## Chapter 1 Administration

### 1.5 General

### 1.5.1 Title

(1) Title

This By-law is known as the 'Zoning By-law for the City of Toronto'.

### 1.5.2 Purpose and Intent of this By-law

(1) Purpose and Intent

This By-law regulates the use of land, the bulk, height, location, erection and use of buildings and structures, the provision of parking, loading and other associated matters in the City of Toronto.

### 1.5.3 Lands Subject to this By-law

(1) Lands Subject to this By-law

This By-law applies to all lands in the City of Toronto shown on the Zoning By-law Map, being the map in Chapter 990, except for those lands identified on the Zoning By-law Map as lands to which this by-law does not apply.

### 1.20 Interpretation

### 1.20.1 By-law Structure

(1) By-law Structure and Numbering of Divisions

This By-law is divided into parts using a numeric decimal system as follows:
20. Chapter
20.10 Section
20.10.30 Article
20.10.30.15 Clause
(2) By-law Structure and Numbering of Regulations

Articles or Clauses may be divided further into bracketed divisions known as Regulations having the following structure:
(25) [bracketed numeral]
(A) [bracketed upper-case letter]
(i) [bracketed lower-case Roman numeral]
(a) [bracketed lower-case letter]
(3) Reference to a Subdivision of a Regulation

If reference is made to a sub-section of a regulation, the sub-section itself may be referred to for the sake of brevity. For example, "20.10.30.15" would be Clause 15 of Article 30 of Section 10 of Chapter 20, but may be referred to as "Clause 20.10.30.15"; so too "20.10.30.15 (1)" may be referred to as "Regulation 20.10.30.15 (1)".
(4) Numerical Sequence of Chapters, Sections, Articles and Clauses

The Chapters, Sections, Articles and Clauses in this By-law intentionally do not follow in consecutive
numerical sequence in order to reserve space for the placement of future enactments. Reference should be made to the Table of Contents to determine the intended numerical sequence of the provisions of this By-law.
(5) By-law Divided into Volumes

For the purpose of providing the information in manageable sized book form, this by-law is divided into different books called Volumes as shown in the Table of Contents.

### 1.20.2 How to read this By-law

(1) Headings and Titles

Headings and titles in the body of this By-law are not part of this By-law and are included for convenience of reference only.
(2) Statements of "Purpose of the Zone"

A statement under the heading "Purpose of the Zone" for each zone is provided to summarize the intent of the zone, and is part of this By-law.
(3) Reference to Planning Act

If a reference is made to the Planning Act in this By-law, it refers to the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, as amended.
(4) Reference to a Chapter, Section, Article, Clause or Regulation

Unless otherwise indicated, a reference to a Chapter, Section, Article, Clause or Regulation, is a reference to a Chapter, Section, Article, Clause or Regulation in this By-law.
(5) Lots Divided into More than One Zone

If a lot is divided into more than one zone, the permitted uses and regulations for each zone apply only to the portion of the lot within the respective zone, but a zone boundary may not be construed to be a lot line.
(6) Regulations in this by-law

If there is a conflict between applicable Regulations in this By-law, the conflict shall be resolved by applying the Regulations in the following order of priority:
1st priority: Chapter 550 Regulations for Holding Zones;
2nd priority: Chapter 700 Non-conformity/Non-compliance;
3rd priority: Chapters 900 Site Specific Amendments, 950 Prevailing By-laws and 955 Prevailing By-law Sections;
4th priority: Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations;
5th priority: Chapter 600 Regulations for Overlay Zones and the Overlay Maps in Chapter 995;
6th priority: Chapters 200 Parking Space Regulations, 220 Loading Space Regulations and 230 Bicycle Parking Regulations;
7th priority: Chapters 280 to 500 Special Districts;
8th priority: Chapters 10 to 100 Zone Regulations;
9th priority: Chapter 5 Regulations applying to all Zones;
(7) Determination of Zone Boundaries

Unless the location of a zone boundary is described or dimensioned to show otherwise, if a parcel of land abuts a street, lane or watercourse, the zone boundary for that parcel extends to the centre line of the street, lane or watercourse.
(8) Site Specific or Area Specific Regulations
(A) If a zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map, is followed by rounded brackets () containing a lowercase ' $x$ ' followed by a number, the number in the rounded brackets refers to specific regulations for the lot or area

```
in that zone, found in Chapter 900 Site Specific Amendments.
```

(B) In addition to Chapter 900, site or area specific regulations are listed by municipal address in Chapter 950 Prevailing By-laws or are listed in Chapter 955 Prevailing By-law Sections.
(9) Holding Symbol (H)

If an $(\mathrm{H})$ and associated number appear in brackets placed in front of a zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map, the use and intensity of the development permitted by the zone symbol and zone label for that area is restricted to that permitted by the associated holding symbol regulation number located in Chapter 550 Holding Provision By-laws - Section 36, until the holding symbol (H) has been removed.
(10) When Uses Are Not listed

In this by-law if a use is not listed as permitted, then it is not allowed.
(11) Interpretation of Uses

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a use may not be interpreted as including any other use specifically set out as a permitted use in a zone, or defined in this By-law.
(12) Table of Contents

The Table of Contents is part of this by-law.
(13) Maps and Tables

Maps and Tables are part of this By-law.
(14) Diagrams

A drawing or other visual representation that is labelled as a "Diagram" is part of this By-law.
(15) Illustrations

A drawing or other visual representation that is labelled as an "lllustration" is not part of this By-law and is included for convenience of reference only.
(16) Margin Notes

Margin Notes giving information, clarifying intention, providing examples or information, or referring to legislation or other by-laws or to other parts of this By-law, are not part of this By-law and are included for convenience of reference only.
(17) Defined Terms

If words, terms, or phrases are highlighted in bold type in this By-law, they have the meaning provided in Chapter 800 - Definitions.
(18) Word Usage

In this By-law, unless the contrary intention appears:
(A) words used in the singular include the plural;
(B) words used in the plural include the singular;
(C) 'used' includes "intended to be used"; and
(D) a grammatical variation of a word or expression defined or used has the same meaning.
(19) Conjunctions and Disjunctions

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
(A) "and" indicates that all connected items or regulations apply; and
(B) "or" indicates that the connected items or regulations may apply singularly, alternatively or in combination.

## (20) Examples

If "such as" appears in this By-law, followed by examples intended for clarification, the application of "such as" to a definition or regulation is not limited to only those examples.
(21) Interpretation of Permitted Principal Uses

A use is permitted as a principal use in a zone if it is:
(A) included on the list of uses permitted as a principal use for that zone;
(B) included on the list of uses permitted as a principal use - conditional for that zone and the specific conditions set out for the use are complied with;
(C) a use permitted as a principal use for all zones in Clause 5.10.20.10; or
(D) a use permitted as a principal use - conditional, for all zones in Clause 5.10.20.20 and the specific conditions set out for the use in Clause 5.10.20.100 are complied with.
(22) Interpretation of Office

Unless otherwise stated, for the purpose of this by-law an office includes a business office, administrative office, government office and medical office.

### 1.20.3 Validity

(1) Severability

Should any regulation of this By-law be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the invalidity of that regulation does not affect the validity of this By-law as a whole.

### 1.30 Conformity

### 1.30.4 Licences, Permits and Other By-laws

(1) Licences, Permits and Other By-laws

This By-law does not relieve any person from complying with the requirements of any other by-law of the City of Toronto, as amended, or from the obligation to obtain any permit, licence or approval required under any by-law of the City of Toronto.

### 1.40 Zones and Zone Categories

### 1.40.1 General

(1) Zone Symbols and Boundaries

All lands within the City of Toronto are located in one of the zones listed in Articles under Section 1.40. Each zone is identified by a zone symbol and delineated by boundary lines on the Zoning By-law Map.
(2) Reference to a Zone Category

If reference is made to a zone category, it includes all zones within that zone category as shown in Section 1.40.
(3) Reference to a Zone

A zone may be referred to by its zone name or its zone symbol.

### 1.40.10 Residential Zone Category

(1) Residential Zones

The zones in the Residential Zone category are:

ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Residential R
Residential Detached RD
Residential Semi-Detached RS
Residential Townhouse RT
Residential Multiple RM

### 1.40.15 Residential Apartment Zone Category

(1) Residential Apartment Zones

The zones in the Residential Apartment Zone category are:
ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Residential Apartment RA

### 1.40.30 Commercial Zone Category

(1) Commercial Zones

The zones in the Commercial Zone category are:
ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Commercial Local CL

### 1.40.40 Commercial Residential Zone Category

(1) Commercial Residential Zones

The zones in the Commercial Residential Zone category are:
ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Commercial Residential

### 1.40.50 Commercial Residential Employment Zone Category

(1) Commercial Residential Employment Zones

The zones in the Commercial Residential Employment zone category are:
ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Commercial Residential Employment CRE

### 1.40.60 Employment Industrial Zone Category

(1) Employment Industrial Zones

The zones in the Employment Industrial Zone category are:
ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Employment Industrial E
Employment Light Industrial EL

| Employment Heavy Industrial | EH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Employment Industrial - Commercial | EC |
| Employment Industrial - Office | EO |

### 1.40.80 Institutional Zone Category

(1) Institutional Zones

The zones in the Institutional Zone category are:
ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Institutional I
Institutional Hospital IH
Institutional Education IE
Institutional School IS
Institutional Place of Worship IPW

### 1.40.90 Open Space Zone Category

(1) Open Space Zones

The zones in the Open Space zone category are:
ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Open Space O
Open Space Natural ON
Open Space Recreation OR
Open Space Golf Course OG
Open Space Marina OM
Open Space Cemetery OC

### 1.40.100 Utility and Transportation Zone Category

(1) Utility and Transportation Zones

The zones in the Utility and Transportation zone category are:
ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL
Utility and Transportation UT

### 1.50 Maps

### 1.50.1 Zoning Maps

(1) Zoning Maps

The zoning maps of this By-law are found in Chapter 990.

### 1.60 Overlay Maps

### 1.60.1 Purpose of Overlay Areas

(1) Purpose of Overlay Maps

The overlay maps referred to in Article 1.60.2 showing overlay areas, and the associated regulations in Chapter 600, Regulations for Overlay Zones, are used to respond to localized or specific issues. An Overlay regulation in Chapter 600 may alter, add or remove some of the zone regulations affecting the use of land.

### 1.60.2 Overlay Areas

(1) Overlay Maps

The following are the overlay maps of this By-law:
(A) Height Overlay Map, found in Section 995.5;
(B) Policy Areas Overlay Map, found in Section 995.15;
(C) Lot Coverage Overlay Map, found in Section 995.20;
(D) Conservation Overlay Map, found in Section 995.25;
(E) Rooming House Overlay Map, found in Section 955.30.

## Chapter 2 Compliance with this By-law

### 2.1 General

(1) Uses to Conform with this By-law

No person may use, or permit the use of any land, building or structure except in conformity with this Bylaw, or a variance finally approved pursuant to Section 45 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13, as amended.
(2) Buildings to Comply with this By-law

No person may use, erect or alter a building or structure that does not comply with this By-law, or a variance finally approved pursuant to Section 45 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13, as amended.
(3) Lands to Comply with this By-law

A lot may not be reduced in area either by severance, conveyance, transfer of ownership or otherwise, unless the retained part of the lot complies with this By-law, or a variance finally approved pursuant to Section 45 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13, as amended.
(4) Reduction of Lot Area - Conveyance to a Public Authority

If a conveyance or dedication required by a federal, provincial or municipal government, or an expropriation by an expropriating authority:
(A) causes a lot to not comply with the lot frontage, lot depth, lot area or required yard setback regulations of this By-law, the lot is deemed to comply with those regulations if the reduction:
(i) in the lot frontage, lot depth or lot area, does not produce a lot frontage, lot depth or lot area that is less than $85 \%$ of the minimum lot frontage, minimum lot depth or minimum lot area required by this By-law for the zone in which the lot is located; and
(ii) in a yard setback does not produce a yard setback that is less than $25 \%$ of the minimum yard setback required by this By-law for the zone in which the lot is located.
(B) reduces the maximum number of dwelling units or the maximum gross floor area permitted on a lot, then the maximum number of dwelling units or the maximum gross floor area permitted on the lot, is the maximum number of dwelling units or the maximum gross floor area that was permitted on the lot on the day before the conveyance, dedication or expropriation.
(C) causes existing required parking spaces on a lot to be removed, the required parking spaces that remain are deemed to satisfy the parking space requirements of this by-law for the building and uses that lawfully existed on the lot on the day before the conveyance, dedication or expropriation.

