

## A to C

<b>Aesthetics</b>	The look and feel of something.
<b>Allotment</b>	A piece of land that can be rented to grow fruits and vegetables.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variety of different life forms within an ecosystem (e.g. plants, humans, animals).
<b>Brownfield</b>	Land previously used for industry.
<b>Car club</b>	A club where you pay an annual subscription, to book and use a car as and when you need it.
<b>Car share</b>	When car owners take many passengers in their vehicle, rather than travelling by themselves.
<b>Carbon emissions</b>	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) that enters the atmosphere, particularly as a result of human activity.
<b>Carbon footprint</b>	The total amount of greenhouse gases (e.g. carbon dioxide) created by someone or something (directly or indirectly).
<b>Carboniferous period</b>	A period of time, and geological system that is characterised by low sea levels and large areas of ice-covered land.
<b>Cavity wall</b>	A wall built with an enclosed inner space that can be filled with insulation, in order to conserve energy and heat.
<b>Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)</b>	Greenhouse gases released from aerosol sprays.
<b>Climate Change</b>	Changes in climate (weather patterns) over a period of time (thought by many to be caused by global warming, see global warming definition).
<b>Coal</b>	A black rock-like substance that is mined and burnt as a 'fossil fuel'.
<b>Commodity</b>	Something of use, advantage or value.
<b>Community</b>	A group of people sharing a common environment, culture or interest (e.g. locally or globally).
<b>Conservation</b>	Protecting or preserving something (e.g. nature).
<b>Contaminate</b>	Pollute or make unclean.
<b>Co-operative</b>	Joint operation or action.

## C to F

<b>Countryside Code</b>	A set of rules, within the UK, to encourage people to respect and protect rural areas.
<b>Decompose</b>	Rot or break down.
<b>Deforestation</b>	The clearance of forests, by logging and/or burning of trees.
<b>Diversity</b>	Variety and difference.
<b>Double glazing</b>	A window with two panes of glass and a space between them, used for conserving heat and energy.
<b>Draught proofing</b>	Blocking areas such as chimneys, windows, doors and letterboxes, which let cold air in and hot air out.
<b>Eco-building</b>	A building that has been designed to make use of energy-saving technology. True eco-buildings will be made from locally sourced sustainable materials and will be run almost exclusively on renewable energy.
<b>Eco-friendly</b>	Helping, or at least not harming, the environment.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	A natural unit of independent organisms that share the same habitat (e.g. plants, humans and animals).
<b>Electric car</b>	A car that is powered by electricity.
<b>Endangered</b>	A species that has a very low population and is in danger of extinction (e.g. plant or animal).
<b>Equality</b>	Being equal.
<b>Erosion</b>	The wearing away of something as a result of friction (e.g. the flow of water in a river can erode the banks).
<b>Farmers' market</b>	A place for farmers to sell their produce, usually from local farms.
<b>Food miles</b>	The distance food travels from where it is produced to where it is consumed.
<b>Fossil fuel</b>	A fuel formed during the Carboniferous Period, that is burnt for energy (e.g. coal, oil, gas).
<b>Freecycle</b>	The concept of swapping your goods with other people's in order to make use of unwanted items.
<b>Fuel</b>	Something that is usually burnt to make energy.

**G to L**

<b>Garden cities</b>	Communities that have been carefully designed to balance the number of homes, industrial/commercial buildings and green spaces.
<b>Geothermal</b>	Heat and steam energy stored beneath the Earth's surface.
<b>Global warming</b>	An increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere, caused by higher levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
<b>Greenfield</b>	Land previously used for agriculture.
<b>Greenhouse Effect</b>	The heating of the Earth's atmosphere through greenhouse gases trapping heat from the Sun.
<b>Greenhouse gases</b>	Gases (e.g. carbon dioxide, methane) that are trapped inside the Earth's atmosphere, and cause the planet to heat up by trapping the Sun's radiation and preventing it from 'escaping' back into space.
<b>Habitat</b>	An environment that is inhabited by a particular animal or plant species.
<b>Hybrid car</b>	An eco-friendly vehicle that uses two or more power sources (e.g. petrol and electricity).
<b>Hydro-electric energy</b>	Electrical energy generated from the movement of water.
<b>Hydrogen</b>	An element that can be used to produce energy when its atoms are split and combined with oxygen to form water.
<b>Hydrological cycle</b>	Technical term for the water cycle.
<b>Insulation</b>	A material that reduces or prevents the transmission of heat, sound or electricity (e.g. between the walls of a home or an office).
<b>Interspersed</b>	Placed among other things.
<b>Kyoto Protocol</b>	A worldwide treaty (agreement) created in 1997 and produced by the United Nations that sets out targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions and greenhouse gases. So called because of the city in Japan where the agreement was made.
<b>Lagging</b>	A form of insulation applied to pipes and hot water tanks to stop heat escaping.
<b>Lift sharing</b>	A listing of car journeys onto a particular website, so passengers can find someone going along the route they wish to travel.

**L to R**

<b>Local sourcing</b>	Sourcing goods, services and materials made in your local area.
<b>Methane</b>	A colourless, odourless gas with the chemical symbol CH <sub>4</sub> . One of the greenhouse gases contributing to global warming.
<b>Natural gas</b>	A fossil fuel found naturally underground or under the sea. It is used as a source of energy (e.g. for gas cookers).
<b>Neighbourliness</b>	Being helpful and friendly to neighbours.
<b>Non-renewable resource</b>	A resource that is not able to be replaced (e.g. oil and coal).
<b>Nuclear power</b>	Power created by a nuclear reaction.
<b>Oil</b>	A fossil fuel that is buried deep in the Earth and is burnt to produce energy (e.g. used in cars).
<b>Oil refineries</b>	An industrial plant that processes and turns crude oil into useful products (e.g. petrol).
<b>Organic</b>	Food that is free of pesticides and other chemicals.
<b>Organism</b>	A living thing (e.g. humans, plants, animals).
<b>Pesticide</b>	A substance or mixture of substances used to kill a pest.
<b>Photovoltaic panels</b>	Solar panels that convert sunlight into electricity.
<b>Planning permission</b>	The permission needed by a home or building owner to alter, extend or change the use of their property or land.
<b>Pollution</b>	Something that damages or contaminates the environment; can be in the form of land, air or water pollution.
<b>Population</b>	All of the people or organisms in a particular area.
<b>Recyclables</b>	Materials that are able to be recycled.
<b>Recycle</b>	Altering something so that it can be used again for the same or a different purpose.
<b>Residential</b>	Relating to housing.
<b>Residents' association</b>	An organisation made up of residents in a particular area, who work together to affect change and improve the community.

**S to Z**

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<b>Solar energy</b>	Energy generated from the Sun's radiation.
<b>Sustainable</b>	When something can be constantly maintained, for needs to be met now and in the future (e.g. Sustainable communities – see below).
<b>Sustainable communities</b>	Eco-friendly places where people want to live and work and that meet all the needs of residents, now and in the future.
<b>Sustainable development</b>	Building and developing something in a sustainable way.
<b>Urban decay</b>	When buildings or communities are left to fall into disrepair.
<b>Urban planning</b>	The process of designing and planning a community to meet the needs (both now and in the future) of those that will live and work there.
<b>Water butt</b>	A container that collects rainwater from gutters.
<b>Water energy</b>	Energy produced by the movement of water (e.g. waves or in a dam).
<b>Wind energy</b>	Energy created from the movement of air (wind).