





2022 National Enforcement Priorities Progress Report


National Enforcement Priority: GOVERNANCE - RMCEI Review & Reporting	
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting through the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the <u>previous reporting year</u> – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RMCEI Plan frequency of reviews should be bi-annual at a minimum. The review frequency and the outcomes should be included in the progress report. • RMCEI reviews should evaluate progress of NEPs and assess if planned inspection targets are on track. • RMCEI reviews should provide reasons for any deviation from targets, planned activities or objectives set out in the plan. • RMCEI reviews should be presented to the Director of Services/Senior Engineer/Senior Management/Environment Strategic Policy Committee at least once during the earlier part of the year, to facilitate plan review. • The RMCEI Plan, RMCEI Data Return and NEP Progress Report should be submitted to the EPA on schedule. 	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff completed and submitted an RMCEI plan for 2022, NEP Progress Report and RMCEI Data Return including entering stats in NEMIS to the EPA / LGMA on time. <p>Resourcing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan laid out resources available and required to achieve the set targets, objectives, and activities. <p>Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are mechanisms for regular reviews and reporting progress to the team. These include WERLA (submitted monthly as per the LGMA template) and NEMIS. • The Director of Service, and the Management team with the were briefed weekly if there are any significant issues arising from the execution of the plan both in terms of any resourcing issues or items discovered because of inspections. In 2022, the only item that was not completed was the review to the SPC, but this will happen in June 2023. <p>Outcomes and Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a team level there are mechanisms in place for regular reviews to assess if planned inspection targets and activities are on track and to note / provide reasons for any deviations from planned targets, activities, or objectives. • Mechanisms include.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weekly team meetings to review outstanding complaints and open cases. ○ Review and Tracking of progress against targets as established by the plan. ○ Corrective actions implemented as required for any significant deviation form plan, e.g., redeployment of resources.

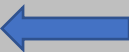
National Enforcement Priority:	GOVERNANCE - Environmental Complaint Handling							
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities							
 Looking back at the year	Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting through the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'. [Guideline of 500 words per priority area]							
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assignment of a dedicated Environmental Complaints Co-ordinator. • Implementation of the National Environmental Complaints Procedure. • Appropriate systems in place for recording and tracking environmental complaints. • Adequate resources assigned to complaint investigation in the RMCEI Plan. • Appropriate handling of EPA referred complaints and Section 63 Notices received by the local authority. • Ensuring timely investigation of complaints and reporting of complaints outcomes. This should include progress on complaints outstanding from previous years and the timeframes for complaint investigation. • Analysis of complaints numbers and inspection intelligence that may have potential impacts on NEPs and other thematic areas. • Details of environmental complaint handling should be provided in the appropriate section of the NEP Progress Report. • Reporting of complaint numbers and investigation for each thematic area in the RMCEI Data Returns. 	<p>A designated Environmental Complaints co-ordinator is in place and a comprehensive system, ensures that the National complaints procedure is adhered to. This is achieved by utilising the Councils Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system.</p> <p>Enforcement and civic hub staff log all complaints received on the Councils CRM and generated a unique reference number. Depending on the nature of the complaint it will be assigned or referred to the relevant team within the enforcement section, for instance if there is a report of black bags dumping along the side of a road, an Environmental Enforcement Warden / Litter Warden will be assigned the case via CRM. They will then investigate and where possible, issue fines. Administrative staff in the office support the Wardens in their duties.</p> <p>Enforcement staff investigated all complaints received / and or responded to complaints received in a timely manner. In 2022, there were a total of 1,750 complaints received across all thematic areas (down from 2,683 or 35% less compared to 2021). One factor in this decrease was the result of CCTV no longer in operation at bottle banks which would normally generate up to 200 cases.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="936 911 1451 1099"> <tr> <td>Grand total (received)</td> <td>1,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand total (investigated)</td> <td>1,745</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand total (closed)</td> <td>1,732</td> </tr> </table> <p>Various bespoke analysis reports are available through the CRM system and are used by the complaints co-ordinator and management alike to track, review, and ensure that complaints received are closed out in a timely manner where possible.</p> <p>Reports from CRM can inform and direct further investigation and target more frequent inspections of problem sites. For instance, where a construction site regularly leaves muck on the road our environmental enforcement wardens will amend patrols and ensure that the site is monitored, and issue fines as required.</p> <p>The EPA did not issue any Section 63 notices to Dun Laoghaire Rathdown in 2022.</p> <p>All complaints received by the EPA were acknowledged, investigated, and responded to in a timely manner.</p>		Grand total (received)	1,750	Grand total (investigated)	1,745	Grand total (closed)	1,732
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NEP Assessment Criteria		
A	For regulated / authorised sites, a compliance rate documented and compared over the previous years, and analysed or explained;	CORE
B	Demonstrate appropriate site selection methodology and inspection implementation and/or early interventions;	
C	Demonstration that non-compliances/unauthorised activities are being detected and are being followed up – and some progress in the NEP is shown;	
D	Clear example(s) of a positive environmental outcome(s) – something was achieved to improve the environment (not simply reached a target of inspections);	
E	Clear useful learning in a NEP area (positive or negative e.g., what to do, or what not to do, or identification of illegal sites or unauthorised operators);	Complementary
F	Collaborative work with WERLA, NTFSO, RWMPO, LAWPRO, EPA, Catchment Care Projects, inter-departmental within the local authority or with other local authorities; cross cutting NEP collaboration;	
G	Demonstration of a proactive approach , or innovation in dealing with a problem or demonstration of an enforcement curiosity ;	
H	Compliance promotion and awareness raising activities;	
I	Activities on data validation, data analysis, systems development, website development ;	
J	Significant enforcement actions/prosecutions and the outcomes such as remediation, sharing of lessons learnt to aid national consistency of enforcement;	
K	Case studies written up and shared that encompass any of the above properties.	


