

CHAPTER

19

Glossary



Glossary

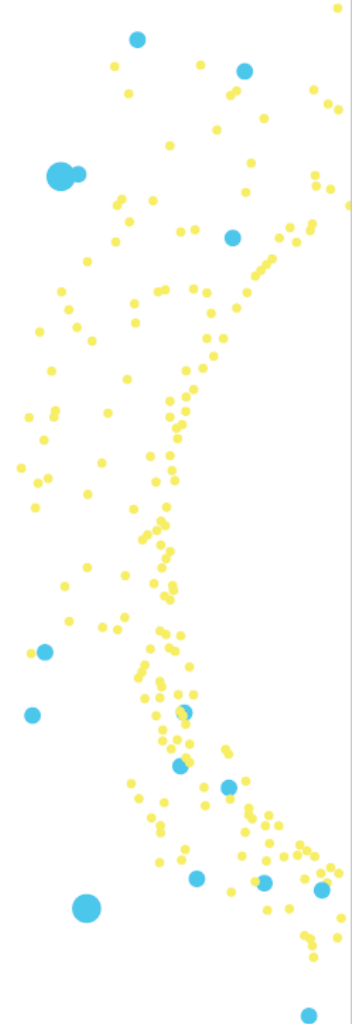
All terms listed in the glossary, where used, are bolded and italicized in the Mississauga Official Plan 2051 (MOP 2051) text, with exception of frequently used common terms that appear as regular text and are not bolded and italicized. Terms listed in the glossary that are commonly used throughout MOP 2051 are followed by an asterisk (*).

Provincial policy terms, where used, are italicized in MOP 2051 text. These terms are listed in the table below. A few provincial policy terms are followed by an asterisk (*), which means they are frequently used and so are not italicized. The definitions for these terms are available in the Provincial Planning Statement, 2024.

For terms not defined by policy, the meaning of the term will be as defined in the Canadian Oxford Dictionary, 2nd edition.

Singular terms include the plural and plural terms include the singular.

Italicized terms throughout the text correspond to specific documents and policies when identified by their title (e.g., *Planning Act*).



PROVINCIAL POLICY TERMS (italicized text in Mississauga Official Plan)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active transportation • Additional needs housing • Affordable • Agri-food network • Agricultural system • Alternative energy system • Archaeological resources • Areas of archaeological potential • Areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI) • Brownfield sites • Built heritage resource • Coastal wetland • Complete communities • Conserved • Cultural heritage landscape • Deposits of mineral aggregate resources • Development * • Dynamic beach hazard • Ecological function • Endangered species • Employment area • Erosion hazard • Fish habitat • Flood plain • Flooding hazard • Floodway • Frequent transit • Green infrastructure • Ground water feature • Habitat of endangered species and threatened species • Heritage attributes • Higher order transit • Housing options • Hydrologic function • Infrastructure * • Major facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major goods movement facilities and corridors • Mineral aggregate operation • Multimodal • Natural heritage features and areas • Negative impacts • Oil, gas and salt hazards • Petroleum resource operations • Public service facilities • Quality and quantity of water • Rail facilities • Redevelopment * • Renewable energy system • Sensitive • Sensitive land uses • Settlement areas • Significant * • Significant wildlife habitat • Site alteration • Special policy area • Strategic growth areas • Surface water feature • Threatened species • Transit-supportive • Transportation demand management (TDM) • Transportation System • Two zone concept • Urban agriculture • Valleylands • Watershed • Wetlands • Wildlife habitat • Woodlands |
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Mississauga Official Plan Defined terms:

AIRCRAFT NOISE WARNING AGREEMENT (ANWA)

means an agreement between the Corporation of the City of Mississauga, the Greater Toronto Airports Authority (or its successor) and the Developer to be registered on title that provides for, among other things, the following: a development agreement incorporating conditions related to noise mitigation consistent with findings of the **detailed noise impact study**; enforcement obligations, post-construction certification that development approval conditions have been satisfied, aircraft noise warning signage, and aircraft noise warning clauses regarding both indoor and outdoor activities in Purchase and Sale Agreements, sales materials, and in enrollment documents for schools and daycares.

