

## **Glossary of Climate and Nature-related Terms**

30by30: Target to protect 30% of land and sea for nature by 2030

Adaptation: Adjusting to actual or expected climate impacts to reduce harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

Biodiversity: The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat.

BNG (Biodiversity Net Gain): an approach to development and land management that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better condition than it was before.

Carbon Emissions: Release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from various sources, especially fossil fuel combustion.

Carbon Neutrality: The state of achieving zero reported carbon emissions by balancing emissions with offsetting, without an effort to reduce emissions.

Carbon Pollution: Release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, contributing to climate change.

Circular Economy: An economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources.

Climate Change: Long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place.

COP15: Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity

DESNZ: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

EPC: Energy Performance Certificate

ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance

EV: Electric Vehicle

Fossil Fuels: Natural fuels such as coal, oil, and gas formed from the remains of living organisms.

GHG: Greenhouse Gas

GLNRS: Gloucestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Greenhouse Gas: Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, contributing to global warming.

GVA: Gross Value Added

HVO: Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil

Just Transition: Ensuring fairness for all people as society shifts to a more sustainable economy.

LCWIP: Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan

Nature Recovery: Efforts to restore and protect natural ecosystems and biodiversity.

Nature-based Solutions (NbS): Actions that protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural ecosystems to address societal challenges.

Net Zero: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with any remaining emissions reabsorbed from the atmosphere through offsetting or carbon capture.

NFU: National Farmers' Union

NNR: National Nature Reserve

Renewable Energy: Energy from sources that are naturally replenishing such as solar, wind, and hydro.

SAC: Special Area of Conservation

SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure): a score that indicates the energy efficiency of a new dwelling, typically a new home, in the UK

Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling.

Scope 3: All other indirect emissions that occur in a company's supply chain.

SHDF: Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund

SMP: Shoreline Management Plan

SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising future generations.

WRAP: Waste and Resources Action Programme