## Chapter 5 Regulations applying to all Zones

### 5.10 General Regulations

### 5.10.1 General

### 5.10.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of Chapter

The regulations contained in Chapter 5, Regulations Applying to All Zones, apply to all lands, uses, buildings and structures.
(2) Multiple Uses On a Lot

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, if a lot is used for more than one principal use, the regulations applicable to each principal use on the lot are applied as if each principal use exists and operates independently of the other.
(3) Specific Uses

If the zone regulation identifies a specific use as being a permitted principal use with conditions or an ancillary use with conditions, and the condition requires compliance with the regulations in Chapter 150, then the specific use must comply with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the applicable regulations contained in Chapter 150. In all others cases the regulations of Chapter 150 do not apply.
(4) School

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a Public School or Private School lawfully existed in a lawfully erected building on a lot located in a Residential Zone Category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category, Institutional Place of Worship Zone or Institutional Educational Zone, the use is permitted to remain if:
(A) the building as existing on the date of the enactment of this by-law and used as a Public School or Private School remains and any expansion or addition to that building complies with the applicable requirements of Section 150.48 and the applicable lot and building requirements for the zone in which the lot is located; and
(B) the building existing on the date of the enactment of this by-law is replaced with a new school building that complies with the applicable requirements of Section 150.48 and the applicable lot and building requirements for the zone in which the lot is located.
(5) Place of Worship

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a Place of Worship lawfully existed in a lawfully erected building on a lot located in a Residential Zone Category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Residential Zone Category where it would not be permitted, Commercial Residential Employment Zone Category where it would not be permitted, Institutional School Zone or Institutional Educational Zone, the use is permitted to remain if:
(A) the building as existing on the date of the enactment of this by-law and used as a Public School or Private School remains and any expansion or addition to that building complies with the applicable requirements of Section 150.50 and the applicable lot and building requirements for the zone in which the lot is located; and
(B) the building existing on the date of the enactment of this by-law is replaced with a new school building that complies with the applicable requirements of Section 150.50 and the applicable lot and building requirements for the zone in which the lot is located.
(6) Application of Regulations to Uses

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, if a regulation applies to a use, the regulation applies whether the use is a principal use, a principal use conditional or an ancillary use.
(7) Existing Required Parking Space Located Off-Site

If a building existed on a lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law, and the required parking spaces for the uses in that building, are not located on the same lot as the uses that they are required for; then despite 5.10.80.10.(1), those parking spaces required for the uses in that building may remain on another
lot as long as the building containing the uses that the parking is required for remains and any addition or expansion to the building complies to the parking space requirements of this by-law or a Section 45
Planning Act minor variance.

### 5.10.1.30 Restrictions

(1) Use of Unzoned lands

Lands that are shown on the Zoning By-law Map in Chapter 990, as lands to which this by-law applies, but are not identified on the Zoning By-law Map as being in a zone are only to be used for open space and may not to contain a building or structure.
(2) Habitation in a Vehicle

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a vehicle may not be used for living accommodation.
(3) Dwelling Unit Below Grade

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, a dwelling unit may not be located entirely below:
(i) established grade in a Residential Zone category and Residential Apartment Zone category; and
(ii) average grade in any other zone that permits a dwelling unit.

### 5.10.1.40 Deemed Uses

(1) Billiards Tables - Number

If premises contain more than two tables used for games such as billiards, pool or snooker, the parts of the premises containing the tables are a recreation use for the purpose of determining conformity with this Bylaw.

### 5.10.20 Permitted Uses

### 5.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - All Zones

The following principal uses are permitted in all zones, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 5.10.20.100:
Ambulance Depot (1)
Fire Hall (2)
Police Station (3)
Public Utility (4)
Transportation Uses (5)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 5.10.20.100.

### 5.10.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Permitted Ancillary Uses, Buildings and Structures

Uses, buildings and structures that are ancillary to a permitted principal use or principal conditional use existing on the lot, are permitted if they comply with the applicable regulations of this by-law.
(2) Ancillary Use - All Zones

The following ancillary uses are permitted in all zones, and must comply with the specific conditions set out for the use in Clause 5.10.20.100 and the regulations for the zone in which it is located:
Renewable Energy Production (6)
Cogeneration Energy Production (6)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 5.10.20.100.

### 5.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Ambulance Depot

If an ambulance depot is located on a lot in a Residential Zone category or an Institutional Zone category, the lot must:
(A) front on a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(B) front on a street that intersects with a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map and the lot is not more than 250 metres from that intersection.
(2) Fire Hall

If a fire hall is located on a lot in a Residential Zone category or an Institutional Zone category, the lot must:
(A) front on a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(B) front on a street that intersects with a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map and the lot is not more than 250 metres from that intersection.
(3) Police Station

If a police station is located on a lot in a Residential Zone category or an Institutional Zone category, the lot must:
(A) front on a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(B) front on a major street that intersects with a street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map and the lot is not more than 250 metres from that intersection.
(4) Public Utility
(A) A public utility is permitted in any zone if the service from the utility facility is provided directly to a lot; and
(B) If a public utility facility is located on a lot in a Residential Zone category, it must comply with all regulations applicable to a principal building on that lot.
(5) Transportation Use not in Utility and Transportation Zone Category

If a building or structure used for transportation purposes is located on a lot in other than an utility and transportation zone category, the building or structure must comply with all regulations applicable to a principal building on that lot for the zone in which the lot is located.
(6) Renewable Energy Production and Cogeneration Energy Production

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, renewable energy production or cogeneration energy production is permitted if it is ancillary to an existing principal use on the lot and it complies with all municipal, provincial and federal by-laws, statutes and regulations

### 5.10.30 Lot Requirements

### 5.10.30.1 General

(1) Availability of Services

No land may be used and no building or structure may be erected or used on the land unless:
(A) the land abuts an existing street, or is connected to an existing street by a street or streets, constructed to a minimum base curb and base asphalt or concrete; and
(B) all municipal water mains and municipal sewers, and their appurtenances, are installed to a lot line of the property and are operational.
(2) Fronting on a Street

Except for a Parcel of Tied Land, a building or structure may not be erected or used, on any lot that does not abut a street. For the purpose of this regulation, a "Parcel of Tied Land" has the meaning given to it in section 24 of Ontario Regulation 49/01 made under the Condominium Act, 1998, S.O. 1998,c.19, as amended.
(3) Lot with Reserve Along Street - No Access

If a lot is separated from a street by a 0.3 metre reserve and the lot does not abut another street, the lot line abutting the 0.3 metre reserve is the front lot line for the purpose of establishing lot orientation.
This regulation does not deem the lot to abut a street from which it is separated by a 0.3 metre reserve.
(4) Lot with Reserve Along Street - With Access

If a lot is separated from a street by a 0.3 metre reserve and access to the lot is available from a lane, Regulation 5.10.30.1 (2) does not apply.

### 5.10.30.20 Frontage

(1) Designated Front Lot Line for Corner Lots

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, the lot line or contiguous lot lines separating a corner lot from one street or one street segment may be selected as the front lot line, and despite the definition of front lot line, the lot line or contiguous lines separating the corner lot from another street or street segment shall not be a front lot line.
(2) Designated Front Lot Line for Through Lots

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, any lot line separating a through lot from a street may be selected as the front lot line, if the lot line is not separated from the street by a 0.3 metre reserve.
(3) Minimum Front Lot Line - Building containing a Dwelling Unit

A building containing a dwelling unit may not be erected on a lot that does not have a front lot line of 3.5 metres or more, unless the lot:
(A) abuts a lane having a minimum width of 6.0 metres; and
(B) has a minimum of 3.5 metres of the rear lot line abutting the lane

### 5.10.30.40 Coverage

(1) Ramp or Elevating Device Providing Barrier Free Access

An access ramp or elevating device providing barrier-free access may not be included in the calculation of lot coverage.

### 5.10.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 5.10.40.1 General

(1) Building Projections and Attachments

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a part of a principal building that projects outward from a main wall or roof, or a structure that is attached to a principal building, must comply with the yard setback and height requirements applicable to the principal building.
(2) Building Orientation to Street for Certain Residential Building Types
(A) Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a principal building may not be erected or used if:
(i) it contains one or more dwelling units in a detached house, semi-detached house, townhouse, duplex, triplex or fourplex, and is in the rear of another principal building; or
(ii) it is in front of another principal building containing one or more dwelling units in a detached house, semi-detached house, townhouse, duplex, triplex or fourplex, so as to produce the condition of a building containing dwelling units in the rear of another building.
(B) Regulations (i) and (ii) above, do not prevent the erection of an addition to the front or rear of an existing building if the additions are not detached above or below grade from the original building.
(3)

Building Orientation to Street for Non-Residential Buildings containing Dwelling Units, Apartment Buildings and Hotels
Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a building may not be erected or used if:
(A) it contains dwelling units in a non-residential building or an apartment building, or contains rooms or suites in a hotel, and is in the rear of another building; or
(B) it is in front of a building containing dwelling units in either a non-residential building or apartment building, or containing rooms or suites in a hotel, so as to produce the condition of a building containing dwelling units or rooms or suites in the rear of another building.
(C) Regulations $(A)$ and $(B)$ above do not prevent the erection of an addition to the front or rear of an existing building if:
(i) the addition is not detached above or below grade from the original building; and
(ii) the building with the addition complies with all other regulations of this by-law.

### 5.10.40.10 Height

(1) Height of Buildings and Structures - General

The maximum height of a principal building or structure is the height identified on the Height Overlay Map and if none is indicated on the Height Overlay Map it is the height stated in the applicable zone regulations.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Flight Path

If a lot is located under a flight path regulated by the Government of Canada, the maximum height of an principal building or structure is the lower maximum height permitted by:
(A) this By-law; or
(B) the Government of Canada.
(3) Height of Buildings and Structures - Exemptions for Specified Structures on a Principal Building

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, the following structures, if on a principal building, may exceed the maximum height limit for a principal building by a maximum of 5.0 metres:
Flagpoles
Antennae
Satellite dishes
(4) Height of Buildings and Structures - Exemptions for Functional Operation of a Building

If located on a roof of a principal building, the following may exceed the maximum height limit for the building by a maximum of 5.0 metres, if they also comply with regulation 5.10.40.10 (5):
(A) equipment used for the functional operation of the building, such as electrical, utility, mechanical and ventilation equipment;
(B) structures or parts of the building that are used for the functional operation of the building, such as enclosed stairwells, roof access, maintenance equipment storage, elevator shafts, chimneys, vents, and water supply facilities; and
$(C)$ structures that enclose, screen or cover the elements listed in $(A)$ and $(B)$ above.
(5) Height of Buildings and Structures - Limits on Exempted Elements for Functional Operation of a Building If equipment, structures or parts of a building exceed the maximum building height as permitted by Regulation 5.10.40.10 (4), they must also comply with the following:
(A) the total area of all these elements together is not to cover more than $30 \%$ of the area of the roof, measured horizontally; and
(B) for any of these elements located within 6.0 metres of a lot line abutting a street, their total horizontal dimension, measured parallel to that street, is not to exceed $20 \%$ of the length of the building's main walls facing that street.
(6) Height of Buildings and Structures - Exemptions for Rooftop Outdoor Recreation, Safety and Wind Protection

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, on a principal building with a height greater than 15.0 metres, unenclosed structures on the roof providing safety or wind protection to rooftop recreational uses may exceed the maximum permitted building height by a maximum of 3.0 metres, if such structures are located a minimum of 2.0 metres from the interior face of any main wall.

### 5.10.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

(1) Canopies and Awnings

Despite regulation 5.10.40.70 (1) and unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a canopy, awning or similar structure, with or without structural support, may encroach into a required yard setback that abuts a street, if no part of the canopy, awning or similar structure is located more than 5.0 metres above the elevation of the finished grade immediately below it.

### 5.10.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Compliance with Required Yard Setback

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, no part of a building or structure may be located in a required yard setback.
(2) Parts of a Building to which a Required Yard Setback Applies

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, required yard setback regulations apply to all parts of a building or structure above and below grade, excluding the footings for the building or structure.
(3) Application of Yard Setbacks for a Building Located on More Than One Lot

If a principal building is located on more than one lot, the required yard setbacks are measured from the lot lines forming the boundary of the combined lots to the exterior main walls of the principal building.
(4) Minimum Setbacks for a Use Not Located Within a Building or Structure

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a use that is not located inside a building or structure must comply with the minimum required yard setbacks for a principal building on the lot, except as follows:
$(A)$ it is landscaping or a horticultural use;
(B) it is a park or an outdoor recreation use; or
(C) a regulation of this By-law requires an alternative yard setback.
(5) Rear Yard Setback for Triangular Shaped Lots

If a lot fronting on a street has no rear lot line, the rear yard setback is measured as a radius from the point where the side lot lines meet.
6) Setback from a Lane
(A) Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a principal building or structure must comply with the following minimum building setbacks:
(i) If the lot on which a principal building or structure is located is in a Residential Zone category or Open Space Zone category, the principal building or structure must be set back at least 2.5 metres
from the centreline of a lane;
(ii) If the lot is not in a Residential Zone category or Open Space Zone category and the lot abutting the other side of the lane is also not in a residential or open space zone category, the principal building or structure must be set back 3.0 metres from the centreline of a lane; and
(iii) If the lot is not in a Residential Zone category or Open Space Zone category and the lot abutting the other side of the lane is in a Residential Zone category or Open Space Zone category, the principal building or structure must be set back 3.5 metres from the centreline of a lane.
(B) A lawfully erected principal building or structure that does not comply with (i), (ii) or (iii) may be added to, enlarged or altered above the first floor, if the enlargement or alteration is no closer to the lot line than the first floor main walls in existence on the date of the passing of this By-law.

