

# 18. Glossary and Abbreviations

| Abbreviation /Term          | Definition  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1,3-butadiene               | 1,3-butadiene, like benzene, is a volatile organic compound emitted into the atmosphere principally from fuel combustion of petrol and diesel vehicles. 1,3-butadiene is also an important chemical in certain industrial processes, particularly the manufacture of synthetic rubber.  |
| AAP                         | Area Action Plan  |
| Acidification               | The increase in acidity of water bodies (particularly the ocean) caused by the increased uptake of atmospheric carbon dioxide.  |
| Adaptation                  | Initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems against actual or expected climate change effects.  |
| Air Quality Action Plan     | Where a local authority has set up an AQMA, it must produce an action plan setting out the measures it intends to take in pursuit of the air quality objectives in the designated area. The plan should be in place, wherever possible, within 12-18 months of designation and should include a timetable for implementation.   |
| Air Quality Management Area | If a local authority finds any places where the objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area there. This area could be just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger. Then the local authority will put together a plan to improve the air quality - a Local Air Quality Action Plan.   |
| Air source heat Pump        | An air source heat pump is a type of heat pump which uses the outside air as a heat source or heat sink to heat or cool an interior space. Air source heat pumps are more efficient than oil, gas, and electric resistance heating in mild climates but they are less efficient than ground source heat pumps because a ground source heat pump draws energy from the ground which is warmer than the external air in winter. However, air source heat pumps are cheaper to install than ground source heat pumps as they avoid the cost of installing a ground loop.   |
| Anaerobic digester          | Anaerobic digestion is a series of processes in which micro-organisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. It is widely used to treat wastewater sludges and organic waste because it provides volume and mass reduction of the input material. As part of an integrated waste management system, anaerobic digestion reduces the emission of landfill gas into the atmosphere. Anaerobic digestion is a renewable energy source because the process produces a methane and carbon dioxide rich biogas suitable for energy production helping replace fossil fuels. Also, the nutrient-rich solids left after digestion can be used as fertiliser. |
| AoC                         | Area of Concern   |
| AQAP                        | Air Quality Action Plan   |
| AQMA                        | Air Quality Management Area   |
| Area Action Plan            | An Area Action Plan is an optional Development Plan Document specified in UK planning law forming part of a Local Development Framework. It is aimed at establishing a set of proposals and policies for the development of a specific area (such as a town centre or an area of new development) of a district authority. There is no limit on the number of Area Action Plans a local authority can develop.  |
| Area of Concern             | Areas of Concern are established where the air quality audit process has identified potential problems, but need further evidence to quantify whether an AQMA should be declared.   |
| BAP                         | Biodiversity Action Plan  |
| Biodiversity                | Biodiversity is the 'living' part of the environment. It is the wealth and variety of all living things, including animals, fungi, plants and micro-organisms, but also the communities and habitats they form together. It includes not only the variety that exists between different species, but also the variation and differences between individuals of the same species.  |
| Biodiversity Action Plan    | A Biodiversity Action Plan is an internationally recognised programme addressing threatened species and habitats and is designed to protect and restore biological systems.   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Biomass   | Biomass, as a renewable energy source, refers to living and recently dead biological material that can be used as fuel or for industrial production. Biomass may also include biodegradable wastes that can be burnt as fuel. It excludes organic material which has been transformed by geological processes into substances such as coal or petroleum.   |
| BREEAM  | Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method  |
| Building Regulations  | Building regulations are statutory instruments that seek to ensure that the policies set out in the relevant legislation are carried out. Building regulations approval is required for most building work in the UK. Building regulations that apply across England and Wales are set out in the Building Act 1984.   |
| Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method | BREEAM is a leading and widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. It sets the standard for best practice in sustainable design and has become the de facto measure used to describe a building's environmental performance.   |
| Car club  | Car clubs allow people to rent cars for short periods of time, often by the hour. They are attractive to customers who make only occasional use of a vehicle, as well as others who would like occasional access to a vehicle of a different type than they use day-to-day.  |
| Carbon capture and storage  | Carbon capture and storage is an approach to mitigating the contribution of fossil fuel emissions to global warming, based on capturing carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) from large point sources such as fossil fuel power plants. The carbon dioxide can then be permanently stored away from the atmosphere.   |
