



Dublin City Litter Management Plan

2020 - 2022

Screening Report for Appropriate
Assessment

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Dublin City Council

Dublin city Litter Management Plan 2020 – 2022

Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Dublin City Council intends to implement the Dublin City Litter Management Plan for the period 2020 to 2022. DEC Ltd. have been appointed by Dublin City Council to prepare a Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment for the proposed plan.

The function of this Screening Exercise is to identify whether or not the plan has the potential to result in likely significant effects to European Sites and to provide information so that Dublin City Council can determine whether a Natura Impact Statement and Appropriate Assessment is required for the Litter Management Plan.

1.2 HABITATS DIRECTIVE ASSESSMENT

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires an assessment of the potential effects of a land use plan or project on one or more Natura 2000 (N2K) Sites. It is noted that a Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) is commonly referred to as an “Appropriate Assessment” (Dodd *et al*, 2007). However “Appropriate Assessment” forms only one stage of the HDA process (all stages making up the assessment process are outlined in detail below). The EU Habitats Directive provides the legislative framework for the protection of habitats and species throughout Europe through the establishment of a network of designated conservation areas known as the N2K network. The N2K network includes sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), under the EU Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the EU Birds Directive. Under the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations 2011, as amended) SACs and SPAs are referred to as European Sites. SACs are designated in areas that support habitats listed on Annex I and/or species listed on Annex II of the Habitats Directive. SPAs are designated in areas that support: 1% or more of the all-Ireland population of bird species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive; 1% or more of the population of a migratory species; and more than 20,000 waterfowl.

Articles 6(1) & (2) of the Habitats Directive set out provisions for the conservation management of European Sites. Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of this Directive set out a series of procedural steps to test whether or not a plan or project is likely to affect a European Sites. Article 6(3) also establishes the requirement for a HDA:

“any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the (European) site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subjected to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implication for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public”.

Therefore, the objective of this Screening is to identify whether or not any land use measures that may be supported by the Plan will have the potential to negatively affect the Conservation Objectives of European Sites. Such a conclusion will be arrived at by assessing the implications of future land use activities that could be implemented or supported by the Plan on each European Site occurring within its zone of influence.

The HDA is underpinned by the precautionary principle. Therefore, if the risk of negative impacts to the conservation objectives of a European Site cannot be ruled out it is assumed that the potential for an adverse impact will exist. Where such uncertainties are identified during the assessment, measures will be proposed to avoid or mitigate the risk of adverse impacts occurring.

The Screening was undertaken with reference to the following guidance documents on Habitats Directive Assessments:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland – Guidance for Planning Authorities (2009). DEHLG.
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites – The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats directive 92/43/EEC. European commission (2018).
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites – Methodological Guidance of the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats directive 92/43/EEC. European Commission (2001).

1.3 STAGES OF THE HABITATS DIRECTIVE ASSESSMENT

The European Commission (2001) Guidance has outlined a staged process for the completion of a HDA.

- **Stage 1 – Screening:** This stage defines the proposed plan, establishes whether the proposed plan is necessary for the conservation management of the European Site and assesses the likelihood of the plan to have a significant effect, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, upon a European Site.
- **Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment:** If a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect an Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken. In this stage the impact of the plan or project to the Conservation Objectives of the European Site is assessed. The outcome of this assessment will establish whether the plan will have an adverse effect upon the integrity of the European Site.
- **Stage 3 – Assessment of Alternative Solutions:** If it is concluded that, subsequent to the implementation of mitigation measures, a plan has an adverse impact upon the integrity of a European Site it must be objectively concluded that no alternative solutions exist before the plan can proceed.
- **Stage 4 –** Where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain but imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) exist for the implementation of a plan or project an assessment of compensatory measures that will effectively offset the damage to the Natura site 2000 will be necessary.

2.0 SCREENING METHODOLOGY

The function of the Screening Assessment is to identify whether the Plan will have a likely significant effect on European Sites. In this context “likely” means any effect that may be reasonably predicted and “significant” means not trivial or inconsequential but an effect that is potentially relevant to the Site’s conservation objectives¹. Any effect, which would compromise the functioning and viability of a Site and interfere with achieving the conservation objectives of the Site would constitute a significant effect.

The nature of the likely interactions between the Plan and the Conservation Objectives of European Sites will depend upon the potential for future land use activities supported by the Plan to interact with European Sites and their associated qualifying features of interest; the sensitivity of European Site qualifying features to potential impacts associated with land use activities facilitated by the Plan; the current conservation status of the European Site qualifying features; and the likely changes that will result from the implementation of the Plan, in combination with other plans and projects.

The European Commission Guidelines (2001) outline the stages involved in undertaking a Screening assessment of a plan or project that has the potential to have likely significant effects on European Sites. The methodology adopted for the Screening of the Plan is informed by these guidelines and was undertaken in the following stages:

- A brief description of the Plan is provided and determine whether it is necessary for the conservation management of European Sites;
- Identification of European Sites occurring within the zone of influence of the Plan;
- Identification of potential likely significant effects to European Sites; and

¹ See English Nature’s Habitat Regulations Guidance Note No. 3, 1999.

