

Glossary

Area of Historical Importance: A place or location that is important in the understanding of our history e.g. Stirling Castle, Fort George, Ruthven Barracks.

Artificial Intelligence (AI): AI is a computer-based system that learns from examples and uses that learning to suggest answers to your questions or help you solve problems. We can use AI to help us come up with ideas and find sources of information.

Carbon Emission: Carbon emissions are what cause the planet to heat up. Sources of carbon emissions include burning fossil fuels for transport, heating, or industry. We want to reduce these as much as possible. Carbon is one of many elements in the air that we want to have as little as possible of.

Carbon Management: Carbon management means taking care of the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) we put into the air so we can protect our planet. It is about making smart choices, so we make less CO₂ and help keep the planet healthy.

Clean energy: Clean energy is energy that comes from renewable, zero emission sources that do not pollute the atmosphere e.g. wind, solar, photovoltaic, hydro, and tidal energy.

Constraint: Something that places limitations or restrictions on a design.

Economic growth: Economic growth is the increase in what goods are worth, such as concrete to build bridges, and services, such as construction workers to lay the materials to build the road, produced by an economy; ultimately, this means an increase in wealth so we are all better off.

Essential Services: Hospitals, ambulances, fire rescue, police, supermarkets, schools / universities, banks, doctor surgeries and pharmacies.

Ethnicity: is the cultural characteristics that connect a particular group or groups of people to each other. E.g. you may be Italian, eat Italian food and speak Italian at home.

Food security: All people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to enough food, safe food and healthy food that allows that person to live an active and healthy life.

Gender equality: Gender equality means that society, such as you and the community in which you live, treat and view all genders in an equal manner. Equality does not mean that all genders will become or act the same, it means that everyone's rights and opportunities, such as access to school or paid work, will not depend on their gender.

Inclusive: No groups of people are left out of something.

Innovation: Something that is a new and original, for example an idea that has come about through creative thinking.

Marine environments: the oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, and other major water bodies with high salt content.

Poverty: Poverty means not having enough money for basic needs such as food, drinking water, homes, or toiletries. Poverty also includes not having access to education, not being able to see a doctor and not being able to afford fuel or access to transport.

Protected Species Habitat: The area in which a rare or endangered species (e.g. bats, red squirrels, badgers) lives.

Resilient: Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions. E.g. a resilient road might be one that doesn't get many potholes.

Sanitation: Good sanitation is having access to safe drinking water and a good sewage system.

Sustainable agriculture: Farming for crops and animals in a way that does not have a significant impact on the environment.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The SDGs are 17 goals that countries across the world have agreed to work together on to make the world a better place by 2030. They have been created by the United Nations (UN) to help make the world fairer, cleaner, safer, and happier for everyone now and in the future.



Sustainable management: Looking after the planet so that it remains healthy for all the people who will live on it in the future.

Waste hierarchy: The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. Preventing waste in the first place is most important. If you cannot prevent waste then try and re-use it as something else. If you cannot reuse it, try and recycle or recover it. Last of all, if you cannot do any of the others, put it in the bin where it will go to landfill which means burying the waste underground.

Water management: Making sure there is a plan on how to use water and share it equally among everyone.

Well-being: A good wellbeing is when someone is happy, healthy and comfortable, both mentally and physically.

Zero Hunger: Zero hunger means trying to end hunger for everyone in the world.

