removed for repair and reuse	
Recycling Infrastructure – Civic Amenity Sites, Bring Centres, Bottle and Textile Banks Dublin City Council will extend the use of the QR Code system to all Bring Centres and bottle bank locations throughout the City to provide for a simple method of customer interaction and to ensure that the recycling infrastructure at the centres is maintained in good condition	
Dublin City Council will explore and trial the introduction of sensor technology to bottle and textile banks to provide for real time information on servicing requirements	
Dublin City Council will seek to increase the	

Objectives and actions	SEA Commentary
supply of bottle and textile bank facilities in the city and will engage with the public to identify potential new sites.	
The Waste Management Department will seek to include the provision of recycling facilities in all new residential and commercial developments as an objective of the Dublin City Development Plan	
Dublin City Council will trial the use of compartmentalised waste and recycling bins at selected public spaces and areas, to encourage recycling at street level from members of the public. A pilot programme is currently being developed in partnership with industry and NGO's.	
Dublin City Council will examine how it can engage with initiatives such as Terracycle to promote recycling of additional waste streams.	
Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and the use of Technology	
The CRM system will continue to play a pivotal role in highlighting litter 'hotspots', areas where litter related complaints have been made and incidences of illegal dumping have been reported and locations where illegal dumping or dog fouling is most prevalent, enabling Dublin City Council to allocate cleaning and enforcement resources efficiently.	
Dublin City Council will encourage and communicate with members of the public to provide as much detail as possible when reporting an incident, including the exact location and where possible, details of the type and amount of material when reporting	
Dublin City Council will endeavour to feed back to a member of the public who logs an incident or complaint with the Council through the CRM system when the incident has been dealt with appropriately and is closed off.	
The data generated through the CRM will be used for greater statistical analysis and internal reporting to assist the council in planning operations, recycling or enforcement initiatives.	
Smart technology will be introduced where possible to increase efficiency and data capture in the areas of street cleaning and	

Objectives and actions	SEA Commentary
enforcement	
Dublin City Council will continue to promote its services, initiatives and customer engagement through its social media presence @dubcityenviro commenced under the lifetime of the previous litter management plan	
Dublin City Council will continue to expand its provision of Open Data through the data.gov.ie portal in relation to as many of its waste, recycling and litter services as possible to facilitate research, business and community initiatives.	
A resource such as an interactive map showing cleaning schedules for the city will be made available to the public through the dublincity.ie website.	
OBJECTIVE: Partnership Engaging citizens and local business	Positive interactions with PH1, MA1 in particular
<p>Dublin City Council will establish a 'communications plan' which will include the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening of Internal and External Communications between Dublin City Council Departments and external stakeholders to promote a coordinated approach to litter management in the city 2. Communications with the community, outlining exactly what litter management services and support the council can provide. 3. Communications with businesses will be improved and built upon to provide information on services, responsibilities, and compliance and improve engagement with Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives to work in partnership with Dublin City Council in an effort to reduce litter throughout the city. 4. Improve communications with members of the public using the CRM system. An email communication should be sent to the customer or to a specific individual when their request or complaint has been dealt with and closed off. 	<p>Communication and engagement are key to education businesses and citizens about litter management and reduction. Positive interactions with PH1, and MA1</p>
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will continue to engage with primary and secondary 	As above, education and awareness through green schools and Picker Pals initiatives interact positively with PH1 and MA1

Objectives and actions	SEA Commentary
<p>schools through the Green Schools programme and support schools engaged in the green schools programme through its annual green schools seminar</p>	<p>Reduction in single use items is a key action and reducing same is positive in terms of overall waste reduction.</p> <p>Similarly community clean ups and facilitating safe disposal of litter is positive for a number of EPOs.</p>
<p>Dublin City Council will introduce and support pilot educational projects such as the 'Picker Pals' programme recently introduced to 10 primary schools in the city in conjunction with Voice Ireland</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will also consider the use of incentive and reward schemes for children and young adults who engage in anti-littering practices. 	
<p>Accessibility Dublin City Council will carry out an accessibility audit on its litter, waste and recycling infrastructure to identify and address issues.</p>	
<p>Community Clean Ups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council aims to expand on the success of the Team Dublin Clean Up and Dublin Community Clean Up Day and continue to promote, support and expand this annual initiative. ▪ The Waste Management Department will engage with local community groups and tidy towns groups to advertise Dublin City Council services such as street sweeping and leaf removal. ▪ Dublin City Council will continue to provide support and resources for litter picks and community clean ups such as bags, litter pickers, gloves etc. ▪ Dublin City Council will deliver information and support to communities on best practice environmental topics including resource management, climate change and tidy towns and city neighbourhoods' competitions through media, workshops, seminars and direct engagement 	
<p>Single Use Items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is a highly publicised national issue. Dublin City Council will 	