- Identification of other plans or projects that, in combination with the Plan, have the potential to affect European Sites.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE LITTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 OVERVIEW

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 the best use of the human resources, skills and knowledge from Dublin City Council are utilised, 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.

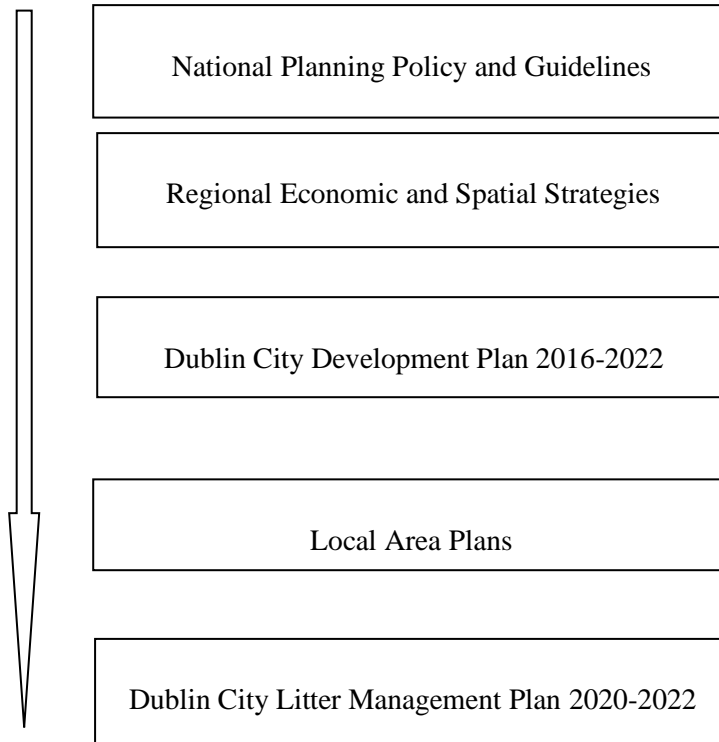
The aims, objectives and actions for the management and prevention of litter are outlined for each key area and are to be undertaken during the lifetime of the Litter Management Plan.

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 3.1 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.

Figure 3.1: Planning Hierarchy



The plan is prepared in line with the requirements of the Litter Pollution Act 1997 to 2009 and 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.

4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF EUROPEAN SITES WITHIN THE ZONE OF INFLUENCE OF THE PLAN

In order to identify the European Sites that could be significantly affected by the implementation of the Plan an initial long-list of sites occurring within a 15km radius of the Plan area (i.e. Dublin City Council) has been compiled. The establishment of a 15km buffer area surrounding the Plan area is in line with the DAHLG recommended procedures for identifying European Sites. The buffer distance of 15km was also considered sufficient to ensure all potential impacts to European Sites arising from the implementation of the Plan were taken into account (see Section 4.1 below for more information). This is based on the absence of any impact pathways (i.e. the absence of a hydrological pathway) between the Plan area and other European Sites occurring at a distance greater than 15km from the Plan area.

4.1 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES OF EUROPEAN SITES

Generic conservation objectives for all European Sites have been established by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). The generic conservation objective for the two habitats occurring within the zone of influence of the project is to maintain the favourable conservation status of these habitats. The favourable conservation status of these habitats is achieved when

- its natural range, and area it covers within that range, are stable or increasing, and
- the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and
- the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.

The generic conservation objective for the qualifying species occurring within the zone of influence of the project is to maintain or restore the favourable conservation status of these species. This is achieved when:

- population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and
- the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and

