

Appendix A

Glossary

Company Abbreviations

RWCL	Rutland Woking (Carthouse Lane) Ltd
RWL	Rutland (Woking) Ltd
RWR	Rutland Woking (Residential) Ltd
TCMK	Thameswey Central Milton Keynes Ltd
TDL	Thameswey Developments Ltd
TEL	Thameswey Energy Ltd
TGHL	Thameswey Guest Houses Ltd
THL	Thameswey Housing Ltd
TL	Thameswey Ltd
TMSL	Thameswey Maintenance Services Ltd
TSCL	Thameswey Sustainable Communities Ltd
TSL	Thameswey Solar Ltd

Other Abbreviations used in Thameswey Business Plans

AHU	Air Handling Units
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
DE	Distributed Energy
DG	Distributed Generation
EMCS	Energy Management Control Systems
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
GHP	Geothermal Heat Pump
GWh	Gigawatt Hours
HRA	Housing Revenue Account
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning System
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
LED	Light Emitting Diodes
MTFS	Medium term financial strategy
MKC	Milton Keynes Council
M&V	Measurement and Verification
MWh	Megawatt Hour
MWth	Megawatt-Thermal, unit of heat output for CHP production
MWe	Megawatt-Electrical, unit of electrical output for CHP production
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PV	Photovoltaic
R&D	Research and Development
RE	Renewable Energy
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
WBC	Woking Borough Council

USEFUL DEFINITIONS

Absorption chillers

Absorption chillers produce chilled water by using heat and can be combined with CHP to provide tri-generation or combined cooling, heat power and (CCHP)

Band A Property

Property that is let at open market rent

Band B Property

Property that is let at between 80%-99% of market, also known as an affordable let

Band C Property

Property that is let at between 51%-79% of market, similar to social housing

Band D Property

Council house property that is let at 50% of market rate

Band D Council tax

The council tax that applies to properties at approximately the mid-point tax band based on the property valuation in April 1991

BEIS

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (successor to Government department to DECC- Department of Energy and Climate Change)

Capacity Market

A mechanism introduced by Government to incentivise investment in electricity generating capacity to ensure adequate capacity is available through the national grid. The Capacity Market operates through incentive payments based on capacity auctions four years in advance.

Combined Heat and Power Quality Assurance (CHPQA)

A government-run scheme for independently assessing the efficiency CHP installations. An annual CHPQA assessment permits CHP operators to qualify for exemption from carbon tax (such as CCL exemption).

Climate Change Levy (CCL)

A carbon tax levied by HMRC that applies to electricity, natural gas and solid fuels consumed by non-domestic energy consumers, charities and small businesses . Various rates and exemptions are applied depending on the type of generating plant and scale of production.

Demand Side Management (DSM)

DSM concerns the active management of electricity demand by (generally large) consumers to change their level and pattern of electricity usage to avoid and reduce consumption during times of peak demand.

Demand (energy)

The level at which energy is delivered to users at a given point in time, expressed in kilowatts (kW) or megawatts (MW).

Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)

Formerly called English Partnerships (EP), it is the national regeneration agency for England, responsible for land acquisition and assembly and major development projects, alone or in joint partnership with private sector developers. Thamesway Central Milton Keynes Ltd. was set up to enter into partnership with EP to develop the Milton Keynes Energy Stations within the PDA area.

Heat Networks Development Unit (HNDU)

An initiative introduced by DECC (now BEIS) dedicated to helping public bodies evaluate the potential for new and enlarged heat networks. HNDU has provided financial and technical assistance for local authorities in commissioning technical and economic feasibility assessments of district heat

Heat Networks Investment Project (HNIP)

The delivery arm of HNDU, it provides grants and loans to support investment in heat networks

Feed-in-Tariff (FIT)

A fixed term financial incentive introduced by the Government to promote widespread uptake of a range of small-scale renewable and low-carbon electricity generation technologies. It is available through licensed electricity suppliers, requiring some of them to make tariff payments on both generation and export of renewable and low carbon electricity.

kWh and MWh

The **kilowatt hour (kWh)** is a unit of energy equal to 1000 watt hours. For constant power, energy in watt hours is the product of power in watts and time in hours. The kilowatt hour is most commonly known as a billing unit for energy delivered to consumers by electric utilities.

A **megawatt hour** (MWh) is 1,000 kWh and 1,000,000 watt hours

kWp

The unit of measurement for peak power output for photovoltaic cells

Load Diversity

The condition that exists when the peak demands of a variety of energy customers occur at different times.

Milton Keynes Development Partnership (MKDP)

A property development vehicle acting for MKC to promote the development of the land assets transferred to the council from HCA.

PDA

The Project Development Agreement is the base document for the partnership between TCMK and EP within a defined area of Central Milton Keynes

PPDA

The Project Phase Development Agreements are the core documents for each new development phase within the PDA area.

Solar thermal

The generation of useable heat (in the form of hot water) from solar energy. Usually takes the form of roof-mounted panels that generate hot water for heating or domestic hot water services.

Solar Photovoltaic (PV)

The generation of electricity from solar energy, usually in the form of roof or ground mounted 'modules' (panels) connected either to a building or directly to the grid.

Renewable energy

Energy that is generated from a source that is not depleted when used or is naturally replenished on a human timescale (eg wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, tidal and wave energy)

Renewables Obligation (RO)

The RO is the main support mechanism for renewable electricity projects in the UK. Smaller scale generation is mainly supported through the Feed-In Tariff scheme (FITs).

Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) are green certificates issued to operators of accredited renewable generating stations for the eligible renewable electricity they generate.

Operators can then trade the ROCs with other parties, with the ROCs ultimately being used by suppliers to demonstrate that they have met their obligation.

Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)

The RHI provides long term financial support for renewable heat technologies like heat pumps, biomass boilers and solar thermal panels.

Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR)

A national grid operated service for the provision of additional active power from generation and/or demand reduction at times when the grid is most stressed. STOR provides payment to generators on the basis of a combination of:

- **Availability Payments (£/MW/h):** service providers are paid to make their unit/site available for the STOR service within an Availability Window
- **Utilisation Payments (£/MWh):** service providers are paid for the energy delivered as instructed by National Grid. This includes the energy delivered in ramping up to and down from the Contracted MW level

Triad

Triads are financial mechanism used to help limit peak demand of power on the National Grid. A triad is measured as the average demand on the system over three half hours between the first day of November and last day of February. These three half hours comprise the half hour of system demand peak and the two other half hours of highest system demand which are separated from system demand peak and each other by at least ten days. These half hours of peak demand are referred to as triads.

Triad charges and payments

Consumers of electricity that are metered on a half-hour basis are charged premium rates for electricity consumed during triad periods. Conversely, a premium price is paid to generators for the electricity supplied to the Grid during triad periods.