| Carbon dioxide  | Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas. Due to human activities such as the combustion of fossil fuels and deforestation, and the increased release of CO <sub>2</sub> from the oceans due to the increase in the Earth's temperature, the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide has increased by about 35% since the beginning of the age of industrialization.   |
| Carbon emissions  | Carbon dioxide emissions are associated with the combustion of fossil fuels. The largest source is energy generation, with transport, business and domestic fuel use also being important.   |
| Carbon footprint  | A carbon footprint is "the total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organisation, event or product" (UK Carbon Trust 2008). An individual, nation or organization's carbon footprint is measured by undertaking a greenhouse gas emissions assessment. Once the size of a carbon footprint is known, a strategy can be devised to reduce it.   |
| Carbon Trust  | The Carbon Trust was set up by Government in 2001 as an independent company. Its mission is to accelerate the move to a low carbon economy by working with organisations to reduce carbon emissions and develop commercial low carbon technologies.  |
| CCS   | Considerate Constructors Scheme  |
| CHP   | Combined heat and power  |
| CIRIA   | Construction Industry Research and Information Association   |
| Climate change  | Climate change is caused by the rise in average global temperature due to increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere. This in turn causes rises in sea levels, increased surface ocean temperatures and changes to weather patterns. If unchecked, these changes will radically alter our environment and lead to catastrophic loss of human life and massive extinction of other species. There is overwhelming scientific evidence that human activity is the primary cause of observed recent changes and that urgent action is needed to cut emissions to stabilise atmospheric greenhouse gases at levels which avoid catastrophic climate change. |
| CO <sub>2</sub>   | Carbon dioxide   |
| Code for Sustainable Homes  | The Code for Sustainable Homes is an environmental impact rating system for housing in England, setting new standards for energy efficiency (above those in current building regulations) and sustainability which are not mandatory under current building regulations but represent important developments towards limiting the environmental impact of housing.   |
| Combined heat and power   | Combined heat and power is the use of a power station to simultaneously generate both electricity and useful heat.   |
| Community heating   | Community heating systems replace individual heating systems within buildings with locally-based heating plant, often based on CHP. Hot water from the CHP unit and other heat sources is pumped to homes and other buildings using a network of highly insulated pipes. Heat is then transferred using a small heat exchanger, to radiators and water heating cylinders just as in conventional heating systems.  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Conservation Area  | A Conservation Area is an area considered worthy of preservation or enhancement because of its special architectural or historic interest. In Conservation Areas, it is the protection of the quality and special interest of the neighbourhood or area as a whole that is intended, rather than specific buildings. For example, the layout of boundaries, roads, vistas and viewpoints, trees and green features, street furniture and surfaces, the characteristic building materials of the area, the mix of different uses, and the design of shop fronts may all be taken into account when deciding whether an area has a particular special architectural or historic interest. |
| Considerate Constructors Scheme                            | The Considerate Constructors Scheme is the national initiative, set up by the construction industry, to improve its image. Sites that register with the scheme sign up and are monitored against a Code of Considerate Practice, designed to encourage best practice beyond statutory requirements. The scheme is concerned about any area of construction activity that may have a direct or indirect impact on the image of the industry as a whole. The main areas of concern fall into three main categories: the environment, the workforce and the general public. The very best performing sites are recognised with Annual National Awards.                                     |
| Construction Industry Research and Information Association | CIRIA is a member-based research and information organisation dedicated to improvement in the construction industry. Members include representatives from all parts of the supply chains of the modern built environment, covering building and civil engineering as well as transport and utilities infrastructure.  |
| Core Strategy  | A Core Strategy Document is the key compulsory Local Development Document specified in UK planning law. Every other Local Development Document is built on the principles it sets out, regarding the development and use of land in a Local Planning Authority's area. The principles should be in accordance with the community strategy.  |
| CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme                               | The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (formerly known as the Carbon Reduction Commitment) is the UK's mandatory climate change and energy saving scheme, due to start in April 2010 that will apply to large non energy-intensive organisations in the public and private sectors. It has been designed to raise awareness in large organisations, especially at senior level, and encourage changes in behaviour and infrastructure.  |
| DCLG   | Department for Communities and Local Government (formerly Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM))   |
| DEC  | Display Energy Certificate  |
| Decentralised energy                                       | Often associated with CHP, decentralised energy is concerned with the deployment of many small energy sources in contrast to conventional systems that rely on large scale centralised power stations.  |
| DEFRA  | Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs   |
