



Acronyms & Glossary

Acronyms

AA:	Appropriate Assessment	DTTaS:	Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport
ABTA:	Area Based Transport Assessment	ECFRAM:	Eastern Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Plan
ACA:	Architectural Conservation Area	EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
AFA:	Area for Further Assessment (Flooding)	EIAR:	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
AHB:	Approved Housing Body	ELC:	European Landscape Convention
BER:	Building Energy Rating	EMRA:	Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly
BHS:	Building Height Strategy	EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
BID:	Business Improvement District	ESA:	Ecosystems Services Approach
BRT:	Bus Rapid Transit	ESB:	Electricity Supply Board
BTR:	Build to Rent	ESPON:	European Spatial Planning Observation Network
CARO:	Climate Action Regional Office	EU:	European Union
CBC:	Core Bus Corridor	EV:	Electric Vehicle
CCAP:	Climate Change Action Plan	GAA:	Gaelic Athletic Association
CCTV:	Close Circuit Television	FCC:	Fingal County Council
CDP:	County Development Plan	GDA:	Greater Dublin Area
CFRAM:	Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management	GFA:	Gross Floor Area
CIRIA:	Construction Industry Research and Information Association	GHG:	Greenhouse Gas
CMP:	Construction Management Plan	GI:	Green Infrastructure
CNG:	Compressed Natural Gas	GLCE:	Green Line Capacity Enhancement
CPO:	Compulsory Purchase Order	GSI:	Geological Survey Ireland
CSO:	Central Statistics Office	HAP:	Housing Assistance Payment
DAP:	Drainage Area Plan	HFF:	Housing Supply Coordination Task Force for Dublin
DART:	Dublin Area Rapid Transit	HNDA:	Housing Need and Demand Assessment
DC:	District Centre	HRI:	Horse Racing Ireland
DCC:	Dublin City Council	HSE:	Health Service Executive
DCCAE:	Department of Climate Action and Environment	HV:	High Voltage
DCHG:	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	IADT:	Institute of Art, Design and Technology
DEBP:	Dublin Eastern Bypass	IAS:	Invasive Alien Species
DES:	Department of Education and Skills	ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
DHLGH:	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (previously DHPLG, DHPCLG, DECLG, DEHLG)	ICT:	Information Communications Technology
DLR CYPSC:	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Children and Young People's Services Committee	IDA:	Industrial Development Agency
DLR JPC:	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Joint Policing Committee	ILP:	Institute of Lighting Professionals
DLR LCDC:	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Community Development Committee	IPPC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
DLR:	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	ISO:	International Standards Organisation
DLUFP:	Dún Laoghaire Urban Framework Plan	IUCN:	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
DMP:	Dublin Mountain Partnership	LAP:	Local Area Plan
DMURS:	Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets	LCDC:	Local Community Development Committees

