

Glossary

Accessibility: The general term for how easy it is for people to get to places, jobs, homes and services.

Accessibility Plan: The GLA Act 1999 requires the production of a specific accessibility plan covering the full remit of the policies and proposals in this area, together with a timetable for implementation. It is currently intended that a draft will be prepared alongside the public consultation draft of the MTS.

Air quality: The main air pollutant emissions from ground-based transport are:

- Oxides of nitrogen
- Particulate matter of varying size fractions, notably PM10 and PM2.5

The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy considers emissions of these pollutants from all sources in London, including transport.

All London Green Grid: A strategic framework for creating, improving and managing London's green infrastructure (for example, parks, Greenways) and promoting active travel.

Antisocial behaviour: The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 describes antisocial behaviour as that which is 'likely to cause alarm, harassment or distress to members of the public'.

BAA Ltd: The body that owns and operates six UK airports, including Heathrow.

Better streets: A street with a minimal amount of visual clutter and obstacles that encourages a degree of negotiation between road users.

Biking Boroughs: London Boroughs that prioritise cycling in their local transport strategies and LIPs. Strong political commitment will help to unlock the potential for cycling trips within the borough, especially in areas of more significant opportunity, such as local town centres. Biking Boroughs will demonstrate partnership working, for example, with schools, NHS Primary Care Trusts and businesses, to deliver an integrated package of measures including smarter travel interventions, traffic management and infrastructure. TfL will offer support with programme development and technical expertise.

Break-bulk facilities: These are locations where larger vehicles unload materials and goods (often for retail), which are then transported to their final destination by smaller vehicles. Consolidation centres are currently only used by the construction industry, but are essentially the same concept.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): The primary greenhouse gas emission associated with transport. Produced through the burning of fossil fuels, either in engines or electricity generators, to produce power for transport purposes.

Car clubs: 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.

Central Activities Zone (CAZ): The area where planning policy promotes finance, specialist retail, tourist, cultural uses and activities.

Central London: The area, broadly speaking, within the Inner Ring Road, similar to the area covered by the central London Congestion Charge.

Central London Congestion Charging scheme: The charge applied to vehicles entering a defined area of central London to reduce congestion.

Climate change: Long-term significant change in the expected patterns of average weather conditions of a specific region over an appropriately significant period of time.

Civils: Infrastructure assets such as bridges, viaducts, embankments and drainage systems.

Construction Logistics Plans (CLPs): Travel plans which aim to improve the sustainability of construction freight movements by establishing site management and procurement processes to reduce the impact of construction traffic on the road network.

Consolidation centre: See break-bulk facilities.

Convergence (as in London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games legacy): The principle and aim that within 20 years the communities of the five London boroughs hosting the 2012 Games would have the similar social and economic chances as their neighbours across London.

Cycle Safety Action Plan: The Mayor's action plan includes input from expert groups as well as ordinary Londoners to identify the types of collision most likely to result in serious cycling accidents and sets out measures to reduce them.

dBA: Refers to decibel, a logarithmic measurement used to express sound intensity and power.

Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS): A framework for the assessment of funding for schemes intended for implementation in the period 2014 to 2019.

Delivery and Servicing Plans (DSPs): Travel plans which aim to improve the sustainability of freight and servicing by working with suppliers, clients and the freight industry to reduce the number of deliveries required, while ensuring remaining deliveries are made as safe and as environmentally friendly as possible.

Department for Transport (DfT): The Government department responsible for the UK transport network.

Defra: The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Disability Equality Scheme (DES): A statutory document which sets out in detail what TfL is going to do to ensure that the services it offers are accessible to disabled people. TfL is required to produce a DES every three years containing an outcome-based action plan that sets out what will be achieved during that timescale

Economic Development Strategy (EDS): A strategy produced on behalf of the Mayor by the LDA to support the development of the Capital's economy.

Equal Life Chances for All: The Mayor's framework to address the remaining and significant pockets of deprivation and inequality, providing a fresh analysis and different solutions to inclusion, community cohesion and tackling disadvantage. It aims to achieve equal life chances for all and proposes an approach that brings Londoners together, rather than dividing them. It sets out the Mayor's equality vision and the framework necessary to deliver it.

Excess Wait Time: the number of minutes waiting for a bus in excess of that which would be expected if the bus runs on time

Fail to stop collision: Collisions resulting in injury where one or more vehicle leaves the scene, so that information about the vehicle and its driver may be unknown. These collisions are often referred to as 'hit and run' collisions.

Freight: The delivery, collection and physical carriage of goods by any mode. This includes the provision of servicing, utilities and the movement of waste. Servicing incorporates maintenance and other skilled trades supplied to individual and corporate clients.

Freight Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS): An industry-led membership scheme aiming to improve freight efficiency and operation in London.