| Development Plan Document                                  | A Local Development Framework must include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which outline the key development goals of the Local Development Framework. Development Plan Documents are subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination. Once adopted, Development Control decisions must be made in accordance with the DPDs unless material considerations indicate otherwise. DPDs must be examined with a Sustainability Appraisal to ensure economic, environmental and social effects of the plan are in line with sustainable development targets.   |
| Display Energy Certificate                                 | From 1 October 2008 all large public sector buildings in England and Wales will have to display a Display Energy Certificate which will show up to three years data on the energy used in that building. 'Large' is defined in the regulations as over 1,000 square metres, and the requirements apply to all Local Authority buildings and to public sector buildings with large numbers of visitors. Certificates must be supplied by an accredited assessor, who will also issue an advisory report that the occupier must retain. Failure to display the certificate may lead to a penalty charge of £500 and failure to retain the report to a charge of £1,000.                   |
| District heating   | District heating is a system for distributing heat generated in a centralised location for residential and commercial heating requirements such as space heating and water heating. The heat is often obtained from a co-generation plant burning fossil fuels but increasingly biomass. District heating plants can provide higher efficiencies and better pollution control than localised boilers.   |
| DPD  | Development Plan Document   |
| EcoHomes   | EcoHomes is an environmental rating scheme for homes in the United Kingdom. It is the domestic version of the Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method BREEAM, which can also be applied to a variety of non-residential buildings. It was replaced by the Code for Sustainable Homes in April 2007.   |

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Ecological footprint           | The ecological footprint is a measure of human demand on the Earth's ecosystems. It compares human demand with planet Earth's ecological capacity to regenerate. It represents the amount of biologically productive land and sea area needed to regenerate the resources a human population consumes and to absorb and render harmless the corresponding waste. Using this assessment, it is possible to estimate how much of the Earth (or how many planet Earths) it would take to support humanity if everybody lived a given lifestyle.  |
| Energy conservation            | Energy conservation is the practice of decreasing the quantity of energy used. It may be achieved through energy efficiency, in which case energy use is decreased while achieving a similar outcome, or by reduced consumption of energy services.   |
| Energy efficiency              | Efficient efficiency is using less energy to provide the same level of energy service. An example would be insulating a home to use less heating and cooling energy to achieve the same temperature. Another example would be installing fluorescent lights and/or skylights instead of incandescent lights to attain the same level of illumination. Efficient energy use is achieved primarily by means of a more efficient technology or process rather than by changes in individual behaviour.   |
| Energy management system       | Energy management system can refer to a system in an organisation to achieve energy efficiency through well laid out procedures and methods, and to ensure continual improvement, which will spread awareness of energy efficiency throughout an entire organisation. The term can also refer to a computer system which is designed specifically for the automated control and monitoring of the heating, ventilation and lighting needs of a building or group of buildings such as university campuses, office buildings or factories. Most of these energy management systems also provide facilities for the reading of electricity, gas and water meters. The data obtained from these can then be used to produce trend analysis and annual consumption forecasts. |
| Energy Performance Certificate | From October 2008 EPCs will be required whenever a building is built, sold or rented out. The certificate provides 'A' to 'G' ratings for the building, with 'A' being the most energy efficient and 'G' being the least, with the average up to now being 'D'. Accredited energy assessors produce EPCs alongside an associated report which suggests improvements to make a building more energy efficient.   |
| Energy Saving Trust            | The Energy Saving Trust provides energy saving advice for the general public. It runs regional centres throughout the UK and provides advice on saving energy in the home on Energy Efficiency Hotline.   |
| EPC                            | Energy Performance Certificate  |
| EST                            | Energy Saving Trust   |
| Eutrophication                 | Eutrophication is an increase in chemical nutrients in an ecosystem, and may occur on land or in water. However, the term is often used to mean the resultant increase in the ecosystem's primary productivity (excessive plant growth and decay), and further effects including lack of oxygen and severe reductions in water quality, fish, and other animal populations.   |
| Feed-in tariff                 | Feed-in tariffs (FIT) became available in the UK on 1 April 2010. Under this scheme energy suppliers have to make regular payments to householders and communities who generate their own electricity from renewable or low carbon sources such as solar electricity panels (PV) or wind turbines.  |
| FIT                            | Feed-in tariff  |
| Forest Stewardship Council     | The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an international non-profit, multi-stakeholder organisation established in 1993 to promote responsible management of the world's forests. Its main tools for achieving this are standard setting, independent certification and labeling of forest products. This offers customers around the world the ability to choose products from socially and environmentally responsible forestry.  |
