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	role of CPET 4.2 CPET's help with legality and sustainability requirements 4.3 Legality and sustainability: The UK government's definitions 4.4 Legal timber sources - the UK government's definition 4.5 Sustainable timber sources - the UK government's definition 4.6 Category A and Category B - 'Proof of Compliance' 4.7 Current and future supplies of certified timber 4.8 The EUTR: Europe's new and compulsory 'timber legality scheme' 4.9 The meaning of 'due diligence' 4.10 Satisfying the EUTR 4.11 Who actually needs to obey the EUTR? 4.12 The 'first placer on the market' 4.13 CE marking and the CPR 4.14 CITES: What exactly is it? 5 Specifying Sustainable Timber for any Project: Some Important Dos and Don'ts; With a Bit More About Wood 5.1 Using wood in a sustainable way 5.2 The government's Timber Procurement Policy (TPP): A brief reminder 5.3 Certificates 5.4 What if I can't get the timber I want? 5.5 The use of recycled timber 5.7 Deciding which wood to use 5.8 Some of wood's other characteristics 6 Some Principal Softwoods Used in Construction in the UK: With Their Main Properties and Sustainability Credentials 7 A Selection of Hardwoods Used in the UK: With Their Main Properties and Sustainability Credentials 8 Re-use of Timber and Wood Products: The Carbon Cycle, End of Life Disposal and Biomass 8.1 The true 'carbon cycle' 8.2 End of life disposal of timber and wood-based products 8.3 Recycled timber 8.4 Disposal of timber in landfill 8.5 Burning wood: Fossil fuels versus biomass 8.6 Biomass 9 Energy Considerations and Construction Materials 9.1 Embodied energy 9.2 Cradle to grave analysis 9.3 Cradle to cradle 9.4 BREEAM Appendix 1 Terms, Abbreviations and Acronyms Used in this Book Appendix 2 Timber and Wood Products: Some Helpful Organisations Index .
Sommario/riassunto	"There is a great deal of innovation in the use of wood in construction, from impressive modern buildings to new construction products that reduce build times and improve building performance. As a renewable resource with proven low embodied energy, wood is both an environmentally responsible and a highly practical choice as a construction material. However, forest management practices vary throughout the world: some are highly effective in delivering a sustainable, long term supply of timber; whereas others are less so, and could result in forest depletion and significant environmental degradation. Against this background, a number of certification schemes have been developed that seek to ensure that all timber is harvested from sources that are at least legally-sourced, and at best, sustainably managed. Sustainable Use of Wood in Construction explains how and why wood may be grown sustainably, and how this versatile material can be specified and - most importantly - sourced, for use in the construction industry. It explains the modern regulatory framework within Europe that seeks to eliminate the use of illegally- harvested wood, and it shows how to ensure that everyone who sells or uses wood for construction is following the rules. Finally, the book explains how, at the end of its first use in construction, wood can be recycled, by reprocessing into another wood-based construction material, or by using it as biomass. "