### 5.10.50 Yards

### 5.10.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Landscaping

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, any portion of a yard not covered by permitted buildings, structures, parking spaces, loading spaces, driveways, open storage, outdoor display or outdoor operations, must be used only for landscaping.
(2) Ramp or Elevating Device for a Disabled Person Access

The area covered by an access ramp or elevating device, that provides barrier-free access from ground to the first floor of the principal building, is deemed to be landscaped for the purpose of calculating landscaped area.
(3) Landscaping Requirement When Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Category

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, if a lot is not in a Residential Zone category and it abuts a lot that is in a Residential Zone category, a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping must be provided along the part of the lot line abutting the lot in the Residential Zone category.

### 5.10.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 5.10.60.1 General

(1) Ancillary Building or Structure Construction Timing

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, no above-ground part of an ancillary building or structure is to be erected prior to the erection of the main walls and completion of the roof of a principal building on the same lot.
(2) Satellite Dish Not Mounted on a Principal Building

If not mounted on a principal building ,a satellite dish or an ancillary structure supporting or containing a satellite dish must comply with the following:
(A) it may not be located in a front yard or a side yard that abuts a street;
$(B)$ it may not be located closer to a side lot line or rear lot line than a distance equal to the greater of:
(i) the diameter or largest width of the satellite dish; and
(ii) if located 3.0 metres or more from the principal building, half the height of the structure; or
(iii) if located less than 3.0 metres from the principal building, the applicable required yard setback for the principal building; and
(C) if located on a lot that is adjacent to a lot in a Residential Zone category, the maximum height is 5.0 metres, measured from the ground at its base to the top of its uppermost element.
(3) Satellite Dish on the Roof of a Principal Building

If a satellite dish is mounted on the roof of a principal building, it may not be located closer to any main wall
than a distance equal to the largest radius of the satellite dish.
(4) Satellite Dish On a Building but not the Roof

If a satellite dish is located on a principal building other than the roof, it must comply with the building setback requirements for the principal building.

### 5.10.60.10 Location

(1) Restriction in Front Yard

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, an ancillary building or structure is not permitted in a front yard.

### 5.10.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Parts of a Building to which a Required Yard Setback Applies

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, required yard setback regulations apply to all parts of an ancillary building or structure above and below grade.

### 5.10.60.40 Height

(1) Height of Ancillary Building and Structures - Flight Path

If a lot is located under a flight path regulated by the Government of Canada, the maximum height of an ancillary building or structure is the lower maximum height permitted by:
(A) this By-law; or
(B) the Government of Canada.

### 5.10.75 Energy Regulations

### 5.10.75.1 General

(1) Relation of By-law to Green Energy Act

Despite any of the provisions of this By-law, the regulations in this By-law do not apply to:
(A) any renewable energy undertaking, as defined in the Planning Act, respecting which the Planning Act stipulates that a zoning by-law does not apply;
(B) any renewable energy project, renewable energy source or renewable energy testing project, as defined in the Green Energy Act, 2009, S.O. 2009, Chapter 12, Schedule A, which is designated by regulation made under the Green Energy Act and respecting which the Green Energy Act has stipulated that restrictions established by a municipal by-law are inoperative; and
(C) any goods, services and technologies designated by regulation made under the Green Energy Act, 2009, S.O. 2009, Chapter 12, Schedule A, and respecting which the Green Energy Act has stipulated that restrictions established by a municipal by-law are inoperative.
(2) Distribution of Energy From Renewable Energy and Cogeneration Energy Sources

The distribution of energy derived from renewable energy sources and cogeneration energy sources, using wires or pipes is permitted in all zones of this By-law if:
(A) the distribution of the renewable energy and cogeneration energy produced complies with all municipal, provincial and federal, by-laws, statutes and regulations; and
(B) the distribution of renewable energy and cogeneration energy is carried out in compliance with all other applicable regulations of this By-law.

### 5.10.80 Parking

### 5.10.80.1 General

(1) Requirement to Provide Parking Spaces

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, parking spaces must be provided for each use on a lot in an amount that complies with the regulations in Chapter 200 - Parking Space Regulations.
(2) Required Parking Space

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, if this By-law requires one or more off-street parking spaces to be provided on a lot, that parking space must be available for the parking of a vehicle associated with the use for which it is required.

### 5.10.80.10 Location

(1) Location of Required Parking Spaces

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a parking space must be located on the lot containing the use for which the parking space is required.

### 5.10.80.20 Setbacks

(1) Parking Space Setback from a Lot Line

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a parking space must be located at least 0.5 metres from a lot line.

### 5.10.80.40 Access to Parking Space

(1) Drive Aisle Width

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law the following drive aisle widths apply:
(A) If the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle of 70 to 90 degrees to the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that one or two lane drive aisle is 6.0 metres;
(B) If the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle from 50 to less than 70 degrees to the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that drive aisle is 5.5 metres for each lane;
(C) If the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle of less than 50 degrees from the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that drive aisle is 4.0 metres for each lane.

### 5.10.90 Loading

### 5.10.90.1 General

(1) Requirement to Provide Loading Spaces

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, loading spaces must be provided and maintained for each use on a lot, in compliance with the regulations in Chapter 220.

### 5.10.90.10 Location

(1) Loading Space Location

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a loading space may not be located in:
(A) a front yard;
(B) a side yard abutting a street; or
(C) any yard that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category and Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 5.10.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to a Loading Space

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, access to a loading space in a principal building may not be located in:
(A) the front wall; or
(B) a side main wall facing a street.

### 5.10.150 Waste

### 5.10.150.1 General

(1) Storage of Waste

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, waste material and recyclable material must be stored in a wholly enclosed building.

### 5.10.200 Fence

### 5.10.200.1 General

(1) Fences

A fence required by this By-law must comply with the regulations of Chapter 447, Fences, of the City of Toronto Municipal Code, as amended, and any other applicable Code or by-law provision pertaining to fences.
(2) Fences - Exemption from setback requirements

A line fence is not required to comply with the minimum building set back requirements on the lot.

## Chapter 10 Residential

### 10.5 Regulations Applying to the Residential Zone Category

### 10.5.1 General

### 10.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of General Regulations Section

The regulations in Section 10.5 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in the Residential (R), Residential Detached (RD), Residential Semi-Detached (RS), Residential Townhouse (RT) and Residential Multiple (RM) zones of the Residential Zone category.
(2) Interpretation of the Residential Zone String

The zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map for zones in the Residential Zone category consists of the letters R, RD, RS, RT or RM, indicating the primary land use, including building type, permitted in the respective zone, which may be followed, by one or more of the following components of the zone label:
(A) the letter ' $f$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicating the minimum lot frontage required for a lot, in metres;
(B) the letter 'a' with an associated numerical value, indicating the minimum lot area required for a lot, in square metres;
(C) the letters 'au' with an associated numerical value, indicating the minimum lot area required for each dwelling unit on a lot, in square metres;
(D) the letter ' $u$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicating the maximum number of dwelling units permitted on a lot;
(E) the letter ' $d$ ', with an associated numerical value, indicating the maximum Floor Space Index permitted for a lot.

### 10.5.30 Lot Requirements

### 10.5.30.20 Frontage

(1) Designated Front Lot Line for Through Lots

Despite regulation 5.10.30.20 (4), on a through lot in the Residential Zone category, any lot line separating the lot from a street may be selected as the front lot line, if:
(A) the lot line is not separated from the street by a 0.3 metre reserve; and
(B) the lot line abuts a street where an adjacent lot has its front lot line on the same street.

### 10.5.30.40 Coverage

(1) Lot Coverage Exclusion for Permitted Encroachments

In the Residential Zone category, any part of a building or structure permitted to encroach into a required yard setback in 10.5.40.60 is not included in the calculation of lot coverage.
(2) Parts of Platforms that are Not Permitted Encroachments

In the Residential Zone category, any part of a platform without main walls, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, that does not encroach into a required yard setback is not included in the calculation of lot coverage, if:
(A) it is attached to or less than 0.3 metres from a principal building; and
(B) the lot area covered by these parts, in total, is not more than $5 \%$ of the lot area.
(3) Ancillary Buildings and Structures

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, an ancillary building or structure on a lot in the Residential Zone category, other than swimming pools or other ancillary structures used to hold water, such as fountains or artificial ponds:
(A) is included in the overall calculation of lot coverage; and
(B) the area of the lot covered by all ancillary buildings and structures is not to exceed,
(i) if the minimum required lot area is less than 975 square metres, $10 \%$ of the lot area, or
(ii) if the minimum required lot area is 975 square metres or greater, $5 \%$ of the lot area.
(4) Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water

In the Residential Zone category, the water surface area of swimming pools or other ancillary structures used to hold water, such as fountains or artificial ponds is not included in the calculation of lot coverage if water surface area does not exceed $15 \%$ of the lot area.

### 10.5.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lots Not Complying with Minimum Lot Area

If a residential building existed on a lot in the Residential Zone category on the date of the enactment of this By-law, and the lot has a lot area less than that required by this By-law, the minimum lot area for that lot is the existing lot area that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.
(2) Existing Lots Not Complying with Minimum Lot Frontage

If a residential building existed on a lot in the Residential Zone category on the date of the enactment of this By-law, and the lot has a lot frontage less than that required by this By-law, the minimum lot frontage for that lot is the existing lot frontage that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.
(3) Existing Lots Not Complying with Maximum Lot Coverage

If a residential building existed on a lot in the Residential Zone category on the date of the enactment of this By-law, and the building or buildings on the lot create a lot coverage that is greater than that permitted by this By-law, then the maximum lot coverage for those existing buildings on that lot, is equal to the percentage of the lot covered by all buildings that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this Bylaw.

### 10.5.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 10.5.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 10.5.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in the Residential Zone category.
(2) Number of Buildings on a Lot

Unless otherwise stated, only one principal building is permitted on a lot in an Residential Zone category.

### 10.5.40.10 Height

(1) Determining the Height of a Principal Building

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Residential Zone category the height of a principal building is measured as the distance between the elevation of the established grade and the elevation of the highest point on the building.
(2) Exemptions for Building Elements and Structures

Despite regulations 5.10.40.10 (3) and 5.10.40.10 (4), in the Residential Zone category the following structures may exceed the maximum height for a principal building by 1.5 metres if they are on a principal
building, other than an apartment building having a height greater than 17.0 metres:
Flagpole
Antenna
Satellite dish
Chimney
Vent
Weather vanes

### 10.5.40.20 Building Length

(1) Portion of Building to which Building Length Applies

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Residential Zone category, building length regulations apply to all main walls of a principal building above and below grade.
(2) Exclusion from Building Length

In the Residential Zone category, any part of a principal building or structure permitted to encroach into a required yard setback in 10.5.40.60 is excluded from the calculation of building length.

### 10.5.40.30 Building Depth

(1) Portion of Building to which Building Depth Applies

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Residential Zone category, building depth regulations apply to all main walls of a principal building above and below grade.
(2) Exclusion from Building Depth

In the Residential Zone category, any part of a principal building or structure permitted to encroach into a required yard setback in 10.5.40.60 is excluded from the calculation of building depth.

### 10.5.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Exclusion of Basement from Gross Floor Area in a Residential Building

Despite the definition of gross floor area in this By-law, for a lot in a Residential Zone category, the gross floor area of a residential building does not include the basement, unless the elevation of the established grade is higher than the average elevation of grade along the rear main wall of the residential building by 2.5 metres or more, in which case $50 \%$ of the gross floor area of the basement is included.

### 10.5.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Interpretation of Platform Walls

In the Residential Zone category, the exterior sides of a platform, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, attached to or within 0.3 metres of a principal building, are not main walls if at least $50 \%$ of the exterior sides above the finished floor are open to the outside.
(2) Platforms at or Above the Second Storey of a Residential Building Other than an Apartment Building In the Residential Zone category, the level of the finished floor of a platform, such as a deck or balcony, located at or above the second storey of a residential building other than an apartment building, must be no higher than the level of the finished floor from which it gains access.