LDA:	Land Development Agency		
LECP:	Local Economic and Community Plan	RMP:	Record of Monuments and Places
LEO:	Local Enterprise Office	ROW:	Right of Way
LEV:	Low Emissions Vehicle	RPO:	Regional Policy Objective
LIHAF:	Local Infrastructure Housing Activation Fund	RPS:	Record of Protected Structures
LPG:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	RSES:	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
LSSIF:	Large Scale Sport Infrastructure Fund	RSGDA:	Retail Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area
MASP:	Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan	RSO:	Regional Strategic Outcome
MTC:	Major Town Centre	S2S:	Sutton to Sandycove Cycleway
MUGA:	Multiple Use Games Area	SAC:	Special Area of Conservation
MUHDS:	Major Urban Housing Development Sites	SBD:	Sandyford Business District
NAF:	National Adaptation Framework	SDCC:	South Dublin County Council
NBS:	Nature Based Solutions	SDZ:	Strategic Development Zone
NC:	Neighbourhood Centre	SEA:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
NDP:	National Development Plan	SEAI:	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
NECP:	National Energy and Climate Plan	SDCC:	South Dublin County Council
NHA:	Natural Heritage Area	SEC:	Sustainable Energy Community
NMPF:	National Marine Planning Framework	SFRA:	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
NPF:	National Planning Framework	SHD:	Strategic Housing Development
NPO:	National Planning Objective	SLO:	Specific Local Objective
NPWS:	National Parks and Wildlife Service	SMART:	Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic and Time-Related
NSO:	National Strategic Outcome	SNI:	Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure
NSS:	National Spatial Strategy	SPA:	Special Protection Area
NTA:	National Transport Authority	SPC:	Strategic Policy Committee
NZEB:	Nearly Zero Energy Building	SPPR:	Specific Planning Policy Requirement
OCCP:	Open Charge Point Protocol	SUDS:	Sustainable Urban Drainage Solutions
OHL:	Overhead Line	SUFP:	Sandyford Urban Framework Plan
OPR:	Office of the Planning Regulator	TAP:	Traveller Accommodation Programme
OPW:	Office of Public Works	TEN-T:	Trans European Transport Network
OREDPA:	Offshore Renewable Energy Development Plan	TIA:	Transportation Impact Assessment
PCMSP:	Pilot Coastal Monitoring Survey Programme	TII:	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
PDA:	Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)	TPO:	Tree Preservation Order
PFRA:	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	UCD:	University College Dublin
PPN:	Public Participation Network	UFP:	Urban Framework Plan
PV:	Photovoltaic	UN:	United Nations
QBC:	Quality Bus Corridor	UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
QGasSP:	Quantitative Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment Method for Spatial Planning Policy	URDF:	Urban Regeneration and Development Fund
RAS:	Rental Accommodation Scheme	WCC:	Wicklow County Council
RBMP:	River Basin Management Plan	WSSP:	Water Services Strategic Plan
RFID:	Radio Frequency Identification	WWTW:	Wastewater Treatment Works
RIA:	Retail Impact Assessment		
RIAI:	Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland		

Glossary

A

Active Travel:

Active Travel is travelling with a purpose using your own energy. Generally, this means walking (including all users of footpaths) or cycling as part of a purposeful journey. Increasingly, non-motorised scooters are also being used for urban transport, especially by school children, and this would also be considered as active travel. Walking as part of a commute to work, cycling to the shop or scooting to school are all considered active travel, whereas walking or cycling for purely leisure purposes is not.

Adaptability:

The potential to modify the spaces of a home by altering the fabric of the building to cater for the different needs of an individual's or family's life cycle (e.g. a study space becomes a bedroom; a living room area enlarges by merging with an adjacent room etc).

Apart Hotel:

A type of hotel providing self-catering apartments as well as ordinary hotel facilities.

Appropriate Assessment:

An appropriate assessment (AA) is an assessment of the potential adverse effects of a plan or project (in combination with other plans or projects) on Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. These sites are protected by National and European Law.

Attendant Grounds:

The attendant grounds of a structure or lands outside the curtilage of the structure but which are associated with the structure and are intrinsic to its function, setting and/or appreciation.

Avoid-Shift- Improve:

Avoid-Shift-Improve of A-S-I approach is an approach to Transport Planning and Management. This approach changes the emphasis from moving cars to moving people with a focus on demand management. This approach is based on avoiding or reducing the need to travel, shifting to more environmentally friendly modes and improving the energy efficiency of motorised transport modes. The aim is to reduce congestion, create more liveable cities and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

B

Build to Rent:

Build to Rent describes the practice of delivering purpose-built residential rental accommodation and associated amenity space that is designed with the sole purpose of being used as long-term rental accommodation and professionally owned and managed by an institutional landlord.

Bike Rental Schemes:

Bike Rental Schemes are short term bike rental or sharing schemes which are a means of cycling without using your own vehicle. In more recent times public electric bike schemes are becoming more common.

Biodiversity:

Describes the variability among living organisms on the earth, including the variability within and between species and also within and between ecosystems.

Biosphere:

An area comprising terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems.

C

Car Sharing Schemes:

Car sharing schemes involve members pre-booking the use of communal cars for their personal use, thereby reducing the number of cars on the roads. They allow members access to a car when they need it, from a place near their home or workplace, without the potential difficulties or costs of owning a car. They are an important method of facilitating the reduction of car ownership, reducing GHG emissions and supporting the shift to low carbon modes.

Carbon Capture:

The process of trapping carbon dioxide at its emission source, transporting it to a usually underground storage location, and isolating it there so that it is not released into the air.

