

DESIGNING AND DELIVERING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Appendix 1.4

EIAR Glossary



Key Term	Definition
Baseline	Existing status of the receiving environment within the Study Area.
Brownfield Site	Land that has been previously developed.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)	The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management is the professional membership body representing and supporting Ecologists and Environmental professionals in the UK, Ireland and abroad. Previously known as Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM).
Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM)	The Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management is an independent professional body in the United Kingdom that works internationally to advance the science and practice of water resource management and environmental resource management for sustainability.
Consturction Phase	The phase during which the construction of the proposed scheme is taking place.
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	The Irish government department responsible for agriculture, food and
(DAFM) Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE)	evidence-based policies and programmes, overseeing regulation, conducting operational fieldwork,a nd ensuring compliance and
	governance across the areas of Climate, Energy and the Environment.
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH)	The Irish government department responsible for housing, planning, local government and heritage.
Disposal Operations	The proper management and elimination of waste materials, including soil, liquid and hazardous waste
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing a development projects likely significant effects undertaken in accordance with the EIA Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU). It is an assessment carried out by the Competent Authority.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	A report describing the likely significant effects of a project and
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	submitted with an application for Development Consent. National agency responsible for protecting and improving the
European Commission (EC)	environment of Ireland. The executive body of the European Union responsible for proposing
	legislation, enforcing European law, setting objectives and priorities for action, negotiating trade agreements and managing implementing European Union policies and the budget.
European Directive	A "directive" is a legislative act that sets out a goal that all EU countries must achieve. However, it is up to the individual countries to devise their own laws on how to reach these goals. One example is the EU Consumer Rights Directive (Directive 2011/83/EU), which strengthens rights for consumers across the EU, for example by eliminating hidden charges and costs on the internet and extending the period under which consumers can withdraw from a sales contract.
Geographical Information System (GIS)	A digital system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to geographic location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Greenfield Site	Land that has not been previously developed or built upon.
Industrial Emissions (IE) Licence	Licence granted by the EPA that is required for specified industrial activities that may impact the environment. This includes activities such as waste management and other significant industrial activities.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant effects of change resulting from a project on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on views and Visual Amenity experienced by human and other receptors.
National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)	The National Parks and Wildlife Service manages the Irish State's nature conservation responsibilities. The activities of the NPWS include the designation and protection of Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Natura 2000 Sites	Sites both onshore and offshore which are designated for conservation and protection under the EU Habitats Directive and Bird Directive.
Operational Phase	The period over which the proposed scheme will operate, and any works are for maintenance purposes.
Ramsar site	A wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Convention on Wetlands, known as the Ramsar Convention.
Receptor	Environmental component that may be affected, adversely or beneficially, by a project / the proposed scheme.
Recovery Operations	Recovery of materials from construction and demolition waste.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Areas defined in the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) for protection of one or more special habitats and/or species terrestrial or marine.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC). They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex 1 of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory
Species	species. A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.
Uisce Éireann	Formerly 'Irish Water', Uisce Éireann are Ireland's national regulated
Water body	water utility. A discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake, a reservoir, a stream, river or canal, part of a stream, river or canal, a transitional water or a stretch of coastal water, designated for the purposes of implementing the Water Framework Directive (WFD).
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC is an EU Directive which commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies.
Zone of Influence (ZOI)	The area of the receiving environment which may experience positive or negative effects as a result of a project.
Zoning Objective	Objective and definition which establishes the context for the consideration of future development and indicates whether development would be permitted, open for consideration or not normally permitted on such zoned lands.



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