



Appendix 1: Glossary

Sustainability:

“improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting eco-systems.” – The World Conservation Union, United Nations Environment Program, World Wide Fund for Nature. 1991. *Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living*. Gland, Switzerland.

“Sustainability encompasses the simple principle of taking from the earth only what it can provide indefinitely, thus leaving future generations no less than we have access to ourselves. – “Friends of the Earth Scotland

Sustainable development:

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” – The Brundtland Report, World Commission on Environment and Development. 1987. *Our Common Future*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 8.

Sustainable Communities:

“In a sustainable community, resource consumption is balanced by resources assimilated by the ecosystem. The sustainability of a community is largely determined by the web of resources providing its food, fiber, water, and energy needs and by the ability of natural systems to process its wastes. A community is unsustainable if it consumes resources faster than they can be renewed, produces more wastes than natural systems can process or relies upon distant sources for its basic needs.” – Sustainable Community Roundtable Report (South Puget Sound)

“Sustainable communities foster commitment to place, promote vitality, build resilience to stress, act as stewards, and forge connections beyond the community.” – Northwest Policy Institute (University of Washington Graduate School of Public Affairs, Seattle, Washington)



Communities of place:

“They are complex, human-scaled places that combine many elements of living: public, private work, and home. They mix different kinds of people and activities in close proximity and provide places for them to interact. They provide for everyday and sometimes random casual meetings that foster a sense of community. They create shared places that are unique to each neighborhood and shape a social geography intimately known only by those who live or work there. They are hard to design but easy to design away. And they are essential to our well-being—not just in times of crisis, but also in living our everyday lives.” – Peter Calthorpe and William Fulton. 2001. *The Regional City: Planning for the End of Sprawl*. Washington, DC: Island Press, p. 31.