| FSC                            | Forest Stewardship Council  |
| GDP                            | Gross domestic product  |
| Global warming                 | Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and the oceans since the mid-twentieth century and its projected continuation.  |
| Green roof                     | A green roof is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and soil, or a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. This does not refer to roofs which are merely coloured green, as with green roof shingles. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems.   |
| Greenhouse gas                 | Greenhouse gases are gases in an atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect. Common greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and chlorofluorocarbons.  |

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Grey water                        | Grey water is non-industrial waste water generated from domestic processes such as dish washing, laundry and bathing. Grey water comprises 50-80% of residential waste water. Grey water comprises waste water generated from all of the house's sanitation equipment except for the toilet (water from toilets is blackwater, or sewage).  |
| Gross Domestic Product            | The gross domestic product is one of the measures of national income and output for a given country's economy. It is the total value of all final goods and services produced in a particular economy in a given year.  |
| Ground Source Heat Pump           | Ground source heat pumps use pipes buried in the garden to extract heat from the ground. This is usually used to warm water for radiators or underfloor heating systems. It can also be used to pre-heat water before it goes into a more conventional boiler.  |
| GSHP                              | Ground source heat pump   |
| Hydroelectricity                  | Hydroelectricity is electricity generated by hydropower, ie, the production of power through use of the gravitational force of falling or flowing water. It is the most widely used form of renewable energy. Once a hydroelectric complex is constructed, the project produces no direct waste, and has a considerably lower output level of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) than fossil fuel powered energy plants.  |
| ILE                               | Institution of Lighting Engineers   |
| Institution of Lighting Engineers | The key purpose of the ILE is to promote excellence in all forms of lighting. This includes interior, exterior, sports, road, flood, emergency, tunnel, security and festive lighting as well as design and consultancy services. The institution is a registered charity, a limited company and a licensed body of the Engineering Council.  |
| LAA                               | Local Area Agreement  |
| Landfill Tax                      | The UK Landfill Tax was introduced in 1996 and was the UK's first environmental tax. Landfill tax is seen as a key mechanism in enabling the UK to meet its targets set out in the Landfill Directive for the landfilling of biodegradable waste. Through increasing the cost of landfill, other advanced waste treatment technologies with higher gate fees are made to become more financially attractive.  |
| LCLIP                             | Local Climate Impacts Profile   |
| LDD                               | Local Development Document  |
| LDF                               | Local Development Framework   |
| Leeds Healthy School Standard     | The Leeds Healthy Schools Programme (LHSP) is a dynamic initiative which offers an exciting range of resources to schools that promote wellbeing. At the centre of the programme is 'the Leeds Healthy School Standard'. This provides schools with a self-evaluation tool for Every Child Matters (ECM) outcomes and routes to achieving National and (Leeds) Advanced Healthy School Status using a whole school, participative approach. The standard helps schools to define their ethical stance, and make explicit the links between the curriculum, mental health, physical health and the environment in the context of a local and global community. |
| Leeds Nature Areas                | Site of local or district wide importance for the enjoyment, study or conservation of wildlife, geological features and landforms. In neighbourhoods lacking such sites those with the greatest potential are designated.   |
| Leeds Strategic Plan              | The Leeds Strategic Plan is a significant milestone in partnership working in Leeds as it is the first time that the council has agreed, with its partners, and with government, a single shared set of outcomes and priorities for the city. The Leeds Strategic Plan also embraces the Local Area Agreement for the city.   |
| Lifetime Homes                    | What makes a Lifetime Home is the incorporation of 16 design features that together create a flexible blueprint for accessible and adaptable housing in any setting. The Lifetime Homes concept increases choice, independence and longevity of tenure, vital to individual and community wellbeing.  |
| Listed Building                   | A listed building in the United Kingdom is a building or other structure officially designated as being of special architectural, historical or cultural significance. It is a widely used status, applied to around half a million buildings. A listed building may not be demolished, extended or altered without special permission from the local planning authority (who typically consult the relevant central government agency, particularly for significant alterations to the more notable listed buildings).   |
| LNR                               | Leeds Nature Reserve  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Local Area Agreement                                  | Local Area Agreements (LAAs) set out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government and a local area (the local authority and Local Strategic Partnership) and other key partners at the local level. LAAs simplify some central funding, help join up public services more effectively and allow greater flexibility for local solutions to local circumstances.   |