National Enforcement Priority:	WATER – Pressures from Agriculture (slurry/soiled water collection and storage)
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the ‘RMCEI data returns’ or your ‘RMCEI Plan’.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections of farmyards in areas where agriculture is identified as a significant pressure, with a small percentage in other areas, as defined in the National Agricultural Inspection Programme for local authorities. • Undertake targeted agricultural inspections specific to the pollutants of concern (P, N, and organics), using the EPA Pollution Impact Potential (PIP) maps and EPAs Targeting Agricultural Measures Map. • Take all necessary steps to ensure compliance, including follow up and close out of non-compliances. • Cross reporting of non-compliances to DAFM. • Document and report results for all farm inspections to the EPA. 	<p>Farms in 2022</p> <p>In the Agriculture section of our ‘Comments and Feedback’ for our Environmental Performance Framework and Assessment Details 2021, we were advised to undertake inspections to help ensure the protection of good/high water quality status.</p> <p>Taking this onboard, we carried out 3 non-GAP farm inspections in 2022, all in the Glencullen area, because the Glencullen river is at High Status and the area is a High-Status Objective Catchment Area. All 3 farms inspected in the area passed the inspection with no action needed.</p> <p>The farms we chose to inspect are the largest in Glencullen, however 2 of the 3 are small compared to the national average. The national average farm size is 32.4ha and ours are 10.46ha, 19.35ha and the largest is 32.72ha. This larger one is spread out over several plots and none of the farmers are full time farmers.</p> <p>On one of the farms we inspected, the farmer was interested in planting trees along the riverbank, and he asked us for advice about this and other matters so we put him in touch with his local ASSAP advisor.</p> <p>Pressures from Slurry/soiled water collection and storage</p> <p>We found no evidence of inadequate slurry or soiled water storage or collection.</p> <p>NIP DWWTS in 2022</p>

National Enforcement Priority:	WATER – Pressures from Agriculture (slurry and fertiliser spreading)
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the <u>previous reporting year</u> – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections of farmlands in areas where agriculture is identified as a significant pressure, with a small percentage in other areas, as defined in the National Agricultural Inspection Programme for local authorities. • Undertake targeted agricultural inspections specific to the pollutants of concern (P, N, and organics), using the EPA Pollution Impact Potential (PIP) maps and EPAs Targeting Agricultural Measures Map. • Take all necessary steps to ensure compliance, including follow up and close out of non-compliances. • Cross reporting of non-compliances to DAFM. • Document and report results for all farm inspections to the EPA. 	<p>Please see above.</p> <p>Pressures from Slurry and fertilizer spreading.</p> <p>Our farm inspections in 2022 were non-GAP inspections so we did not examine the slurry and fertilizer spreading in detail, however we found no evidence of inappropriate slurry or fertilizer spreading.</p> <p>All our inspections were carried out in June 2022, which is outside the closed period for slurry and fertilizer spreading.</p>


National Enforcement Priority:	WATER – Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems / Septic Tanks
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the ‘RMCEI data returns’ or your ‘RMCEI Plan’.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the <u>previous reporting year</u> – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake the allocated number of DWWTs / Septic Tank inspections under the National Inspection Plan for Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems 2022 - 2026. • Take all necessary steps to follow up and ensure advisory notices are closed out. • When selecting households for inspection, consider areas where LAWPRO have issued letters of grant eligibility and homeowners have not taken action. 	<p>In the 2022 – 2026 National Inspection Plan, DLR were required to carry out a minimum of 1 inspection in Zone 2 in 2022. We carried out 6 DWWTs inspections in 2022 - 5 in the Glencullen area, which is also a High-Status Objective Catchment Area, and 1 in a Priority Area for Action (Dodder PAA). Of the 5 in Glencullen, 3 inspections were in Zone 2 and 2 were Zone 3, and all 5 are in the Glencullen HSOCA.</p> <p>Of the 6 inspections, 2 passed and 4 failed – a 66% fail rate. The various reasons for failures were.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blocked percolation pipes, • unable to find a working percolation area, • inadequate percolation area and • surface water misconnected to the DWWTs system. <p>In 2021, 2020 and 2019 we did 1 inspection each year and had 100% fail rates each year. In 2018 we did 3 inspections and had a 33% fail rate.</p> <p>Of the 4 failed systems in 2022, 2 have been closed and 2 are still open. However, the 2 still open were recently completed in December 2022 so are not expected to be closed until approximately the end of April 2023.</p> <p>Action to close older AN’s:</p> <p>We have 1 Advisory Notice still open, from March 2016. In September 2016, the Council’s Housing Department put a Prohibition Notice on this house, ensuring it is not occupied until all the problems with the house, including the DWWTs, have been fixed. Therefore, we do not intend to take any further action at this time.</p>

National Enforcement Priority: WATER – Discharge Licences / Misconnections	
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 <p style="text-align: center;">Looking back at the year</p>	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the ‘RMCEI data returns’ or your ‘RMCEI Plan’.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all Section 4 Discharge Licence conditions are consistent with the requirements of the Surface Waters and Groundwater regulations. • Undertake risk-based inspections/monitoring of Section 4 Discharge Licences. Inspect all licences in areas where discharge licensing is a significant pressure. • Ensure that all licensable discharges are authorised by a Section 4 Discharge Licence. • Ensure compliance with discharge licence conditions and follow up and close out non-compliances and LAWPRO referrals on Section 4s and misconnections. • Follow up on misconnections that have been identified as impacting on water quality, to ensure that works are undertaken by property owners to remediate such misconnections. 	<p><u>Discharge Licences:</u></p> <p>At the end of 2022 there were 15 licences to discharge to waters within the County. We began the 2022 with 19 licences in place. 9 were ceased and 3 new licences were issued. All bar one of the 15 are licences to construction companies to manage groundwater on site during excavations. Some are discharges to ground or to the County’s surface water systems. There is a culture now in the County where builders seek out licences to discharge. This has the advantage to the Council of face-to-face engagements with potential polluters and legislative framework within with to fit the potentially polluting activities. Contractors see the licence as an economical way to remove groundwater from their sites to facilitate their activities. The initial site visit by DLR staff and scientists from Dublin City Council Laboratory allow an opportunity to advise on how water can be best managed and treated on site. The threat of the Council withdrawing the licence has proven to be a powerful incentive for good management on site.</p> <p>In total, there were 120 environmental inspections on sites licenced under Section 4 of the Water Pollution Act 1977 in 2022. There were 15 breaches of licence parameters amongst all the licences during the year, all were relayed to the licensees for report. 9 of the 15 were exceedances in relation to pH.</p> <p><u>Misconnections:</u></p> <p>1,943 misconnection inspections were carried out in the year. 1,458 of this number were carried out by the Dublin Urban Rivers Life Project. The Dublin Urban Rivers Life Project began misconnection assessments in April 2021. The goal is to carry out 5,000 assessments before June 2024. From April 2021 to end of 2022 over 2,300 properties have been assessed. 162 properties were found to have been misconnected. 135 of that number have repaired the misconnection and 27 properties have yet to carry out the repairs. When focusing on properties with extensions or outhouses the misconnection rates have been between 11% and 12%. This compares with a misconnection rate of 6%-7% for properties picked at random.</p>

National Enforcement Priority:	WATER – Discharge Licences / Misconnections
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
	DLR’s Water Pollution Control Team carried out 485 misconnection inspections in the year. These inspections were in the Elm Park, Slang, and Shanganagh Catchments and were in response to observations of polluted outfalls in those rivers.