AIRPORT *

means the Toronto – Lester B. Pearson International Airport.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

energy or energy conversion processes to produce power, heat and/or cooling that significantly reduces the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy.

AREA OF EMPLOYMENT

an area of land designated in this Plan for clusters of business and economic uses, those being uses that meet the following criteria:

1. The uses consist of business and economic uses, other than uses referred to in paragraph 2, including any of the following:
 - a. manufacturing;
 - b. research and development in connection with manufacturing anything;
 - c. warehousing and goods movement;
 - d. retail and office associated with uses set out in a. to c. above;
 - e. facilities that are ancillary to uses set out in a. to d. above; and
 - f. any other prescribed business and economic uses under the *Planning Act*.
2. The uses are not any of the following uses:
 - a. institutional uses; and
 - b. commercial uses, including retail and office uses not referred to in subparagraph 1d.

CITY *

City, when capitalized, means The Corporation of the City of Mississauga. When not capitalized, city means the geographic area of the City of Mississauga.

COGENERATION

means the generation of two or more forms of heat energy, electrical power and mechanical power from one fuel source, such as gas or renewable sources, but excluding oil, coal and nuclear.

COMMUNITY FACILITY

means a facility operated by or on behalf of a public authority for the provision of community activities such as, but not limited to recreation, libraries, theatres, arts, crafts, museums, social and charitable activities. This includes pools, outdoor rinks and arenas. Private facilities such as gyms, banquet halls/conference centres or convention centres are not considered *community facilities*.

COMMUNITY GARDENING

means a shared growing space including allotment and/or collective gardening practices for food and native plant growing for personal consumption, not for profit sales, donation, demonstration, and food literacy. Community gardens also include the usage of hoop houses or cold frames.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

means lands, buildings, and structures that support the quality of life for people and communities by providing public schools, private schools, emergency services, private clubs, *community facilities*, daycare/day program and places of religious assembly. Private club means a social, cultural, athletic or recreational club or fraternal organization that is not operated for profit.

COMPATIBLE *

means development that enhances the site and surrounding area without introducing unacceptable adverse impacts. Evaluating impacts includes considering contextually relevant matters such as land use, massing, scale, the environment, health, safety, noise, vibration, dust, odours, traffic, sunlight, shadow and wind. Compatible should not be narrowly interpreted to mean “the same as” or “being similar to”.

CONFORM TO *

means to comply with or be in agreement with a policy or requirement of the Plan.

CONSISTENT WITH *

means to be in agreement or not in conflict with a policy or requirement of the Plan.

CONTAMINATED SITES

means property or lands that have not been rehabilitated and which, for reasons of public health and safety or environmental quality, are unsafe for use as a result of human activities, that have left a chemical or radioactive residue. Such sites include some industrial lands, some transportation facilities, electrical facilities, and some abandoned mine hazards.

CREMATORIUM

means a building, structure or part thereof fitted with a retort(s) for the purpose of cremating human remains and may include a processing area and body storage area.

CULTURAL DISTRICTS

are well-recognized, mixed-use geographic areas that attract people because of their high concentration of cultural facilities and activities. Cultural districts are areas with concentrated cultural activities, arts venues and studios, galleries, museums and events. They are supported by retail, restaurants and cafes, entertainment venues, parks, community spaces and offices, which enrich them as cultural destinations. (Cultural Districts Implementation Plan) Mississauga's six Cultural Districts are located in the Downtown Core, Port Credit, Streetsville, Cooksville, Clarkson, and Malton.