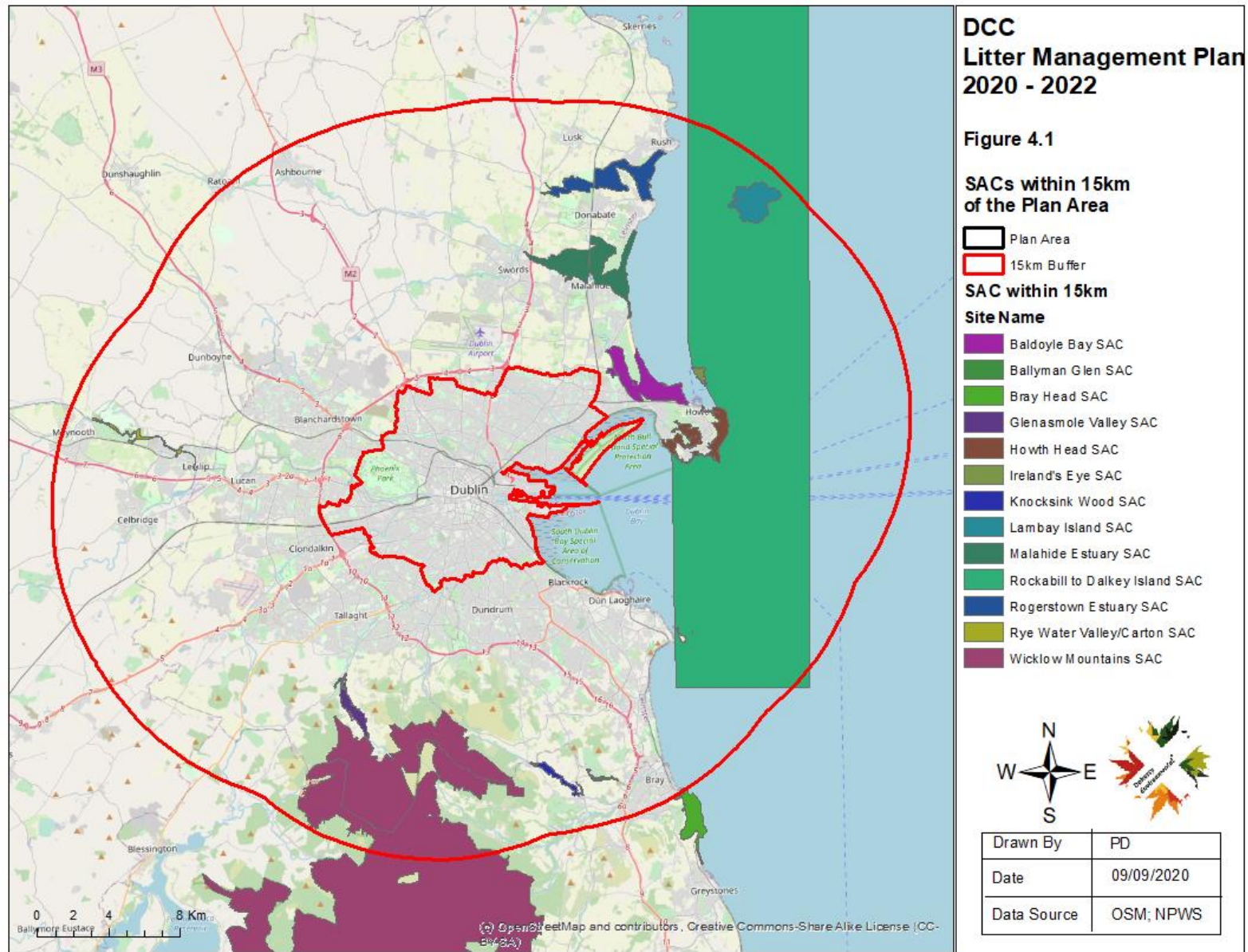
- there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis.

Site-specific conservation objectives of European Sites have been identified for many of the European Sites occurring within a 15km radius of the plan area and the details of these site-specific conservation objectives are provided by the NPWS at <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/conservation-management-planning/conservation-objectives>.

4.2 EUROPEAN SITES WITHIN 15KM OF THE PLAN

Table 4.1 lists all European Sites occurring within and surrounding the Plan area. A total number of four European Sites, comprising two SACs and two SPAs occur within the Plan Area. In addition to these European Sites a total of 13 SACs and 8 SPAs occur within a 15km radius of the Plan Area (see Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

Table 4.1 lists the qualifying features of interest of the SAC and the special conservation interests of the SPAs occurring within the Plan area and the surrounding 15km buffer zone. In addition, the broad habitat types and species for which each site is designated are also outlined.