### 10.5.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

(1) Platforms

In the Residential Zone category, a platform without main walls, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, attached to or less than 0.3 metres from a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback for the building as follows:
(A) in a front yard, a platform may encroach into the required front yard setback the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required front yard setback, if it is no closer to a side lot line than the required side yard setback;
(B) in a rear yard, a platform with a floor no higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required rear yard setback the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required rear yard setback, if it is no closer to a side lot line than the greater of:
(i) 0.3 metres, or
(ii) a distance equal to the vertical distance between the highest part of the finished floor of the platform and the average elevation of grade at the applicable side of the platform;
$(\mathrm{C})$ in a rear yard, a platform with a finished floor higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required rear yard setback the lesser of 1.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required rear yard setback, if it is no closer to a side lot line than:
(i) the required side yard setback; plus
(ii) the vertical distance between the first floor of the building and the average elevation of grade along the building's rear main wall;
(D) in a side yard, a platform with a floor no higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required side yard setback a maximum of 1.5 metres, if it is no closer to the side lot line than 0.3 metres; and
(E) in a side yard, a platform with a floor higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required side yard setback a maximum of 1.5 metres if the side yard abuts a street, and it is not to encroach into a required side yard setback if the side yard does not abut a street.
(2) Canopies and Awnings

Despite regulation 5.10.40.60 (1), in the Residential Zone category a canopy, awning or similar structure, with or without structural support, or a roof over a platform meeting the requirements of regulation 10.5.40.60 (1), may encroach into a required yard setback as follows:
(A) a roof, canopy, awning or similar structure above a platform meeting the requirements of regulation10.5.40.60 (1) may encroach into the respective yard setback to the same extent as the platform it is covering; and
(B) a canopy, awning or similar structure not covering such a platform may encroach into a required yard setback,
(i) in a front or rear yard, the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the applicable required yard setback, if it is no closer to a side lot line than the required side yard setback, or
(ii) in a side yard, a maximum of 1.5 metres, if it is no closer to the side lot line than 0.3 metres.
(3) Exterior Stairs, Access Ramp and Elevating Device

Exterior Stairs, Access Ramp and Elevating Device may encroach into a required yard as follows:
(A) Exterior stairs providing access to a principal building or structure in the Residential Zone category may encroach into a required yard setback, if the stairs are:
(i) no longer than 1.5 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the stairs meet the building or structure;
(ii) no wider than 2.0 metres; and
(iii) no closer to a lot line than 0.6 metres; and
(B) An uncovered ramp providing access to a principal building or structure in the Residential Zone category may encroach into a required yard setback, if the ramp is:
(i) no longer than 12 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the ramp meets the building or structure;
(ii) no wider than 1.5 metres for each sloped ramp segment; and
(iii) no closer to a lot line than 0.6 metres; and
(C) An elevating device providing access to a principal building or structure in the Residential Zone category may encroach into a required yard setback, if the elevating device:
(i) elevates no higher than the first floor of the building;
(ii) has a maximum area of 3.0 square metres; and
(iii) is no closer to a lot line than 0.6 metres.
(4) Exterior Main Wall Surface

Cladding added to the original exterior surface of the main wall of an existing principal building in the Residential Zone category may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.15 metres, if the added cladding is no closer to the relevant lot line than 0.3 metres.
(5) Architectural Features

Architectural features on a principal building in the Residential Zone category are to comply with the following:
(A) a pilaster, decorative column, cornice, sill, belt course or other similar architectural feature may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if it is no closer to a lot line than 0.3 metres; and
(B) a chimney breast may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if it:
(i) is no wider than 2.0 metres; and
(ii) is no closer to a lot line than 0.3 metres.
(6) Window Projections

A bay window, box window, or other window projection from a main wall of a principal building in the Residential Zone category, which increases floor area or enclosed space but does not touch the ground, may encroach:
(A) into a required front or rear yard setback a maximum of 0.75 metres, if these features in total do not occupy more than $65 \%$ of the width of the front or rear main wall at each storey; and
$(B)$ into a required side yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if these features:
(i) in total do not occupy more than $30 \%$ of the width of the side main wall at each storey, and
(ii) are no closer to the side lot line than 0.6 metres.
(7) Roof Projections

Roof projections on a principal building in the Residential Zone category are to comply with the following, pertaining to required yard setbacks:
(A) a dormer projecting from the surface of a roof is not to have any wall of the dormer closer to a lot line than the required yard setback for the principal building's main wall; and
(B) the eaves of a roof may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres, if they are no closer to a lot line than 0.3 metres.
(8) Equipment

On a principal building in the Residential Zone category, wall mounted equipment that is at least 0.3 metres from a lot line, may encroach into certain required yard setbacks a maximum of:
(A) 0.6 metres, into a required rear yard setback or side yard setback if it is a vents, pipes, or utility equipment;
(B) 0.9 metres, into any required yard setback if it is a satellite dish;
(C) 0.9 metres, into any required rear yard setback or side yard setback if it is an antenna, or a pole used to hold an antenna; and
(D) 0.9 metres, if it is an air conditioner and it is:
(i) in a required rear yard setback; or
(ii) in a required side yard setback and not located above the first floor.

### 10.5.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Front Yard Setback - Averaging

In the Residential Zone category, if a lot is located:
(A) beside one lot in the Residential Zone category, and that abutting lot has an existing principal building fronting on the same street and located, in whole or in part, 15.0 metres or less from the subject lot, the minimum required front yard setback is the existing front yard setback of that principal building on the abutting lot; or
(B) between two abutting lots in the Residential Zone category, each with an existing principal building fronting on the same street and located, in whole or in part, 15.0 metres or less from the subject lot, the minimum required front yard setback is the average of the existing front yard setbacks of those principal buildings on the abutting lots.

### 10.5.40.80 Separation

(1) Distance Between Residential Buildings on the Same Lot

In the Residential Zone category, if two or more residential buildings are located on the same lot, the minimum above ground separation distance between the main walls of the respective buildings is:
(A) for any portion of the buildings having a height equal to or less than 11.0 metres,
(i) 5.5 metres if one or more of the buildings have no openings to dwelling units in the relevant main wall, and
(ii) 11.0 metres if each relevant main wall has openings to dwelling units.
(2) Distance Between Main Walls of the Same Townhouse or Apartment Building

In the Residential Zone category, if a townhouse or apartment building has main walls where a line projected at a right angle from one of these walls intercepts the other wall, the minimum above ground distance between those main walls is:
(A) for the townhouse, or for any portion of the apartment building having a height equal to or less than 11.0 metres,
(i) 5.5 metres if one or more of the relevant main walls have no openings to dwelling units, and
(ii) 11.0 metres if each relevant main wall has openings to dwelling units; and
(B) 25.0 metres for any portion of the apartment building having a height greater than 11.0 metres.

### 10.5.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Maximum Height

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by this By-law, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to the building or structure must comply with all the applicable requirements of this By-law.
(2) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Maximum Building Length

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building length, or has a building length that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing building length is greater than the building length permitted by this By-law, then the maximum building length for that existing building or structure is its building length on the date of enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to the building or structure must comply with all the applicable requirements of this By-law.
(3) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Maximum Building Depth

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building depth, or has a building depth that
was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing building depth is greater than the building depth permitted by this By-law, then the maximum building depth for that existing building or structure is its building depth on the date of enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to the building or structure must comply with all the applicable requirements of this By-law.
(4) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Maximum Floor Area

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this By-law, then the maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to the building or structure must comply with all the applicable requirements of this By-law.

## (5) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Minimum Yard Setbacks

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building setbacks or has a building setback that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and is set back from a front lot line, rear lot line or any side lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum front yard setback, rear yard setback or side yard setback for that existing building or structure is the lesser of:
(A) the existing building setback from the front lot line, rear lot line or side lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; or
(B) the building setback from the front lot line, rear lot line or side lot line required by the residential zone in which the lot is located.
(6) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Minimum Separation Between Buildings

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Zone category, two or more lawfully erected buildings are located on the same lot and complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building separation and have an existing above ground separation distance between the buildings that is less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum above ground separation distance required between those existing buildings is the separation distance that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to a building must comply with all the requirements of this bylaw or a variance finally approved pursuant to Section 45 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13, as amended.
(7) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Minimum Separation Between Main Walls of the Same Building

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Zone category, a lawfully erected building complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for above ground separation distance between the main walls of the same building that face each other, and has an above ground separation distance between the main walls of the same building that face each other, that is less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum above ground separation distance between those parts of the existing main walls is the separation distance which lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to a building must comply with all the requirements of this By-law or a variance finally approved pursuant to Section 45 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13, as amended.
(8) Additions to an Existing Building Not Complying With Minimum Yard Setbacks

In the case of a side yard setback established by regulation 10.5.40.200 (5), if a lot in a Residential Zone category has a minimum lot frontage of less than 12.0 metres and contains a detached house, semidetached house or duplex then:
(A) a second floor addition to a principal building is permitted if it:
(i) is not closer to a side lot line than the main walls of the existing building; and
(ii) complies with all other applicable regulations of this by-law or a variance finally approved pursuant to Section 45 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13, as amended.; and
$(B)$ a rear addition to a principal building is permitted if:
(i) it is not closer to a side lot line than the existing building and the existing building setback from a side lot line is not less than $50 \%$ of the minimum building setback from a side lot line that would
otherwise be required by this By-law; and
(ii) the rear addition complies with all other applicable regulations of this By-law or a variance finally approved pursuant to Section 45 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P. 13, as amended.

### 10.5.50 Yards

### 10.5.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Front Yard Landscaping for Certain Types of Residential Buildings

In the Residential Zone category, if a driveway is located in the front yard of a lot with a detached house, semi-detached house, duplex, triplex, fourplex or townhouse, the following front yard landscaping regulations apply:
(A) for lots with a lot frontage less than 6.0 metres, or a townhouse dwelling unit less than 6.0 metres wide, the front yard not covered by a permitted driveway must be used for landscaping;
(B) for lots with a lot frontage of 6.0 metres to less than 15.0 metres, or a townhouse dwelling unit not less than 6.0 metres wide, a minimum of $50 \%$ of the front yard must be used for landscaping;
(C) for lots with a lot frontage of 15.0 metres or greater, a minimum of $60 \%$ of the front yard must be used for landscaping; and
(D) a minimum of $75 \%$ of the landscaped front yard required in (A), (B), and (C) above, must be used for soft landscaping.
(2) Side Yard Landscaping for Certain Types of Residential Buildings on Corner Lots

In the Residential Zone category, if a corner lot contains a detached house, semi-detached house, duplex, triplex, fourplex or townhouse:
(A) a minimum of $60 \%$ of the side yard abutting a street must be used for landscaping; and
(B) a minimum of $75 \%$ of the landscaped side yard required in (A), above, must be used for soft landscaping.
(3) Rear Yard Soft Landscaping for Residential Buildings Other Than an Apartment Building

In the Residential Zone category, a minimum of $50 \%$ of the rear yard of any lot with a residential building, other than an apartment building, must be used for soft landscaping.
(4) Landscaping Requirement for an Apartment Building

If a lot in the Residential Zone category contains an apartment building:
(A) a minimum of $50 \%$ of the area of the lot must be used for landscaping; and
(B) a minimum of $50 \%$ of the landscaped area required in (A), above, must be used for soft landscaping.
(5) Landscaping Requirement for an Apartment Building Abutting Another Residential Lot

If a lot in the Residential Zone category contains an apartment building, a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping must be provided along any part of a lot line abutting another lot in the Residential Zone category.
(6) Landscaping Exclusion for Permitted Encroachments

In the Residential Zone category, the calculation of landscaping or soft landscaping required by 10.5.50.10 (1), (2), (3) and (4), excludes the yard setback area covered by any part of a principal building or structure permitted to encroach into a required yard setback in 10.5.40.60.
(7) Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water Deemed to be Soft Landscaping for Specified Regulations
In the Residential Zone category, for the purpose of determining the amount of soft landscaping required by 10.5.50.10 (3) and (4), the area of soft landscaping may include the water surface area of swimming pools or other ancillary structures used to hold water, such as fountains or artificial ponds.

### 10.5.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 10.5.60.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 10.5.60 apply to detached ancillary buildings or structures in the Residential Zone category.
(2) Living Accommodation in Ancillary Buildings

An ancillary building in the Residential Zone category may not be used for living accommodation.
(3) Food or Sanitary Facilities in Ancillary Buildings

An ancillary building in the Residential Zone category may not to contain food preparation facilities or sanitary facilities, unless they are for indoor amenity space required by this By-law.

### 10.5.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Front Yard Setback for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

An ancillary building or structure in the Residential Zone category may not be located in a front yard.
(2) Rear Yard Setback for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated, in the Residential Zone category the minimum rear yard setback for an ancillary building or structure is:
(A) 0.3 metres, if its:
(i) height is 2.0 metres or less; and
(ii) gross floor area is 10 square metres or less; or
(B) $50 \%$ of its height, if its:
(i) height is greater than 2.0 metres; or
(ii) gross floor area is greater than 10 square metres; except
$(C)$ on a through lot, despite $(A)$ and $(B)$ above, if a principal building on an adjacent lot fronts on the street that abuts the rear lot line of the through lot, the ancillary building or structure must be set back from the rear lot line a distance equal to the minimum front yard setback required for the principal building on the adjacent lot.
(3) Side Yard Setback for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated, the minimum side yard set back for an ancillary building or structure, in the Residential Zone category if it is located:
(A) in a side yard, is the same as the minimum side yard setback required for the principal building;
$(B)$ in a rear yard and less than 1.8 metres from the principal building, is the same as the minimum side yard setback required for the principal building; and
$(C)$ in a rear yard and 1.8 metres or more from the principal building:
(i) is 0.3 metres, if its:
(a) height is 2.0 metres or less and
(b) gross floor area is 10 square metres or less, or
(ii) is $50 \%$ of its height, if its:
(a) height is greater than 2.0 metres or
(b) gross floor area is greater than 10 square metres; except
(iii) on a corner lot, despite (i) and (ii) above, if a principal building on an adjacent lot fronts on the street that abuts the side lot line of the corner lot, on the corner lot an ancillary building or structure must be setback from the side lot line that abuts the street a distance equal to the minimum front yard setback required for the principal building on the adjacent lot.