Carbon sequestration:

A technique for the long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon, for the mitigation of global warming. Carbon dioxide released by the burning of fossil fuels is usually captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical or physical processes.

Circular Economy:

The circular economy is a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible. In this way, the life cycle of products is extended.

Climate change:

Climate change includes both the global warming driven by human emissions of greenhouse gases, and the resulting large-scale shifts in weather patterns.

Combined Heat and Power:

Combined heat and power (CHP) is a process that captures and utilises the heat that is a by-product of the electricity generation process. CHP systems are highly efficient, making use of the heat which would otherwise be wasted when generating electrical or mechanical power.

Curtilage:

Curtilage is an area of land attached to a house and forming one enclosure with it, “the roads within the curtilage of the development site”.

D**Demand Management:**

Demand management, traffic demand management or travel demand management (TDM) is the application of strategies and policies to reduce travel demand, or to redistribute this demand in space or in time.

Development management:

This is a term to describe the process where the local authority assesses the merits of a proposed development through the planning process (where planning applications are lodged) including the processing, evaluation, decision making and notification components of that process.

District Heating:

A district heating scheme consists of an insulated pipe network, which allows heat generated from a single or several larger centralised source(s) (energy centres) to be delivered to multiple buildings to provide space heating and hot water.

E**Ecological Impact Assessment:**

Ecological Impact Assessment is a process by which the potential ecological impacts of a development proposal are assessed. The results of the assessment are presented either as a standalone Ecological Impact Statement or the ecology (flora and fauna) chapter of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Ecosystem:

An ecosystem is that it is a community or group of living organisms that live in and interact with each other in a specific environment.

Ecologically Resilient:

In ecology, resilience is the capacity of an ecosystem to respond to a perturbation or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly.

Ecosystem Services Approach:

Ecosystem services approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

Electric vehicles:

A battery-only electric vehicle or all-electric vehicle derives all its power from its battery packs and thus has no internal combustion engine, fuel cell, or fuel tank. A plug-in hybrid vehicle (PHV), is a hybrid electric vehicle which utilizes rechargeable batteries, or another energy storage device, that can be restored to full charge by connecting a plug to an external electric power source. A PHEV shares the characteristics of both a conventional hybrid electric vehicle, having an electric motor and an internal combustion engine (ICE), and of an all-electric vehicle, having a plug to connect to the electrical grid.

Employment Blackspot:

For Census 2016 analysis the CSO defined an unemployment blackspot as an ED whose labour force exceeded 200 persons and where the unemployment rate (on a Principal Economic Status basis) exceeded 27 per cent.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas:

Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are landscape elements or places which are vital to the long-term maintenance of biological diversity, soil, water, or other natural resources both on the site and in a regional context. They include wildlife habitat areas, steep slopes, wetlands, and prime agricultural lands.

F**Fascia:**

The fascia on a shop or store front is any surface on the outside of the shop or store that displays the company name, company logo and company color scheme. The fascia is the most visible part of a retail brand - it is the name of the retailer, but it is also the logo and the graphics.

Fauna:

The animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.

Flora:

The plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.

Flood Risk Management:

Flood risk management aims to reduce the human and socio-economic losses caused by flooding while taking into account benefits from floods. Therefore, one important part of Flood Risk Management is to analyze the relationships between physical system, the institutional framework and socio-economic environment. The most effective approach is through the development of flood risk management programmes incorporating prevention, protection, preparedness, emergency response and recovery and lessons learned.

G**Green Infrastructure:**

Green Infrastructure is defined as a strategically planned network of high quality natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features, which is designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services and protect biodiversity in both rural and urban settings.

Green Roof:

A green roof, also known as a living roof or rooftop garden, is a vegetative layer that is grown on a rooftop. They are living organisms and so, they change on a daily basis and are highly dependent on the weather conditions.

Gross Value Added:

Gross Value Added (GVA) is conceptually the same aggregate as Gross Domestic Product (GDP). They both measure the added value generated in an economy by the production of goods and services. The difference between the two concepts is that GDP is measured after including product taxes (e.g. excise duties, non-deductible VAT, etc.) and deducting product subsidies while GVA is measured prior to adding product taxes but includes product subsidies.