CULTURAL SAVANNAHS

means a treed vegetation community originating from, or maintained by, anthropogenic influences and culturally based disturbances; often containing a large proportion of non-native species and having 25 to 35 percent cover of coniferous or deciduous trees. Cultural savannahs may be second or third growth *woodlands* that occur on land where the forest was completely or partially removed at various points in time. These *woodlands* vary in composition and quality depending on the length of time that the forest has been re-establishing, the nature and duration of the land use while it was cleared, and the underlying environmental characteristics such as soil type, moisture, exposure and seed bank all of which influence natural succession processes and species composition.

CULTURAL WOODLANDS

means a treed vegetation community originating from, or maintained by, anthropogenic influences and culturally-based disturbances; often containing a large proportion of non-native species and having 35 to 60 percent cover of coniferous or deciduous trees. Cultural woodlands may be second or third growth *woodlands* that occur on land where the forest was completely or partially removed at various points in time. These *woodlands* vary in composition and quality depending on the length of time that the forest has been re-establishing, the nature and duration of the land use while it was cleared, and the underlying environmental characteristics such as soil type, moisture, exposure and seed bank all of which influence natural succession processes and species composition.

CURRENT *

means most recently approved practices and standards or policies that are in effect.

dBA

means a sound pressure level indicated by a measurement system that includes an A-weighting network. The A-weighting network approximates the relative sensitivity of the normal human ear to different frequencies of sound. The resulting value is in decibels and is commonly labelled dBA.

DENSITY *

means the intensity of use permitted on a property or the concentration of jobs or people within a defined area. When referring to development, density means the floor space of a building(s) or number of units in relation to a given area of land.

DETAILED NOISE IMPACT STUDY

means the final technical assessment, certified by a licensed professional engineer with acoustical experience, of the existing and predicted future noise and vibration levels from all transportation (road, rail and aircraft) and stationary noise sources on the indoor and outdoor environment, description of impacts on the subject property and surrounding environment, in addition to calculation of Acoustic Insulation Factor (AIF) values and prescription of associated mitigation measures and features (e.g. building materials, ventilation requirements, noise barrier design and height, building orientation) required to meet sound level limits, in accordance with the applicable Municipal, Regional and Provincial noise guidelines. The Detailed Noise Impact Study should be based on the *Feasibility Noise Impact Study*. Once all final information is known, detailed studies may be prepared in place of feasibility studies.

DISCOURAGE *

Means to prevent, limit, hinder or deter.

ELECTRIC POWER DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION FACILITY

means buildings, structures and infrastructure that facilitate the distribution of electric power such as hydro lines, transformers, transfer stations and switch gear but does not include a *major power generating facility* or *minor power generating facility*.

ENCOURAGE *

means to promote, advance or foster.

ENHANCE *

means to complement and assist in furthering the aesthetic and intrinsic value of a neighbourhood, site, or structure. As applied to the environmental policies of the Plan,

enhance means intensifying components of a natural area through management measures to increase stability, biodiversity, and long term viability.

ENVIRONMENTALLY-SENSITIVE OR SIGNIFICANT AREAS

means places where ecosystem functions or features warrant special protection. These may include but are not limited to rare or unique plant or animal populations or habitats, plant or animal communities, or concentrations of *ecological functions*. In the city, environmentally-sensitive or significant areas are identified by the Conservation Authorities or the City according to established criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY

An Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is a study that assesses the potential impacts of a proposed development or *site alteration* within or adjacent to Natural Heritage Features or **Natural Hazard Lands**. It documents the existing condition and function on and around the area, identifies the potential impacts associated with the project, and recommends ways to avoid (preferred) or mitigate (where avoidance is not possible) *negative impacts*. Wherever possible, an EIS must also identify opportunities to restore or enhance Natural Heritage Features. It is encouraged that an EIS is prepared in a manner that provides the greatest opportunity to design in harmony with the natural environment and that the outcome of the EIS inform the concept plan to ensure that the protection of natural environment from degradation and fragmentation is prioritized.

EXISTING *

includes built and approved development at the time this Plan is adopted by City Council.