| Local Climate Impacts Profile                         | An analysis of local climate patterns over time.   |
| Local Development Document                            | Local Development Documents are a set of documents specified in UK planning law which a Local Planning Authority creates to describe their strategy for development and use of land in their area of authority. Established as part of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 in UK law, a local planning authority must include Local Development Documents in their Local Development Schemes. The Local Development Documents taken as a whole must set out the authority's policies relating to the development and use of land in their area.          |
| Local Development Framework                           | The Local Development Framework replaces the previous system of county level Structure Plans and district level Local Plans, and Unitary Development Plans for unitary authorities. The previous system was perceived as being too inflexible and difficult to change in a timely manner. The Local Development Framework system is intended to improve this situation by replacing the old plans with a new portfolio of documents (Local Development Documents) that can be tailored to suit the different needs of a particular area and can be easily updated. |
| Local Strategic Partnership                           | Local strategic partnerships (LSPs) exist in nearly all local authority areas in England and Wales. They bring together representatives from the local statutory, voluntary, community and private sectors to address local problems, allocate funding, discuss strategies and initiatives. They aim to encourage joint working, and community involvement and prevent 'silo working' (ie different agencies that share aims working in isolation) with the general aim of ensuring resources are better allocated at a local level.                               |
| Low Carbon  | Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce carbon emissions. Renewable and/or low carbon energy supplies include, but not exclusively, those from biomass and energy crops; CHP/CCHP (and micro-CHP); waste heat that would otherwise be generated directly or indirectly from fossil fuel; energy-from-waste; ground source heating and cooling; hydro; solar thermal and photovoltaic generation; wind generation.   |
| LSP   | Local Strategic Partnership / Leeds Strategic Plan   |
| LZC   | Low or zero carbon technology  |
| Micro-CHP   | Micro combined heat and power or micro-CHP is an extension of the now well established idea of cogeneration to the single/multi family home or small office building.  |
| Micro generation                                      | Microgeneration is the production of heat and/or electricity on a small-scale from a low carbon source. Microgeneration can provide low carbon energy to a range of building sizes including homes, businesses, schools and communities. Solar photovoltaics, wind, hydro, solar thermal, heat pumps, biomass, CHP, hydrogen and fuel cells are all examples of microgeneration.   |
| Mitigation  | Mitigation of global warming involves taking actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance sinks aimed at reducing the extent of global warming. This is in distinction to adaptation to global warming which involves taking action to minimize the effects of global warming.  |
| MW  | Megawatts  |
| Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document | The Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document is part of the Local Development Framework. The plan sets out where land is needed to enable Leeds to manage resources, like minerals, energy, waste and water, over the next 15 years and identifies specific actions which will help Leeds use its natural resources in a more efficient way.  |
| NAQS  | National Air Quality Strategy  |
| National Air Quality Strategy                         | The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term. The strategy sets objectives for the main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution.   |
| National Indicator                                    | The Single Set of 198 National Indicators (the National Indicator Set – NIS) was announced by CLG in October 2007, following the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review 2007. The NIS will be the only set of indicators on which central government will performance manage local government, replacing all other existing sets of indicators, including Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) and Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) indicators, from 1 April 2008.  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change               | Launched in October 2000 in Nottingham, the Declaration has now been signed by more than 300 English councils. All Scottish and Welsh councils have signed their own versions of the declaration. The Nottingham Declaration recognises the central role of local authorities in leading society's response to the challenge of climate change. By signing the Declaration councils pledge to systematically address the causes of climate change and to prepare their community for its impacts.   |
| NRWDPD   | Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document   |
| ODPM   | Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now named the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)).   |
| Pan European Forestry Certification                    | The PEFC Council (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes) is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organisation, founded in 1999 which promotes sustainably managed forests through independent third party certification. The PEFC provides an assurance mechanism to purchasers of wood and paper products that they are promoting the sustainable management of forests.   |
| Part L   | Part L of the Building Regulations (in England and Wales) was introduced by government on 6 April 2006, and it concerns the implementation of energy efficiency measures.   |
