

APPENDIX A: TERMS DEFINED IN THE PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT (2005) AND THE GROWTH PLAN FOR THE GREATER GOLDEN HORSESHOE (2006)

The following definitions are extracts from the Provincial Policy Statement (2005) (PPS) and/or the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2006) (GP) as indicated in brackets after the definition.

AFFORDABLE

means

- a. in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:
 1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or
 2. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the regional market area; and
- b. in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:
 1. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or
 2. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the regional market area.

Low and moderate income households means, in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the regional market area, or in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in

the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the regional market area. (GP)

AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ANSI)

means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education. (PPS)

BUILT-UP AREA

means all land within the built boundary. (GP)

BUILT BOUNDARY

means the limits of the developed urban area as defined by the Minister of Public Infrastructure Renewal in accordance with Policy 2.2.3.5. (Refers to Policy contained within *The Growth Plan* as issued by Ministry of Public Infrastructure Renewal on April 2, 2008). (GP)

COMPLETE COMMUNITIES

means communities that meet people's needs for daily living throughout an entire lifetime by providing convenient access to an appropriate mix of jobs, local services, a full range of housing, public services, affordable housing, and community infrastructure including affordable housing, schools,

recreation, and open space for their residents. Convenient access to public transportation and options for safe, non-motorized travel is also provided. (GP)

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE

means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value. (PPS)

DESIGNATED GREENFIELD AREA

means the area within a settlement area that is not built up area. Where a settlement area does not have a built boundary, the entire settlement area is considered designated greenfield area. (GP)

DEVELOPMENT

means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures, requiring approval under the *Planning Act*; but does not include:

- a. activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process;
- b. works subject to the *Drainage Act*; or

- c. for the purposes of policy 2.1.3(b), underground or surface mining of minerals or advanced exploration on mining lands in significant areas of mineral potential in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the *Mining Act*. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.4(a). (PPS)

DYNAMIC BEACH HAZARD

means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The dynamic beach hazard limit consists of the flooding hazard limit plus a dynamic beach allowance. (PPS)

ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION

means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems, and landscapes. These may include biological, physical, and socio-economic interactions. (PPS)

ENDANGERED SPECIES

means a species that is listed or categorized as an “Endangered Species” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources’ official ***species at risk*** list, as updated and amended from time to time. (PPS)

EROSION HAZARD

means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property.

The erosion hazard limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over an one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance. (PPS)

FISH HABITAT

means spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes. (PPS)

FLOOD FRINGE

for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the outer portion of the floodplain between the floodway and the flooding hazard limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the flood fringe than those experienced in the floodway. (PPS)

FLOODING HAZARD

means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:

- a. Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, the flooding hazard limit is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for wave uprush and other water related hazards;
- b. Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, the flooding hazard limit is the greater of:

1. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954), or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;
2. the one hundred year flood; and
3. a flood which is greater than the previous two bullet points, which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources;

except where the use of the one hundred year flood or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources as the standard for a specific watershed (where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard). (PPS)

FLOOD PLAIN

for river stream and small inland lake systems, means the area, usually low lands adjoining a **watercourse**, which has been or may be subject to flooding hazards. (PPS)

FLOODPROOFING STANDARD

means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate flooding hazards, wave uprush and other water related hazards along the shorelines of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large

inland lakes, and flooding hazards along river, stream and small inland lake systems. (PPS)

FLOODWAY

for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the portion of the floodplain where development and site alteration would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.

Where the **one-zone concept** is applied, the floodway is the entire contiguous floodplain.

Where the two-zone concept is applied, the floodway is the contiguous inner portion of the floodplain, representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the two-zone concept applies, the outer portion of the floodplain is called the flood fringe. (PPS)

GROUND WATER FEATURE

means water related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers, and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations. (PPS)

INTENSIFICATION

means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a. redevelopment, including the reuse of brownfield sites;

- b. the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;

- c. infill development; and

- d. the expansion or conversion of existing buildings. (PPS/GP)

MAJOR OFFICE

is generally defined as freestanding office buildings of 10 000 m² or greater, or with 500 jobs or more. (GP)

MODAL SHARE

means the percentage of person trips or of freight movements made by one travel mode, relative to the total number of such trips made by all modes. (GP)

MULTI-MODAL

means the availability or use of more than one form of transportation, such as automobiles, walking, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), trucks, air and marine. (GP)