Greater London Authority (GLA): The region-wide governing body for London. It consists of a directly elected executive Mayor of London and an elected 25-member London Assembly with scrutiny powers.

GLA Act 1999: The Greater London Authority Act 1999 as amended by the 2007 Act of the same name.

Greenways: These are reliable, safe and pleasant walking and cycling routes running through parks, forests, waterways and quiet residential streets.

HGV (heavy goods vehicle): Motor vehicles (for example, trucks/lorries) with a maximum gross vehicle weight of more than 3.5 tonnes.

High Level Output Specification (HLOS): The railway investment and service improvements the Government has committed to funding for the period 2009 to 2014.

Highways Agency: An executive agency of the Department for Transport which is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network in England.

iBus: An automatic vehicle location (AVL) system to improve the reliability and operation of London's buses.

Inner London: Includes the boroughs of Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, City of London, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and the City of Westminster.

Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA): The MTS is subject to a number of legal requirements to prepare complementary assessments of how the strategy might affect people, places and conditions in London. TfL has undertaken an IIA to meet all these requirements simultaneously and to maximise the contribution which the strategy can make to progressing sustainability. The IIA integrates the following assessments to take into account all aspects of sustainability:

- Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA)
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA)
- Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)
- Assessment of Economic Impacts
- Habitats screening exercise

Community safety, including crime and disorder, was also considered as part of the IIA.

Intensification Areas: These areas have significant potential for an increase in residential, employment and other uses through development of sites at higher densities with more mixed and intensive use.

Intensification Area Planning Frameworks (IAPFs): See Opportunity and Intensification Area Planning Frameworks.

Journey stage: A journey stage is part (or sometimes all) of a trip made by a single mode of transport. A home to work trip, for example, may contain three journey stages: a walk to a bus stop, a bus journey stage, and a further walk from the bus stop to the workplace. Note that if the same home to work trip were made directly by car, walking or bicycle, there would be only one journey stage.

Key walking route: A program of projects to improve the walking environment across London. These projects include improving routes to shops, schools, leisure centres and work, new or improved pedestrian crossings, and clearer signing.

Legible London: A map-based pedestrian wayfinding and information system that gives people clear and consistent information to facilitate and encourage walking journeys. It is managed by TfL but available for third party use.

Leq: A well-established index of long-term constant average exposure to noise and is an abbreviation for 'equivalent continuous noise level'. It replaces the Noise and Number Index used previously. Calculated values give the level of a steady sound which, if heard continuously, would contain the equivalent total amount of sound energy (decibels) as all the noise events over the same period of time. For example, at Heathrow, a 16-hour core operating period is analysed, from 07:00 to 23:00.

LGV (light goods vehicle): Motor vehicles (for example, vans/pick-ups) with a maximum gross vehicle weight of up to 3.5 tonnes.

Lifetime neighbourhoods: These are designed to be welcoming, accessible and inviting for everyone, regardless of age, health or disability. They are sustainable in terms of climate change, transport services, housing, public services, civic space and amenities, making it possible for people to enjoy a fulfilling life and take part in the economic, civic and social life of the community.

Local Implementation Plans (LIPs): Statutory transport plans produced by London boroughs bringing together transport proposals to implement the MTS at a local level.

London Councils: This organisation represents London's 33 local authorities and lobbies on their behalf. London Councils also runs a number of pan-London services.

London Electric Vehicle Centre of Excellence: Established within the Greater London Authority group to implement the London Electric Vehicle Delivery Plan. The unit will seek to exchange knowledge and experience with other cities intending to take forward similar plans.

London Freight Plan: Produced by TfL in conjunction with stakeholders in the private and public sector, outlines a vision for sustainable freight distribution in the Capital. The plan highlights challenges faced by London's diverse freight sectors and details four key projects (FORS, DSPs, CLPs and the freight information portal). The London Rail Freight Strategy sets out how TfL would like to see rail freight develop in the medium term.

London Plan: The Mayor of London's spatial development strategy for London.

London sub-regions: While having fuzzy boundaries to encourage cross-boundary working, London regions are proposed to contain the following boroughs:

- Central London region: Cities of London and Westminster, plus the boroughs of Camden, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth and Southwark
- North London region: Boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest
- East London region: Boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Bexley, Greenwich, Hackney, Havering, Lewisham, Newham, Redbridge and Tower Hamlets
- South London region: Boroughs of Bromley, Croydon, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Wandsworth
- West London region: Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow

Londoners: Anyone in London, including permanent and temporary residents, visitors, students, workers and tourists.

LondonWorks: Planning software used by TfL and London boroughs to coordinate utility street works in the Capital with the aim of reducing negative impacts on traffic flows.