| Passive solar  | Passive solar technologies are means of using sunlight for useful energy without use of active mechanical systems (in contrast to active solar). Such technologies convert sunlight into usable heat (water, air, thermal mass), cause air-movement for ventilating, or future use, with little use of other energy sources. A common example is a solarium on the equator-side of a building.  |
| PEFC   | Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification   |
| Photochemical smog                                     | In the 1950s a new type of smog, known as photochemical smog, was first described. This forms when sunlight hits various pollutants in the air and forms a mix of inimical chemicals that can be very dangerous. A photochemical smog is the chemical reaction of sunlight, nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the atmosphere, which leaves airborne particles (called particulate matter) and ground-level ozone.  |
| Photovoltaic   | Photovoltaics (PV) is the field of technology and research related to the application of solar cells for energy by converting sunlight directly into electricity. Due to the growing demand for clean sources of energy, the manufacture of solar cells and photovoltaic arrays has expanded dramatically in recent years.  |
| Planning Policy Guidance and Planning Policy Statement | Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs), and their replacements Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), are prepared by the government after public consultation to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. They also explain the relationship between planning policies and other policies which have an important bearing on issues of development and land use. Local authorities must take their contents into account in preparing their development plan documents. The guidance may also be relevant to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals. |
| PM <sub>10</sub>                                       | Particles of 10 micrometers or less   |
| PPG  | Planning Policy Guidance  |
| PPS  | Planning Policy Statement   |
| PV   | Photovoltaic  |
| Recycle  | Recycling involves processing used materials into new products in order to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce energy usage, reduce pollution by reducing the need for 'conventional' waste disposal, and lower greenhouse gas emissions as compared to virgin production.   |
| Regional Economic Strategy                             | The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) is a plan for how Yorkshire and Humber will grow faster and better than its competitors by 2015. It explains what the region needs to do to grow its £87bn economy, how it will do it, and who will be responsible for making it happen. It provides a set of common priorities for the region, helping businesses, public agencies, voluntary groups and communities to focus their investment and effort on what will really make a difference for Yorkshire and Humber.   |
| Regional Spatial Strategy                              | The objective of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The RSS, incorporating a Regional Transport Strategy (RTS), provides a broad development strategy for the region for a 15-20 year period. The RSS also informs the preparation of Local Development Documents (LDDs), Local Transport Plans (LTPs) and regional and sub-regional strategies and programmes that have a bearing on land use activities.   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Renewable energy                          | Renewable energy is energy generated from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat – which are renewable (naturally replenished). In 2006, about 18% of global final energy consumption came from renewables, with 13% coming from traditional biomass, such as wood-burning. Hydroelectricity was the next largest renewable source, providing 3% (15% of global electricity generation), followed by solar hot water/heating, which contributed 1.3%. Modern technologies, such as geothermal energy, wind power, solar power, and ocean energy together provided some 0.8% of final energy consumption. |
| Renewable Heat Incentive                  | The Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) is designed to provide financial support that encourages individuals, communities and businesses to switch from using fossil fuel for heating, to renewables such as wood fuel.  |
| RES                                       | Regional Economic Strategy  |
| RHI                                       | Renewable Heat Incentive  |
| Royal Town Planning Institute             | The Royal Town Planning Institute is the organisation for urban planning professionals in the UK and Ireland, founded in 1914. The RTPI's work involves promoting good planning, developing and shaping policy affecting the built environment, consistently raising the standards of the planning profession, supporting its membership through continued professional development, education and training for future planners.  |
| RSS                                       | Regional Spatial Strategy   |
| RTPI                                      | Royal Town Planning Institute   |
| SA  | Sustainability Appraisal  |
| SAP                                       | Standard Assessment Procedure   |
| SBD                                       | Secured by Design (Association of Chief Police Officers - Flagship Security Scheme)   |
| SBEM                                      | Simplified Building Energy Model  |
| SEA                                       | Strategic Environmental Assessment  |
| SEGI                                      | Site of Ecological or Geological Interest   |
| SFRA                                      | Strategic Flood Risk Assessment   |
| Simplified Building Energy Model          | SBEM provides an analysis of the energy consumption of buildings other than dwellings, used in support of the National Calculation Methodology (NCM) and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). The calculation method is also used in determining CO <sub>2</sub> emission rates for new buildings for compliance with the new Part L of the Building Regulations (England and Wales) and equivalent Regulations in Scotland and Northern Ireland.  |