ONE HUNDRED YEAR FLOOD

for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of one hundred years on average, or having a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year. For the shorelines of the Great Lakes, means the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly lake levels and wind setups, which has a

1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. (PPS)

REDEVELOPMENT

means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including brownfield sites. (PPS/GP)

REGIONAL MARKET AREA

means an area, generally broader than a lower-tier municipality that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. In southern Ontario, the upper- or single-tier municipality will normally serve as the regional market area. Where a regional market area extends significantly beyond upper- or single-tier boundaries, it may include a combination of upper-, single and/or lower-tier municipalities. (PPS/GP)

SENSITIVE LAND USES

means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more adverse effects from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. Sensitive land uses may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences; day care centres; educational facilities and health facilities. (PPS)

SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

means an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time. (PPS)

SIGNIFICANT COASTAL WETLANDS

means an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time. (PPS)

SIGNIFICANT HABITAT OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AND THREATENED SPECIES

means the habitat, as approved by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, that is necessary for the maintenance, survival, and/or the recovery of naturally occurring or reintroduced populations of endangered species or threatened species, and where those areas of occurrence are occupied or habitually occupied by the species during all or any part(s) of its life cycle. (PPS)

SIGNIFICANT VALLEYLANDS

means valleylands that are ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system. (PPS)

SIGNIFICANT WETLAND

means a wetland identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by Province, as amended from time to time. (PPS)

SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITAT

means wildlife habitat that is ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system. (PPS)

SIGNIFICANT WOODLANDS

means an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history. (PPS)

SITE ALTERATION

means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site. (PPS)

SPECIAL NEEDS

means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have

specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of special needs housing may include, but are not limited to, housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory, or mental health disabilities, and housing for the elderly. (PPS)

SPECIAL POLICY AREA

means an area within a community that has historically existed in the floodplain and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from strict adherence to provincial policies concerning development. The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province.

A special policy area is not intended to allow for new or intensified development and site alteration, if a community has feasible opportunities for development outside the floodplain. (PPS)

THREATENED SPECIES

means a species that is listed or categorized as a “threatened species” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources’ official *species at risk* list, as updated and amended from time to time. (PPS)

TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR

means a thoroughfare and its associated buffer zone for passage or conveyance of vehicles or people. A

transportation corridor includes any or all of the following:

- a. Major roads, arterial roads, and highways for moving people and goods;
- b. Rail lines/railways for moving people and goods; and
- c. Transit rights-of-way/transitways including buses and light rail for moving people. (GP)

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT (TDM)

means a set of strategies that results in more efficient use of the transportation system by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost. Examples include: carpooling, vanpooling, and shuttle buses; parking management; site design and on-site facilities that support transit and walking; bicycle facilities and programs; pricing (road tolls or transit discounts); flexible working hours; telecommunicating; high occupancy vehicle lanes; park-and-ride; incentives for ride-sharing, using transit, walking and cycling; initiatives to discourage drive alone trips by residents, employees, visitors, and students. (GP)

VALLEYLANDS

means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year. (PPS)

WATERSHED

means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries. (PPS)

WETLANDS

means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.

Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition. (PPS)