FEASIBILITY NOISE IMPACT STUDY

means the initial technical assessment, certified by a licensed professional engineer with acoustical experience, of the existing and predicted future noise and vibration levels from all transportation (road, rail and aircraft) and stationary noise sources on the indoor and outdoor environment, description of impacts on the subject property and surrounding environment, in addition to calculation of Acoustic Insulation Factor (AIF) values and prescription of associated mitigation measures and features (e.g. building materials, ventilation requirements, noise barrier design and height, building orientation) required to meet sound level limits, in accordance with the applicable Municipal, Regional and Provincial noise guidelines. This study is to ensure that the proposal is feasible in the context of site design and the extent of control measures such as barriers, ventilation requirements and building components. Feasibility studies should be submitted with the initial proposal and provide a clear direction regarding the need for additional studies and implementation of required control measures.

FLOOR SPACE INDEX (FSI)

means the ratio of the gross floor area (GFA) of all buildings on a site to the net developable area of that site. The gross floor area (GFA) calculated for purposes of floor space index (FSI) is generally measured from the exterior of outside walls, but does not generally include mechanical areas, stairwells, washrooms, elevators, storage, and parking or other items as defined in specific Zoning By-laws. The net developable area calculated for the purposes of floor space index (FSI) excludes lands that are or will become publicly owned lands, including public roads and public parks. Where the lands will be developed for residential purposes, net developable area will be calculated consistent with the definition for **Net Residential Hectare**.

GROUND WATER RECHARGE AREA

means an area in which there is significant addition of water by natural processes to ground water.

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

means a statement that will identify all heritage resources of a property; describe and evaluate their heritage significance; and, evaluate their sensitivity to a proposed development, use or reuse, including, where possible, measures to mitigate deleterious consequences.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Indigenous Peoples are the original inhabitants of the lands that make up the present day City of Mississauga. This refers to all individuals identifying and descended from First Nations, Metis and Inuit Peoples per the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

LANDFILL

means the disposal of **waste** by deposit, under controlled conditions, on land or on land covered by water, and includes compaction of the **waste** into a cell and covering the **waste** with materials at regular intervals.

LOW AND MODERATE INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

- a. **Low-Income households** – means in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 30 percent of the income distribution for households in the City of Mississauga; or in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 30 percent of the income distribution for renter households in the City of Mississauga; and
- b. **Moderate-Income households** – means in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes between 30 to 60 percent of the income distribution for households in the City of Mississauga; or in the case of rental housing, households

with incomes between 30 to 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the City of Mississauga.

MAJOR OFFICE

means a freestanding office building of greater than 10 000 m² or accommodating greater than 500 jobs.

MAJOR POWER GENERATING FACILITY

means a building or structure used for the generation of electrical power, where output is ten megawatts or greater and where the method of production is limited to: **renewable energy**; natural gas fired; and **cogeneration**. Natural gas fired means the generation of electrical power through the combustion of natural gas and may include single cycle, combined cycle and **cogeneration** technologies.

MAJOR RETAIL

means large scale or large-format stand-alone retail stores (of 1,000 square metres of gross floor area or greater) or retail centres (of 3,000 square metres of gross floor area or greater) that have the primary purpose of commercial activities.

MAJOR TRANSIT STATION AREA

means the area including and around any existing or planned *higher order transit* station or stop generally defined as the area within an approximate 500 to 800 metre radius of a transit station or stop, representing about a 10 minute walk. All delineated Major Transit Station Areas are Protected Major Transit Station Areas in this Plan.

MAKERSPACE

refers to a facility used for producing or making custom-made goods in limited quantities. These spaces may include community or artisan workshops and places to incubate shared interests, particularly in computing or technology.

MAY *

means a discretionary, but not a mandatory policy or requirement of the Plan.

MINOR POWER GENERATING FACILITY

means a building or structure used for the generation of electrical power, where output is less than ten megawatts and where the method of production is limited to: **renewable energy**; the combustion of natural gas, oil and propane; and **cogeneration**.