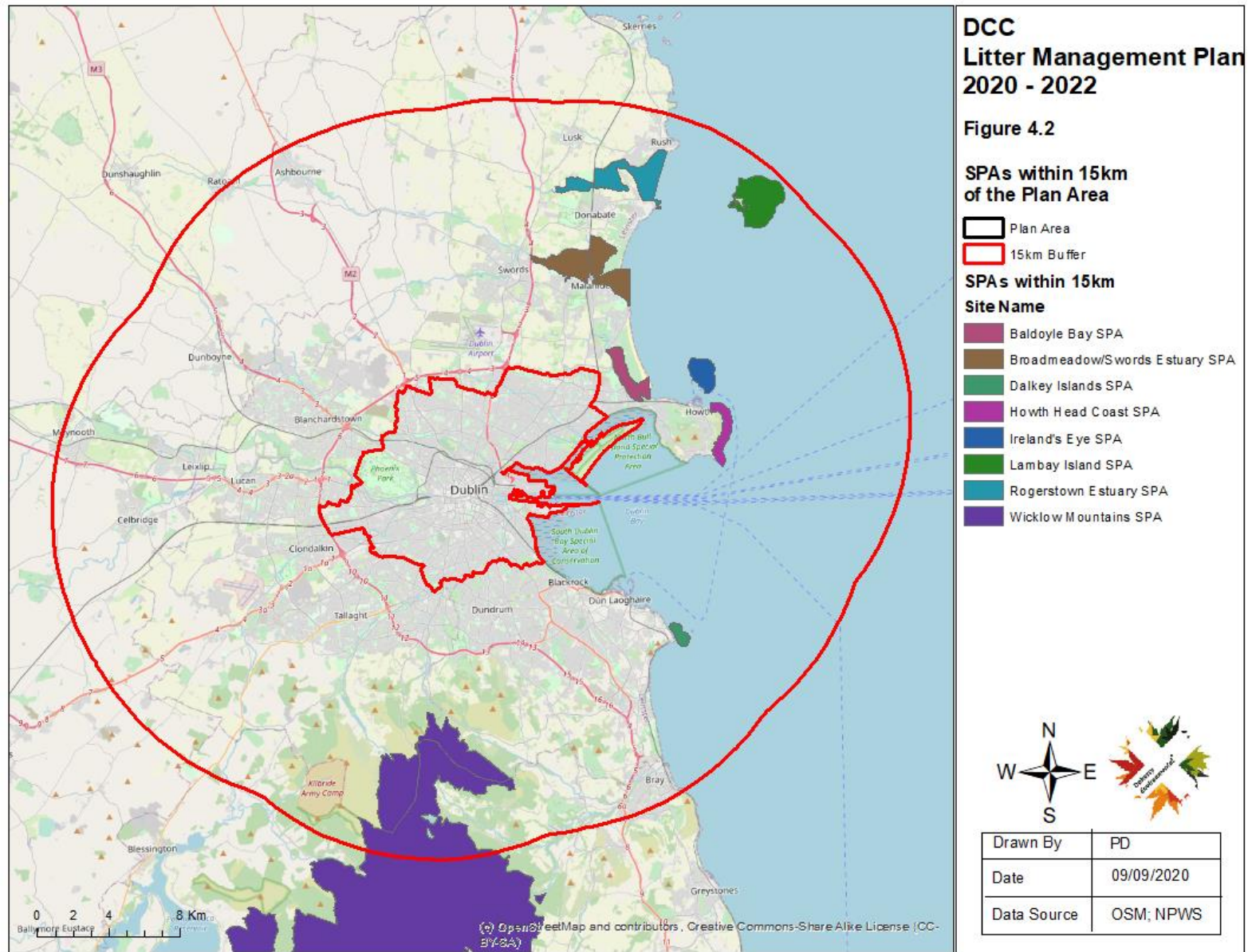


Table 4.1: European Sites within 15km of the Plan Area

European Sites	Distance from Plan Area	Qualifying Features of Interest/Special Conservation Interests	Broad QI/SCI Category
European Sites within the Plan Area			
North Dublin Bay SAC	Within Plan area	<p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</p> <p>Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]</p> <p>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p> <p>Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) [1330]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410]</p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]</p> <p>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) [2120]</p>	<p>Coastal habitats</p> <p>Plant species (Petalwort liverwort)</p>

		<p>Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]</p> <p>Humid dune slacks [2190]</p> <p>Petalophyllum ralfsii (Petalwort) [1395]</p>	
North Bull Island SPA	Within Plan area	<p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]</p> <p>Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]</p> <p>Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) [A052]</p> <p>Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]</p> <p>Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]</p> <p>Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]</p> <p>Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p> <p>Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]</p> <p>Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]</p> <p>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]</p> <p>Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]</p> <p>Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]</p>	<p>Wintering coastal waterbirds</p> <p>Coastal habitats</p>

		<p>Curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) [A160]</p> <p>Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]</p> <p>Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) [A169]</p> <p>Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</p> <p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>	
South Dublin Bay & Tolka Estuary SPA	Within Plan area	<p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]</p> <p>Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]</p> <p>Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]</p> <p>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p> <p>Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]</p> <p>Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) [A144]</p> <p>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]</p> <p>Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]</p> <p>Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]</p> <p>Black-headed Gull (<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>) [A179]</p> <p>Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192]</p>	<p>Wintering coastal waterbirds</p> <p>Breeding Terns</p> <p>Coastal habitats</p>

		<p>Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193]</p> <p>Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]</p> <p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>	
South Dublin Bay SAC	Within Plan area	<p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</p> <p>Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210]</p> <p>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes [2110]</p>	Coastal habitats
European Sites within 15km of the Plan area			
Rogerstown Estuary SPA	10km to the north	<p>Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) [A043]</p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]</p> <p>Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]</p> <p>Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) [A056]</p> <p>Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]</p> <p>Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]</p> <p>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p>	<p>Wintering waterbirds</p> <p>Wetland habitats</p>

		<p>Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]</p> <p>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]</p> <p>Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]</p> <p>Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]</p> <p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>	
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	10km to the north	<p>Estuaries [1130]</p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</p> <p>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p> <p>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p> <p>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]</p> <p>Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]</p>	Coastal Habitats
Lambay Island SAC	12km to the northeast	<p>Reefs [1170]</p> <p>Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</p>	<p>Coastal Habitats</p> <p>Marine Species</p>

		[1230] Halichoerus grypus (Grey Seal) [1364] Phoca vitulina (Harbour Seal) [1365]	
Lambay Island SPA	12km to the northeast	Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis) [A009] Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017] Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018] Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043] Lesser Black-backed Gull (Larus fuscus) [A183] Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184] Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla) [A188] Guillemot (Uria aalge) [A199] Razorbill (Alca torda) [A200] Puffin (Fratercula arctica) [A204]	Breeding waterbirds
Malahide Estuary SAC	5km to the north	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310] Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima) [1330]	Coastal Habitats