National Enforcement Priority:	WATER – Local Priorities and Water Quality Monitoring
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete statutory monitoring for WFD surveillance and operational monitoring, investigative monitoring, and bathing water monitoring. • Inspect and follow up any local issues (not covered by other NEPs), including non-compliances with water quality standards and LAWPRO referrals. • Address any climate related water quality issues, e.g., impacts due to extreme weather events. • Registration and monitoring of all private drinking water supplies. Investigate supplies that fail to meet drinking water quality standards and take necessary enforcement action. • Engage with LAWPRO and Regional Committees on the implementation of RBMP Actions. 	<p><u>WFD Monitoring:</u></p> <p>8 samples were taken on 5 occasions during the year. These samples were delivered to the EPA Laboratory in Clonskeagh for analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average ortho-phosphate measured at Commons Rd on The Shanganagh River decreased from 0.024mg/l to 0.021mg/l between 2021 and 2022 meeting the requirements of good status. • The average ortho-phosphate measured at Boranltry Bridge on The Glencullen River remained at <0.01 mg/l between 2021 and 2022 meeting the requirements of high status. It is heartening to know that this river remains of high quality given the efforts made in 2022 in the area. • The average ortho-phosphate measured at Meadowvale on The Deansgrange River decreased from 0.196mg/l to 0.1mg/l between 2021 and 2022. This river has poor ecological status and forms part of our plans for misconnection assessments in 2023. <p><u>Investigative Monitoring:</u></p> <p>All streams in the County are sampled at least twice per year. In 2022, 204 routine river samples were taken across the County. These include samples taken for the Dublin Urban Rivers Life Project taken along the Shanganagh River. The purpose of these samples is to record improvements in water quality from outfalls and along the length of the river as the project progresses. Improvements have been noted in outfalls closest to the head of the catchment. However, there have not yet been identifiable improvements in water quality in the river, as yet.</p>

National Enforcement Priority:	WATER – Local Priorities and Water Quality Monitoring
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
	<p><u>Bathing Water Monitoring:</u></p> <p>It was a busy year on the Beaches front. All of DLR’s beaches were busy throughout the Bathing Season due to the ever-increasing numbers of people engaged in beach recreation and sporting activities. This increase in user numbers had a knock-on effect in the need to provide additional litter bins, clean ups, more ring buoy monitoring and increased vigilance from our Lifeguards during the Bathing Season.</p> <p>Water sampling is an important element of the work we do in DLR, our plan for 2022 was to undertake 315 samples throughout the year but we ended up taking 329 due to various factors such as high bacterial levels reported via the laboratory, adverse weather events etc. During the Bathing Season, when a water result indicates a level of Intestinal Enterococci or E Coli that is in exceedance of the allowable limits, a resample is taken as soon as practically possible and taken for further analysis. Consultation is held with the HSE and the appropriate notices are displayed to inform and warn the public. The EPA are also notified via the EDEN platform. During the 2022 bathing season, we issued 1 No. Advisory Notice and 8No. Prohibition Notices. August and September had some storm events that resulted in more testing of the bathing water than was originally planned, this was an extra draw on our staffing resources as we had to ensure that repeat samples were taken when needed and brought to the laboratory and that any required notifications were erected on the beaches.</p> <p>We are currently exceeding the water sampling frequency requirements as set out in the Bathing Water Regulations 2008, during the bathing season we take weekly water samples and fortnightly samples outside of the bathing season. All results are displayed on the DLR website and on beach notice boards at our designated beaches. This provides a platform for the public to make an informed decision before taking to the sea. We are unable to increase the frequency of testing due to the limited resources that we currently have in dlr.</p> <p><u>Private Water Supplies:</u></p> <p>A full audit was carried out on the private well for the Hazel Café. The Café provides water for public consumption. A written recommendation in relation to the accessibility of the ultraviolet treatment lamp was made to the owners of the well. The well passed the audit.</p> <p>12 monitoring samples from private wells were taken in 2022.</p>

National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Tackling significant illegal waste activities & Multi-Agency Sites/Operators of Concern
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting through the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'. Note that Criteria A (to provide a compliance rate and comparison with previous years) is not specifically applicable under this NEP.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted inspections and follow up enforcement actions of unauthorised collectors and site operators using intelligence from waste data flows, complaints, and other available data. • Co-ordination with, and input from Revenue/Social Protection/An Garda Síochána in relation to unauthorised activity and identified sites of concern. • Multi-agency investigations for sites of concern. • Roadside check points. • Relevant Anti-Dumping Initiatives implemented. • Traceability requirements to be enforced at Permitted/Licensed sites. • Focus on those who are facilitating the unauthorised treatment of waste. 	<p><u>Illegal Waste Activity</u></p> <p>Targeted inspections and follow up enforcement actions of unauthorised collectors and site operators using intelligence from waste data flows, complaints and other available data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff carried out a total of 2,209 inspections using intelligence gathered from patrols, monitoring social media, complaints (1,413 part of 2,209 above), the Gardai, the WERLA, the NWTSO, other LAs and the EPA. • Enforcement staff monitored social media and investigated complaints from members of the public who received waste collection flyers in their door. Enforcement staff monitored locations to see if a waste collector could be identified but unfortunately, they were not found. The enforcement staff then called door to door to everyone who left items out talking to them or providing them with information about the environmental impacts and fines of handing waste over to an authorised collector and they were instructed to take their items in. • Enforcement staff continue to monitor local media to gather intelligence on these unauthorised collectors, but their presence has not been detected in recent months. • The outcome of this results in a quick response from DLR enforcement staff in relation to any unauthorised activities occurring in the County. <p>Co-ordination with, and input from Revenue/Social Protection/ A Garda Síochána in relation to unauthorised activity and identified sites of concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2022, no intelligence was received by DLR from these organisations, but enforcement staff do work with and share relevant information with the above bodies in relation to unauthorised activity and identify sites of concern when required.