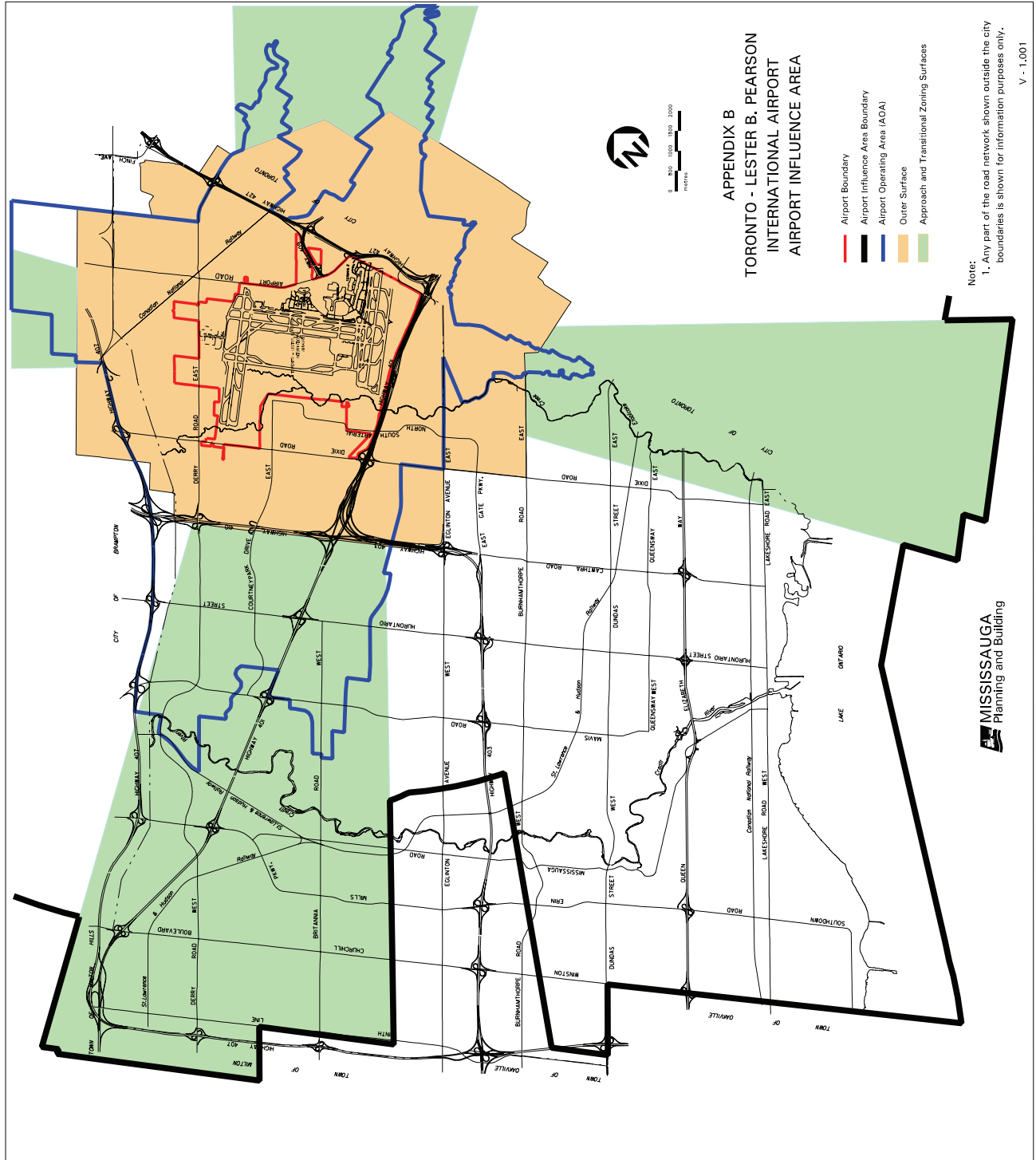
WILDLIFE HABITAT

means areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species. (PPS)

WOODLANDS

means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long term storage of carbon, provision of wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. Woodlands include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and Provincial levels. (PPS)

Appendix B: Airport Influence Area



APPENDIX C: CREDITS

Figure #	Description	Source
1-1	Mississauga's Farmers Market	Jeff Sondic (City of Mississauga)
1-2	Chalk Drawing – Mississauga City Council – City Planning Framework	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2009
1-3	Chalk Drawing – Steps to Determine the Designation and Use of a Property	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2010
2-1	Chalk Drawing – Documents Influencing Mississauga's Official Plan	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2009
3-1	Public Information Centre for the Hurontario Main Street Study	Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Hurontario Main Street Study – Public Information Centre, June 2009 (MMM Group)
3-2	Community Workshop for the Port Credit Local Area Plan	Marianne Cassin (City of Mississauga)
4-1	Context Map of Mississauga within the Greater Golden Horseshoe	City of Mississauga, Transportation and Works Department, Business Services Division, Geomatics
4-2	The Villages of Toronto Township	City of Mississauga, Transportation and Works Department, Business Services Division, Geomatics / Mississauga Heritage Foundation
4-3	Mississauga Council Chamber Ceiling	City of Mississauga
4-4	Toronto – Lester B. Pearson International Airport	Greater Toronto Airports Authority
4-5	Aerial View of Credit Pointe Neighbourhood at Creditview Road and Eglinton Avenue	City of Mississauga, Transportation and Works Department, Business Services Division, Geomatics
4-6	My Mississauga Chinese Cultural Event, Civic Centre	Published with Permission of The Mississauga News
4-7	Pie Chart - Housing Breakdown by Type	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2009
4-8	Worker Using Grinder	iStockphoto
4-9	Grandmother and Child Walking	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
4-10	Downtown Core Model	Kristie Webb (City of Mississauga)
4-11	Credit River Through Riverwood Park	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)
4-12	Yoga Class in the Civic Square East of the Central Library	Claudio Cugliari
4-13	Light Rapid Transit in Huston, Texas	Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Hurontario Main Street Study – Directions Report, 2009 (MMM Group)
4-14	Streetscape - Main Street in Streetsville	Cheryl Peters (City of Mississauga)
4-15	Erindale Hall at University of Toronto – Mississauga Campus	University of Toronto Mississauga
4-16	Public Engagement - Our Future Mississauga Visioning Symposium	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
4-17	Mississauga Coat of Arms Emblem	City of Mississauga