| Site of Special Scientific Interest       | A Site of Special Scientific Interest or SSSI is a conservation designation denoting a protected area in the UK. SSSIs are the basic building block of site-based nature conservation legislation and most other legal nature/geological conservation designations in Great Britain are based upon them, including National Nature Reserves, Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas, and Special Areas of Conservation.   |
| Site Waste Management Plan                | A site waste management plan provides a structure for waste delivery and disposal at all stages during a construction project. Typically it will identify the following: who will be responsible for resource management; what types of waste will be generated; How the waste will be managed – will it be reduced, reused or recycled? which contractors will be used to ensure the waste is correctly recycled or disposed of responsibly and legally; how the quantity of waste generated from the project will be measured.  |
| Site of Ecological or Geological Interest | These sites are designated by the local authority as being of country wide importance for their flora, fauna or geology.  |
| Solar gain                                | Solar gain (also known as solar heat gain or passive solar gain) refers to the increase in temperature in a space, object or structure that results from solar radiation. The amount of solar gain increases with the strength of the sun, and with the ability of any intervening material to transmit or resist the radiation.  |
| SPD                                       | Supplementary Planning Document   |
| SPG                                       | Supplementary Planning Guidance   |
| SSSI                                      | Site of Special Scientific Interest   |

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Stakeholder                        | A person, group, organisation, or system who affects or can be affected by an organisation's actions.  |
| Standard Assessment Procedure      | The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the UK Government's recommended method system for measuring the energy rating of residential dwellings. The first version was published in 1995, to be replaced by newer versions in 1998, 2001 and 2005. It calculates the typical annual energy costs for space and water heating, and, from 2005, lighting. The CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are also calculated.   |
| Strategic Environmental Assessment | SEA is a legally enforced assessment procedure required by Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the SEA Directive). The SEA Directive aims at introducing systematic assessment of the environmental effects of strategic land use related plans and programs. It typically applies to regional and local, development, waste and transport plans, within the European Union. Some plans, such as finance and budget plans or civil defence plans are exempt from the SEA Directive, it also only applies to plans that are required by law, which interestingly excludes national government's plans and programs, as their plans are 'voluntary', whereas local and regional governments are usually required to prepare theirs.   |
| Strategic Flood Risk Assessment    | Assesses all known sources of flooding, probability of flooding, risks associated with flooding, recommend land uses and mitigation measures.  |
| SUDS                               | Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems   |
| Supplementary Planning Document    | Established as part of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 in UK law, a Supplementary Planning Document is a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further detail of policies and proposals in a 'parent' Development Plan Document.  |
| Supplementary Planning Guidance    | Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is non-statutory guidance which supplements Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies.   |
| Sustainability                     | Sustainability has become a complex term that can be applied to almost every facet of life on Earth, particularly the many different levels of biological organization and is expressed in human organisation concepts, such as sustainable cities, and human activities and disciplines, such as; sustainable agriculture, sustainable architecture and renewable energy. For humans to live sustainably, the Earth's resources must be used at a rate at which they can be replenished. However, there is now clear scientific evidence that humanity is living unsustainably, and that an unprecedented collective effort is needed to return human use of natural resources to within sustainable limits. Since the 1980s, the idea of human sustainability has become increasingly associated with the integration of economic, social and environmental spheres. In 1989, the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) articulated what has now become a widely accepted definition of sustainability: "[to meet] the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."   |
| Sustainability Appraisal           | In UK Planning Law a Sustainability Appraisal is an appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development. Since 2001, Sustainability Appraisals have had to be in conformity with the Strategic Environmental Assessment EU directive.  |
| Sustainable Development            | Sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future.  |