H**Heat Island:**

Heat islands are urbanized areas that experience higher temperatures than outlying areas. Structures such as buildings, roads, and other infrastructure absorb and re-emit the sun's heat more than natural landscapes such as forests and water bodies.

I**Indicators:**

A measurable and quantitative statistic which, when grouped over a time period, shows a trend.

Invasive Species:

Invasive species are non-native species that have been introduced by human intervention, outside their natural range and that has the ability to threaten our native wildlife, cause damage to our environment, economy or human health.

Invasive Alien Species (IAS):

Invasive Alien Species are animals and plants that are introduced accidentally or deliberately into a natural environment where they are not normally found, with serious negative consequences for their new environment.

iTree:

i-Tree is a combination of science and free tools that: Quantifies the benefits and values of trees around the world, aids in tree and forest management and advocacy and shows potential risks to tree and forest health.

J**Jobs Ratio:**

The total number of jobs located within a County divided by its labour force.

K**Knowledge Economy:**

The knowledge economy is the use of knowledge to create goods and services. In particular, it refers to a high portion of skilled workers in the economy of a locality, country, or the world, and the idea that most jobs require specialized skills.

L**Labour Force:**

The labour force is comprised of all persons at work, looking for their first job or unemployed, while students, homemakers, retired persons and those unable to work are categorised as not being in the labour force.

Labour Force Participation Rate:

The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the labour force (i.e. those at work, looking for first regular job and unemployed) as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.

Landscape:

An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

Low Carbon Economy:

A low carbon economy is simply an economy that causes low levels of GHG emissions compared with today's carbon-intensive economy.

M**Maritime Economy:**

The maritime economy is now often referred to as the 'blue economy'. It covers all marketable activities linked to the sea. The link between activities and the sea may be explained by the use of marine resources, maritime areas or regions or by the vicinity of these spatial units.

Mitigation:

An action that helps to lessen the impacts of a process or development on the receiving environment. It is used most often in association with measures that would seek to reduce negative impacts of a process or development.

Modal shift:

The process where people change their travel behaviour (usually between home and work) from a particular type of transport (private car for example) to another more sustainable form of travel (public transport for example).

N**Nature-based Play:**

Nature play is any activity that gets children active or thinking actively outdoors, with the end goal of building skills and ability to play without the need for parental or adult control. This involves shifting the emphasis from merely equipment-based provision to using and leveraging the genus loci and landscape character of outdoor sites in combination with natural elements (e.g. earth sculpting, mounding, ponds, tree stumps).

Nature-based solutions:

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines NBS as "actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, which address societal challenges [such as food security, climate change, water security, human health, disaster risk, social and economic development] effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.

Nearshore:

Relating to or denoting the region of the sea or seabed closest to a shore/land.

O**P****Photovoltaic:**

Photovoltaics (often shortened as PV) gets its name from the process of converting light (photons) to electricity (voltage), which is called the photovoltaic effect.

Pollinator Friendly Approach:

To attract native pollinators, an area—big or small—must offer adequate sources of food, water, and shelter. By maintaining natural and cultivated habitats where these insects can nest, rest, and forage, anyone can reap the rewards of healthy pollinator populations.

Public Realm:

The public realm embraces the external places in our towns and cities that are accessible to all. These are the everyday spaces that we move through and linger within, the places where we live, work and play.

Q**R****Ramsar Site:**

A Ramsar site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. The Convention on Wetlands, known as the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 by UNESCO, which came into force in 1975.

Retail hierarchy:

The different levels or rank of importance of retail locations in either national, regional or city terms. Higher ranking centres have a far greater role in providing services for a very wide or specialist catchment (e.g. high street fashion stores in the Major Town Centres attract people across the city) and lower ranking centres have a more localised and neighbourhood role (corner shops for the convenience of local residents). Understanding the hierarchy can help to guide proper policies that protect the role and quality of varying different centres.

Right of way:

Right of way is the legal right, established by usage or grant, to pass along a specific route through grounds or property belonging to another, or a path or thoroughfare subject to such a right.

Riparian corridors:

A riparian corridor is a unique plant community consisting of the vegetation growing near a river, stream, lake, lagoon, or other natural body of water.