NATURAL GREEN SPACES

Natural Green Spaces are areas that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a. *woodlands* greater than 0.5 hectares that do not fulfill the requirements of a significant *woodland*;
- b. *wetlands* that do not fulfill the requirements of a significant *wetland*;
- c. **watercourses** that do not fulfill the requirements of a significant *valleyland*, even if they are predominantly engineered; and
- d. all natural areas greater than 0.5 hectares that have vegetation that is uncommon in the city.

NATURAL HAZARD LANDS

means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shoreline of Lake Ontario, this means the land between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard*, *erosion hazard* or *dynamic beach hazard* limits. Along river and stream systems, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard* or *erosion hazard* limits.

NATURAL HAZARDS

means hazards due to flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches, the presence of hazardous forest types for wildland fire, and unstable slopes, soils and bedrock that may pose a danger to public safety or public health or result in property damage.

NEIGHBOURHOOD *

Neighbourhood, when capitalized, refers to the city structure element. Neighbourhood, when not capitalized, refers to an undefined geographic area containing primarily residential dwellings.

NET RESIDENTIAL HECTARE

means:

- for detached, semi-detached, duplex, townhouse, and other dwelling types with individual frontages, it comprises the land for residential lots;
- for common element condominiums, it includes the land for residential dwellings and the common element roads, but excludes public and other forms of private roadways; and
- for condominium units and apartment blocks, it includes the land for residential units, private internal roads and parking, landscaped areas, private open space, and other associated amenities.

NOISE EXPOSURE FORECAST (NEF)

means the value at a ground position providing an estimate of the integrated noise exposure produced by all types of aircraft at an airport, based on the actual or projected number and type of aircraft as well as the yearly runway utilization. The NEF system takes into consideration the number of flights, the duration of noise, the time of day, the frequency components of the noise and the noise potential of different types of aircraft operating under specific conditions. NEF values increase or decrease in a logarithmic manner, and the resultant scale is aimed at approximating the human response to a complex noise exposure situation.

NOISE EXPOSURE PROJECTION (NEP)

similar to the NEF with the exception that it provides authorities with long range guidance in land use planning based on a projection of aircraft traffic levels, aircraft types, and runway configurations over a specific future time period.

NOISE EXPOSURE PROJECTION (NEP)/NOISE EXPOSURE FORECAST (NEF) COMPOSITE NOISE CONTOUR

means a line linking specific locations predicted to be subject to the same noise exposure value based on the most stringent of an airport's NEF and NEP.

OTHER WETLAND

means any *wetland* and *coastal wetland* that contributes to the Natural Heritage System that is not evaluated as a provincially significant *wetland*, as determined by the City in consultation with the appropriate conservation authority.

PEDESTRIAN *

means a person who travels by foot or with a mobility assisted device, e.g. a wheelchair, and matters pertaining to pedestrian movement including universal accessibility.

PLACEMAKING

Placemaking is not just the act of building or fixing up a space, but a whole process that fosters the creation of vital public destinations: the kind of places where people feel a strong stake in their communities and a commitment to making things better. Placemaking capitalizes on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, ultimately creating good public spaces that promote people's health, happiness and well-being.

PLANTATION

means a treed community in which the majority of trees have been planted or the majority of the basal area is in trees that have been planted, often characterized by

regularly spaced rows. With time and forest management, natural regeneration can become established and eventually convert the community to natural forest.

Plantations exclude lands that are:

- a. managed for production of fruits, nuts, Christmas trees or nursery stock;
- b. managed for tree products with an average rotation of less than 20 years (e.g. hybrid willow or poplar); or
- c. established and continuously managed for the sole purpose of complete removal at rotation, as demonstrated with documentation acceptable to the City, without a *woodland* restoration objective.

PODIUM

Podium means the base of a building that is distinguished from the taller portion of the building by being set forward or articulated architecturally.