5-1	Stretch - Future Downtown Core	City of Mississauga, Downtown21 Master Plan, 2009 (Glattig Jackson Kercher Anglin)
5-2	Illustration - Layers of the Urban System	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
5-3	Sixteen Mile Creek	Andre Benrubi
5-4	Illustration – City Structure Urban Hierarchy	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2009
5-5	Chalk Drawing – Height, Density and Population to Employment Ratio Requirements	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2010
5-6	Sketch - Downtown	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
5-7	Map – Location of Downtown Character Areas Within the Urban Growth Centre	City of Mississauga, Transportation and Works Department, Business Services Division, Geomatics
5-8	Sketch – Major Nodes	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
5-9	Sketch – Community Nodes	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
5-10	Sketch – Corporate Centres	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
5-11	Sketch - Neighbourhoods	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
5-12	Sketch – Employment Areas	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
5-13	Airport Terminal	Greater Toronto Airports Authority
5-14	Students at University of Toronto Mississauga	University of Toronto Mississauga
5-15	Sketch - Multi-Modal Road	City of Mississauga, Downtown21 Master Plan, 2009 (Glattig Jackson Kercher Anglin)
5-16	Townhouses on Confederation Pkwy and Hillcrest Avenue	City of Mississauga
5-17	Streetscape – Queen Street in Streetsville	Cheryl Peters (City of Mississauga)
5-18	Redevelopment of Underutilized Sites with surface parking	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
6-1	The Credit River in Streetsville Memorial Park	Carol Cocomello (City of Mississauga)
6-2	Child Under Large Tree at the Credit Valley Conservation Area	Carol Cocomello (City of Mississauga)
6-3	Naturalized Landscape on Tahoe Boulevard in Northeast Employment Area	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)
6-4	Chalk Drawing – The Green System	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2010
6-5	Brae Ben Golf Course	City of Mississauga, 2005 Mississauga Urban Design Awards Submission
6-6	Credit River Valley at Drenkelly Court	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)
6-6	Naturalization Sign in Lakeside Park	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)
6-8	Wild Turkey near Blythe Road	Aaron Schmidt (City of Mississauga)
6-9		
6-10	Credit River Valley North of Burnhamthorpe Road West	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)

6-11	Erosion in Cooksville Creek South of King Street East	Lisa Maruska (City of Mississauga)
6-12	A View of Lake Ontario from Jack Darling Park	Joanne Foote (City of Mississauga)
6-13	Streetsville Cemetery	Diana Rusnov (City of Mississauga)
6-14	Lake Aquitaine	Andre Benrubi
6-15	Forest in Riverwood Park	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)
6-16	Shoreline of Lake Ontario in Lakeside Park	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)
6-17	Bioswale in Parking Lot at Riverwood Park	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)
6-18	St. Lawrence Starch Redevelopment	FRAM Building Corporation
6-19	Children Recycling	iStockphoto
6-20		
6-21	Aircraft Noise Warning Sign	Dan Magee (City of Mississauga)
6-22		
6-23		
6-24	Freight Train Near Shallowater Texas	http://www.panoramio.com/photo/20701414
7-1	Students Working in Computer Lab Senior Couple with Doctor Violinists in Mississauga Symphony Orchestra Starting Line of Mississauga Marathon	iStockphoto iStockphoto http://media.mmgcommunity.topscms.com/images/ed/c8/ab45a13a4386a21bae12b39374c7.jpeg City of Mississauga
7-2	Children with Painted Faces Seniors Enjoying a Night Out Soccer Tournament at Streetsville Memorial Park	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism) Andre Benrubi Carol Cocomello (City of Mississauga)
7-3	Population Pyramid – 2009 and 2031	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2009
7-4	Fire Truck Interior of Central Library	City of Mississauga City of Mississauga
7-5	Family Skate at Hershey Centre Aquatfit Class at Erin Meadows Community Centre	City of Mississauga City of Mississauga
7-6	Bradley Museum with Sunflowers	Museums of Mississauga
7-7	Meadowvale Village	Paula Wubbenhorst (City of Mississauga)
7-8	Plate from Cherry Hill Collection	Museums of Mississauga
7-9	Living Arts Centre at Night	City of Mississauga
7-10	Public Art at the Credit Valley Hospital	Kristie Webb (City of Mississauga)
7-11	Dancing Children in the Civic Square East of the Central Library	Claudio Cugliari
7-12	Map - Waterfront Communities	City of Mississauga, Transportation and Works Department, Business Services Division, Geomatics
7-13	Aerial View of Public Square in Port Credit	City of Mississauga