Roof Garden:

A roof garden is a garden on the roof of a building. Besides the decorative benefit, roof plantings may provide food, temperature control, hydrological benefits, architectural enhancement, habitats or corridors for wildlife, recreational opportunities, and in large scale it may even have ecological benefits.

S**Sequential test:**

A means of checking that the most suitable and best available location has been chosen for a new retail operation or commercial leisure operation.

Smarter Travel:

Smarter Travel is short for the Department of Transport's Sustainable Transport policy document 'Smarter Travel, A Sustainable Transport Future 2009 –2020'.

Social Enterprise:

An enterprise that trades for a social/societal purpose, where at least part of its income is earned from its trading activity, is separate from government, and where the surplus is primarily reinvested in the social objective (Forfás, 2013).

Solar Thermal:

Solar panels that produce hot water are known as solar thermal collectors or solar hot water collectors.

Streetscape Character:

The visual elements of a street, including the road, adjoining buildings, sidewalks, street furniture, trees, and open spaces, etc., that combine to form the street's character.

Sustainable development:

The definition of sustainable development comes from the Brundtland Commission (1983) which states it as development 'that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. The Brundtland Commission was convened as a world commission on the environment amid growing concern for the deterioration of the natural environment, the depletion of natural resources and consequences for social and economic development.

Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDs):

Sustainable urban drainage systems aim towards maintaining or restoring a more natural hydrological regime, such that the impact of urbanisation on downstream flooding and water quality is minimised. SuDS involve a change in our way of managing urban run-off from solely looking at volume control to an integrated multi-disciplinary approach which addresses water quality, water quantity, amenity and habitat. SuDS minimise the impacts of urban runoff by capturing runoff as close to source as possible and then releasing it slowly.

Sustainable Neighbourhood Infrastructure:

Sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure includes land or buildings that serve the needs of the local and wider community for social, educational, health, religious, recreational and leisure, cultural, and civic needs. These facilities and services may be provided by public sector bodies, the community themselves or by the private sector. Facilities and services include, but are not limited to – schools, third level education, places of worship, hospitals, health centres/GP's, community centres, leisure centres, family resource centres, libraries, church/parish halls, meeting rooms, scout dens, men's sheds, theatres and civic offices.

T**Taking in Charge:**

The term "Taking in Charge" means that the Local Authority assumes responsibility for certain services located within the common areas and public areas associated with a particular estate.

10-Minute Settlement / Neighbourhood Concept:

The 10-minute settlement / neighbourhood concept is where homes have access to a range of facilities and services, such as sustainable neighbourhood infrastructure or local shops, are accessible from homes within a short 10-minute walk or cycle OR there is access to high quality public transport within a 10-minute walk from homes that provide access to a range of facilities or services.

Traffic Impact Assessment:

A detailed assessment of the nature and extent of the impact of any substantial development on the immediate and surrounding road network and, if deemed necessary, on the wider transportation system.

U

Urban Forest/Urban Forestry:

An urban forest is a forest, or a collection of trees, that grow within a city, town or a suburb. In a wider sense, it may include any kind of woody plant vegetation growing in and around human settlements. Care and management of urban forests is called urban forestry. Urban forests can be privately and publicly owned.

Universal design:

The design and composition of indoor and outdoor physical environments so that they can be accessed and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size or disability.

Urban Grain:

A measure of the pattern of building plots, building widths and streets in urban areas. Older parts of the city tend to have a fine grain with many streets/lanes and smaller plots.

Urban Greening:

Urban greening is the provision of all forms of planting/soft landscaping, including trees, shrubs, lawn, pervious soil etc in urban areas and can include features on buildings such as green or living roofs on larger or small buildings, green or living walls etc.

Utility Scale PV:

Utility-scale solar refers to large scale electricity generation through Photo Voltaic panels.

V

Visitor Experience Development Plans:

This approach identifies the key assets of an area and provides a framework to present the experiences and stories of that area in a way that tourists can readily and easily understand. It clearly identifies tangible actions and a process for businesses to shape their respective tourist experience(s) in line with the overall experience brand proposition and the key motivating themes for their area.

W

Waste Heat:

Waste heat recovery is capturing and transferring the waste heat from a process with a gas or liquid back to the system as an extra energy source. The energy source can be used to create additional heat or to generate electricity.

X-Y-Z