Objectives and actions	SEA Commentary
<p>encourage its citizens through education, to avoid the use of single use items (e.g. to use re-usable coffee cups and water bottles) which will also reduce littering incidences across the city. This work was started with the ‘Choose to Reuse’ campaign and will be further promoted through other campaigns and initiatives through the lifetime of the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will engage with local businesses on the wider issue of the use of single use items and recommend the use of sustainable alternatives such as wooden or compostable cutlery and compostable or reusable cups. ▪ Dublin City Council is committed to continuing the phasing-out of single-use items at all DCC offices and facilities in line with the “Green Government” requirements from DCCAE. 	
<p>Blue Spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will work with the relevant internal and external stakeholders, along with community organisations to support and facilitate clean-ups of waterways and beach clean-ups in the City. ▪ Dublin City Council will consider the issue of provision of litter bins in proximity to waterways. ▪ Dublin City Council will continue to support and work with businesses around the docklands to collect litter removed from the River Liffey and seek to form partnerships with other groups engaged in similar initiatives. 	<p>These actions are positive for PH1, MA1, W1 and BFF1 as they reduce the amount of marine litter and litter found in freshwaters. This reduces overall risk of pollution associated with litter, the potential to spread invasive species, and reduction of ingestion or entanglement in litter in water bodies.</p>
<p>OBJECTIVE: Enforcement Enforce the Litter Acts and Bye Laws</p>	<p>Application and enforcement of litter acts interacts positively with PH1 and MA 1 in particular.</p>
<p>Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will concentrate enforcement resources and campaigns to specific areas where issues arise and/or are prevalent. ▪ Dublin City Council will increase 	<p>as above, measures to apply the legislation and enforce fines on littering including illegal dumping and dog fouling and disposal are all positive. Indirect positive interactions also for soil and landscape (L1), and biodiversity (BFF1)EPOs.</p>

Objectives and actions	SEA Commentary
<p>coordination with other enforcement bodies, particularly An Garda Síochána in an effort to strengthen cases, leading to convictions that are more successful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Waste Management Department will continue to liaise with An Garda Síochána, Dublin Fire Brigade and other stakeholders in the run up to Halloween to implement the successful 'Halloween Programme', with the aim of reducing the social and environmental consequences associated with bonfires. ▪ Dublin City Council will continue the use of surveillance and CCTV throughout the city, paying particular attention to littering and illegal dumping blackspots. 	
<p>Illegal Dumping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will concentrate enforcement resources to specific areas where incidences of illegal dumping are particularly prevalent. ▪ CRM mapping will be used to identify and target specific locations or areas for enforcement and compliance campaigns and initiatives. ▪ Dublin City Council will continue to run media campaigns, with a view discouraging this type of behaviour and prompting citizens to report incidences of illegal dumping to the council through a dedicated hotline. Included in the media campaign will be a reminder that all households must have a waste collection provider in place to collect their waste. ▪ Dublin City Council will continue to capture data relating to the weight of illegally dumped material in the city for reporting purposes and to provide more detailed information on dumping blackspots. <p>Dublin City Council will continue the use of CCTV and other surveillance methods in illegal dumping blackspots to act as a deterrent.</p> <p>Management of Domestic and Commercial Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dublin City Council will trial the 	

Objectives and actions	SEA Commentary
<p>implementation of a strategy to address ongoing waste management issues that are prevalent in certain multi-occupancy buildings. A multi-agency approach will be pursued to address these issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dublin City Council will continue to examine the issue of waste management generally and trial interventions to promote better outcomes and reductions in waste dumping and litter through the Dublin City Beta city challenge initiative. • Dublin City Council will implement a large-scale compliance campaign concentrating on the enforcement of the bye law requirement to use authorised waste collectors. • Dublin City Council will seek to trial and implement alternative solutions to waste presentation in plastic refuse bags • Dublin City Council will consider whether it is possible to create and maintain up to date records based on information such as eircodes on the domestic and commercial waste collections and civic amenity site use for the purposes of ensuring compliance with requirement to use authorised waste collectors. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dublin City Council will develop a clear strategy demonstrating the fact that any type of litter bin can be used for the disposal of bagged dog litter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will use various social media channels such as Twitter and Facebook and traditional media for targeting educational campaigns around dog fouling, the correct use of bins and fines. ▪ Dublin City Council will also launch blitz/enforcement campaigns in targeted areas for a defined period of time. 	

SEA COMMENTARY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLAN:

As with the objectives and actions above, the implementation and monitoring plan will interact positively for a number of EPOs in particularly PH1 and MA1. Indirect positive interactions are also identified for Biodiversity, Water, Soil and Landscape where actions and implementation reduce and divert litter away from sensitive environmental receptors.