National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Tackling significant illegal waste activities & Multi-Agency Sites/Operators of Concern
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 223 complaints of dumping, back yard burning, waste presentation / storage were investigated, and enforcement action was taken where appropriate. <p>Roadside check points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council endeavours to conduct check points but we are dependent on the Gardai being available to assist with road safety measures. In 2022, the gardai were unable to assist us in conducting checkpoints. <p>Relevant Anti-Dumping Initiatives implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council each year takes part in this worthwhile initiative. The Council applied for funding for a mattress amnesty day, a hazardous waste collection day, and a bike for Africa project. All these projects were successful and resulted in increased awareness in the community. <p>Traceability requirements to be enforced at Permitted/Licensed sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement staff carried out inspections of the two permitted site in our county. Traceability of waste from the source site to the destination was examined and records were checked. <p>Multi-Agency Sites of Interest</p> <p>In 2022, 1 potential multi agency site of interest came to the attention of enforcement staff. There were staff changes in the section and it is proposed that enforcement staff will work with the relevant bodies in relation to this site and any other site in 2023 now that new staff are in place, and we currently have the resources to tackle this.</p> <p>Operation Tombola</p> <p>The Council worked closely with An Garda Síochána and their Policing Plan for Halloween ‘Operation Tombola’. A Multi-agency and co-ordinated approach were adopted between An Garda Síochána, and different sections of the Council including Parks, Environmental Enforcement, and Tenancy Management. The Community section organised 10 community recycling “skip days” to greatly reduce the amount of waste that could be handed over for bonfires. The litter wardens assisted all the hard-working volunteers on the days. In the weeks and days leading up to Halloween:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks and Cleansing teams worked tirelessly to remove waste material from the public domain, laneways, wooded areas, playing fields leading up to Halloween and on the morning of Halloween. Enforcement section issued 12 notices / instructions to householders (2) and businesses (10) to remove waste from their premises that could end up in a bonfire.


National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Tackling significant illegal waste activities & Multi-Agency Sites/Operators of Concern
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement section carried out inspections of 3 tyre outlets and the litter wardens visited industrial units reminding them to store waste out of reach, issued notices. A total 60 garages/outlets were written to in the run-up to Halloween requesting that tyres be stored securely. • Environmental Awareness section carried out an awareness campaign on social media about Halloween and the environmental impacts. • Enforcement section organised for 62 stockpiles to be removed from waste lands, empty sites, Council properties, etc. The litter wardens met with the contractors or with the Parks staff and the stockpiles were removed. • A risk assessment was completed and agreed prior to deployment of the Halloween Day operation to mitigate perceived threats and intimidation to staff. Relevant PPE was obtained and distributed. An exit strategy was also agreed should the risks elevate. • Enforcement and Tenancy Management also met with the Garda Inspector leading operation Tombola for the briefing with the Gardai that would be working on Halloween day / night. <p>Council resources were deployed early on Halloween day until late at night in a very challenging environment. Exact times will not be disclosed for operational reasons. Litter Wardens, Environmental Enforcement Officers, Tenancy Management, Parks Personnel, Contractors, and Security Personnel successfully located and removed at least 30 stockpiles of materials from gardens, open spaces and Council laneways on the day.</p> <p>An Garda Síochána ensured the safety of Council personnel and assisted in the removal of materials. Businesses were instructed to take waste wood indoors. 7 significant stockpiles of tyres (estimated. 200), wood and pallets (estimated at 500 pallets) were located and successfully removed by the contractor or to the Ballyogan Depot.</p> <p>Unfortunately, we cannot account for all tonnages of the stockpiles removed by cleansing, parks, enforcement, gardai etc. (we will endeavour to capture more data on this in 2023). The operation on the day proved to be highly successful, the number of bonfires and incidents of anti-social behaviour was reduced. The feedback from the Parks staff is that the number and size of bonfires was reduced compared to previous years (data will be captured for 2023). The Council's priority was the Health and Safety of its staff and there were no incidents in this regard. The number of callouts for the fire brigade was 6 on Halloween day / night compared to 9 in 2021. An Garda Síochána Chief Superintendent wrote to the Council thanking us for our support.</p>

National Enforcement Priority: WASTE - Construction and Demolition Activity	
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk based inspections of construction sites using WERLA intelligence and inspection templates. • Inspection of Article 27 sites of origin and destination to include material notified under Article 27 being accepted at WFP/Licensed sites. • Inspection of soil recovery sites to ensure only appropriate materials accepted. • Validation and inspection of WCP/WFP and licensed sites dealing with C&D waste. • Take all necessary steps to resolve non-compliant issues including the selling of crushed concrete from WFPs/Licensed sites without EoW decision. • Incorporate proposed improvements to the Article 27 notification system. • Tracking of waste delivered to Licensed sites. • Based on researched data and local knowledge, identify authorised operators for further investigation and/or enforcement action. 	<p><u>Risk based inspection of construction sites.</u></p> <p>DLR undertook risk-based inspections of 59 construction sites using WERLA intelligence and inspection templates, with most visits unannounced. We focus our activities based on an assessment of commencement notices on a weekly basis, whereby large scale and developments with potential to create an environmental issue are targeted. Enforcement staff prioritise early visits to these projects to ensure that they are clear in the requirements of waste management legislation. During planning phase of these developments DLRCC staff ensure the appropriate planning conditions are included ensuring that appropriate waste management can also be enforced. In this way we ensure that construction sites are operated in the appropriate way from a waste perspective from an early stage. This is critical given that the largest volume of waste is often by construction sites generated from site clearance activities.</p> <p>Enforcement staff conducted inspections and monitored waste movements from construction sites/ major infrastructure projects to detect illegal waste movements / unauthorised activity at construction sites. Enforcement staff issue Section 14 notices to sites details in the requirements of information to be provided to DLRCC enforcement staff to demonstrate compliance with waste management legislation.</p> <p>The outcome of this is a high rate of compliance from an early stage where 39 of 45 first time inspections were compliant (or 86% compliance rate). Repeat visits were undertaken to any sites not in compliance following first inspection bringing the total inspections to 59 in 2022 (for comparison a total 56 visits were undertaken in 2021 with an initial compliance rate of 60%).</p> <p>In addition, DLRCC is a member of the PURE Project. The Pure Project is a partnership project incorporates statutory and non-statutory organisations, including Wicklow County Council, DLRCC, South Dublin County Council, Coillte, National Parks & Wildlife Service, and the Wicklow Uplands Council and is operation since 2006. When required the PURE project specialised truck will be collect illegally dumped C&D waste from the Dublin Mountains and Wicklow uplands. 2022 data is not yet available for reporting, but in 2021, the Pure project truck removed 46 illegal dumping sites equivalent to approximately 230 tonnes.</p>


