
ANNEX E

GLOSSARY

Advanced Thermal Treatment - A means of recovering energy-from-waste. Waste is heated at high temperature and a useable gas is produced (gasification and pyrolysis are examples of Advanced Thermal Treatment.)

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) - An area that a local authority has designated for action, based upon a prediction that Air Quality Objectives will be exceeded.

Anaerobic Digestion - A process by which bacteria break down organic material in the absence of air, yielding a bio-gas that can be burned for heat or electricity generation.

Biomass - The total dry organic matter or stored energy of plant matter. As a fuel it includes energy crops and sewage, as well as forestry and agricultural residues.

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) - UK government department tasked with ensuring business success in this increasingly competitive world and at a time when British business is facing tough challenges.

Business as Usual (BaU) - Business as Usual conditions are those that would persist in the future if current policies remained unchanged.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) - Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04 per cent of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12 per cent over the past century. It contributes about 60 per cent of the potential global warming effect of man-made emissions of greenhouse gases.

Carbon neutrality - Contributing net zero carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere.

Car club - A car club provides its members with quick and easy access to a car for hire. Members can make use of car club vehicles as and when they need them.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) - The combined production of electricity and usable heat is known as Combined Heat and Power. Steam or hot water, which would otherwise be wasted when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or process heating.

Congestion charging - This refers to applying charges to reduce the number of vehicles and the level of congestion in congested areas. London has a scheme to charge vehicles within a defined area of central London.

Crossrail 1 - The first line in the Crossrail project, Crossrail 1 is an east–west, cross-central London rail link between Paddington and Whitechapel serving Heathrow Airport, Canary Wharf and Stratford. It will serve major development and regeneration corridors, and improve access to large areas of central and suburban London.

Crossrail 2 - This proposed Chelsea–Hackney rail line is intended to link north-east and south-west London. The precise route, the character and the role of the link have not yet been finalised.

Decarbonise - To remove or reduce the potential carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere from a process or structure.

Decentralised Energy (DE) - A range of definitions exist for DE. In the context of this strategy, DE refers to low and zero carbon power and/or heat generated and delivered within London. This includes microgeneration, such as photovoltaics on individual buildings, through to large-scale heat networks.

Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) - The government department responsible for planning, local government, housing and regional development.

Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) - UK government department responsible for energy and climate change mitigation.

District Heating Network (DHN) - A network of pipes carrying hot water or steam, usually underground, that connects heat generation equipment with heat customers. Can range from several metres to several kilometres in size.

Embodied energy - The total life cycle energy used in the collection, manufacture, transportation, assembly, recycling and disposal of a given material or product.

Energy efficiency - Making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience. This does not

necessitate the use of less energy, in which respect it differs from the concept of energy conservation.

Energy hierarchy - The Mayor's approach to reducing carbon dioxide emissions in the built environment. The first step is to reduce energy demand (be lean), the second step is to supply energy efficiently (be clean) and the third step is using renewable energy (be green).

Energy masterplanning - Spatial and strategic planning that identifies and develops opportunities for decentralised energy and the associated technical, financial and legal considerations that provide the basis for project delivery.

Feed-in-Tariff - generators are paid for every kilowatt-hour of electricity they generate, or, for electricity that is exported to the distribution network. It is likely to be a payment greater than the standard power price that is paid to generators using 'emerging technologies' and often from renewable sources.

Fuel-cell - A cell that acts like a constantly recharging battery, electrochemically combining hydrogen and oxygen to generate power. For hydrogen fuel cells, water and heat are the only by-products and there is no direct air pollution or noise emissions. They are suitable for a range of applications, including vehicles and buildings.

Gasification - See Advanced Thermal Treatment.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - A measure of the size of an economy, specifically the value of that economy's overall output of goods and services.

Gross Value Added (GVA) - The contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) - Any gas that induces the greenhouse effect, trapping heat within the atmosphere that would normally be lost to space, resulting in an increase in average atmospheric temperatures, contributing to climate change. Examples include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides.

Geographic Information System (GIS) - A form of data storage software that stores information linked to a geographical location.

Green industries - The business sector that produces goods or services which, compared to other, generally more commonly used goods and services, are less harmful to the environment.