	Objective	Baseline Metric	Measurement	Timeframe
Resources				
1.	Advertise and extend on demand street cleaning service to facilitate cleaning in cooperation with residents groups arranging for removal of parked cars		No. of requests received per year and actioned	Q3-Q4, 2020
2.	Extend QR Code customer service system to all Dublin City Council Bottle and Textile Bank sites		Achieved/Not Achieved	Q4, 2020
3.	Trial use of sensor technology in Bottle / Textile banks		Trial Completed	Q4 2020
4.	Ongoing bin replacement and upgrade programme		% upgraded and replaced Total number of litter bins	2020 - 2022
5.	Trial the use of compartmentalised waste and recycling bins at selected public spaces.		Achieved Quantity of recyclables recovered % of contamination	Q2 2020

6.	Introduce a composting programme to investigate potential to ensure all leaves collected are used to produce compost to be made available to the public at bring centres	Programme introduced Compost produced Compost available to Public	2020 - 2022
7.	Introduce and manage an online resource to provide information on street cleaning schedules	Resource introduced and managed	Q3 2020
8.	Continue to provide graffiti and chewing gum removal services	Service provided Quantity of removal undertaken annually	2020 - 2022
9.	Seek to include in the Dublin City Development Plan a requirement for all new residential and commercial developments to include appropriate space for provision of recycling infrastructure	Submission drafted and submitted	2020 - 2022
10.	Carry out public consultation to seek additional locations for recycling infrastructure in the city	Consultation carried out Locations identified and assessed	Q4 2021
11.	Continue to provide and enhance Open Data on waste management services	Number of datasets provided and maintained	2020 - 2022

Partnership

12.	Develop and implement a 'communications plan' as set out within the plan at pg18	Plan Created and implemented	Q4, 2020
13.	Seek to foster greater engagement with the community on topics of environmental concern.	Information on litter management services offered by DCC shared on social media No of Workshops held Number of groups engaged with City Neighbourhoods Competition	2020 - 2022
14.	Investigate trial of incentivised reward schemes for recycling / anti-litter initiatives	Report produced and trail undertaken	Q3 2021
15.	Strengthen Internal communication between departments.	No. of initiatives involving collaboration with multiple departments	2020 - 2022
16.	Continue to develop and roll out the Green Schools Programme to primary and post primary schools.	No. of Schools Visited No. of Green Schools	2020 - 2022
17.	Continue to expand success of Dublin Community Clean Up Day	No. of Volunteers Tonnage of litter collected annually	2020 - 2022
18.	Develop liaison with primary and secondary schools on litter education including providing an updated Litter Education	Litter pack updated and distributed No of schools engaged	2020 - 2022

Packs to schools			
19.	Facilitate Community Clean-Ups with Residents Associations and community groups.	No. of Clean-Ups held Amount of resources distributed (bags, litter picks etc.	2020 - 2022
20.	Create awareness campaign to encourage citizens to reduce use of single use plastics.	Achieved/Not Achieved	Q4, 2020
21.	Develop and implement initiative targeting to local businesses to replace single use plastics with sustainable alternatives.	No. of businesses engaged	Q2 2021
22.	Phase out single use Plastics at all Dublin City Council offices and facilities.	Achieved/Not Achieved	Q1, 2021
23.	Develop clear, unambiguous strategy informing the public that bagged dog litter can be disposed in any litter bin	Achieved/Not Achieved	Q2, 2020
24.	Continue to run advertising campaigns on litter, dog fouling and illegal dumping.	No. of campaigns rolled out	2020 - 2022
25.	Collaboration with all relevant stakeholders to carry out clean-ups of waterbodies in the city's jurisdiction.	No. of river clean-ups No of Canal clean ups No. of beach clean-ups	2020 - 2022
26.	Collaboration with businesses surrounding the docklands to collect litter	Tonnage of material collected annually	2020 - 2022

removed from the River Liffey.

Enforcement

27.	Concentration of resources on areas where litter incidences are particularly prevalent.	No. of locations targeted No. of fines secured No. of prosecutions	2020 - 2022
28.	Coordination with other enforcement bodies, particularly An Garda Síochána.	Evidence of collaboration Successful prosecutions as a result of collaboration	2020 - 2022
29.	Continue successful Halloween Response Actions.	Tonnage of material removed	2020 - 2022
30.	Continue the use of CCTV surveillance and associated signage.	No. of locations CCTV installed No. of fines secured No. of prosecutions	2020 - 2022
31.	Investigate households who are not serviced by a registered waste provider.	No. of households visited % compliant % increase in compliance	Q3 2020
32.	Complete Reorganisation of Litter Warden Service	Service Reorganised	Q2, 2020
33.	Devise and implement a strategy engaging with tenants of multi-occupancy buildings to ensure compliance with waste and littering laws.	No. of Multi-occupancy buildings visited. No. of actions taken % increase in compliance	Q4, 2020

34.	Carry out review and update of Litter Prevention and Control Bye Laws.	Review Completed and updated Bye Laws adopted	Q4 2021
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