National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Construction and Demolition Activity
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focused monitoring of the resources and systems available for gathering and reporting waste data to be carried out as part of site audits at waste facilities/waste collectors. 	<p>The outcome of this is a defined process for handling illegal waste dumping in the Dublin mountains and since the Pure project has been in operation illegal dumping in the Wicklow and Dublin uplands has decreased 65% since 2008. (Source Pure Project 2021 Annual Report)</p> <p><u>Validation and inspection of Waste Collection Permit (WCP)/Waste Facility Permit (WFP) (including Soil Recovery Sites)</u></p> <p>Inspection of soil recovery sites to ensure only appropriate materials accepted.</p> <p>There are currently no soil recovery sites in the County.</p> <p>Validation and inspection of WCP/WFP and licensed sites dealing with C&D waste.</p> <p>While carrying out C&D inspections on various site, if an opportunity arises to inspect Waste Collection Permits on vehicles leaving sites this opportunity is taken. If the opportunity does not arise a further inspection at a later date is arranged to capture these activities. Having these inspections at the source site gives the opportunity to show the main building contractor what to look for in a Waste Collection Permit while demonstrating the powers of Local Authority enforcement personnel. It's also safer to approach a vehicle while stopped on a site rather than on a public road.</p> <p>When vehicles are observed in traffic or if there is not a safe opportunity to stop a vehicle carrying C&D and other waste, registration numbers, haulier names etc are recorded and a desktop search is carried out via the NWCPO portal. If required follow up with the construction site is undertaken ensuring that they comply with the relevant waste management legislation, normally via issuing of Section 14 notice to capture their waste data records.</p> <p>The outcome of this is multi-faceted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction site being visited becoming more aware of waste management legislation and the specific information that they should be seeking. In addition when DLRCC enforcement staff challenge a waste haulier on a construction site we can demonstrate exactly what paperwork should be on board the vehicle and what signage, such as the WCP No, printed on the side of the vehicle. <p>Focused monitoring of the resources and systems available for gathering and reporting waste data to be carried out as part of site audits at waste facilities / waste collectors.</p> <p>There are no permitted or licensed C&D sites in the county however enforcement staff validated all WCP holders returns and although we were not requested to cooperate with any onsite inspections / site audits in conjunction with the WERLA / LAs in 2022, we are happy to do so.</p>

National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Construction and Demolition Activity
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
	<p>Take all necessary steps to resolve non-compliant issues including the selling of crushed concrete from WFPs/Licensed sites without EoW decision.</p> <p>DLR require tracking of waste to final disposal from all construction sites within our county and look for appropriate documentation when carrying out inspections. As noted above Section 14 notices are sent to each construction site detailing the format of the data we require, in 2022 54 Section 14 notices were issued.</p> <p>Tracking of waste delivered to Licensed sites.</p> <p>Enforcement staff conducted inspections and monitored waste movements from construction sites records to detect illegal waste movements. In 2022, enforcement staff carried out 1 such investigation, on foot of a complaint, of unauthorised disposal of C&D waste including illegally dumped construction waste within the county. The investigation included the management, movement and disposal of C&D waste and ensuring appropriate management and controls are in place at source, and to confirm appropriate management of materials arising. The outcome of this investigation was that environmental enforcement were satisfied that the site was in compliance.</p> <p>It is also noted that there are no licensed or permitted sites in the county that accept C&D waste.</p> <p>Based on researched data and local knowledge, identify authorised operators for further investigation and/or enforcement action.</p> <p>Enforcement staff will identify and share intelligence regarding authorized operators for further investigation and / or enforcement action.</p> <p><u>Article 27 Notifications Activity (Sites of Origin and destination)</u></p> <p>Incorporate proposed improvements to the Article 27 notification system.</p> <p>Enforcement staff have cooperated with newly improved Article 27 system and will do with any future amendments.</p> <p>Inspection of Article 27 sites of origin and destination to include material notified under Article 27 being accepted at WFP/Licensed sites.</p> <p>Enforcement staff carried out inspections of Article 27 sites of origin and destination as appropriate and uploaded reports to the EPA. A total of 4 Article 27 inspections were undertaken compared to 11 in 2021.</p>


National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - End-of Life Vehicles (ELV) & the Waste Metal sector
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting through the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the <u>previous reporting year</u> – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk based inspections of Authorised Treatment Facilities and other ELV sites using WERLA intelligence and inspection templates (at least one inspection per annum of permitted sites). • Validation and inspection of records for WCP/WFP and licensed operators dealing with ELV and metal waste. • Take all necessary steps to resolve non-compliant issues. 	<p>The Council has no ATFs in the County or authorised waste metal operators in the county. DLRCC enforcement staff are aware of one potential site that warrants further investigation in 2023. Throughout 2022 DLRCC continued learn from activities undertaken by other councils, such as Fingal County Council, in relation to their activities in targeting these types of sites. DLRCC enforcement staff similarly continued to remain vigilant for any unauthorised activities through local knowledge and intelligence based on knowledge of the county.</p>

National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Waste Collection - Household & Commercial
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of WCP operators for provision of 3 bin system. • Surveys of retail, hospitality, and industrial sectors to ensure proper use of 3 bin system, segregation, and use of authorised collectors. • Sampling/analysis of treated waste outputs • AER Validations on WCP and WFP priority lists. • Maintenance of register of households with/without a waste collection service and targeted inspections in areas with low compliance. • Focused monitoring of the resources and systems available for gathering and reporting waste data to be carried out as part of site audits at waste facilities/waste collectors. • Monitoring of waste acceptance criteria at authorised sites e.g., WFP, Waste Transfer Sites, Landfills and Waste to Energy Plant. 	<p>Household Waste</p> <p>Inspection of WCP operators for provision of three bin system.</p> <p>Enforcement staff monitored WCP operators returns (particular attention paid to mixed municipal and biodegradable and recyclable fractions), to ensure the continued roll out of the Brown Bin with household waste collectors and Commercial Waste Collectors and to ensure compliance with waste collection permit holders.</p> <p>Sampling/analysis of treated waste outputs</p> <p>DLR currently has no permitted or licensed facilities that process municipal waste.</p> <p>AER Validations on WCP and WFP priority lists.</p> <p>Enforcement staff validated all WCP (19), and WFP (2) returns.</p> <p>Maintenance of register of households with/without a waste collection service and targeted inspections in areas with low compliance.</p> <p>In 2022, this was not done but going forward DLR will aim to start gathering a register of households with/without a waste collection service and targeted inspections in areas with low compliance, subject to data protection legislation.</p> <p>DLR promoted mywaste.ie on the Councils website and when conducting inspections.</p> <p>Focused monitoring of the resources and systems available for gathering and reporting waste data to be carried out as part of site audits at waste facilities/waste collectors.</p> <p>Enforcement staff validated all WCP holders returns and was not requested to attend any onsite validation audits but is happy to cooperate with any onsite inspections/site audits in conjunction with the WERLA / LAs</p> <p>Monitoring of waste acceptance criteria at authorised sites e.g., WFP, Waste Transfer Sites, Landfills and Waste to Energy Plant.</p>