## (4) Rear Yard Setback for Detached Private Garages

In the Residential Zone category, the minimum rear yard setback for an ancillary building or structure, containing a parking space must be in accordance with 10.5.60.20 (2), except:
(A) if the rear lot line abuts a lane and access to the parking space in the ancillary building is from the lane, then the minimum rear yard setback is 1.0 metres; and
$(B)$ if it is on a through lot, and vehicle access is from the street abutting the rear lot line, then the minimum rear yard setback is the greater of:
(i) the minimum front yard setback required for a principal building on the adjacent lot that fronts on the same street that the rear lot line abuts; or
(ii) 6.0 metres.
(5) Side Yard Setback for Detached Private Garages

In the Residential Zone category, the minimum side yard setback for an ancillary building or structure containing a parking space must be in accordance with 10.5.60.20 (3), except:
(A) if a side lot line abuts a lane, and access to the parking space is from the lane then the building setback from that side lot line is 1.0 metres; and
$(B)$ if it is on a corner lot, and vehicle access is from the street abutting the side lot line abutting the street the minimum rear yard setback is the greater of:
(i) the minimum front yard setback required for a principal building on the adjacent lot that fronts on the same street that the side lot line abuts; or
(ii) 6.0 metres.
(6) Detached Private Garages Situated on More then One Lot

If an ancillary building or structure contains required parking spaces for dwelling units on abutting lots in the Residential Zone category, it may be located on the common side lot line.
(7) Rear Yard Setback for Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water

Despite 10.5.60.20 (2), in the Residential Zone category, the minimum rear yard setback for a swimming pool or other ancillary structure used to hold water, such as a fountain or artificial pond, is:
$(\mathrm{A})$ if it is on a lot with a residential building other than an apartment building:
(i) 25.0 metres, if it is on a through lot and if an adjacent lot fronts on the street abutting the through lot's rear lot line;
(ii) 3.0 metres, if it is on a corner lot and if an adjacent lot fronts on the street abutting the corner lot's side lot line; or
(iii) 1.2 metres in all other cases; and
$(\mathrm{B})$ if it is on a lot with an apartment building:
(i) 7.5 metres, if it is on a through lot; or
(ii) 4.5 metres in all other cases.
(8) Side Yard Setback for Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water

Despite 10.5.60.20 (3), in the Residential Zone category, the minimum side yard setback for a swimming pool or other ancillary structure used to hold water, such as a fountain or artificial pond, is:
$(A)$ if it is on a lot with a residential building other than an apartment building,
(i) the greater of 1.2 metres, or the side yard setback required by 10.5.60.20 (3), and
(ii) if it is on a corner lot, the minimum side yard setback for a principal building on the lot, plus 1.5 metres, from the side lot line abutting a street; and
(B) if on a lot with an apartment building,
(i) 4.5 metres, and
(ii) if it is on a corner lot, 7.5 metres from the side lot line abutting a street.
(9) Front and Side Yard Setbacks for Ground Mounted Heating or Air-Conditioning Devices

In the Residential Zone category, a heating or air-conditioning device that is mounted on the ground must comply with the following:
(A) despite 10.5.60.20 (1), the device may be located in a front yard, if it is at least 6.0 metres from the front lot line; and
(B) despite 10.5.60.20 (3), if the minimum required side yard setback for the principal building is more than 1.2 metres, the minimum side yard setback for the device is:
(i) 1.5 metres; and
(ii) if it is on a corner lot, 3.0 metres from the side lot line abutting a street.
(10) Rear and Side Yard Setbacks for Open Platforms

Despite 10.5.60.20 (2) and (3), in the Residential Zone category, the minimum rear and side yard setbacks for a platform, such as a deck or similar structure, with a minimum of $50 \%$ of the total area of its exterior sides above the platform's finished floor open to the outside, and located no closer to the principal building than 0.3 metres, is the greater of:
(A) 0.3 metres; or
(B) a distance equal to the largest vertical distance between any part of the finished floor of the platform and the ground below it.

### 10.5.60.30 Separation

(1) Minimum Separation Between Principal Buildings and Ancillary Buildings or Structures of a Certain Size

Unless otherwise stated, in the Residential Zone category, an ancillary building or structure with a height greater than 2.5 metres, or a gross floor area greater than 10 square metres, must be at least 1.8 metres from a principal building on the same lot.
(2) Minimum Separation Between Principal Buildings and Detached Private Garages

Despite 10.5.60.30 (1), in the Residential Zone category, an ancillary building or structure containing a parking space must be at least 4.0 metres from a principal building on the same lot.
(3) Maximum Separation Between Principal Buildings and Ground Mounted Heating or Air-Conditioning Devices in a Rear Yard

A heating or air-conditioning device that is mounted on the ground in the rear yard of a lot in the Residential Zone category must be no more than 2.0 metres from the rear main wall of the principal building.

### 10.5.60.40 Height

(1) Determining the Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Residential Zone category, the height of an ancillary building or structure is measured as the distance between the elevation of the average grade and the elevation of the highest point of the ancillary building or structure.
(2) Maximum Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of an ancillary building or structure in the Residential Zone category is:
(A) 2.5 metres, if the ancillary building or structure is less than 1.8 metres from the principal building; or
(B) 4.0 metres in all other cases.
(3) Maximum Storeys for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

An ancillary building or structure in the Residential Zone category, must not have more than one storey.
(4) Entrances to Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of the top of an entrance into an ancillary building or structure in the Residential Zone category is 2.5 metres above the average elevation of the grade along the entrance to the ancillary building or structure.
(5) Height Restrictions for Platforms

In the Residential Zone category, a platform, such as a deck or similar structure, other than a green roof, may not be:
(A) located on top of any ancillary building;
(B) located on top of an ancillary structure containing a parking space; and
(C) attached to an ancillary building or structure containing a parking space if the platform is more than 1.2 metres above the ground at any point below the platform.

### 10.5.60.50 Floor Area

(1) Exclusion from Floor Space Index

Despite the definition of floor space index in this By-law, for the purpose of calculating the gross floor area on a lot in a Residential Zone category, the gross floor area of ancillary buildings and structures is not included.
(2) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum total gross floor area of all ancillary buildings or structures on a lot in the Residential Zone category, other than swimming pools or other structures used to hold water, is:
(A) if the minimum required lot area is less than 975 square metres, 60.0 square metres; and
$(B)$ if the minimum required lot area is 975 square metres or greater, 100.0 square metres.
(3) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures Close to Principal Buildings

In the Residential Zone category, the maximum gross floor area of an ancillary building or structure located less than 1.8 metres from the principal building on the lot is 10.0 square metres.

### 10.5.60.200 Exemptions

(1) Small Ancillary Structures Containing Water

In the Residential Zone category:
(A) with a residential building other than an apartment building, the yard setback requirements in Clause 10.5.60.20 do not apply to an ancillary structure containing water if it has a water surface area of 1.0 square metres or less; and
(B) with an apartment building, the yard setback requirements in Clause 10.5.60.20 do not apply to an ancillary structure containing water if it has a water surface area of 3.0 square metres or less.

### 10.5.75 Energy Regulations

### 10.5.75.1 General

(1) Renewable Energy or Cogeneration Energy Device In the Residential Zone category, a device producing renewable energy or cogeneration energy may not be located in a front yard or a side yard that abuts a street.
(2) Cogeneration Energy Device

In the Residential Zone category, a cogeneration energy device must comply with the minimum yard setbacks required for a principal building on the lot.
(3) Geo energy Device

In addition to regulation 10.5.75.1 (1), in the Residential Zone category any above-ground part of a geo energy device must comply with all other regulations for an ancillary building or structure on the lot.
(4) Solar Energy Device

In the Residential Zone category, a photovoltaic solar energy device or a thermal solar energy device:
(A) if located on a principal building,
(i) must comply with all the minimum yard setbacks required for the principal building, and
(ii) no part of the device is to be higher than
(a) 1.2 metres above the maximum height permitted for any residential building other than an apartment building, or
(b) 2.0 metres above the maximum height permitted for an apartment building or non-residential building;
and
(B) if not located on a principal building, must comply with the regulations for an ancillary building or structure on the lot.
(5) Wind Energy Device

In the Residential Zone category, a wind energy device must comply with the following:
(A) there must be no more than one wind energy device on a lot;
(B) all parts of a wind energy device on a lot are to comply with the minimum yard setbacks required for a principal building on the lot;
(C) if located on a lot with a residential building other than an apartment building, no part of a wind energy device is to be higher than 2.5 metres above the maximum height permitted for the principal building; and
(D) if located on a lot with an apartment building or non-residential building, no part of a wind energy device is to be higher than:
(i) 3.0 metres above the maximum height permitted for the principal building, if:
(a) the maximum height permitted for the building is less than 24.0 metres; or
(b) the lot abuts another lot in the Residential Zone category; and
(i) in all other cases, 5.0 metres above the maximum height permitted for the principal building.

### 10.5.80 Parking

### 10.5.80.1 General

(1) Charging for Visitor Parking

No fee may be charged for a visitor parking space in the Residential Zone category.
(2) Ancillary Outdoor Area for Parking

In the Residential Zone category, for a lot with a residential building other than a detached house or semidetached house, an ancillary outdoor area used for the parking or storing of more than 3 vehicles must comply with the following:
(A) no portion of the ancillary outdoor area is to be closer to a residential building on the same lot than 6.0 metres;
(B) the ancillary outdoor area must be fenced;
(C) the surface area used for the parking or storing of vehicles must be no closer to a fence than 1.5 metres;
(D) the ancillary outdoor area must be no closer to a lot line that abuts a street than the greater of:
(i) 6.0 metres; or
(ii) the distance that a residential building on an adjoining lot is set back from its lot line abutting the same street; and
(E) one shelter for attendants is permitted, if it:
(i) has a maximum height of 3.0 metres,
(ii) has a maximum floor area of 5.0 square metres, and
(iii) is no closer to any lot line abutting a street than 6.0 metres.
(3) Use of Required Parking

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a parking space required for a use in the Residential Zone category is for the exclusive use of the occupants or patrons of that use.
(4) Bachelor Unit Size for Parking Space Calculation

For the purpose of calculating parking space requirements in the Residential Zone category, bachelor dwelling unit must not have an interior floor area greater than 45 square metres.

### 10.5.80.10 Location

(1) Parking Space Location for Apartment Buildings

In the Residential Zone category, a minimum of $50 \%$ of the required parking spaces for an apartment building, other than required visitor parking spaces, must be located in a building or underground structure.
(2) Street Yard Parking

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Residential Zone category a required parking space must not be located in a front yard or a side yard abutting a street.
(3) Parking in the Front Yard

In the Residential Zone category, despite 5.10.80.20 (1) and 10.5.80.10 (2), for a detached house, a semidetached house, a duplex, and for an individual townhouse dwelling unit where an individual private driveway leads directly to the dwelling unit, a parking space may be located in the front yard if it is:
(A) on a driveway;
(B) in tandem with a required parking space located behind the front yard; and
(C) entirely within 7.0 metres of the main wall of the principal building.
(4) Tandem Parking Spaces for a Secondary Suite

Despite 10.5.80.10.(2) and 5.10.80.20 (1) in the Residential Zone category a required parking space for a secondary suite in a detached house, semi-detached house or townhouse, or for the dwelling units in a duplex, may be a parking space in tandem with another required parking space.
(5) Corner Lot Parking Space Location

On a corner lot in the Residential Zone category, a required parking space may be located:
(A) in a principal building;
(B) in a rear yard; or
(C) in a side yard that does not abut a street.
(6) Rear Yard Parking

In the Residential Zone category with a detached house, a semi-detached house or a duplex, a maximum of 2 parking spaces may be located in the rear yard, if the lot meets the landscaping requirements of 10.5.50.10.
(7) Parking or Storing of Recreational Vehicles

A maximum of two parking spaces on a lot in the Residential Zone category may be used for recreational vehicles, if:
(A) there is not more than one camper trailer or one boat trailer; and
(B) the recreational vehicles are only stored in:
(i) a building, or
(ii) a parking space, located in a part of the rear yard not required for soft landscaping.
(8) Commercial Vehicle Parking Restriction

A parking space in the Residential Zone category may be used for a commercial vehicle, if:
(A) an owner or tenant of a dwelling unit on the lot is the owner or operator of the vehicle; and
(B) it is located within a wholly enclosed building.
(9) Commercial Vehicle Parking Not Permitted in Yards

A parking space located outside of a building in the Residential Zone category must not be used for:
(A) commercially licensed vehicles;
(B) construction vehicles;
(C) dump trucks;
(D) agricultural vehicles;
(E) repair or towing vehicles;
$(F)$ tracked vehicles;
(G) vehicles with a traction engine;
(H) vehicles designed to run only on rails; and
(I) vehicles equipped with more than six wheels, excluding spare wheels.

### 10.5.80.30 Separation

(1) Parking Space Separation from Apartment Building

In the Residential Zone category, a surface parking space must be at least 3.0 metres from any main wall of an apartment building.