		<p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p> <p>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes) [2120]</p> <p>Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]</p>	
Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary SPA	5km km to the north	<p>Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>) [A005]</p> <p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]</p> <p>Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]</p> <p>Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>) [A054]</p> <p>Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) [A067]</p> <p>Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>) [A069]</p> <p>Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>) [A130]</p> <p>Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p> <p>Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) [A143]</p> <p>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) [A149]</p> <p>Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) [A156]</p>	<p>Wintering wetland birds</p> <p>Wetland habitats</p>

		<p>Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]</p> <p>Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) [A162]</p> <p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>	
Baldoyle Bay SAC	1km to the east	<p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]</p> <p>Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]</p> <p>Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) [1330]</p> <p>Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) [1410]</p>	Coastal habitats
Baldoyle Bay SPA	1km to the east	<p>Light-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>) [A046]</p> <p>Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) [A048]</p> <p>Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) [A137]</p> <p>Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>) [A140]</p> <p>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) [A141]</p> <p>Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) [A157]</p> <p>Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]</p>	<p>Wintering coastal waterbirds</p> <p>Coastal habitats</p>

Howth Head SAC	4.5km to the east	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] European dry heaths [4030]	Terrestrial exposed rock and peatland habitats
Howth Head Coast SPA	1.5km to the southeast	Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188]	
Ireland's Eye SAC	11km to the north	Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220] Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230]	Terrestrial peatland habitats
Ireland's Eye SPA	8km to the northeast	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) [A017] Herring Gull (<i>Larus argentatus</i>) [A184] Kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) [A188] Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>) [A199] Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) [A200]	Terrestrial peatland habitats
Dalkey Island SPA	8km to the southeast	Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) [A192] Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) [A193] Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) [A194]	Breeding waterbirds

<p>Wicklow Mountain SAC</p>	<p>7km to the south</p>	<p>Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>) [3110]</p> <p>Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds [3160]</p> <p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> [4010]</p> <p>European dry heaths [4030]</p> <p>Alpine and Boreal heaths [4060]</p> <p>Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> [6130]</p> <p>Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas, in Continental Europe) [6230]</p> <p>Blanket bogs (* if active bog) [7130]</p> <p>Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>) [8110]</p> <p>Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8210]</p> <p>Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation [8220]</p> <p>Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles [91A0]</p> <p><i>Lutra lutra</i> (Otter) [1355]</p>	<p>Surface water dependent habitats</p> <p>Terrestrial grassland, peatland, woodland and exposed rock habitat</p> <p>Mammals (otters)</p>
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Wicklow Mountain SPA	7km to the south	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>) Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Breeding raptor bird species
Ballyman Glen SAC	11km to the south	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alkaline fens [7230]	Groundwater dependent habitats
Knocksink Woods SAC	11km to the south	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220] Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) [91E0]	Groundwater dependent habitats
Glenasmole Valley SAC	7km to the southwest	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites) [6210] Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) [6410] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion) [7220]	Terrestrial grassland and peatland habitat Groundwater dependent habitat
Bray Head SAC	15km to the south	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts [1230] European dry heaths [4030]	Terrestrial exposed rock and peatland habitats

Rye Water Valley SAC	7.5km to the west	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles [91A0]	Terrestrial woodland habitats
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	2.5km to the southeast	Reefs [1170] Phocoena phocoena (Harbour Porpoise) [1351]	Marine Habitat Marine mammal

5.0 IMPACTS TO EUROPEAN SITES

The next step of this Screening Exercise is to identify whether or not the plan has the potential to interact with and damage or disturb the qualifying habitat or qualifying species of European Site or undermine the conservation objectives of the European Sites listed in Table 4.1 above.

Given that the plan will does not include any land use activities that could result in direct impacts, such as the loss of qualifying habitat or habitats upon which qualifying species rely a source-pathway-receptor model has been used to establish which European Sites the plan could interact with and whether or not the actions of the plan will have the potential to result in negative impacts such as those listed above to European Sites. Under such a model the actions of the Plan represents the source.

Negative impacts will have the potential to arise where the actions of the plan have the potential to result in damage or disturbance to the qualifying habitat or qualifying species of European Sites or where the conservation objectives of European Sites could be compromised by the plans actions.

The receptors represent European Sites and their associated qualifying features of interest/special conservation interests.

Section 5.1 below lists each of the objectives and actions of the plan and provides an evaluation of the potential for each objective and/or action to result in negative impacts to European Sites and their conservation objectives. Section 5.2 then provides an evaluation for each European Site occurring within a 15km radius of the Plan area and establishes the potential implications of the plan for each of these European Sites on a site by site basis.