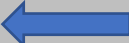
National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Waste Collection - Household & Commercial
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
	<p>DLR currently has no sites in the County. Ballyogan Landfill is noted as closed.</p> <p><u>Commercial Waste</u></p> <p>Surveys of retail, hospitality, and industrial sectors to ensure proper use of 3 bin system, segregation, and use of authorised collectors.</p> <p>Enforcement staff carry out inspections of retail, hospitality and apartments to ensure proper use of 3 bin system, segregation and use of authorised collectors. There were no Article 12's issued under the Commercial Food Waste Regulations 2009, however out of 92 first time inspections 53 were compliant first-time inspections. A further 35 became compliant following warning letters under Section 7 (1) of the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 and Section 7 of the DLR (Segregation, storage, and presentation of household and commercial waste) byelaws, 2019. 4 resulted in fixed Penalty notices been issued due to non - compliance. There were 142 Commercial Food Waste inspections overall in 2022, which included 2nd & 3rd inspections to businesses to confirm compliance.</p> <p>Sampling/analysis of treated waste outputs</p> <p>DLR currently has no permitted or licensed facilities that process municipal waste.</p> <p>AER Validations on WCP and WFP priority lists.</p> <p>Enforcement staff validated all WCP (19), and WFP (2) returns.</p> <p>Quarry, mercury, and hazardous waste inspections</p> <p>Enforcement staff inspected 2 quarries in 2022, with activity reported in one and no evidence of pollution. The second site was closed and no longer in use.</p> <p>Enforcement staff engaged with 54 dental facilities to ensure the safe handling, storage and environmentally sound disposal of mercury waste including dental amalgam waste. 51 were compliant first-time inspections, the remaining 3 following site visits were deemed to be compliant after producing evidence to the handling and disposal of dental amalgam through an authorised waste management company.</p> <p>In 2022, 15 GP practices and 11 Veterinary Clinics were inspected for disposal of Hazardous Waste all achieved compliance in the first instance.</p>


National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Producer Responsibility Initiatives and additional local priorities
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and inspection of all suspected producers who require registration. • Examination of potential for information exchange between Local Government Sector and other Agencies, where appropriate. • Relevant PRIs with local impact and local priorities, not covered by the other waste NEPS, should be reported (e.g., where suspected producers are not registered or are non-compliant). • (RMECI PRIs: WEEE Regs, Battery Regs, Suspected Vehicle Importers (ELV Regulations 2016), Farm Plastics, Plastic Bag Levy, Packaging Regs – Suspected Major Producers and Registered Self Compliers, Tyre Regs – Tyre Retailers). 	<p>Identification and inspection of all suspected producers who require registration.</p> <p>Details outlined below, section by section:</p> <p>WEEE</p> <p>22 WEEE inspections were carried out in 2022. Larger stores, and electrical stores were inspected in previous years. So, the focus in 2022 was more on SME's including Hardware's and pharmacies that sold electrical goods. Full compliance was met in 21 of the 22 inspections by the end of 2022. 3 businesses were not compliant first time, but they cooperated fully and sent in their certificates by email once registered with WEEE Ireland. A further inspection in March 2023 will be carried out at a chemist that had not achieved compliance in 2022.</p> <p>Plastic Bag Levy</p> <p>A total of 13 Plastic Bag inspections were carried out in 2022. All Retailers were found to be compliant with most offering practical reusable shopping bags for life.</p> <p>Farm Plastics</p> <p>2 Farm Plastic inspections were carried out in 2022. Both sites were found to be compliant.</p> <p>Suspected Vehicle Importers (ELV Regulations 2016)</p> <p>A total of 22 companies in DLR paid their membership fees to ELVES in 2022. One company paid the amount due in January 2023 following a letter issued from DLR in April 2022 and reminders from ELVES. No company chose to register with the Local Authorities. Before legal proceedings are initiated against 1 identified company who has not yet registered with ELVES or the Local Authorities, DLR have been following the progress of Clare County Council vs several Importers of Specified Vehicles under the Waste Management Act 1996. The case has been adjourned until February 2023. DLR will request an update from the WERLA at the end of February 2023. The Environmental Enforcement Wardens have been</p>


National Enforcement Priority:	WASTE - Producer Responsibility Initiatives and additional local priorities
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
	<p>inspecting the premises of registered ELVES members to ensure that they have up-to-date signage on display. 16 premises were inspected, 13 were compliant first-time inspections.</p> <p>Tyre Regulations</p> <p>In total, 68 tyre producers were inspected in 2022 under the Circol ELT compliance scheme an increase of 36 on 2021 made possible by the warden's new authorisation under various acts and associated regulations. 54 were Compliant first-time inspections. A further 14 became compliant following the issue of 14 advisory/warning letters and a second inspection.</p> <p>Packaging Regs – Suspected Major Producers and Registered Self Compliers</p> <p>There were no Article 25 Notices under Packaging Regulation however 4 Self compliers were contacted in November and made aware of the directive from (DECC) that the option for major producers of packaging to self-comply with Local Authorities, will no longer be available from year end. Furthermore, the DECC confirmed that there is no transitional period and from January 1st, 2023, for all major producers to continue meeting their packaging obligations, they must register for membership with the compliance scheme, Repak. 4 Site meetings were then carried out in early December reiterating the changes in the regulations and that a complementary packaging assessment by a company called Enviroguide would be arranged for each company on contacting Repaks Membership Recruitment team.</p> <p>3 companies were on the suspected major producers list issued by WERLA to DLR for 2022. As the turnover did not exceed €1 million excluding VAT for one company and it did not place 10 Tonnes of packaging annually on the Irish market there was no requirement for them to comply with the EU Packaging regulations. A site visit was carried out to the other 2 Packaging Portal was updated accordingly, so Repak could engage with these suspected major producers to arrange a complementary packaging assessment.</p> <p>Examination of potential for information exchange between Local Government Sector and other Agencies, where appropriate.</p> <p>Enforcement staff share information where appropriate, and attend all working groups and workshops provided. Enforcement staff support the National, EU and EPA policies in relation to the development of the Circular economy.</p>


