

Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan EIP,  
2007

Term	Definition
Aggregate	Granular or particulate material which is suitable for use (on its own or with the addition of cement, lime or bituminous material) in construction as concrete, mortar, road stone, asphalt or drainage courses, or for use as constructional fill or railway ballast (also referred to as 'construction aggregates').
Aggregate Mineral	Naturally occurring material suitable for aggregate uses.
Anaerobic digestion	Anaerobic digestion is a biological process that produces a gas principally composed of methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) and carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), otherwise known as biogas. These gases are produced from organic wastes such as livestock manure, food processing waste, etc.
Areas for intensification	Areas that have significant potential for increases in residential, employment and other uses through development of sites at higher densities with more mixed and intensive use.
Areas for Regeneration	The wards in greatest socio-economic need, defined on the basis of the 20 most deprived wards in the London Index.
The Barker Report	Published March 2004. Report of an independent review of housing supply. Sets out a range of policy recommendations for improving the functioning of the housing market.
Best Practice Environmental Option (BPEO)	The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term and well as in the short term.
Blue Ribbon Network	A spatial policy covering London's waterways and water spaces and land alongside them.
Brownfield Land	A site that has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. It may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated. This includes land and premises and excludes open spaces and land where the remains of previous use have blended into the landscape, or have been overtaken by nature conservation value or amenity use and can not be regarded as requiring development.
CAZ	The CAZ is the area in central and east London where planning policy promotes finance, specialist retail, tourist and cultural uses and activities.
Circular 6/98	The government circular that complements PPG3 - the national planning guidance for affordable housing.
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	The combined production of electricity and usable heat. Steam or hot water, which would otherwise be rejected when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or processes heating.
Composting	Biological decomposition of solid organic materials by bacteria, fungi and other organisms into a soil like product.
Construction fill	Fill material that will bear loads (e.g. in suitably designed

	embankments) as distinct from landfill to occupy voids and not specially intended to bear loads.
Crossrail 1	The first line in the Crossrail project - 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	Formerly known as the Hackney-Southwest Line. This line is to link Hackney and south-west London. The precise route, the character and role of the link have not yet been assessed.
Development plan documents	Documents prepared by local planning authorities including the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be a proposals map that illustrates the spatial extent of policies that must be prepared and maintained to accompany all development plan documents. All development plan documents must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the inspector's binding report.
Dormant site	Dormant sites may be defined in accordance with the Planning & Compensation Act 1991 or the Environment Act 1995. The term defines a site where mineral planning permission was granted and implemented prior to, and on or subsequent to, the 1 July 1948 and respectively, at which no mineral working has been carried out to any substantial extent, on or under the site in the period preceding 1 May 1991 (Planning & Compensation Act 1991) or at any time in the period 22 February 1982 to ending 6 June 1995 (Environment Act 1995). It is unlawful to carry out mineral working on a dormant site until full modern planning conditions have been approved by the relevant MPA.
Eastern Region	Covers Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.
Ecological Footprint	The ecological footprint of a city is an area, scattered throughout the world (and usually vastly greater than the physical boundary of the city itself) on which a city depends, in terms of its resource demands and disposal of waste and pollution.
Energy Efficiency	This is about 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 is different from the concept of energy conservation in that it does not necessarily require the use of less energy.
Energy recovery	To recover energy is to gain useful energy, in the form of heat and/or electric power, from waste. It can include combined heat and power, combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion.
Environmental Impact Assessment	Information about the environmental effects of a project is collected, assessed and taken into account in reaching a decision on whether the project should go ahead or not.
Environmental Statement	Sets out a developer's assessment of a project's likely environmental effects, submitted with the application for consent