7-14	Lakefront Promenade	City of Mississauga
7-15	Students in Garden	EcoSource
8-1	Cyclists on The Thomas John Dale Bridge, Confederation Parkway	Mississauga Cycling Advisory Committee, 2008
8-2	Conceptual Design of Hurontario Street with Light Rapid Transit	City of Mississauga, Downtown21 Master Plan, 2009 (Glating Jackson Kercher Anglin)
8-3	Conceptual Drawing of Rights-of-way Widths in Relation to Dedicated Space for Transportation Modes	Norbert Orzel/Qamar Khan (City of Mississauga)
8-4	Concept Drawing – Bus Rapid Transit Station	City of Mississauga, Bus Rapid Transit Study, Preliminary Design Report, 2009 (McCormick Rankin Corporation)
8-5	Mississauga Transit Terminal	City of Mississauga
8-6	Bicyclist Using Racks on Mississauga Transit Buses	William Lee (City of Mississauga)
8-7	Parking Garage in Downtown Burlington, Ontario	Dan McFadyen (City of Mississauga)
8-8	High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes on Hwy 403	http://www.mto.gov.on.ca/
8-9	GO Bus Station in the Downtown Core	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
8-10	Truck Traffic on Hwy 401 Off Ramp at Hurontario Street	Mel Kayama (City of Mississauga)
8-11	GO Train	Sharon Mittmann (City of Mississauga)
8-12	United Emirates Plane at Toronto – Lester B. Pearson International Airport	Greater Toronto Airports Authority
9-1	Conceptual Design of Future Cooksville Four Corners	Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Hurontario Main Street Study – Directions Report, 2009 (Via Architects/MMM Group)
9-2	Sketch – Buildings Framing Street	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
9-3	Man Walking in Cooksville	Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Hurontario Main Street Study – Directions Report, 2009 (MMM Group)
9-4	Skyline of Mississauga’s Downtown Core	Adishesan Shankar
9-5	Sketch – Sustainable Development Pattern	Michael Karowich (City of Mississauga)
9-6	Hurontario Street and Eglinton Avenue Phased Intensification Visualizations	Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Hurontario Main Street Study – Visualizations, 2009 (Keith Cutten - Via Architecture)
9-7	Existing Built Form and Conceptual Intensification in Cooksville	Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, Hurontario Main Street Study – Proof of Concept Work, 2009 (Via Architecture)
9-8	Sketch – Appropriate Heights in Relation to Right-of-Way Widths	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
9-9	Sketch – Compatible Heights	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
9-10	Detached Dwellings in Mineola Townhouse Development Detached Dwelling	Sharon Mittmann (City of Mississauga) City of Mississauga City of Mississauga
9-11	Kariya Park	City of Mississauga
9-12	Chappell Estate	Paula Wubbenhorst (City of Mississauga)

