

Appendix 7. Glossary

CSO	Central Statistics Office	Convenience goods:	Goods that are required on a daily basis by individuals and households such as food, alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages and non durable household goods.
Las	Local Authority	Consultation Distance (SEVESO):	This is the specified distance from certain establishments within which the Health and Safety Authority must be notified of all planning applications. The requirement comes from the EU Seveso II Directive
NRA	National Roads Authority	Development Contribution Scheme:	Scheme which allows a Planning Authority to levy financial contributions for the provision of public infrastructure, facilities, project or service as a condition.
GDA	Greater Dublin Area – the area encompassing the Dublin and Mid-East Regions, respectively, comprising the Dublin County Borough and the Counties of Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin in the Dublin Region, together with the counties Kildare, Meath and Wicklow in the Mid-East Region.	Draft Sustainable Housing Guidelines for Planning Authorities:	These guidelines set out in detail how the Government’s policies on rural housing are to be implemented by planning authorities in their development plans and in the operation of the development control system to ensure a vibrant future for all rural areas.
QBN	Quality Bus Network	Growth centres:	Now referred to a Metropolitan Consolidation Town and Large Growth Town in RPG Settlement Hierarchy
SPGs	Brady Shipman Martin et al. Strategic Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area	Hard landscaping:	The use of inorganic and inanimate materials, for example rock and stone, in the landscaping of an area, frequently including artificial and manmade objects, such as seating, paving and railings etc.
Strategic Greenbelts:	To demarcate between major urban centres in the hinterland and the metropolitan area.	Infill housing:	Housing which fills gaps in otherwise continuous built-up frontage and is appropriate to the character of the street and/or village
High order shopping:	Higher order goods are needed far less frequently so consumers are willing to travel further for them. These longer trips are usually undertaken for not only purchasing purposes but other activities as well.	Comparison goods:	Goods that are required basis by individuals and households such as clothing and footwear, furniture and household equipment, educational and recreation equipment, newspapers and magazines.
Greenfield sites:	Potential development land on the periphery of urban settlements having no previous building on it.		
Brownfield sites:	Any land which has been subjected to building, engineering or other operations, excluding temporary uses or urban green spaces.		
Biodiversity:	The diversity, or variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region.		

IFPLUT:	IFPLUT are framework plans to support and aid the development of Primary and Secondary Dynamic Clusters identified in the RPGs. Prepared by relevant local authority in conjunction with the Dublin Transport Office. Wicklow County Council is preparing plans for Bray, Greystones, Wicklow and Arklow.	Special Protection Areas:	Areas of special interest for the conservation of wild bird's habitats, especially listed, rare or vulnerable species and migratory species. They are being established under the Birds Directive
Landscape Character Assessment:	It provides a thorough assessment of County Wicklow with respect to character, value and sensitivity of its landscape.	Special Area of Conservation:	Area of special interest containing habitats or species of European significance. They are being established under the Habitats Directive.
NHA:	Natural Heritage Areas. Non-statutory designations of areas of special interest for their fauna, flora, geology and/or topography.	Sustainable Development:	Development which meets the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Permeability:	The degree to which an area has a variety of pleasant, convenient and safe routes through it.	Seveso II Directive 96/82/EC:	This EU Directive is aimed at the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances and the limitation of their consequences for man and the environment, with a view to ensuring high levels of protection throughout the Community in a consistent and effective manner
Protected structures:	A building, feature, site or structure identified in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) as worthy of protection or preservation in accordance with the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000.	Site coverage:	Site coverage is the portion the site, which is built on and is determined by dividing the total site area by the ground floor of the building.
RAPID Programme:	RAPID stands for Revitalising Areas by Planning, Investment and Development. As the name implies RAPID is about prioritising in a coherent, targeted and accelerated way, new and improved service and infrastructural investment to the communities living in RAPID areas.	Soft Landscaping:	The use of water and natural vegetation, including trees, plants, shrubs, in the landscaping of an area.
SDZ's:	Strategic Development Zones facilitated by part IX of the Planning and Development Act, 2000.	Vernacular:	The way in which ordinary buildings were built in a particular place, making use of local styles, techniques and materials and responding to local economic and social conditions.
SEA:	Strategic Environmental Assessment. European Union Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of the Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment adopted on 05/06/01, required to be transposed into Irish legislation by 21 July 2004		

WFD:

The Water Framework Directive 2000 is the most substantial piece of EU water legislation to date. It requires all inland and coastal waters to reach “good status” by 2015. The directive sets a framework which should provide substantial benefits for long term sustainable management of water