Low Emission Zone (LEZ): The application of charges across Greater London based on emissions of air pollutants to reduce the amount of harmful vehicular emissions in the city
Mayoral functional bodies: The bodies which provide services for which the GLA is ultimately responsible. They include TfL (transport), the Metropolitan Police Authority (policing), the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (fire and rescue) and the LDA (development and strategic planning).

Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (MAQS): See air quality.

Metropolitan town centres: The 12 metropolitan centres currently identified are Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Wood Green, Harrow, Romford, Uxbridge, Hounslow, Kingston, Ilford Shepherd's Bush and Sutton The London Plan also identifies three potential metropolitan town centres: Stratford, Woolwich and Brent Cross.

Mobility impairment: People who may find it harder to get around streets and use public transport for a variety of reasons. This can include people with a disability (sensory, physical or people with learning difficulties), older people, the very young, expectant mothers and people with luggage.

Mode share: This is a measure of the relative use of each mode of transport It can be measured in several ways including trips by each mode and journey stages by each mode. A trip is defined as a one-way movement from one place to another to achieve a single main purpose. Trips may be further sub-divided into journey stages, the single components of parts of a trip using a single mode of transport between the interchanges. Each of these definitions is valid, though gives a differing result.

Natura 2000: A European network of protected sites which represent areas of the highest value for natural habitats and species of plants and animals which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community.

Network Rail: The company that owns and operates Britain's rail infrastructure.

Noise contour: The Civil Aviation Authority estimates the noise exposures around major airports (such as Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted) for the DfT. The magnitude and extent of the aircraft noise around these airports are depicted on maps by contours of constant aircraft noise index (Leq) values. The contours are generated by a computer model validated with noise measurements, which calculates the emissions and propagation of noise from arriving and departing air traffic.

Opportunity Areas: London's principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing. Each typically has 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 and Intensification Area Planning Frameworks: Planning frameworks take different forms depending on local circumstances. They focus on implementation, identifying both opportunities and challenges that need resolving including land use, transport infrastructure requirements and other intervention. With support from strategic partners they should set realistic programmes and timescales for delivery.

Orbital travel: Non-radial journeys made between one part of London and another, where the end destination is not in central London.

Outer London: Includes the boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon,

Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

Outer London Commission: The Outer London Commission was established by the Mayor to explore how Outer London can better realise its economic potential, especially in town centres, as well as identify Opportunity and Intensification Areas and Strategic Industrial Locations. Its membership includes representatives of business, the boroughs, the (property) development industry and the voluntary sector.

The Commission is tasked with identifying opportunities to enhance the 'quality of life' and encourage economic development. It will also examine the relationship between demographic, housing and economic growth and the transport improvements needed to facilitate this.

PHV: Private hire vehicles, for example, minicabs.

Physical accessibility: How easy it is for all people to get around streets and to use public transport.

Planning Policy Guidance 13 (PPG13): National guidance regarding the integration of planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level, and to promote more sustainable transport choices for carrying people and for moving freight.

Polyclinic: Polyclinics provide a wide range of health care services (including diagnostics) without the need for an overnight stay. Polyclinics are sometimes co-located with a hospital or may be located in another locality entirely. A typical polyclinic will house a number of general medical practitioners such as doctors and nurses.

Potential metropolitan town centres: See metropolitan town centres.

Public transport accessibility level (PTAL): This is a measure of accessibility to the public transport network. For any given point in London PTALs combine walk time to the network (stations, bus stops) with service wait time at these stops to give an overall accessibility index. This can be allocated to six accessibility levels with one being poor and six being excellent.

Police: All police forces in London tasked with law enforcement on transport infrastructure. Principally, this incorporates all relevant divisions of the Metropolitan Police Service, City of London Police and British Transport Police.

Public private partnership (PPP): A mechanism for using the private sector to deliver outcomes for the public sector, usually on the basis of a long-term funding agreement.

Rail Vehicle Accessibility Regulations (RVAR): Legislation created in 1998 which ensures that all new trains, trams and other track-based systems, are accessible to disabled people, including wheelchair users.

Reference case: The situation that is projected to occur in a future year under existing policies. It is a baseline or 'default' position. The reference case is based on GLA projections for population and employment, and the investment in the published TfL Business Plan and HLOS, including:

- The investment in the TfL Business Plan up to 2017/18
- Completion of the full LU PPP line upgrade specification (including the Bakerloo line upgrade assumed to be in 2020)
- Crossrail
- HLOS improvements in 2009 to 2014

- Removal of the Congestion Charging Western Extension zone

Regenerative braking: A mechanism that reduces vehicle or train speed by converting some of its kinetic energy into a storable form instead of dissipating it as heat as with a conventional brake. The captured energy is stored for future use or fed back into a power system for use by other vehicles/trains.