9-13	Streetsville United Church	Emily Irvine (City of Mississauga)
9-14	Middle Road Bridge over Etobicoke Creek	City of Mississauga
9-15	Clarkson Village	Edward Nicolucci (City of Mississauga)
9-16	Sketch - Future Mainstreet	City of Mississauga, Downtown21 Master Plan, 2009 (Glating Jackson Kercher Anglin)
9-17	Aerial Sketch – Future Downtown Core	City of Mississauga, Downtown21 Master Plan, 2009 (Glating Jackson Kercher Anglin)
9-18	Map - Lakeshore Road East Between Credit River and Seneca Avenue	City of Mississauga, Transportation and Works Department, Business Services Division, Geomatics
9-19	Civic Centre Gardens	Joanne Foote (City of Mississauga)
9-20	View to Lake Ontario Through the FRAM Development	City of Mississauga (Brook McIlroy Inc./Pace Architects)
9-21	Sketch - Preserving Views	Michael Karowich (City of Mississauga)
9-22	The Carlo Fidani Cancer Centre at Credit Valley Hospital Saviour of the World Chinese Church	Kristie Webb (City of Mississauga) Young & Wright Architect Inc. Company - 2005 Mississauga Urban Design Awards Submission
9-23	The Crown Fountain in Millennium Park, Chicago	Sue Ann Laking
9-24	The Wave Park in Port Credit	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
9-25	Conceptual Drawing of Future Dundas Street	City of Mississauga (Sweeny Sterling Finlayson & Co Architects Inc).
9-26	Bicycle Parking at Research in Motion in Airport Corporate Centre	John Sakala (City of Mississauga)
9-27	Disabled Seniors and Youth Sharing Walkway	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
9-28	Biovail Pharmaceutical Corporation in Meadowvale Business Park	City of Mississauga
9-29	Sketch - Appropriate Transition of Built Form	Theresa Mader (City of Mississauga)
9-30	Sketch - Appropriate Transition in Built Form to Low Rise Residential	Theresa Mader (City of Mississauga)
9-31	Sketch - The Effect of Height and Massing on Sunlight in the Public Realm	Sharon Mittmann (City of Mississauga)
9-32	Netsuite Building in Airport Corporate Centre	City of Mississauga
9-33	Permeable Paving at Dominican University in River Forest, Illinois	Sue Ann Laking
9-34	Bioretention Features in Parking Lot at Riverwood Park	Eva Kliwer (City of Mississauga)
9-35	Large Landscape Island in Parking Lot	Lawrence Franklin (City of Mississauga)
9-36	Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre at the University of Toronto Mississauga	University of Toronto Mississauga
9-37	Live Work Units along Lakeshore Road East in Port Credit	Dan Magee (City of Mississauga)
9-38	Green Roof	Lawrence Franklin (City of Mississauga)

9-39	Couple Walking in Downtown Streetsville	Sharon Mittmann (City of Mississauga)
9-40	Concept Drawing - Future Mainstreet Area	City of Mississauga, Transportation and Works Department, Business Services Division, Geomatics
9-41	Service Entrance Condominium Apartment Building	Kristie Webb (City of Mississauga)
9-42	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Logo	City of Mississauga
9-43	Signage in Streetsville	Andre Benrubi
10-1	Robert Speck Parkway Business Area Hewlett-Packard Building Airport Terminal 3	City of Mississauga City of Mississauga http://www.som.com/resources/category/5/0/3/8/9/3/images/001_21583812.jpg
10-2	People Walking	City of Mississauga (Office for Urbanism)
10-3	Map - Partners in Pearson Eco-Industrial Park Project	Toronto and Region Conservation
10-4	CIBC at 1 City Centre Drive	Adishesan Shankar (City of Mississauga)
10-5	Interior of a Warehouse and Distribution Centre	iStockphoto
10-6	Interior of Square One Shopping Centre	http://www.labelscar.com/canada/square-one-mississauga
10-7	University of Toronto Mississauga Campus	University of Toronto Mississauga
10-8	Lakeview Wastewater Treatment Facility	Region of Peel
10-9	Planes Landing in Sunset	©Masterfile
10-10	Hydro Tower	Dan Magee (City of Mississauga)
10-11	Wind Turbine at the Lisgar GO Station	Andre Benrubi
11-1	Flow Chart – Organization of Part 3 – Land Use Designations	City of Mississauga, Corporate Services Department, Communications Division, Creative Services Section, 2010
19-1	Presentation at City Council	Published with Permission of The Mississauga News
19-2	Aerial of Churchill Meadows Neighbourhood	City of Mississauga, Transportation and Works Department, Business Services Division, Geomatics
19-3	Group Reviewing Development Application	iStockPhoto
19-4	Design Review Panel	Sharon Mittmann (City of Mississauga)
19-5	Frank McKechnie Community Centre and Library	Daniel Magee (City of Mississauga)
19-6	Demolition of the Lakeview Generating Station	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakeview_Generating_Station

Downtown Local Area Plan		
Figure #	Description	Source
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Lakeview Local Area Plan		
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Port Credit Local Area Plan		
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Southdown Local Area Plan		
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