PRESERVE *

when referring to Natural Areas, means maintaining a natural area by protecting the stability, biodiversity and long term viability of its components.

PRIMARY TRUCK ROUTES

means streets that accommodate high truck volumes and connect major truck activity generators. The location of these routes are on Map 7-1: **Strategic Goods Movement Network** in the Former Region of Peel Official Plan.

PROTECTED MAJOR TRANSIT STATION AREA

means a **Major Transit Station Area**, with a delineated area boundary, and is subject to municipal official plan policies that identify: the minimum number of residents and jobs, collectively, per hectare that are planned to be accommodated within the area; the authorized uses of land and of buildings or structures on lands in the area; and the minimum densities that are authorized with respect to buildings and structures on lands in the area. All delineated **Major Transit Station Areas** are Protected Major Transit Station Areas in this Plan.

RAPID TRANSIT

means transit service able to maintain higher levels of speed, reliability and vehicle productivity than can be achieved by conventional transit service. For the purposes of this Plan, rapid transit includes both *higher order transit* and priority bus corridors.

REGION *

Region, when capitalized, means the Region of Peel. Region, when not capitalized, refers to the geographic area of the Region of Peel and surrounding area.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

means the generation of electrical power from an energy source that is renewed by natural processes including, but not limited to, wind, water, biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy or geothermal energy.

RESTORE *

means developing components of a natural area through the re-creation or reinstatement of conditions previously associated with stability, biodiversity, and long term viability.

RUNOFF CONTROL

means the regulation of the rate of flow of surface runoff.

SCENIC ROUTES

means routes designed to preserve existing *woodlands* and Greenlands along roadways. Scenic routes are also designated to maintain or restore historic scenic nature of roadways.

SECONDARY OFFICE

means business, professional, and administrative offices, less than 10 000 m² or accommodating less than 500 jobs.

SHOULD *

means required unless it can be demonstrated that compliance with the policy: is not possible; or would not result in good planning; or would not achieve the overall intent, goals, objectives and policies of this Plan.

SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS

Significant Natural Areas are areas that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a. provincially or regional significant *areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI)*;
- b. ***environmentally-sensitive or significant areas***;
- c. *habitat of threatened species or endangered species*;
- d. *fish habitat*;
- e. *significant wildlife habitat*;
- f. significant *woodlands* are those that meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - *woodlands*, excluding ***cultural savannahs***, greater than or equal to four hectares;

- *woodlands*, excluding ***cultural woodlands*** and ***cultural savannahs***, greater than or equal to two hectares and less than four hectares;
 - any *woodland* greater than 0.5 hectares that:
 - supports old growth trees (greater than or equal to 100 years old);
 - supports a significant linkage function as determined through an ***Environmental Impact Study*** approved by the City in consultation with the appropriate conservation authority;
 - is located within 100 metres of another ***Significant Natural Area*** supporting a significant ecological relationship between the two features;
 - is located within 30 metres of a ***watercourse*** or significant *wetland*; or
 - supports ***significant species or communities***;
- g. significant *wetlands* are one of the following:
- Provincially *significant* coastal wetlands;
 - Provincially *significant* wetlands;
 - *Coastal wetlands*;
 - ***other wetlands*** greater than 0.5 hectares; and
- h. significant *valleylands* are associated with the main branches, major tributaries and other tributaries and ***watercourse*** corridors draining directly to Lake Ontario including the Credit River, Etobicoke Creek, Mimico Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek.