National Enforcement Priority: AIR - Solid Fuel Inspections	
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle the sale of non-compliant fuel and its use via compliance promotion, inspection and enforcement of fuel merchants and retailers. • Participate in multi-agency operations investigating the sale of non-compliant fuels. • Develop and implement a programme for the sampling and analysis of fuel types (this can be carried out per individual local authority, or a joint approach can be adopted with other local authorities). • Carry out awareness programme to promote compliance by increasing the awareness of how the choices people make in heating their homes impacts on their air quality and health and legal obligations. • Establish and/or maintain a list, including the number and profile of solid-fuel merchants operating in each local authority area, including those using social medial platforms to market solids fuels. • Build capacity through engaging, collaborating and sharing with colleagues in other local authorities via networks and working groups and participating in training events. 	<p>Tackle the sale of non-compliant fuel and its use via compliance promotion, inspection and enforcement of fuel merchants and retailers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff conducted 35 Solid fuel inspections in the county as per stats in the 2022 RMCEI return. No mobile operators were identified but inspections were carried out across a range of DIY / Garden centres, fuel merchants and service stations. These are selected on a priority basis of new merchants that come to our attention and merchants who have had a longer time since their last inspection. All fuel sellers were found to be compliant with the regulations. • Enforcement staff received no complaints about alleged illegal sale, however the Council do receive complaints from the public questioning if their neighbours are burning smoky fuels, there were 7 such complaints in 2022 and DLRCC enforcement staff inspect all complaints received, issue advisory letters and call to homes to investigate. To date no issues were found but people were still advised of the regulations and recommended that they clean their chimneys at least once a year. <p>Participate in multi-agency operations investigating the sale of non-compliant fuels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff will participate in multi-agency operations when and where required. In 2022, none arose. <p>Develop and implement a programme for the sampling and analysis of fuel types (this can be conducted per individual Local Authority, or a joint approach can be adopted with other Local Authorities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff will send any suspected non-compliant fuel for analysis that comes to their attention. To date, none have come to our attention. <p>Conduct awareness programme to promote compliance by increasing the awareness of how the choices people make in heating their homes impacts on their air quality and health and legal obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff promoted the National 'Let's Clean the Air Ad Campaign' on the Council's website and all social media platforms in December 2022.

National Enforcement Priority:	AIR - Solid Fuel Inspections
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
	<p>Establish and/or maintain a list including the number and profile of solid-fuel merchants operating in each local authority area including those using social media platforms to market solid fuels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff have established a list of solid fuel merchants in 2022, and this will be updated throughout the year. <p>Build capacity through engaging, collaborating and sharing with colleagues in other Local Authorities via networks and working groups and participating in training events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLR has a member of staff on the Local Authority Air Implementation Group and the Air Pollution Act Working Group. We will continue to ensure consistency in air enforcement via these networks and working groups.

National Enforcement Priority:	AIR - Air Quality Monitoring Activities and Data Use
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'. <i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the EPA to complete the expansion of the Ambient Air Monitoring Programme network including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist EPA to determine viable locations for air quality monitoring stations. 2. Assist EPA to progress the siting of air quality monitoring stations. 3. Assist EPA to troubleshoot issues at existing air quality monitoring stations including the nomination and notification to the EPA of a primary and secondary contact person. 4. Assist (where possible, to the best extent possible) EPA to maintain existing and new air quality monitoring stations. • Review local air quality data to identify hotspots and to prioritise sites/areas for action. • Ensure local air quality data, including a map, is made available to the public as soon as technically possible for each local authority. As a minimum, a link to the relevant page(s) of the EPA site should be placed on each local authority website. 	<p>Assist EPA to determine viable locations for air quality monitoring stations & Assist EPA to progress siting of air quality monitoring stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff actively monitor the provision of air monitoring stations in the County in the light of changing requirements including proposed DZ zones. Enforcement staff cooperate with the EPA in relation to this. Enforcement staff identified an additional site at Springhill Blackrock in conjunction with the EPA in August 2019. <p>Assist EPA to troubleshoot issues at existing air quality monitoring station including the nomination and notification to the EPA of a primary and secondary contact person & Assist (where possible, to the best extent possible) EPA to maintain existing and new air quality monitoring stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff assisted in any issues at the monitoring stations. We have two staff trained in how to ensure that the monitor is not damaged and recording data and if the monitor was to need more technical expertise, the Council has a contract in place with a contractor for servicing and to fix issues. <p>Review local air quality data to identify hotspots and to prioritise sites/areas for action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff receive the bulletins from the EPA and monitor the EPA website to identify any issues / sites for action. • In 2021 there was reported high levels of NO₂ in the Dublin area, therefore an air quality action plan under the Cafe directive in was developed in 2021 and submitted this the EPA in December 2021. <p>Ensure local air quality data including a map is made available to the public as soon as technically possible for each local authority. As a minimum, a link to the relevant page(s) of the EPA site should be placed on each Local Authority website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A link to the Air Quality page of the EPA website is on the Council's website. (https://www.dlrco.ie/en/environment/environmental-health/air-quality-monitoring)

National Enforcement Priority:	AIR - Environmental Noise Directive (END) Activities/ Noise Plans
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 <p>Looking back at the year</p>	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting through the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the Round 4 Noise Mapping requirements as set out in the Environmental Noise Regulations of 2018. This includes the timely submission of any relevant datasets and information in the required format as requested by the RMO/Urban Agglomeration Project Team and/or any other specified body. • Prepare and submit the Annual Noise Action Plan Progress Report to the EPA by 28th February. • Annual Noise Action Plan Progress Report should demonstrate progress on the key issues and priority areas for action. 	<p>DLR Submitted the local authority Noise Action Plan (NAP) Progress Report by the 28th of February 2022:</p> <p>Deliver the Round 4 Noise Mapping requirements as set out in the Environmental Noise Regulations of 2018. This includes the timely submission of any relevant datasets and information in the required format as requested by the RMO /Urban Agglomeration Project Team and/or any other specified body.</p> <p>The Council complied with the requirements of the Environmental Noise Regulations including the Round 4 Noise Mapping as set out in the Environmental Noise Regulations of 2018.</p> <p>The Round 4 mapping was close to being finalised during December of 2022 with an expectation that the Round 4 mapping will be published by DLRCC in Q1 2023</p> <p>Prepare and submit the Annual Noise Action Plan Progress Report to the EPA by the 28th of February.</p> <p>The Council has the Dublin Agglomeration Environmental Noise Action Plan on the Council's website. (https://www.dlrcoco.ie/en/environmental-health/environmental-noise). The Council submitted its Annual Noise Action Plan Progress Report for 2021 to EPA which demonstrates progress on key issues and priority areas for action by the deadline of 28th February 2022.</p> <p>Annual Noise Action Plan Progress Report should demonstrate progress on the key issues and priority areas for action.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>In addition, DLRCC staff from Transportation and Infrastructure and Climate Change are members of the Noise Mapping and Action Planning Steering Group ensuring that we are kept informed of the latest developments in this thematic area.</p>