### 10.5.80.40 Access to Parking Space

(1) Maximum Width of Garage Entrance in Front Wall on Certain Lots

In the Residential Zone category, if the minimum required lot frontage is less than 24.0 metres, the maximum combined width of all vehicular entrances through the front wall of a principal building is 6.0 metres.
(2) Elevation of Garage Entrance in Certain Types of Residential Buildings

In the Residential Zone category, for a detached house or semi-detached house, and for an individual townhouse dwelling unit where an individual private driveway leads directly to the dwelling unit, the elevation of the lowest point of a vehicular entrance in a main wall of the principal building must be higher than the elevation of the centreline of the driveway at the point where it intersects a lot line abutting a street.

### 10.5.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Front Yard Parking Exemption

If one or two parking spaces were lawfully located in the front yard on a driveway in the Residential Zone category on the date of the enactment of this By-law, those one or two parking spaces may remain until such time as the building is removed.
(2) Permission for Parking Space on Driveway

In the Residential Zone category, despite 5.10.80.20 (1) and 10.5.80.10 (2), if a lawfully constructed driveway existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law,
$(A)$ is on a lot with a detached house or semi-detached house,
(B) has a width greater than 4.0 metres but not more than 6.0 metres, and
(C) leads to only one parking space behind the main front wall, then 2 parking spaces may be located side-by-side if they are:
(i) on the driveway; and
(ii) entirely within 7.0 metres of the front wall.
(3) Front Yard Parking - City of Toronto Act

If on the date of the enactment of this bylaw, an existing lot contains a lawfully erected building and the required parking space cannot be provided on the lot in compliance with the regulations of this by-law, that parking space may be located entirely or partially in the front yard, if approval is given under the applicable provisions of the City of Toronto Act, 2006 S.O. 2006 as amended.

### 10.5.100 Access to Lot

### 10.5.100.1 General

(1) Driveway Width in the Front Yard for Certain Residential Building Types

In the Residential Zone category, in addition to meeting the landscaping requirements in 10.5.50.10, for a detached house, semi-detached house, or duplex, and for an individual townhouse dwelling unit if an individual private driveway leads directly to the dwelling unit, a driveway that is located in or passes through the front yard must have the following dimensions in the front yard:
(A) a minimum width of 2.6 metres;
(B) for lots with a lot frontage less than 6.0 metres, or a townhouse dwelling unit less than 6.0 metres wide, a maximum width of 2.6 metres;
(C) for lots with a lot frontage of 6.0 metres to 23.0 metres inclusive, or a townhouse dwelling unit not less than 6.0 metres wide, a maximum driveway width the lesser of:
(i) 6.0 metres;
(ii) the cumulative width of side-by-side parking spaces behind the front wall, if there is at least one parking space behind the front wall but not in the rear yard; or
(iii) 2.6 metres if there is a parking space in the rear yard; and
(D) for lots with a lot frontage greater than 23.0 metres, a maximum driveway width the lesser of:
(i) 9.0 metres;
(ii) the cumulative width of side-by-side parking spaces behind the front wall if there is at least one parking space behind the front wall but not in the rear yard; or
(iii) 2.6 metres if there is a parking space in the rear yard.
(2) Driveway Width Other than Through the Front Yard for Certain Residential Building Types

In the Residential Zone category, for a detached house, semi-detached house, or duplex, and for an individual townhouse dwelling unit if an individual private driveway leads directly to the dwelling unit, a driveway that is not located in or does not pass through the front yard must have the following dimensions:
(A) a minimum width of 2.6 metres; and
(B) a maximum width the lesser of:
(i) 6.0 metres; or
(ii) the width of the parking spaces.
(3) Driveway Width for Triplex, Fourplex and Certain Types of Townhouse

In the Residential Zone category, for a triplex or fourplex, and for a townhouse if an individual private driveway does not lead directly to an individual dwelling unit, a driveway must have:
(A) a minimum width of 2.6 metres for each lane; and
(B) a maximum total width of 6.0 metres.
(4) Driveway Width for Apartment Buildings

For an apartment building in the Residential Zone category, a driveway must have:
(A) a minimum width of 3.0 metres for each lane; and
(B) a maximum total width of 6.0 metres.
(5) Driveway Access to Apartment Buildings

If an apartment building in the Residential Zone category has 25 dwelling units or more, an unobstructed vehicular access must be provided between the street and the principal pedestrian entrance to the building so that a vehicle can enter and leave the lot while driving forward in one continuous movement.
(6) Driveway with Two Points of Access to the Same Street

A lot in the Residential Zone category may have a driveway with two points of access to the same street, only if:
(A) the lot has a lot frontage greater than 18.0 metres; and
(B) the front yard landscaping complies with 10.5.50.10.
(7) Hammerhead Turnaround Driveway Permitted on Certain Lots

In the Residential Zone category, a lot with a residential building, other than an apartment building with 25 or more dwelling units, may have a driveway with a hammerhead turnaround, if the lot complies with the front yard landscaping requirements of 10.5.50.10, and only if:
(A) the lot has a lot frontage greater than 18.0 metres; or
(B) vehicle access is from a street with a minimum right-of-way width of 27.0 metres.
(8) Hammerhead Turnaround Driveway Dimensions

In the Residential Zone category, a hammerhead turnaround if permitted must:
(A) have a maximum width of 3.0 metres;
(B) extend no more than 4.5 metres from one edge of the driveway; and
(C) extend no more than 3.0 metres from each opposite edge of the driveway.

### 10.5.100.10 Location

(1) Parking Access on a Corner Lot

On a corner lot in the Residential Zone category:
(A) if the lot abuts a lane, access to the required parking space must be only from the lane;
(B) if the lot does not abut a lane, access to the required parking space on the lot must be from the flanking street, if that street is not a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; and
(C) if access cannot be provided in accordance with (A) or (B), access may be from the street on which the lot fronts.

### 10.5.150 Waste

### 10.5.150.1 General

(1) Waste and Recyclable Materials Storage for an Apartment Building

All storage of waste and recyclable materials for an apartment building in the Residential Zone category must be within a wholly enclosed building.

### 10.10 Residential Zone ( R )

### 10.10.1 General

### 10.10.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the $R$ Zone is to provide a zone for a variety of residential building types, including detached houses, semi-detached houses, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes and apartment buildings, as well as a limited set of other uses suited to the residential setting.

### 10.10.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 10.10 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an $R$ zone

### 10.10.20 Permitted Uses

### 10.10.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - R Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an $R$ zone:
Park
Dwelling Unit, if it is located in a Permitted Building Type in Clause 10.10.20.40

### 10.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - R Zone
(A) The following uses containing shared accommodation are permitted in an R zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.10.20.100:
Seniors Community House (1)
Group Home (2)
Rooming House (3)
Municipal Shelter (4)
(B) The following non-residential uses are permitted in an R zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.10.20.100:
Retail Store (5)
Community Centre (6)
Library (6)
Day Nursery (7)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.10.20.100

### 10.10.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - R Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an $R$ zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.10.20.100:
Private-Home Day Care (8)
Secondary Suite (9)
Home Occupation (10)
Tourist Home* (11)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.10.20.100.

### 10.10.20.40 Permitted Building Types

(1) Permitted Building Types - R Zone

In an R zone, a dwelling unit is only permitted in the following residential building types:
Detached House
Semi-Detached House
Townhouse
Duplex
Triplex
Fourplex
Apartment Building

### 10.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Seniors Community House

A seniors community house in an $R$ zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.30.
(2) Group Home

A group home in an $R$ zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.15.
(3) Rooming House

A rooming house in an $R$ zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.25.
(4) Municipal Shelter

A municipal shelter in an R zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.22.
(5) Retail Stores in Apartment Buildings

In an R zone, one retail store is permitted in an apartment building containing 100 or more dwelling units, if:
(A) the retail store is not located above the first floor of the apartment building;
(B) access to the retail store is only from within the apartment building;
(C) there is no outside display of goods; and
(D) the interior floor area of the retail store is no more than 25.0 square metres for the first 100 dwelling units, plus 5.0 square metres for each additional 100 dwelling units in excess of 100 , to a maximum of 70.0 square metres.
(6) Community Centre or Library

A community centre or a library is permitted in an R zone if it is operated by, or on behalf of, the City of Toronto.
(7) Day Nursery

A day nursery in an $R$ zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(8) Private Home Daycare

A private home daycare is permitted in an R zone, if any outdoor children's play area is:
(A) fenced; and
(B) not located in the front yard or a side yard abutting a street.
(9) Secondary Suite

A secondary suite in an $R$ zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.10.

## (10) Home Occupation

A home occupation in an $R$ zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.5.
(11) Tourist Home

In an R zone, a tourist home must:
(A) be located in a detached house, a semi-detached house or a townhouse;
(B) have a maximum of 2 bed-sitting rooms available for tourist accommodation; and
(C) not have vehicle access by a mutual driveway.

### 10.10.30 Lot Requirements

### 10.10.30.10 Area

(1) Minimum Lot Area

If a zone label applying to a lot in an R zone, as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, includes the letter ' $a$ ':
(A) the numerical value following the letter 'a' is the minimum lot area, in square metres; and
(B) does not include a numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ', the minimum lot area, in square metres, is the minimum required lot frontage multiplied by 30 metres.

### 10.10.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an R zone includes the letter ' f ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $f$ ' is the minimum lot frontage, in metres.
(B) If the zone label in an $R$ zone does not include a numerical value following the letter ' $f$ ', the minimum lot frontage is 6.0 metres.
(C) The minimum lot frontage requirement for an $R$ zone cited in $(A)$ or (B) above:
(i) for a semi-detached house, is the minimum lot frontage for each dwelling unit; and
(ii) for a townhouse with every dwelling unit fronting directly on a street,
(a) is the minimum lot frontage for each dwelling unit, and
(b) may be reduced by 1.0 metres for each dwelling unit that does not have an individual private driveway leading directly to the front of it.
(D) Despite (A), (B) and (C) above, if a lot in an $R$ zone contains a townhouse with one or more dwelling units not fronting directly on a street, the minimum lot frontage is 30.0 metres.

### 10.10.30.40 Coverage

(1) Ancillary Buildings and Structures - R Zone

Despite 10.5.30.40 (3), in an R zone the area of the lot covered by ancillary buildings and structures may not exceed $5 \%$ of the lot area, except for the following:
(A) swimming pools or other ancillary structures used to hold water, if they comply with 10.5.30.40 (4); and
(B) ancillary buildings or structures containing required parking spaces.

### 10.10.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 10.10.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 10.10.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an R zone.
(2) Number of Dwelling Units on a Lot

If a zone label applying to a lot in an R zone includes the letter ' $u$ ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $u$ ' is the maximum number of dwelling units on the lot.
(3) Minimum Width of a Dwelling Unit

In an R zone, the minimum width of a dwelling unit in a townhouse is:
(A) 5.0 metres if the dwelling unit does not have an individual private driveway leading directly to the front of it; and
(B) 6.0 metres in all other cases.

### 10.10.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an $R$ zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
$(B)$ if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 10.0 metres.
(2) Maximum Height of Certain Main Walls

For a residential building in an R zone, other than an apartment building, the maximum height of a main wall is the higher of 6.5 metres above established grade or 3.0 metres less than the maximum height permitted for the building in 10.10.40.10 (1), for either:
(A) all front and rear main walls; or
(B) all side main walls.
(3) Maximum Number of Storeys

If a lot in an $R$ zone is in an area with a numerical value for the number of storeys shown on the Height Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum number of storeys permitted in a building.
(4) Roof Slope Restriction for a Detached House

In an R zone, a roof above the second storey or higher on a detached house must not have a slope greater than 5.0 vertical units for every 3.0 horizontal units.
(5) Width of Dormers in a Roof Above a Second Storey or Higher

In an R zone, the total width of dormers projecting from the surface of a roof, on a residential building with two or more storeys, must not occupy more than $40 \%$ of the total width of the building's main walls on the same front, rear or side as the dormers, measured at the level of the uppermost storey below the roof.
(6) Height of First Floor Above Established Grade

In an R zone, for a detached house or a semi-detached house, the maximum height of the first floor above established grade is 1.2 metres.
(7) Height of the First Floor - Additions to Legal Non-complying Buildings

In an R zone, if a lawfully erected building existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law has a first floor elevation higher than that permitted by this By-law, any permitted addition to that existing building may have a first floor elevation at or less than the elevation of the first floor of the existing building.
(8) Addition to an Existing Residential Building

In an R zone, all finished floor levels within an addition, extension or enlargement to the rear of a residential building, must not be higher than the uppermost floor level in the existing building.

### 10.10.40.30 Building Depth

(1) Maximum Building Depth

In an R zone, the maximum building depth is:
(A) 17.0 metres for a detached house or semi-detached house; and
(B) 14.0 metres for a duplex, triplex, fourplex, townhouse or apartment building.

### 10.10.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Floor Space Index

If a zone label applying to a lot in an R zone includes the letter ' $d$ ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $d$ ' is the maximum floor space index for the lot.
(2) Additions to the Rear of Certain Residential Buildings

If a lot in an $R$ zone has a maximum floor space index of 0.6 , and contains a detached house, a semidetached house or a duplex, erected before October 15, 1953, the detached house, semi-detached house or duplex may be enlarged by an addition to the rear of the building if the overall floor space index for the lot, including the addition, does not exceed a total of 0.69.