SIGNIFICANT SPECIES OR COMMUNITIES

means any G1, G2, G3, S1, S2 or S3 plant or animal species, or community as designated by the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC). The rankings G1, G2, G3, S1, S2 and S3 refer to the conservation status of species assigned by the Ministry of Natural Resources' NHIC. 'G' or Global ranks (GRANKS) are assigned by a consensus of the network of Conservation Data Centres, including the NHIC, scientific experts and The Nature Conservancy to designate a rarity rank based on the range-wide status of a species. 'S' or Sub-national ranks (SRANKS) are assigned by the NHIC for species and vegetation communities in Ontario. The rankings are as follows:

G1 - extremely rare

G2 - very rare

G3 - rare to uncommon

S1 - critically imperiled

S2 - imperiled

S3 - vulnerable

STRATEGIC GOODS MOVEMENT NETWORK

means a hierarchical network of existing and potential truck routes identified as important routes for allowing the safe and efficient movement of goods. The network routes provide connectivity and continuity to each other, major goods generating activity centres, the Toronto Pearson International Airport, intermodal terminals and *rail facilities*, and major highways.

STREETSCAPE

means the character of the street, including the street right-of-way, adjacent properties between the street right-of-way and building faces. Thus, the creation of a streetscape is achieved by the development of both public and private lands and may include planting, furniture, paving, etc.

STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

means a set of practices which includes techniques, measures, structural and non-structural controls that are used to mitigate the volume, discharge rate and quality of rainwater runoff, promote ground water infiltration and reduce the release of pollutants into waterbodies and mitigate in-stream erosion. Stormwater best management practices may include low impact development techniques to replicate the natural hydrologic cycle through infiltration, evapotranspiration, reuse and storage such as innovative site design and landscaping to minimize imperviousness, permeable paving, greenroofs, rainwater harvesting and bioretention. Stormwater best management practices may also include roadway bioretention and stormwater management ponds.

SUB-WATERSHED

means the *watershed* of a tributary stream, sub-unit of a major *watershed*.

SURFACE DRAINAGE FACILITIES

means any facility or facilities associated with drainage or control of storm drainage that is ultimately directed to a Street or Storm Drainage System, and includes, but is not limited to:

- a grass swale;
- a concrete or asphalt walkway, gutter or swale;
- a drainage control fence or structure; or
- the sloping and contouring of land to facilitate or control storm drainage.

SUSTAINABLE *

means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

TALL BUILDING

means a building having a height greater than the width of the street on which they front. Tall buildings are defining elements in the city structure, they are generally best suited to accommodate a mixture of uses. They have a greater opportunity and responsibility to contribute towards defining an area's identity and success by responding to context through height and design elements. Further, when appropriately sited and designed, tall buildings can accommodate *transit supportive* densities and facilitate the viability of a successful, well-used public transit system.

TRANSIT PRIORITY MEASURES

means a collection of improvements that work to reduce delay, improve travel time and increase reliability of transit service particularly around major intersections, bus stops, and/or bottlenecks by prioritizing the right-of-way for a transit vehicle.

UNIVERSAL DESIGN

The design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. (definition from the City's Universal Design Guidelines)

VALLEY AND STREAM CORRIDORS

Valley and stream corridors are the natural resources associated with the river systems characterized by their landform, features, and functions, and include associated ravines. Valley corridors and ravines are distinguished from stream corridors by the presence of a distinct land form. The exact limit of valley and *watercourse* corridors will be determined, jointly with and on a site specific basis by the appropriate conservation authority.

VISION ZERO

means the internationally endorsed long term goal of zero traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries. In 2018, Mississauga officially became a Vision Zero City.

WASTE

includes ashes, garbage, refuse, domestic waste, industrial waste or municipal refuse, and such other wastes as may be designated under the *Environmental Protection Act*.

WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

means any land or land covered by water upon, into or through which, or building or structure in which, *waste* is deposited or processed and any machinery or equipment or operation required for the treatment or disposal of *waste*.

WASTE PROCESSING STATION

means a facility that receives, stores and/or processes **waste** materials for the purpose of creating new products or materials.

WASTE TRANSFER STATION

means a facility where **waste** materials are collected for shipment and may be sorted and/or prepared for transportation.

WATERCOURSE

means an identifiable depression in the ground in which water flows regularly or continuously.

WILL *

denotes a mandatory requirement of the Plan. "Will" used in conjunction with a permitted land use means the use is permitted if all other policies of this Plan are met.