Green lease - A lease between a landlord and tenant of a commercial building which provides mutual contractual lease obligations for tenants and owners to minimise environmental impact in areas such as energy, water and waste.

Incineration - The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents and polychlorinated biphenyls). Municipal solid waste incinerators recover power and/or heat. The main emissions are carbon dioxide, water and ash residues.

Kyoto Protocol - An international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which sets binding targets for countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012.

London Development Agency (LDA) - The Regional Development Agency for London, the LDA is the Mayor's agency responsible for driving London's sustainable economic growth. The LDA works with partners from industry, and the public and voluntary sectors. Under proposals in the Localism Bill the LDA is to be abolished from 1 April 2012.

Local Development Frameworks - Statutory plans produced by each borough that comprise a portfolio of development plan documents including a core strategy, proposals and a series of area action plans. These are replacing borough Unitary Development Plans.

London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA) - The London Fire and Civil Defence Authority was reconstituted on 3 July 2000 as the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, which is directly accountable to the Mayor.

London Hydrogen Partnership - A consortium of public, private and voluntary organisations working to establish the widespread use of hydrogen as a clean fuel for buildings, transport and other applications.

London Plan - See Spatial Development Strategy.

Low Carbon Economy - A functioning economy that continues to minimise the carbon intensity of the activity that drives it.

Low Emission Zone (LEZ) - A low emission zone is a defined area from which polluting vehicles that do not comply with set emissions standards are barred from entering.

Major development - (applications decided by the London boroughs) Major Developments are defined as:

- For dwellings: where ten or more are to be constructed (or if number not given, area is more than 0.5 hectares).
- For all other uses: where the floorspace will be 1,000 sq metres or more (or the site area is one hectare or more). The site area is that directly involved in some aspect of the development. Floorspace is defined as the sum of floor area within the building measured externally to the external wall faces at each level. Basement car parks, rooftop plant rooms, caretakers' flats etc. should be included in the floorspace figure.

Mayor's London Housing Strategy - The Mayor's statutory strategy, which sets out the Mayor's objectives and policies for housing in London.

Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA) - The Greater London Authority Act 1999 established the independent Metropolitan Police Authority to oversee policing in London.

Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) - The Metropolitan Police Service is the territorial police force responsible for policing within Greater London, excluding the 'square mile' of the City of London which is the responsibility of the City of London Police.

Microgeneration - The small-scale generation of heat and power by individuals, small businesses and communities to meet their own needs, as alternatives to traditional centralized grid-connected power.

MtCO₂ Million tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Municipal solid waste (MSW) - This includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. It includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and gardens wastes, council

office waste, Civic Amenity waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authorities have waste collection agreements in place. It can also include industrial waste collected by a waste collection authority with authorisation of the waste disposal authority.

Opportunity Areas - London's principal opportunities for accommodating large-scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5,000 jobs and/or 2,500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility.

Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) - These frameworks provide a sustainable development programme for Opportunity Areas. The frameworks may be prepared by the GLA group, boroughs, developers or partners. While planning frameworks will have a non-statutory status, it will be up to boroughs to decide how to reflect the proposals in planning frameworks within their development plans.

Photovoltaics (PV) - The direct conversion of solar radiation into electricity by the interaction of light with electrons in a semiconductor device or cell.

Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (PPSs/PPGs) - These are government statements of national planning policy. PPS 1 Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places to have lower carbon emissions and be more resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.

Renewable energy - Energy derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Retrofitting - The addition of new technology or features to existing buildings, vehicles and infrastructure in order to make them more efficient and to reduce their environmental impacts.

Road pricing - See Congestion Charging.

Spatial Development Strategy - This strategy is prepared by the Mayor, replacing the strategic planning guidance for London (RPG3). The Mayor has chosen to call the Spatial Development Strategy the London Plan.

Sustainable development - This covers development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Thames Gateway - This area comprises a corridor of land on either side of the Thames, extending from east London through to north Kent and south Essex. The London part of the area extends eastwards from Deptford Creek and the Royal Docks and includes parts of the lower end of the Lee Valley around Stratford. It includes parts of the boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Bexley, Greenwich, Havering, Lewisham, Newham and Tower Hamlets as well as limited parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest.

Transport for London (TfL) - One of the GLA group organisations, accountable to the Mayor, with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy for London.