### 10.10.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Amenity Space for an Apartment Building

In an R zone, an apartment building with 20 or more dwelling units must provide amenity space at a minimum rate of 4.0 square metres for each dwelling unit, of which:
(A) a minimum of 2.0 square metres for each dwelling unit must be indoor amenity space;
(B) a maximum of $25 \%$ of the outdoor component may be in the form of a green roof; and
(C) a minimum of 40.0 square metres must be outdoor amenity space in a location adjoining or directly accessible to the indoor amenity space.

### 10.10.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Yard Setback

If regulation 10.5.40.70 (1) does not apply, then the minimum front yard setback in an $R$ zone is 6.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Rear Yard Setback

The minimum rear yard setback in an $R$ zone is 7.5 metres.
(3) Minimum Side Yard Setback

In an $R$ zone, the minimum side yard setback is:
(A) 0.9 metres, for
(i) a detached house,
(ii) a semi-detached house, and
(iii) a townhouse if all the dwelling units front directly on a street;
(B) 1.2 metres, for
(i) a duplex,
(ii) a triplex,
(iii) a fourplex, and
(iv) an apartment building with a height of 12.0 metres or less; and
(C) 7.5 metres, for
(i) a townhouse if a dwelling unit does not front directly on a street,
(ii) an apartment building with a height of more than 12.0 metres, and
(iii) a non-residential building.
(4) Reduced Minimum Side Yard for Walls with No Windows or Doors on Specified Buildings

The minimum side yard setback required in 10.10.40.70 (3) (A) and (B), may be reduced to a minimum side yard setback of 0.45 metres if there are no windows or doors in the relevant side of the building, for the following residential building types in an R zone:
(A) a detached house;
(B) a semi-detached house;
(C) a townhouse if all the dwelling units front directly on a street;
(D) a duplex;
(E) a triplex;
(F) a fourplex; and
(G) an apartment building with a height of 12.0 metres or less.

### 10.10.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 10.10.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Rear and Side Yard Setbacks for Detached Private Garages

Despite 10.5.60.20 (4) and (5), in an R zone the minimum rear or side yard setback for an ancillary building or structure containing a parking space is:
(A) 1.0 metres from a rear lot line or side lot line abutting a street or lane; and
(B) no minimum yard setback is required from a rear lot line or side lot line that does not abut a street or lane.

### 10.10.80 Parking

### 10.10.80.1 General

(1) Conversion of a Parking Space in the Principal Building to Habitable Space

A parking space located inside a principal building in an R zone may be converted to habitable space, and no further parking space is required if on date of the enactment of this by-law:
(A) the lot has,
(i) a lot frontage of 7.6 metres or less, or
(ii) a lot frontage greater than 7.6 metres, and the elevation of the floor of the vehicular entrance is below established grade;
(B) the required parking space is in a detached house, a semi-detached house or a townhouse;
(C) vehicular entrance to the parking space is in the front main wall; and
(D) the driveway leading to the vehicular entrance in the principal building is removed, and any front yard depression in the ground is filled to established grade.

### 10.10.80.40 Access to Parking Space

(1) Parking Access to a Corner Lot or a Lot Abutting a Lane

In an R zone, on a corner lot or a lot abutting a lane, vehicle access to any parking space on the lot must be from the street abutting a side lot line or from the lane.
(2) Garage Entrance in Front Wall Not Permitted on Certain Lots

Despite 10.5.80.40 (1), if a lot in an R zone has a lot frontage of 7.6 metres or less, a vehicular entrance through the front wall of a principal building is not permitted.

### 10.10.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Exemption from Parking Requirements for Certain Lots

In an R zone, despite the requirements of Chapter 200, Parking Space Regulations, for a residential building other than an apartment building, which is not on a corner lot or is not on a lot abutting a lane, a parking space is not required if:
(A) the lot frontage is 7.6 metres or less, if a deed to the lot was registered on or before July 2, 1996;
(B) the lot is severed to create a maximum of three lots, each with a maximum of one dwelling unit and a lot frontage of 7.6 metres or less, if the lot had not been the subject of a previous severance; or
(C) a parking space within the principal building has been converted to habitable space in accordance with 10.10.80.1 (1).

### 10.10.90 Loading

### 10.10.90.1 General

(1) Loading Space Options

If a building in an $R$ zone contains 400 dwelling units or more, the requirement for a Type 'C' loading space is satisfied by the provision of a Type 'A' loading space, Type 'B' loading space or Type 'G' loading space instead.

### 10.20 Residential Detached Zone (RD)

### 10.20.1 General

### 10.20.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the RD Zone is to provide a zone for detached houses, as well as a limited set of other uses suited to the residential setting.

### 10.20.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 10.20 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an RD zone.

### 10.20.20 Permitted Uses

### 10.20.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - RD Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an RD zone:
Park
Dwelling Unit, if it is located in a Permitted Building Type in Clause 10.20.20.40.

### 10.20.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - RD Zone
(A) The following uses containing shared accommodation are permitted in an RD zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.20.20.100:
Seniors Community House (1)
Group Home (2)
Rooming House (3)
Municipal Shelter (4)
(B) The following non-residential uses are permitted in an RD zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.20.20.100:
Community Centre (5)
Library (5)
Day Nursery (6)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.20.20.100.

### 10.20.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - RD Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an RD zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.20.20.100:
Private-Home Day Care (7)
Secondary Suite (8)
Home Occupation (9)
(\#) The number after the listed use pertains to the condition number reference in Clause 10.20.20.100.

### 10.20.20.40 Permitted Building Types

(1) Permitted Building Types - RD Zone

In an RD zone, a dwelling unit is only permitted in the following residential building types:
Detached House

### 10.20.20.100 Conditions

(1) Seniors Community House

A seniors community house in an RD zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.30.
(2) Group Home

A group home in an RD zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.15.
(3) Rooming House

A rooming house in an RD zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.25.
(4) Municipal Shelter

A municipal shelter in an RD zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.22.
(5) Community Centre or Library

In an RD zone, a community centre or a library must comply with the following:
(A) it must be operated by, or on behalf of, the City of Toronto;
(B) it must be on a lot with a lot area of 1500 square metres or less; and
(C) it must have a front lot line or side lot line abutting,
(i) a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map, or
(ii) a street which intersects a road described in (i), above, and the lot is located, in whole or in part, within a distance of 80 metres from that intersection.
(6) Day Nursery

A day nursery in an RD zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(7) Private Home Daycare

A private home daycare is permitted in an RD zone, if any outdoor children's play area is:
(A) fenced; and
(B) not located in the front yard or a side yard that abuts a street.
(8) Secondary Suite

A secondary suite in an RD zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.10.
(9) Home Occupation

A home occupation in an RD zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.5.

### 10.20.30 Lot Requirements

### 10.20.30.10 Area

(1) Minimum Lot Area
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RD zone includes the letter ' $a$ ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ' is the minimum lot area, in square metres.
(B) If the zone label in an RD zone does not include a numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ', the minimum lot area, in square metres, is the minimum required lot frontage multiplied by 30 metres.

### 10.20.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RD zone includes the letter ' f ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $f$ ' is the minimum lot frontage, in metres.
(B) If the zone label in an RD zone does not include a numerical value following the letter ' $f$ ', the minimum lot frontage is 12.0 metres.

### 10.20.30.40 Coverage

(1) Maximum Lot Coverage

If a lot in an RD zone is in an area with a numerical value shown on the Lot Coverage Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum lot coverage, as a percentage of the lot area.

### 10.20.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 10.20.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 10.20.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an RD zone.

### 10.20.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an RD zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
$(B)$ if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 10.0 metres.
(2) Maximum Height of Certain Main Walls

For a detached house in an RD zone, the maximum height of a main wall is the higher of 6.5 metres above established grade or 3.0 metres less than the maximum height permitted for the building in 10.20.40.10 (1), for either:
(A) all front and rear main walls; or
(B) all side main walls.
(3) Maximum Number of Storeys

If a lot in an RD zone is in an area with a numerical value for the number of storeys shown on the Height Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum number of storeys permitted in a building.
(4) Restrictions for a Detached House with a Flat or Shallow Roof

If a detached house in an RD zone has a roof with a slope of less than 1.0 vertical units for every 4.0 horizontal units, for more than $50 \%$ of the total horizontal roof area:
(A) despite 10.20.40.10 (1) and (2), the maximum height is 7.2 metres; and
(B) despite 10.20.40.10 (3), the building must have no more than two storeys.
(5) Exemption for Parapet on a Detached House with a Flat or Shallow Roof

A parapet on a detached house in an RD zone may exceed the maximum height limit in 10.20 .40 .10 (4) by a maximum of 0.3 metres.
(6) Height of First Floor Above Established Grade

In an RD zone, the maximum height of the first floor above established grade is 1.2 metres.
(7) Height of the First Floor - Additions to Legal Non-complying Buildings

In an RD zone, if a lawfully erected building existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law has a first floor elevation higher than that permitted by this By-law, any permitted addition to that existing building may have a first floor elevation at or less than the elevation of the first floor of the existing building.
(8) Width of Dormers in a Roof Above a Second Storey or Higher

In an RD zone, the total width of dormers projecting from the surface of a roof, on a detached house with two or more storeys, are not to occupy more than $40 \%$ of the total width of the building's main walls on the same front, rear or side as the dormers, measured at the level of the uppermost storey below the roof.

### 10.20.40.20 Building Length

(1) Maximum Building Length if Required Lot Frontage is in Specified Range

In an RD zone with a minimum required lot frontage of 18.0 metres or less, the maximum building length for a detached house is 17.0 metres.
(2) One Storey Extension to Building Length if Required Lot Frontage is in Specified Range

Despite 10.20.40.20 (1), if the lot is in an RD zone with a minimum required lot frontage of more than 12.0 metres to 18.0 metres, a one storey part of the detached house may extend beyond the maximum building length by a maximum of 2.0 metres, if the extended part:
(A) is no wider than $50 \%$ of the width of the building at its widest point;
(B) has a maximum height of 5.0 metres; and
$(C)$ is at least 3.0 metres from each side lot line.

### 10.20.40.30 Building Depth

(1) Maximum Building Depth if Required Lot Frontage is in Specified Range

In an RD zone with a minimum required lot frontage of 18.0 metres or less, the rear main wall of a detached house, not including a one storey extension that complies with 10.20.40.20 (2), must be no more than 19.0 metres from the required front yard setback.

### 10.20.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Floor Space Index

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RD zone includes the letter ' $d$ ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $d$ ' is the maximum floor space index for the lot.
(2) Additions to the Rear of Certain Detached Houses

If a lot in an RD zone has a maximum floor space index of 0.6 and is not subject to a maximum lot coverage requirement, and the lot contains a detached house erected before October 15, 1953, the detached house may be enlarged by an addition to the rear of the building if the overall floor space index for the lot, including the addition, does not exceed a total of 0.69.

### 10.20.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Platforms at or Above the Second Storey of a Detached House

In an RD zone, a platform such as a deck or balcony, located at or above the second storey of a detached house must comply with the following:
(A) there must be no more than a total of four such platforms, and no more than one on each of the front, rear and each side of the detached house; and
$(B)$ the maximum area of each platform is 4.0 square metres.

### 10.20.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Yard Setback

If regulation 10.5.40.70 (1) does not apply, then the minimum front yard setback in an RD zone is 6.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Rear Yard Setback

The minimum rear yard setback in an RD zone is the greater of:
(A) 7.5 metres; or
(B) $25 \%$ of the lot depth.
(3) Minimum Side Yard Setback

The minimum side yard setback in an RD zone is:
(A) 0.6 metres if the minimum required lot frontage is less than 6.0 metres;
(B) 0.9 metres if the minimum required lot frontage is 6.0 metres to less than 12.0 metres;
(C) 1.2 metres if the minimum required lot frontage is 12.0 metres to less than 15.0 metres;
(D) 1.5 metres if the minimum required lot frontage is 15.0 metres to less than 18.0 metres;
(E) 1.8 metres if the minimum required lot frontage is 18.0 metres to less than 24.0 metres;
(F) 2.4 metres if the minimum required lot frontage is 24.0 metres to less than 30.0 metres; and
(G) 3.0 metres if the minimum required lot frontage is 30.0 metres or greater.
(4) Shifting Minimum Side Yard if Required Lot Frontage is in Specified Range

Despite 10.20.40.70 (3), for a lot in an RD zone with a minimum required lot frontage of 12.0 metres to less than 18.0 metres, the minimum side yard required on one side of a detached house may be reduced by a maximum of 0.3 metres if the minimum side yard on the other side of the detached house is increased by the same amount.
(5) Larger Minimum Side Yard Beyond Specified Depth if Required Lot Frontage is Over 18.0 Metres

Despite 10.20.40.70 (3), for a lot in an RD zone with a minimum required lot frontage greater than 18.0 metres, the minimum side yard is 7.5 metres for any portion of a principal building that is farther from the front lot line than the lesser of:
(A) 17.0 metres from the front wall of the building; or
(B) 19.0 metres from the required front yard setback.
(6) Minimum Side Yard Abutting a Street for Specified Corner Lots

Despite 10.20.40.70 (3) and (4), for a corner lot in an RD zone, the minimum side yard setback from a side lot line abutting a street is 3.0 metres, if:
(A) the minimum required lot frontage for the corner lot is 12.0 metres or more; and
$(B)$ there is an adjacent lot fronting on the street abutting the corner lot's side lot line.