5.1 EVALUATION OF THE PLAN'S OBJECTIVES & ACTIONS

Table 5.1 identifies the objectives and actions of the plan and evaluates the potential for each to result in likely significant effects to European Sites. Where objectives and actions have the potential to result in positive implications for European Sites, such implications are recognised in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Evaluation of the Objectives and Actions of the Litter Management Plan

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>OBJECTIVE: Resources:</p> <p>Resources for street cleaning and litter management</p>	<p>Allocating resources for street cleaning and litter management will not result in land use activities and will not have any negative implications for European Sites.</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 ensuring 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.</p> <p>These aim to reduce overall litter levels in the streets as well as promoting recycling (such as Leaf Composting action and recycling infrastructure).</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>The actions outlined in this section that will result in land use activities will represent activities that are minor in scale that will not have the potential to result in negative impacts for the environment. The implementation of these actions will have the potential to result in a reduction in litter which will in turn have the potential to contribute to a reduction in litter being emitting to the Liffey estuary and downstream to Dublin Bay and the European Site of North Bull Island SPA, South</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</p>	<p></p>

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>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>Dublin Bay & Tolka Estuary SPA, South Dublin Bay SPA, and North Dublin Bay SAC.</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</p>	

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>technology introduced in the 2016 – 2018 Litter Management Plan.</p>	
<p>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</p>	
<p>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</p>	
<p>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</p>	

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>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</p>	
<p>Dublin City Council will continue to identify and remove abandoned bicycles in the city and divert the bicycles removed for repair and reuse</p>	
<p>Recycling Infrastructure – Civic Amenity Sites, Bring Centres, Bottle and Textile Banks</p> <p>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</p>	
<p>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</p>	

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>Dublin City Council will seek to increase the supply of bottle and textile bank facilities in the city and will engage with the public to identify potential new sites.</p>	
<p>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</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Dublin City Council will examine how it can engage with initiatives such as Terracycle to promote recycling of additional waste streams.</p>	
<p>Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and the use of Technology</p>	
<p>The CRM system will continue to play a pivotal role in highlighting litter 'hotspots',</p>	

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Smart technology will be introduced where possible to increase efficiency and data</p>	

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
capture in the areas of street cleaning and 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.	
<p>OBJECTIVE: Partnership</p> <p><i>Engaging citizens and local business</i></p>	Positive interactions with PH1, MA1 in particular

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<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 educating businesses and citizens about litter management and reduction.</p> <p>These actions will have the potential to result in a reduction in litter being emitting to the Liffey estuary and downstream to Dublin Bay and the European Site of North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay & Tolka Estuary SPA, South Dublin Bay SPA, and North Dublin Bay SAC.</p>
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will continue to engage with primary and secondary schools through the Green Schools programme and support schools engaged in the green schools programme through its annual green schools seminar 	<p>As above, education and awareness through green schools and Picker Pals initiatives will have the potential to result in a reduction in litter being emitting to the Liffey estuary and downstream to Dublin Bay and the European Site of North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay & Tolka Estuary SPA, South Dublin Bay SPA, and North Dublin Bay SAC.</p>

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<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</p> <p>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. 	

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 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. ▪ 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 	<p>These actions will have the potential to result in positive implications for the European Site of North Bull Island SPA, South Dublin Bay &</p>

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>stakeholders, along with community organisations to support and facilitate clean-ups of waterways and beach clean-ups in the City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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>Tolka Estuary SPA, South Dublin Bay SPA, and North Dublin Bay SAC by reducing the emission of litter to the Liffey estuary and Dublin Bay and its ultimate deposition within the coastal habitats of these European Sites.</p>
<p><i>OBJECTIVE: Enforcement</i></p> <p><i>Enforce the Litter Acts and Bye Laws</i></p>	<p>Application and enforcement of litter will have the potential to result in positive implications for the European Sites at Dublin Bay by reducing the amount of litter being emitted to the bay and the coastal habitats supported by the European Sites occur along the northern and southern coastline of the bay.</p>
<p><i>Enforcement</i></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 coordination with other enforcement bodies, particularly An Garda Síochána in an effort to strengthen cases, leading to convictions that are more successful. ▪ The Waste Management Department will continue to liaise with An Garda Síochána, Dublin Fire Brigade and other stakeholders in the run up to 	<p>As above.</p>

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>Halloween to implement the successful 'Halloween Programme', with the aim of reducing the social and environmental consequences associated with bonfires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will continue the use of surveillance and CCTV throughout the city, paying particular attention to littering and illegal dumping blackspots. 	
<p><i>Illegal Dumping</i></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>	

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>Management of Domestic and Commercial Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dublin City Council will trial the 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. • 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 	

Objectives and actions	Evaluation for likely significant effects
<p>and Facebook and traditional media for targeting educational campaigns around dog fouling, the correct use of bins and fines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dublin City Council will also launch blitz/enforcement campaigns in targeted areas for a defined period of time. 	

5.2 EXAMINATION OF THE PLAN'S POTENTIAL TO RESULT IN NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO EUROPEAN SITES WITHIN 15KM OF THE PLAN AREA

European Sites and their associated qualifying features and associated conservation objectives are likely to be compromised by the plan only where the actions of the plan have the potential to result in land use activities that could result in damage or disturbance to qualifying habitat and qualifying species and the processes that they rely upon to maintain their favourable conservation status. As identified in Section 5.1 above the Plan will not result in the implementation of land use activities that will have the potential to result in negative impacts to European Sites and their conservation objectives. On the contrary a number of the objectives and actions of the plan will have the potential to result in positive impacts for European Sites and their conservation status.

