

Glossary and Abbreviations

Abbreviation (where applicable)	Term	Definition (where applicable)
APCM	Annual Parochial Church Meeting	
ASHP	Air Source Heat Pump	Extract heat from the outside air to heat your home and hot water ¹
	Biomass boilers	Work in a similar way to a standard gas boiler to heat your home and hot water using a renewable energy source such as wood pellets as fuel ¹
	Carbon footprint	a measure of the total amount of GHG generated by our actions
CEAN	Church Energy Advisors Network	
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide	the most common GHG
CO _{2e}	Carbon Dioxide equivalent	a measure, usually in tonnes of gas emitted, indicating the global warming effect of the mass of GHGs in terms of what mass of CO ₂ would produce the equivalent effect
DAC	Diocesan Advisory Committee	
DBE	Diocesan Board of Education	
DBF	Diocesan Board of Finance	
DEC	Display Energy Certificate	shows the energy performance of public buildings
DEO	Diocesan Environment Officer	
EASA	Ecclesiastical Architects and Surveyors Association	
	Eco Church	A Rocha UK's award scheme for churches in England and Wales who want to demonstrate that the gospel is good news for God's earth
EFT	Energy Footprint Tool	The EFT and the Energy Toolkit allow all churches and church buildings around the country to enter their utility bills and find out their carbon footprint
ELMS	Environmental Land Management Scheme	Government schemes to reward environmental land management
	Embodied carbon	the CO _{2e} associated with the manufacture, installation, use, maintenance and disposal of a product or building, assessed by LCA

¹ Definitions from Annex 1 of [HM Government – Heat and Buildings Strategy \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

Abbreviation (where applicable)	Term	Definition (where applicable)
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate	An indicator of building energy efficiency, rated from A (very efficient) to G (inefficient).
EV	electric vehicle	
EWG	Environment Working Group	
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	the Kyoto Protocol covers seven main GHGs - carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) and Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF ₃)
	Green tariff	100% renewable electricity defined here or gas (defined as green gas and carbon offsetting)
GSHP	Ground Source Heat Pump	Extract heat from pipes that are buried in the ground to heat your home and hot water ¹
HDP	Heat Decarbonisation Plan	a plan for decarbonising building heating systems, often required for applicants for Public Sector Decarbonisation Schemes
	Heat network	Provide heat or cooling from a central source and distribute it to multiple customers in a building or across several buildings ¹
	Hybrid Heat Pumps	Combine heat pump and standard boiler technology to heat your home and hot water. Use of smart controls help optimise the system based on cost or efficiency ¹
H	Hydrogen	hydrogen can be one of the greenest forms of energy, depending how it is produced. Blue hydrogen - from splitting the hydrogen and carbon dioxide from fossil fuel natural gas, with the CO ₂ captured and stored. Green - uses renewable energy to drive electrolysis to split hydrogen and oxygen from water. Pink - uses nuclear energy to drive electrolysis to split hydrogen and oxygen from water ² .
	Hydrogen boilers	Work in a similar way to standard gas boilers to heat your home and hot water but use hydrogen gas rather than natural gas as fuel. This technology is not commercially available in the UK and is dependent on the extent to which hydrogen could replace natural gas in the gas grid ¹
	Hydrogen-ready boilers	Optimally designed to run using 100% hydrogen gas but are initially configured for use with natural gas to heat your home and hot water. Minimal component conversion is required to convert appliances to use with hydrogen. This technology is not yet commercially available ¹
JECSB	Joint Employment and Common Services Board	has accountability for NCI policies, budgets, finance and high-level decisions on general staff matters

² Definitions adapted from p26 of [British Energy Security Strategy \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

Abbreviation (where applicable)	Term	Definition (where applicable)
LED	Light-emitting diode	a lower energy lighting option than incandescent bulbs
LCA	Lifecycle Carbon Assessment	LCA gives a true picture of a building's carbon impact on the environment by assessing the carbon emissions resulting from the materials, construction and the use of a building over its entire life
MAT	Multi-Academy Trust	
NIB	National Investing Body	
NCI	National Church Institutions	support the mission and ministries of the Church and are comprised of seven separate legal entities as a common employer
NZC	Net Zero Carbon	a balance between the amount of GHG emitted to the atmosphere and the amount removed from the atmosphere
PSPB	Priority School Building Programme	
PCC	Parochial Church Council	
	<i>Practical Path to Net Zero</i>	a guidance note to summarise how churches can reduce their energy usage and carbon emissions
PV	Photo-voltaic	solar panel to generate renewable energy
QI	Quinquennial Inspection	
REGO	Renewable Electricity Guarantee of Origin	
RGGO	Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin	
	Scopes	Scopes defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Scope 1 - direct emissions from combustion of fuels like oil and gas, Scope 2 - indirect emissions from the generation of electricity, and Scope 3 - other indirect emissions from sources that the organisation does not own or control)
	Solar thermal panels	Capture heat from the sun to provide hot water, typically in a storage tank ¹
TEI	Theological Education Institute	