GLOSSARY

Base case: The future year (2031) situation with development of the Earls Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area.

Background growth: Growth from the current year to the future base year, not including development.

Capital & Counties: The current land owners of part of the Earl's Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area including the Earls Court Exhibition Centre

Central London Highway Assignment Model (CLoHAM): TfL's strategic sub-regional highway model covering central London including all of the LBHF and RBKC including the Earl's Court & West Kensington OA. The model is used to simulate highway movements and generate statistics based on travel demand from the LTS model.

Demand forecasting methodology: A method of predicting future travel demand.

Development: For the purposes of the ECTS review, 'development' means the development of the OA to include about 5,560 homes and 12,165 jobs.

Earls Court Transport Study (ECTS): The strategic transport study used to inform the Earl's Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area SPD.

Funded and committed schemes: Schemes that are funded and/or are committed in the TfL business plan.

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.

Inception Report: The first stage ECTS report outlining the direction of the study and the methodologies to be followed.

Intervention: A transport scheme or measure tested or proposed as part of the ECTS.

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham (LBHF): London borough for part of the Earl's Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area and jointly producing the Earl's Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area SPD.

LGV/OGV: Light Goods Vehicle/Other Good Vehicle

London Plan: The Mayor of London's spatial development strategy for London (July 2011)

London Transportation Studies Model (LTS): A strategic multi-modal model for London and its surrounding area. Used to prepare forecasts of:
- growth in total travel
- changes in travel patterns
- the mode of transport chosen (car, public transport, walking and cycling) and
- the routing of trips through the road and public transport networks

Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS): This is a strategic policy document that sets out the transport plans for London over the next 20 years (up to 2031). It forms a key part of the Strategic Policy Framework for London and shapes the transport elements of London's economic and social development.

Modes: The different forms of travel are called modes, and include; walking, cycling, buses, London Underground, rail and private cars

Micro simulation: A detailed transport model that simulates the movement of people or vehicles around a detailed network. VISSIM is a micro simulation model.

Opportunity Area (OA): Areas identified in the London Plan (see above) as being London's principal opportunities for growth to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing. Earls Court and West Kensington has been identified as an Opportunity Area.

Optimising (as in traffic): Re-phasing signals to make best use of junction capacity

Peak spreading: A process whereby some highway trips that were previously made in the am and pm peak periods (7am - 10am and 4pm – 7pm) are instead made outside of these peiods

PERS (Pedestrian Environmental Review System): A tool to assess the quality of the pedestrian environment.xxx

Railplan: TfL's strategic public transport assignment model that covers all National Rail, London Underground, London Overground, Trams, DLR and Bus movements in London. The model is used to simulate public transport movements and generate statistics based on travel demand from the LTS model.

Representations: Comments made on planning documents are sometimes referred to as 'representations'.

Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea (RBKC): London borough for part of the Earl's Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area and jointly producing the Earls Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area SPD.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): Planning document used to guide development proposals. SPDs cannot create new policy, but must supplement existing planning policies. SPDs are material planning considerations in the determination of planning applications.

Static Analysis: A spreadsheet based analysis used to determine station requirements based on a set level of demand.

Transport for London (TfL): London's strategic transport authority, part of the GLA family.

Transport Model: A tool used to represent transport demand, movement and/or impact. LTS, CLoHAM, Railplan and VISSIM are all examples of transport models.

TRAVL (Trip Rate Assessment Valid for London): This is a multi-modal trip generation database designed specifically for use in London. It is mainly used to assess the impact of changes in land use on the transportation system in Transport Assessments submitted as part of a Planning Application.

Unreleased vehicles: The number of vehicles that have not been able to complete their journey through the modelled network in a VISSIM model. A high number of unreleased vehicles represents a congested network.

VISSIM: A micro simulation highway model used to perform a detailed assessment of traffic movement and impact at a local level. In the case of the ECTS, the model is used to simulate highway movements based on flows from the CLoHAM model.

Warm up trips and cool down trips: Trips in the VISSIM model before (warm up) and after (cool down) after the modelled time period, used to represent vehicles that area already in the network at the start (and end) of the modelled time period.

West London Line (WLL): A network rail line that runs through the Earls Court & West Kensington Opportunity Area including a station at West Brompton. The line is served by Southern Railways and London Overground services.