Table 5.2 provides a further examination of the plan by evaluating its land use implications for European Sites on a site by site basis. This evaluation has been undertaken in line with the following criteria:

- Does the Plan have the potential to damage or disturb qualifying habitats?
- Does the Plan have the potential to disturb and undermine the conservation status of qualifying species/special conservation interest bird species?

- Does the Plan have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of qualifying habitats and qualifying species occurring within and surrounding the plan area?

Table 5.1: Identification of European Sites within the Zone of Influence of the Plan

European Sites	Potential Damage/Disturbance to Qualifying Habitats	Potential Disturbance to Qualifying Species	Potential to undermine the processes that underpin favourable conservation status of qualifying features of interest	Is the European Sites at risk of likely significant effects from the Plan
European Sites within the Plan Area				
North Dublin Bay SAC	<p>The Plan will not result in land use interventions that will have the potential to result in disturbance to the qualifying habitat of this SAC.</p> <p>The interactions of the plan with the qualifying habitats of this SAC will be limited to the eradication of litter from within the SAC and its qualifying habitats and from upstream sources within Dublin City and Dublin’s docklands. The measures outlined in the plan to eradicate or minimise litter from these areas will have the potential to represent a positive impact for the qualifying habitat of this SAC. For instance it has been noted by Green et al. (2015) that the deposition of litter such as plastics on coastal wetland habitats has the potential to undermine the status of these habitats through a reduction in primary</p>	<p>Petalwort is the only Annex 2 species listed as a qualifying feature of interest for this SAC. The habitat supporting this species is restricted to the dunes slacks of Bull Island. As outlined opposite for the qualifying habitats of this SAC the plan has the potential to result in positive impacts for the qualifying habitats of the SAC and the quality of dune slack habitat within the SAC.</p>	<p>The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC</p>	No.

	productivity and infauna invertebrate species richness and abundance. The implementations of the objectives and actions of the plan as detailed in Section 5.1 above will have the potential to reduce litter within this SAC are result in positive implications for the wetland coastal qualifying habitats of this SAC.			
North Bull Island SPA	<p>The Plan will not result in land use interventions that will have the potential to result in disturbance to the wetland habitats of this SPA.</p> <p>As outlined for North Dublin Bay SAC above the interactions of the plan with the wetland habitats of this SPA will be limited to the eradication of litter from within the SPA and upstream in Dublin City and docklands. The measures outlined in the plan to eradicate or minimise litter from this SPA will have the potential to represent a positive impact for the wetland habitats of this SPA.</p>	<p>The eradication or minimisation of litter within the SPA will have the potential to result in in positive impacts for the conservation status of wetland bird species relying on the coastal wetland habitats of this SPA. For instance Green et al (2015) reported the detrimental impacts of plastic litter deposition on primary production and infaunal invertebrates of coastal wetland habitats. The special conservation interest bird species of this SPA rely on both the vegetation and infaunal invertebrates of the wetland habitats supported by this SPA and the potential for the plan to reduce the extent of litter within the SPA will represent a positive impact for the SPA and support the conservation objectives of this SPA.</p>	<p>The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SPA</p>	No.
South Dublin Bay & Tolka Estuary SPA	<p>The Plan will not result in land use interventions that will have the potential to result in disturbance to the wetland habitats of this SPA.</p>	<p>For the reasons outlined for the North Bull Island SPA above the plan has the potential to represent a positive</p>	<p>The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation</p>	No.

	As outlined for North Dublin Bay SAC above the interactions of the plan with the wetland habitats of this SPA will be limited to the eradication of litter from within the SPA and upstream in Dublin City and docklands. The measures outlined in the plan to eradicate or minimise litter from this SPA will have the potential to represent a positive impact for the wetland habitats of this SPA.	impact for the SPA and support the conservation objectives of this SPA.	status of the qualifying features of interest of this SPA	
South Dublin Bay SAC	For the reasons outlined for the North Dublin Bay SAC above the plan has the potential to represent a positive impact for the qualifying habitat of this SAC and support the conservation objectives of this SAC.	No qualifying species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC. However it is noted that for reasons outlined for the North Bull Island SPA above the plan has the potential to represent a positive impact for the faunal communities supported by the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC	No.
European Sites within 15km of the Plan area				
Rogerstown Estuary SPA	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the wetland habitats of this SPA	The Plan area is located at a remote distance from this SPA and any land activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to result in interactions with the special conservation interest bird species of this SPA.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SPA	No.