	for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999.
EU Directive 2001/42/EC (see also Strategic Environmental Assessment)	Directive which aims to provide a high level of protection to the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes, with a view to promoting sustainable development. The Directive requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment to be carried out for a range of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
Gasification	A process that converts organic materials into combustible gases.
Green Belt	Green Belts are a national policy designation that helps to contain development, protect the countryside and promote Brownfield development, and assists in the urban renaissance. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt.
Greenfield site	Land previously in agriculture or non-urban/industrial use or which has not been damaged by a previous use.
Hazardous waste	Waste that is reactive, toxic, corrosive or otherwise dangerous to living things and/or the environment.
Incineration	The process of burning solid waste under controlled conditions to reduce its weight and volume.
Landfill Gasses	Gases arising from the decomposition of organic wastes, principally methane, carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide.
Landfilling	The final disposal of solid waste by placing it in a controlled fashion in a place intended to be permanent.
Large site	A site with a gross capacity of 10 or more units, or having a potential capacity of 10 or more units.
Local Development Documents	These include development plan documents (see above), which will form part of the statutory development plan, and supplementary planning documents which do not form part of the statutory development plan.
Local Development Framework	The local development framework is a non-statutory term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local development documents (comprised of development plan documents, which will form part of the statutory development plan, and supplementary planning documents). The local development framework will also comprise the statement of community involvement, the local development scheme and the annual monitoring report.
Mass burn incinerator	A type of incinerator in which solid waste is burned without prior sorting or processing.
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	A facility for separating co-mingled recyclables by mechanical or manual means.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	Refers to a number of processes that further treat residual waste before disposal. The aim of MBT is to minimise the environmental impacts of end disposal and to gain some further value from the waste through the recovery of metals and, in some cases, energy.
Mixed-use development	Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres.
MPA	Mineral Planning Authority
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	All waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. Includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and garden 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.
New and emerging technologies	Technologies that are either still at a developmental stage or have only recently started operating at a commercial scale. They may be new applications of existing technologies. In relation to waste, they include technologies such as anaerobic digestion, mechanical biological treatment (MBT), pyrolysis and gasification.
Opportunity Areas	London's few opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5000 jobs and/or 2500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility.
Orbitrail	Proposed orbital rail services, being developed in conjunction with the Strategic Rail Authority, building on the existing core inner London orbital links and including more frequent services, improved stations and interchanges and greater integration with other means of travel. These services will be developed to meet London Metro standards.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces a statutory system for regional planning; a new system for local planning; reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems; and removes crown immunity from planning controls.
Planning Inspectorate	Responsible for the processing of planning and enforcement appeals, holding inquiries into local development plans, listed building consent appeals, advertisement appeals, and reporting on planning applications called in for decision by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, or, in Wales, by the National Assembly for Wales. Various compulsory purchase orders, rights of way cases and cases arising from the Environmental Protection and Water Acts and the Transport and Works Act and other highways legislation are also dealt with. The work is set out in an agreement with the Department for Transport, the Office of the

	Deputy Prime Minister and the National Assembly for Wales.
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)	Issued by central Government setting out its national land use policies for England on different areas of planning. These are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.
Planning Policy Statements (PPS)	Issued by central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes, in order to provide greater clarity and to remove from national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.
PPG11	Planning Policy Guidance Note 11, Regional Planning
PPG3	Planning Policy Guidance Note 3, Housing 1999
Preferred Industrial Location (PIL)	Strategic employment site normally suitable for general industrial, light industrial and warehousing uses.
Primary Aggregate	Aggregate produced from naturally occurring mineral deposits and used for the first time.
Proximity principle	This advises dealing with waste as near as practicable to its place of production.
Pyrolysis	Chemical decomposition of a substance by heat in the absence of oxygen, resulting in various hydrocarbon gasses and carbon-like residue.
Recyclables	Items that can be reprocessed into feedstock for new products. Common examples are paper, glass, aluminium, corrugated cardboard and plastic containers.
Recycling	Involves the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and metals can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in house equipment.
Regional Planning Bodies	The regional assemblies or, in London the Mayor.
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RPG3	Regional Planning Guidance for London Planning Authorities 1996.
RPG9	Regional Planning Guidance for the South East, 1994. Soon to be replaced by revised RPG9.
Self sufficiency	In relation to waste, this means dealing with wastes within the administrative region where they are produced.
Small site	A site with a gross capacity of under 10 units, or having a potential capacity of under 10 units.
Social exclusion	A term for what can happen when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems, such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.

Social inclusion	The position from where someone can access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available to members of society. It aims to remove barriers for people or for areas that experience a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.
Spatial Development	Changes in the distribution of activities in space and the linkages between them in terms of the use and development of land.
Spatial Development Strategy	It replaces the strategic planning guidance for London (RPG3). The Mayor has chosen to call the Spatial Development Strategy the London Plan.
Spatial Planning	Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. That will include policies which can impact on land use, for example by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
Strategic Environmental Assessment	An environmental assessment that complies with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The environmental assessment involves the preparation of an environmental report, the carrying out of consultations, the taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision making, the provision of information when the plan or programme is adopted, and showing that the results of the environment assessment have been taken into account.
Sustainability Appraisal	An appraisal of the economic, social and environmental effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process, so that decisions can be made that accord with sustainable development. It is an integral part of producing a draft revision of a RSS and should be started as soon as a RSS revision is first considered.
Sustainable Development	A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The Government has set out four aims for sustainable development in its strategy 'A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK'. The four aims, to be achieved at the same time, are: social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; the prudent use of natural resources; and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
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.
UDP	Unitary Development Plan. An old-style development plan prepared by a Metropolitan District and some Unitary Local Authorities which contains policies equivalent to those in both a Structure Plan and Local Plan. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.
Virgin Aggregates	These are granular material used in construction. Virgin aggregates are natural and have not previously been used.
Wandle Valley	A development corridor aligning the Wandle Valley from Wandsworth to Croydon.
Waste Hierarchy	A ranking of waste management options from best environmental option to worst. The hierarchy, as incorporated into UK waste management policy is: waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, energy recovery with heat and power, landfill with energy, landfill.
Waste stream	The total flow of waste from a community, region or facility.
Waste Transfer Station	A site to which waste is delivered for separation or bulking up before being removed for recycling, treatment or disposal.
Waste-to-energy plant (WTE)	A facility that uses solid waste materials (processed or raw) to produce energy. WTE plants include incinerators that produce steam and/or generate electricity.