A-Z SUSTAINABILITY TERMINOLOGY

POOLE DICK

November 2021

C40 Cities Commitment

C40 is a network of the world's megacities committed to addressing climate change. C40 supports cities to collaborate and drive action on climate change.

Carbon Offsetting

The process of compensating for carbon dioxide emissions arising from industrial or other human activity. In simple terms, offsetting one tonne of carbon means there will be one less tonne of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere than there would otherwise have been. The most common method of carbon offsetting is through tree planting.

Carbon Tax

A charge on greenhouse gas pollution created by human activity, designed to incentivise more sustainable practices. In Britain, carbon tax will continue at £18 per tonne of carbon used until 2022.

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)

The money an organisation spends initially to buy, build or improve a fixed asset.

Conference of the Parties

A 'Conference of the Parties' is a United Nations conference on climate change. The 26th annual summit, COP26, has been taking place in Glasgow in 2021, bringing parties together to enable and encourage actions to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Embodied Carbon

This includes any CO₂ created during the manufacturing of building materials, the transport of those materials to the job site, and the construction practices used. In other words, embodied carbon is the carbon footprint of a building or infrastructure project before it becomes operational.

Future Building Standard for 2025 Regulations to ensure new homes in the UK built from 2025 will produce 75-80% less carbon emissions than homes delivered under existing regulations.

Future Homes Standard

The 'Future Homes Standard' is a government initiative that plans to deliver homes that are zero carbon ready. All new homes will have increased energy efficiency without the use of fossil fuel heating systems. The standard is designed to complement the Future Building Standard for 2025.

Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and contribute to global warming. The main greenhouse gases discussed are typically carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

Green Homes Grant

A government initiative subsidising homeowners and residential landlords' costs to install energy efficient improvements to their properties.

London Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI)

LETI is a network of built environment professionals that are working together to put London on the path to a zero-carbon future.

Low-Carbon Energy

Low-carbon energy supply is energy such as wind, solar or nuclear power. These are generated using lower amounts of carbon emissions than traditional methods.

Manchester Climate Change Agency

The Manchester Climate Change Agency and Partnership are responsible for overseeing and championing climate change action in the city. Their goals are to reduce the city's carbon emissions by 50% by 2025 and achieve net zero by 2038.

Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-2025 The Manchester Climate Change

The Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 details the city's strategy to tackle climate change.

Net Zero Carbon

Net zero refers to the balance between the amount of greenhouse gas produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. In terms of buildings and infrastructure, it is important to distinguish between net zero embodied carbon, and net zero operational carbon.

Operational Carbon

Operational carbon includes any carbon emissions created during the in-use operation of a building, including the use, management and maintenance of a product or structure.

Operational Expenditure (OPEX)

OPEX is the financial costs created during the in-use operation of a building, particularly associated with management and maintenance.

The 2015 Paris Agreement

This is a legally binding international treaty on climate change that aims to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. Every country has agreed to work together to limit global warming to below 2 degrees, to adapt to the impact of a changing climate and to make money available to deliver on these goals.

PAS 2030

PAS 2030 is an industry specification for which all installers of energy efficiency improvement measures need to be certified to, and compliant with, when undertaking work under government initiatives such as the Green Homes Grant.

PAS 2035

PAS 2035 is an industry specification which covers the retrofitting dwellings for improved energy efficiency.

Poole Dick/Poole Dick Plus have committed to a training programme that will equip the business to fulfil the project specific PAS 2035 duties and roles. Along with investment in additional resources, this training programme will enable PD and PD+ to support future retrofit programmes.

Poole Dick

A consultant providing project and cost management of decarbonisation/ retrofit programmes. Also, the measurement of carbon impact of construction, and consumption in use, to assist in achieving an organisation's carbon reduction strategies.

Poole Dick Plus

A consultant providing support in the assessment of stock to determine best value programmes for retrofit works.

PD+ is able to support feasibility studies and funding applications to maximise return on the time and resource deployed on potential projects.

Retrofit Advisor

A retrofit advisor advises landlords and homeowners on their options in regard to retrofitting their dwellings.

Retrofit Assessor

A retrofit assessor is trained to undertake a retrofit assessment for dwellings in accordance with PAS 2035.

Retrofit Coordinator

A retrofit coordinator is responsible for overseeing the initial assessment of dwellings as well as the subsequent specification, monitoring, and evaluation of energy efficiency measures, in accordance with PAS 2035.

Retrofit Designer

A retrofit designer is the person qualified to prepare a retrofit design.

Retrofit Installer

The person or organisation undertaking the physical placement of an energy efficiency measure in an existing building.

Retrofit Evaluator

This is the person qualified to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of a retrofit project and provide feedback.

Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF)

The Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) can be used by social landlords, including housing associations, to upgrade their housing stock to an Energy Performance Certificate rating of C, meaning that properties are warmer and more energy efficient, with reduced carbon emissions and fuel bills.

UK Green Building Council (UKGBC)

UKGBC is a non-profit organisation that supports the growth of communities through the sustainable development of the built environment.

Whole Life Carbon

Whole life carbon emissions are the carbon emissions resulting from the construction (embodied carbon) and the use of a building over its entire life (operational carbon), including its demolition and disposal.

Whole Life Cost

Whole life cost is the total cost of ownership incurred over the life of an asset, including all capital expenditure, operational expenditure and the asset's eventual demolition and disposal.

Sustainability Team:

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