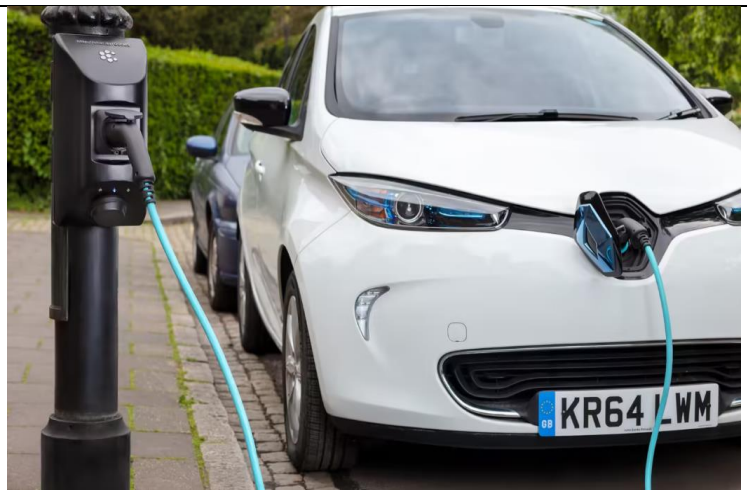
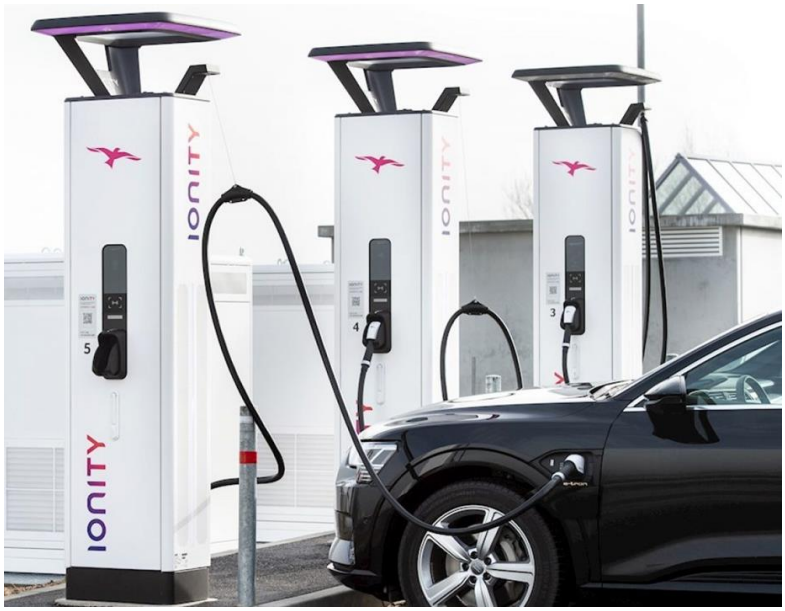
Appendix 1: Glossary

Active travel	Physically-active modes of transport, including walking and cycling.
Cable channel	A small channel through a pavement designed to hold EV charging cables. The cables could be from either a lamp-post-based on-street charge point, or a household's own power supply.
Charge point	An electrical unit designed to provide power for charging EVs. One charge point may have more than one electrical socket to serve multiple vehicles/parking bays.
Destination (charge point type)	Refers to charge points provided at the typical end-points of journeys away from residential areas such as workplaces, supermarkets, libraries, leisure centres etc.
Distribution Network Operator (DNO)	Regional operators of electrical distribution networks. Buckinghamshire is unusual in being served by three DNOs: Scottish and Southern Energy, UK Power Networks, and Western Power Distribution.
DfT	Department for Transport
EST	Energy Saving Trust; administer the ORCS and LEVI funds on behalf of OZEV
EV	Electric Vehicle. These can be fully battery-powered, or a petrol/diesel hybrid with a power connector for recharging.
Fast (charge point type)	Refers to charge points designed to fully charge a typical EV in around 3-7 hours. Defined by DfT as being in the 7-22kW range. These are popular at workplaces and home and also tend to be installed in destinations such as car parks, supermarkets and leisure centres Installation of fast/rapid charge points are often limited by the availability of suitable power connections. Example: BP floor-mounted bollard (https://www.bppulse.co.uk/business-charging-solutions)

	
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
Induction	This refers to EVs capable of being charged 'wirelessly', typically from a plate set within the road. This technology is still in its infancy and very few vehicles have the on-board technology required to do this.
LEVI	Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure fund. Announced alongside the UK Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy. This is being launched in three stages: - An initial trial fund to support new EV charge points totalling £10m has been launched, with submissions due 17 June 2022. This focuses on innovative approaches to on-street charge point provision and will fund between 6-8 schemes nationally. - A larger £400m fund, which will also support EV charge point provision. - A further £50m to support associated staffing costs. Launch dates for the larger funds are yet to be announced.
Off-street (charge point type)	Refers to charge points located in car parks or in other designated parking bays away from the road network
On-street (charge point type)	Refers to charge points located directly on the road network, without designated parking bays. These are typically either housed in bollard-sized units or attached to lamp-posts.

ORCS	On-street Residential Charge point Scheme. A government fund aimed at supporting installation of charge points in residential areas, including both on-street and off-street parking locations. Buckinghamshire Council has received money from this fund twice previously, funding a total of 36 charge points (serving 52 parking bays), and intends to submit a new bid(s) in 2022/23.
OZEV	Office for Zero Emission Vehicles; provider of the ORCS and LEVI funds
Rapid (charge point type)	Refers to charge points designed to fully charge a typical EV in around 20 minutes-2hours depending on battery capacity. Defined by DfT as being between 22-50kW but can refer to units up to 99kW. Not all EVs are capable of accepting power at this rate. Installation of rapid charge points is often limited by the availability of suitable power connections. Example: Ecotricity charger (https://www.zap-map.com/ev-rapid-charger-guide/) 
Rapid Charging Fund	A fund supplied by OZEV to support development of rapid charge points at motorway- and major A-road service stations.
Slow (charge point type)	Refers to charge points designed to fully charge a typical EV in around 6-21 hours. They are often used to charge overnight, in workplaces and in long stay car parks, where vehicles can be left for longer periods of time., e.g., overnight or long stay car parks. Defined by DfT as being in the 3-6kW range. Example: Char.gy lamppost unit (https://char.gy/):

	
Solar canopy	A canopy with solar panels on top, designed to feed EV charge points underneath. Typically cover several parking spaces supplying 2-4 of these with EV charge points.
Ultra-rapid (charge point type)	Ultra-rapid chargers provide power at 100kW or more. They are often found at motorway services or locations close to main routes. For those EVs capable of accepting 100kW or more, charging times are typically 20-30 minutes. Example: Ionity charger (https://www.current-news.co.uk/news/ultra-rapid-chargers-see-surging-popularity-in-new-zap-map-survey) 

Zero emission vehicles	Vehicles which emit 0% carbon dioxide at the point of use, i.e., when driving. These are typically either fully battery-powered or use hydrogen fuel cells.