National Enforcement Priority: AIR - Air & Noise Controls in Planning Assessments	
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'.</p> <p><i>[Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</i></p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the previous reporting year – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-planning assessments of air and noise impacts. • Environment staff assist in follow up of air and noise issues including use of Section 107 and 108 of the EPA Act, the Air Pollution Act and liaising with planners where planning enforcement is more appropriate. • Increased public awareness of noise induced health impacts. 	<p>Preplanning assessments of air and noise impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff attended pre-planning meetings throughout 2022 and submitted assessment reports to the planning department on planning applications / compliance submissions and conditioning of planning permissions in relation to air /noise impacts. • Enforcement staff carried out inspections when required to consider the environmental impacts of developments prior to granting planning permission. • Enforcement Staff provided input to the new draft County Development Plan to include updated policies for air and noise quality. This plan was approved in April 2022. • Guidance documents were produced by DLR environment staff for use by developers and planners, these are reviewed and updated annually. • Enforcement staff provided advice to the planning department to ensure environmental impacts of developments have been considered prior to granting planning permission. • We have found that by putting time and dedication to these matters at the planning stage, it results in less issues during and after the construction phase. <p>Environment staff assist in follow up of air and noise issues including use of Section 107 and 108 of the EPA, the Air Pollution Act and liaising with planners where planning enforcement is more appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly the planning department and the environmental enforcement section get complaints regarding air and noise in relation to developments. The Enforcement staff assist in relation to air and noise issues including use of Section 107 and 108 of the EPA, the Air Pollution Act and consulting with planners where planning enforcement is more appropriate. • Complaints arising in 2022 from both Air and Noise complaints totalled 231 (70 Air / 161 Noise), compared to 316 (104 Air / 212 Noise) in 2021. This is a 26% reduction in Air / Noise complaints overall. Its difficult to pinpoint any one reason for this reduction as several factors can influence the number of complaints, such as more people returning to the office and therefore not being disturbed while working from home. <p>Increased public awareness of noise induced health impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement staff will work with the EPA / DCEE in rolling out public awareness campaigns of noise induced health impacts when applicable / available. There has been no awareness campaign in 2022, but we will support and welcome this going forward.

National Enforcement Priority:	AIR – Local Enforcement Issues
Local Authority: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Activities
 Looking back at the year	<p>Tell the story of what your council did on this priority in the reporting year using the assessment criteria detailed in Table 2 of the guidance document. This is an opportunity to capture the impacts of the work completed to drive compliance. You are not required to duplicate data that you are submitting though the 'RMCEI data returns' or your 'RMCEI Plan'. [Guideline of 500 words per priority area]</p>
<p>Describe what was carried out under this activity in the <u>previous reporting year</u> – e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect and carry out any required enforcement actions of facilities/activities as specified in the RMCEI template and/or as otherwise determined by the local authority. Make available on their websites, the EPA vehicle refinishers video and use appropriate channels to promote it. Inspect and carry out any required enforcement actions under Sections 107 and 108 of the EPA Act 1992, to limit noise nuisance. Build capacity through engaging, collaborating and sharing with colleagues in other local authorities via networks and working groups and participating in training events. 	<p><u>Deco Paints Regulations:</u></p> <p>Inspect and carry out any required enforcement actions of facilities/activities as specified in the RMCEI template and/or as otherwise determined by the Local Authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no air pollution licences held in the county. Enforcement staff conducted inspections of premises in relation to the VOC Regulations, Petroleum Vapour Emissions Regulations, Deco Paints regulations as set out in the 2022, REMCEI plan. 7 inspections were carried out under Deco Paints regulations and 5 were compliant first-time visits. 1 business was no longer in operation and 1 was winding up for a change of ownership. A further site visit will be carried out at this location in 2023. Reminder letters were also sent out business's whose certificate of compliance was expiring early in 2023 to engage with Enviroguide the approved assessor. 6 dry cleaner inspections were conducted under the VOC Regulations. 4 were compliant first-time inspections. 1 business had transferred the Dry-Cleaning element of the business to another branch in a different region. One 1 business whose certificate of compliance had expired was advised to engage with Enviroguide. Follow up contact will be made with this business in Q1 2023 to ensure that they have engaged with Enviroguide. <p><u>Petroleum Vapour Emissions regulations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County council continues to Liaise with Dublin Fire Brigades Fire Prevention (Dangerous Substances) division to ensure compliance under Petroleum Vapour Emissions regulations. 32 garages were inspected in 2022 and all were compliant with the regulations. <p>Make available on their websites, the EPA Vehicle Refinishers video and use appropriate channels to promote it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has a link on the Councils website linking to the EPA Vehicle Refinishers video and promotes this when liaising with garages and vehicle refinishers. (https://www.dlrcoco.ie/en/environment-licences/deco-paints-regulations) <p>Inspect and carry out any required enforcement actions under Sections 107 and 108 of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 in order to limit noise nuisance.</p>

- Enforcement Staff investigated complaints regarding air / noise all were responded to & closed off in a timely manner. Enforcement Staff took enforcement where appropriate.

Licensed sites under the Air Pollution Act:

There are no licensed sites under the Air Pollution Act in DLR County.

Local air and noise issues:

There are no noise or air issues that have not been covered already in the above text.

Build capacity through engaging, collaborating and sharing with colleagues in other Local Authorities via networks and working groups and participating in training events.

- DLR has a member of staff on the Local Authority Air Implementation Group and the Air Pollution Act Working Group and a member of staff on the Dublin Agglomeration noise mapping group.
- We will continue to ensure consistency in air enforcement via these networks and working groups.