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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Carbon emission | Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. |
| Carbon reduction | Carbon reduction is the process where an organisation directly reduces greenhouse gas emissions through efficiencies |
| Carbon/Carbon dioxide | Carbon dioxide (CO2) is a naturally occurring gas fixed by photosynthesis into organic matter and is a by-product of fossil fuel combustion, land use changes and other industrial processes. CO2 is the principal greenhouse gas associated with human activity and climate change and the reference against which other greenhouse gases are measured. Unless otherwise indicated the terms ‘carbon’ or ‘carbon dioxide’ are used to refer to a combined measure of greenhouse gases (CO2e or CO2 equivalent), of which carbon dioxide is the most common. |
| Energy efficiency | Energy efficiency is the portion of total energy input to machine or system that is consumed in useful work and not wasted as useless heat or otherwise |
| Feasibility Study | A feasibility study is an exploration of a proposed project to determine its viability and specify the delivery method. This should include an independent assessment of all aspects of a proposed project including technical, economic, financial, legal, and environmental considerations with the output being a costed design for any works. |
| Fuel poverty | The Government’s definition of fuel poverty for England states that a household is said to be in fuel poverty if: they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below, and, when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line. There is a direct link between living in cold and damp conditions and poor health outcomes. |
| Match Funding | Match funding is defined as when funding is paid in proportion to funding secured from other sources. This is intended to mean that where match funding is required the Community Energy Fund grant is awarded on the condition that a minimum amount of funding is also contributed from sources beyond the grant. |
| Pre-feasibility study | A pre-feasibility study provides resources for projects that are not ready for detailed design. This work could involve third party expert advice on options and project ideas to identify technical, financial and operational strengths and weaknesses and any associated risk factors. |
| Renewable/Sustainable Energy | Renewable/Sustainable Energy is obtained from sources that are for all practical purposes are inexhaustible, which includes moving water (hydroelectric power, tidal power, and wave power), thermal gradients in ocean water, biomass, geothermal energy, solar energy, and wind energy. |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Retrofit | Retrofit refers to any improvement work on an existing building to improve its energy efficiency, reducing the energy required to heat them, increasing the time heat is retained, addressing damp and mould issues and replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy. |
| Solar PV | Photovoltaic (PV) cell, commonly called a solar cell, is a nonmechanical device that converts sunlight directly into electricity. Some PV cells can convert artificial light into electricity. |
| Vulnerable Communities | Vulnerable communities is used to refer to individuals who are at higher risk of harm from the impact of a changing climate or who struggle to meet the cost of heating their home adequately. Risk factors can include financial disadvantage, long term health conditions, age, digital or linguistic exclusion. |