Road pricing: Normally refers to the use of charges on moving vehicles for the use of roads. It normally includes tolls for specific sections of the road system and Congestion Charging where prices are intended to influence the level of traffic. It usually excludes taxes on fuel or vehicles, hire charges and charges for parking. Road user charging can be used synonymously, though it sometimes includes taxes and charges for parking.

Road pricing is a flexible policy measure. For example, schemes can be implemented to influence the degree of use that is made of limited road space (as is the primary objective of the central London Congestion Charging scheme) or the characteristics of the vehicles using the roads (the primary objective of the LEZ).

Scheme order (Congestion Charging): A legal document specifying the precise details of the operation of the central London Congestion Charging scheme, such as its hours of operation, its geographical scope, the vehicles affected, any discounts and exemptions, and charges applicable. Its full title is the Greater London (Central Zone) Congestion Charging Order 2004.

Scheme order (Low Emission Zone): A legal document specifying the precise details of the operation of the London LEZ scheme, such as its hours of operation, its geographical scope, the vehicles affected, any discounts and exemptions, and charges applicable. Its full title is the Greater London Low Emission Zone Charging Order 2006.

SCOOT: An urban traffic control system which automatically optimises traffic signal settings based on traffic demand over a sequence of signalised junctions.

Shared space: A concept which suggests a degree of sharing of streetscape between different transport modes and street users, requiring everyone to consider the requirements, aspirations and needs of each other.

Smarter travel: Programmes of targeted measures to promote sustainable travel, helping to reduce congestion and crowding and mitigate the environmental impacts of transport.

Smoothing traffic flow: Overarching term for the package of measures that seeks to manage road congestion and which includes managing delay, improving journey time reliability and network resilience.

Spider map: A diagrammatic map to show all the bus routes from a single location.

Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs): These are London's main reservoirs of industrial land comprising approximately 40 per cent of the Capital's total supply. They are of two types to meet and support the requirements of different sorts of industrial occupier:

- Preferred industrial locations which are particularly suitable for general industrial, light industrial, storage and distribution, waste management, recycling, some transport-related functions, utilities, wholesale markets and other industrial related activities
- Industrial business parks which are particularly suitable for activities that need better quality surroundings including: research and development, light industrial and

higher value general industrial, some waste management, utility and transport functions, wholesale markets and small scale distribution

Strategic Outer London development centres: Centres in Outer London or adjacent parts of Inner London with one of more strategic economic functions of greater than sub-regional importance, with specialist strengths that generate growth significantly above the long-term Outer London trend. The inclusion of strategic Outer London development centres in the London Plan and the MTS does not imply that development growth should be concentrated in these centres over town centres.

Strategic Road Network: Strategically significant roads in London for which TfL has a Network Management Duty, comprising the 580km TLRN and 500km of borough roads.

Strategic Walk Network (SWN): A 350-mile network of seven strategic walking routes across London. The network provides the opportunity for leisure walking and connects both rural and suburban areas, in addition to some of the Capital's most popular central destinations. The network also provides quality pedestrian access to transport links, education and employment destinations.

Sub-regions: See London sub-regions.

The Committee on Climate Change: An independent body established under the Climate Change Act to advise the UK Government on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

TfL Park and Ride Assessment Framework: The framework sets out the criteria for considering new park and ride provision in London.

Transport for London Road Network (TLRN): Described in the GLA Act 1999 as the Greater London Authority Road Network. The Mayor has decided to call this the Transport for London Road Network. It comprises 580km of London's red routes and other important streets.

Train operating companies (TOCs): Businesses operating passenger trains on the railway system of mainland Great Britain under the collective National Rail brand.

Transport and Works Act (TWA): Legislation created in 1992 regulating the construction and operation of railways, tramways and other guided transport schemes, and works which interfere with navigational rights.

Travel plans: Plans promoting and providing guidance on sustainable transport options for a given location with the aim of promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly modes.

Trip: A complete movement from origin to destination, for example, from home to work.

20mph zone: Areas with self-enforcing speed limits that reduce vehicle speeds. Research has found that as speeds reduce casualties can be reduced by more than 40 per cent after a zone is implemented in London.

Urban realm: The area between building alignments including public spaces next to streets. The street makes up the greatest part of the urban realm in most cities.

Variation Order: A legal document specifying changes to be made to the Congestion Charging or LEZ scheme orders. Any change to the Congestion Charging or LEZ scheme must be made by TfL and then be subject to public and stakeholder consultation. In light of this, the Mayor may choose to confirm the variation order, make modifications to it, or not confirm it.

‘Way to Go! – Planning for Better Transport’: This non-statutory publication, published in November 2008, sets out the Mayor of London’s vision for transport in the Capital.