Rogerstown Estuary SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Lambay Island SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	Any land use activities associated with the plan will be completed at a remote distance from this SAC. It is predicted that there will be no potential for such activities to interact with the population of harbour seal supported by this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Lambay Island SPA	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the wetland habitats of this SPA	The Plan area is located at a remote distance from this SPA and any land activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to result in interactions with the special conservation interest bird species of this SPA.	Any works associated with the expansion of the walking and cycling network or with road maintenance upstream of this SAC could result in negative effects to qualifying species and qualifying habitats of the SAC.	No.
Malahide Estuary SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Broadmeadow/Swords Estuary SPA	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the	The Plan area is located at a remote distance from this SPA and any land activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to result in	This SPA is located within a separate surface water catchment to the Plan area and as such there is no hydrological pathway linking the	No.

	potential to interact with the wetland habitats of this SPA	interactions with the special conservation interest bird species of this SPA.	Plan area and associated land use elements to this SPA.	
Baldoyle Bay SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Baldoyle Bay SPA	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the wetland habitats of this SPA	The Plan area is located at a remote distance from this SPA and any land activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to result in interactions with the special conservation interest bird species of this SPA.	There is no hydrological pathway linking the Plan area and associated land use elements to this SPA.	No.
Howth Head SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Howth Head Coast SPA	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the wetland habitats of this SPA	The Plan area is located at a remote distance from this SPA and any land activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to result in interactions with the special conservation interest bird species of this SPA.	This SAC is located within a separate surface water catchment to the Plan area and as such there is no hydrological pathway linking the Plan area and associated land use elements to this SAC.	No.

Ireland's Eye SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Ireland's Eye SPA	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the wetland habitats of this SPA	The Plan area is located at a remote distance from this SPA and any land activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to result in interactions with the special conservation interest bird species of this SPA.	This SPA is located within a separate surface water catchment to the Plan area and as such there is no hydrological pathway linking the Plan area and associated land use elements to this SPA.	No.
Dalkey Island SPA	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the wetland habitats of this SPA	The Plan area is located at a remote distance from this SPA and any land activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to result in interactions with the special conservation interest bird species of this SPA.	This SAC is located within a separate surface water catchment to the Plan area and as such there is no hydrological pathway linking the Plan area and associated land use elements to this SAC.	No.
Wicklow Mountain SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	The Plan area is located a remote distance from this SAC and any land use activities facilitated by the Plan will not have the potential to result in interactions with otters, which is the only qualifying species of this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Wicklow Mountain SPA	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the	The Plan area is located at a remote distance from this SPA and any land activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to result in	This SPA is located within a separate surface water catchment to the Plan area and as such there is no hydrological pathway linking the	No

	potential to interact with the wetland habitats of this SPA	interactions with the special conservation interest bird species of this SPA.	Plan area and associated land use elements to this SPA.	
Ballyman Glen SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Knocksink Woods SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Glenasmole Valley SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Bray Head SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	No Annex II species are listed as qualifying features of interest for this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No.
Rye Water Valley SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and	The Plan area is located a remote distance from this SAC and is also	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that	No.

	any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	located downstream of it. Any land use activities facilitated by the Plan will not have the potential to result in interactions with Vertigo snail species, which are the only qualifying species of this SAC.	underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	
Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC	The actions of the plan will be restricted to the DCC Plan area and any land use activities associated with the plan will not have the potential to interact with the qualifying habitats of this SAC.	Any land use activities facilitated by the plan will be completed at a remote distance from this SAC. It is predicted that there will be no potential for these works to interact with the population of harbour porpoise supported by this SAC.	The plan will not have the potential to undermine the processes that underpin the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features of interest of this SAC.	No

Table 5.2 above outlines the relationship between the project site and the European Sites occurring within and in the surrounding 15km buffer area of the Plan area. The examination provided in Table 5.2 shows that the plan will not have the potential to result in damage or disturbance to the qualifying features of interest of European Sites within the Plan area or within the wider surrounding area and will not have the potential to undermine the conservation objectives of these European Sites.

5.3 IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS WITH OTHER PLANS & PROJECTS

As part of the Habitats Directive Article 6(3) assessment process consideration must be given to the potential for the Plan to combine with other plans or projects to result in cumulative negative effects to European Sites. 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. Furthermore given the nature, scale and objectives of the plan which will not result in significant land use activities there will be no potential for the plan to combine with other plans or projects to result in negative cumulative impacts to European Sites. On the contrary the implementation of the plan will have the potential to result in a reduction in litter within the European Sites occurring within the plan area which will have the potential to result in positive impacts for these European Sites and support the achievement of their conservation objectives.

6.0 SCREENING CONCLUSION

The Screening of the proposed Dublin City Council Litter Management Plan as set out above shows that the plan will not result in land use activities that have the potential to result in negative impacts to the qualifying features of interest of European Sites occurring within or surrounding the plan area and will not have the potential to compromise the achievement of the conservation objective of these European Sites.

In light of the findings of this report it is the considered view of the authors of this Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment that it can be concluded by Dublin City Council that the Plan is not likely, alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, to have a significant effect on any European Sites in view of their Conservation Objectives and on the basis of best scientific evidence and there is no reasonable scientific doubt as to that conclusion.

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