| Sustainable Urban Drainage         | Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), sometimes known as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), are designed to reduce the potential impact of new and existing developments with respect to surface water drainage discharges. The idea behind SUDS is to try replicate natural systems that use cost effective solutions with low environmental impact to drain away dirty and surface water run-off through collection, storage, and cleaning before allowing it to be released slowly back into the environment, such as into water courses. This is to counter the effects of conventional drainage systems that often allow for flooding, pollution of the environment - with the resultant harm to wildlife - and contamination of groundwater sources used to provide drinking water. The paradigm of SUDS solutions should be that of a system that is easy to manage, requiring little or no energy input (except from environmental sources such as sunlight, etc), resilient to use, and being environmentally as well as aesthetically attractive. Examples of this type of system are reed beds and other wetland habitats that collect, store, and filter dirty water along with providing a habitat for wildlife. |
| SWMP                               | Site Waste Management Plan or Surface Water Management Plan  |
| TCPA                               | Town and Country Planning Association  |
| Teleworking                        | Teleworking is a work arrangement in which employees enjoy flexibility in working location and hours. In other words, the daily commute to a central place of work is replaced by telecommunication links.   |

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Town and Country Planning Association | The Town and Country Planning Association campaigns for the reform of the UK's planning system to make it more responsive to people's needs and aspirations and to promote sustainable development.  |
| UDP                                   | Unitary Development Plan   |
| UK Climate Impacts Programme          | The UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) was established in 1997 to help co-ordinate scientific research into the impacts of climate change, and to help organisations adapt to those unavoidable impacts. The majority of UKCIP's funding is from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. UKCIP is based at the Environmental Change Institute at Oxford University.  |
| UKCIP                                 | UK Climate Impacts Programme   |
| Unitary Development Plan              | The Unitary Development Plan is the statutory development plan for the whole of the Leeds district. It provides a framework for all new developments and is used as a basis for making decisions regarding land use and planning applications. The plan takes regard for rural and urban development as part of integrated planning policy for the whole of the metropolitan district. The original UDP was drawn up in the 1990s and approved in 2001. The 2001 plan has been reviewed in 2006 following public consultation and a public inquiry.  |
| VOC                                   | Volatile organic compound  |
| Volatile Organic Compound             | Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are organic chemical compounds that have high enough vapor pressures under normal conditions to significantly vaporize and enter the atmosphere.   |
| Waste and Resources Action Programme  | The Waste and Resource Action Programme, WRAP, is a not-for-profit company created in 2000 as part of the UK Government's waste strategies. WRAP's mission is to help develop markets for material resources that would otherwise have become waste. WRAP also provides advisory services to local authorities and helps influence public behaviour through national communication programmes.   |
| Water Framework Directive             | The Water Framework Directive is a European Union directive which commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015.  |
| Wind turbine                          | A wind turbine is a rotating machine which converts the kinetic energy in wind into mechanical energy. If the mechanical energy is then converted to electricity, the machine is called a wind generator, wind turbine, wind power unit (WPU), wind energy converter (WEC), or aerogenerator.  |
| WRAP                                  | Waste and Resources Action Programme   |
| Yorkshire Forward                     | Yorkshire Forward is the regional development agency and non-departmental public body for the Yorkshire and the Humber region of the UK. It supports the expansion and development of business in the region by encouraging public and private investment, and by connecting people to economic opportunity. It works to improve levels of education, learning and skills, and to enhance the region's environment and infrastructure.   |
| Yorkshire Water                       | Yorkshire Water Services Limited is a water supply and treatment utility company servicing West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, the East Riding of Yorkshire, part of North Lincolnshire, most of North Yorkshire and part of Derbyshire, in England. The company has its origins in the Yorkshire Water Authority, one of ten regional water authorities created by the Water Act 1973, and privatised in 1989. The company has been part of the Kelda Group since 1999.  |
| Zero carbon                           | <p>Building A Greener Future (July 2007) set out that all new homes are to be built from 2016 in such a way that, after taking account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– emissions from space heating, ventilation, hot water and fixed lighting</li> <li>– expected energy use from appliances</li> <li>– exports and imports of energy from the development (and directly connected energy installations) to and from centralised energy networks,</li> </ul> <p>the building will have net zero carbon emissions over the course of a year. In 2008 a Government consultation retains the approach of looking at net emissions (including from appliances) over the course of a year. It proposes that, to meet the zero carbon homes standard, homes should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– be built with high levels of energy efficiency</li> <li>– achieve at least a minimum level of carbon reductions through a combination of energy efficiency, onsite energy supply and/or (where relevant) directly connected low carbon or renewable heat; and</li> <li>– choose from a range of (mainly offsite) solutions for tackling the remaining emissions.</li> </ul> |