### 10.40 Residential Semi-Detached Zone (RS)

### 10.40.1 General

### 10.40.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the RS Zone is to provide a zone for detached houses and semi-detached houses, as well as a limited set of other uses suited to the residential setting.

### 10.40.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 10.40 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an RS zone.

### 10.40.20 Permitted Uses

### 10.40.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - RS Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an RS zone:
Park
Dwelling Unit, if it is located in a Permitted Building Type in Clause 10.40.20.40.

### 10.40.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - RS Zone
(A) The following uses containing shared accommodation are permitted in an RS zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.40.20.100:
Seniors Community House (1)
Group Home (2)
Municipal Shelter (3)
(B) The following non-residential uses are permitted in an RS zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.40.20.100:
Community Centre (4)
Library (4)
Day Nursery (5)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.40.20.100.

### 10.40.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - RS Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an RS zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.40.20.100:
Private-Home Day Care (6)

## Secondary Suite (7)

Home Occupation (8)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.40.20.100.

### 10.40.20.40 Permitted Building Types

(1) Permitted Building Types - RS Zone

In an RS zone, a dwelling unit is only permitted in the following residential building types:
Detached House
Semi-Detached House

### 10.40.20.100 Conditions

(1) Seniors Community House

A seniors community house in an RS zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.30.
(2) Group Home

A group home in an RS zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.15.
(3) Municipal Shelter

A municipal shelter in an RS zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.22.
(4) Community Centre or Library

In an RS zone, a community centre or a library must comply with the following:
(A) it must be operated by, or on behalf of, the City of Toronto;
(B) it must be on a lot with a lot area of 1500 square metres or less; and
(C) it must have a front lot line or side lot line abutting,
(i) a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map, or
(ii) a street which intersects a road described in (i), above, and the lot is located, in whole or in part, within a distance of 80 metres from that intersection.
(5) Day Nursery

A day nursery in an RS zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(6) Private Home Daycare

A private home daycare is permitted in an RS zone, if any outdoor children's play area is:
(A) fenced; and
(B) not located in the front yard or a side yard that abuts a street.
(7) Secondary Suite

A secondary suite in an RS zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.10.
(8) Home Occupation

A home occupation in an RS zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.5.

### 10.40.30 Lot Requirements

### 10.40.30.10 Area

(1) Minimum Lot Area
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RS zone includes the letter ' $a$ ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ' is the minimum lot area, in square metres.
(B) Despite (A) above, if one semi-detached house is situated on two lots in an RS zone, the minimum lot area for each lot is $50 \%$ of the numerical value following the letter 'a', in square metres.
(C) If the zone label in an RS zone does not include an 'a' value, the minimum lot area, in square metres, is the minimum required lot frontage multiplied by 30 .

### 10.40.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RS zone includes the letter ' f ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $f$ ' is the minimum lot frontage, in metres.
(B) If the zone label in an RS zone does not include an ' $f$ ' value, the minimum lot frontage is 15.0 metres.
(C) If one semi-detached house is situated on two lots in an RS zone, the minimum lot frontage for each lot is $50 \%$ of the applicable requirement cited in (A) and (B) above.

### 10.40.30.40 Coverage

(1) Maximum Lot Coverage

If a lot in an RS zone is in an area with a numerical value shown on the Lot Coverage Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum lot coverage, as a percentage of the lot area.

### 10.40.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 10.40.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 10.40.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an RS zone.

### 10.40.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an RS zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
(B) if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 10.0 metres.
(2) Maximum Height of Certain Main Walls

For a detached house or a semi-detached house in an RS zone, the maximum height of a main wall is the higher of 6.5 metres above established grade or 3.0 metres less than the maximum height permitted for the building in 10.20.40.10 (1), for either:
(A) all front and rear main walls; or
(B) all side main walls.
(3) Maximum Number of Storeys

If a lot in an RS zone is in an area with a numerical value for the number of storeys shown on the Height Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum number of storeys permitted in a building.
(4) Height of First Floor Above Established Grade

In an RS zone, the maximum height of the first floor above established grade is 1.2 metres.
(5) Height of the First Floor - Additions to Legal Non-complying Buildings

In an RS zone, if a lawfully erected building existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law has a first floor elevation higher than that permitted by this By-law, any permitted addition to that existing building may have a first floor elevation at or less than the elevation of the first floor of the existing building.
(6) Width of Dormers in a Roof Above a Second Storey or Higher

In an RS zone, the total width of dormers projecting from the surface of a roof, on a detached house with two or more storeys, are not to occupy more than $40 \%$ of the total width of the building's main walls on the same front, rear or side as the dormers, measured at the level of the uppermost storey below the roof.

### 10.40.40.20 Building Length

(1) Maximum Building Length

In an RS zone, the maximum building length for a detached house or a semi-detached house is 17.0 metres.
(2) One Storey Extension to Building Length if Required Lot Frontage is 12.0 Metres or More

Despite 10.40.40.20 (1), if the lot is in an RS zone with a minimum required lot frontage of more than 12.0 metres for a detached house or for all of a semi-detached house, a one storey part of the detached house or semi-detached house may extend beyond the maximum building length by a maximum of 2.0 metres, if the extended part:
(A) is no wider than $50 \%$ of the width of the relevant dwelling unit at its widest point;
(B) has a maximum height of 5.0 metres; and
(C) is at least 3.0 metres from each side lot line, not including a side lot line extending between the two dwelling units of the semi-detached house.

### 10.40.40.30 Building Depth

(1) Maximum Building Depth

In an RS zone, the rear main wall of a detached house or semi-detached house, not including a one storey extension that complies with 10.40.40.20 (2), must be no more than 19.0 metres from the required front yard setback.

### 10.40.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Floor Space Index

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RS zone includes the letter 'd', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $d$ ' is the maximum floor space index for the lot.

### 10.40.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Platforms at or Above the Second Storey of a Detached House

In an RS zone, platforms such as a deck or balcony, located at or above the second storey of a detached house must comply with the following:
(A) there must be no more than a total of four such platforms, and no more than one on each of the front, rear and each side of the detached house; and
$(B)$ the maximum area of each platform is 4.0 square metres.
(2) Platforms at or Above the Second Storey of a Semi-Detached House

In an RS zone, platforms such as a deck or balcony, located at or above the second storey of a semidetached house must comply with the following:
(A) there must be no more than a total of three such platforms for each dwelling unit, and no more than one on each of the front, rear and side of the dwelling unit;
(B) the maximum area of each platform is 4.0 square metres; and
(C) a platform at the rear of the dwelling unit is at least 1.8 metres from the common wall dividing the dwelling units, or a projection of that common wall to a lot line.

### 10.40.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Yard Setback

If regulation 10.5.40.70 (1) does not apply, then the minimum front yard setback in an RS zone is 6.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Rear Yard Setback

The minimum rear yard setback in an RS zone is the greater of:
(A) 7.5 metres; or
(B) $25 \%$ of the lot depth.
(3) Minimum Side Yard Setback

The minimum side yard setback in an RS zone is:
(A) 0.9 metres if the minimum required lot frontage for a detached house or for all of a semi-detached house is less than 12.0 metres;
(B) 1.2 metres if the minimum required lot frontage for a detached house or for all of a semi-detached house is 12.0 metres to less than 15.0 metres;
(C) 1.5 metres if the minimum required lot frontage for a detached house or for all of a semi-detached house is 15.0 metres or more; and
(D) 1.8 metres for a non-residential building.

### 10.60 Residential Townhouse Zone ( RT)

### 10.60.1 General

### 10.60.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the RT Zone is to provide a zone for detached houses, semi-detached houses and townhouses, as well as a limited set of other uses suited to the residential setting.

### 10.60.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 10.60 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an RT zone.

### 10.60.20 Permitted Uses

### 10.60.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - RT Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an RT zone:
Park
Dwelling Unit, if it is located in a Permitted Building Type in Clause 10.60.20.40.

### 10.60.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - RT Zone
(A) The following uses containing shared accommodation are permitted in an RT zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.60.20.100:
Seniors Community House (1)
Group Home (2)
Municipal Shelter (3)
(B) The following non-residential uses are permitted in an RT zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.60.20.100:
Community Centre (4)
Library (4)
Day Nursery (5)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.60.20.100.

### 10.60.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - RT Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an RT zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.60.20.100:
Private-Home Day Care (6)
Secondary Suite (7)
Home Occupation (8)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.60.20.100.

### 10.60.20.40 Permitted Building Types

(1) Permitted Building Types - RT Zone

In an RT zone, a dwelling unit is only permitted in the following residential building types:

## Detached House

Semi-Detached House
Townhouse

### 10.60.20.100 Conditions

(1) Seniors Community House

A seniors community house in an RT zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.30.
(2) Group Home

A group home in an RT zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.15.
(3) Municipal Shelter

A municipal shelter in an RT zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.22.
(4) Community Centre or Library

A community centre or a library is permitted in an RT zone, if it is on a lot that has a front lot line or side lot line abutting:
(A) a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(B) a street which intersects a street described in (A), above, and the lot is located, in whole or in part, within a distance of 80 metres from that intersection.
(5) Day Nursery

A day nursery in an RT zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(6) Private Home Daycare

A private home daycare is permitted in an RT zone, if any outdoor children's play area is:
(A) fenced; and
(B) not located in the front yard or a side yard that abuts a street.
(7) Secondary Suite

A secondary suite in an RT zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.10.
(8) Home Occupation

A home occupation in an RT zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.5.

### 10.60.30 Lot Requirements

### 10.60.30.10 Area

(1) Minimum Lot Area
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RT zone includes the letter 'a', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ' is the minimum lot area, in square metres.
(B) Despite (A) above, if one semi-detached house is situated on two lots in an RT zone, the minimum lot area for each lot is $50 \%$ of the numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ', in square metres.
(C) If the zone label in an RT zone does not include an 'a' value, the minimum lot area, in square metres, is the minimum required lot frontage multiplied by 30 .
(2) Minimum Lot Area For Each Dwelling Unit

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RT zone includes the letters 'au', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letters 'au' is the minimum lot area required for each dwelling unit.

### 10.60.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RT zone includes the letter ' $f$ ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $f$ ' is the minimum lot frontage for each dwelling unit, in metres, for a lot with:
(i) a detached house;
(ii) a semi-detached house; or
(iii) a townhouse with every dwelling unit fronting directly on a street.
(B) If the zone label in an RT zone does not include an ' $f$ ' value, the minimum lot frontage is 6.0 metres for each dwelling unit, for a lot with:
(i) a detached house;
(ii) a semi-detached house; or
(ii) a townhouse with every dwelling unit fronting directly on a street.
(C) The minimum lot frontage requirement for a townhouse in an RT zone cited in (A) or (B) above, may be reduced by 1.0 metres for each dwelling unit that does not have an individual private driveway leading directly to the front of it.
(D) Despite (A), (B) and (C) above, the minimum lot frontage in an RT zone is 30.0 metres if a lot contains:
(i) a townhouse with one or more dwelling units not fronting directly on a street; or
(ii) a non-residential building.

### 10.60.30.40 Coverage

(1) Maximum Lot Coverage

If a lot in an RT zone is in an area with a numerical value shown on the Lot Coverage Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum lot coverage, as a percentage of the lot area.

### 10.60.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 10.60.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 10.60.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an RT zone.
(2) Number of Dwelling Units on a Lot

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RT zone includes the letter ' $u$ ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $u$ ' is the maximum number of dwelling units on the lot.
(3) Minimum Width of a Dwelling Unit

In an RT zone, the minimum width of a dwelling unit in a townhouse is:
(A) 5.0 metres if the dwelling unit does not have an individual private driveway leading directly to the front of it; and
(B) 6.0 metres in all other cases.
(4) Building Orientation to Street

The regulations in 5.10.40.1 (2) and (3) do not apply in an RT zone.
(5) Number of Buildings on a Lot

Regulation 10.5.40.1 (2) does not apply in an RT zone.

### 10.60.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an RT zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
(B) if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 10.0 metres.
(2) Maximum Number of Storeys

If a lot in an RT zone is in an area with a numerical value for the number of storeys shown on the Height Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum number of storeys permitted in a building.

### 10.60.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Floor Space Index

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RT zone includes the letter 'd', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $d$ ' is the maximum floor space index for the lot.

### 10.60.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Yard Setback

If regulation 10.5.40.70 (1) does not apply, then the minimum front yard setback in an RT zone is 6.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Rear Yard Setback

The minimum rear yard setback in an RT zone is 7.5 metres.
(3) Minimum Side Yard Setback
(A) The minimum side yard setback in an $R T$ zone is 7.5 metres.
(B) Despite (A) above, the minimum side yard setback in an RT zone is 0.9 metres for:
(i) a detached house;
(ii) a semi-detached house; or
(iii) a townhouse if all the dwelling units front directly on a street.

### 10.80 Residential Multiple Dwelling Zone (RM)

### 10.80.1 General

### 10.80.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the RM Zone is to provide a zone for detached houses, semi-detached houses, duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, and apartment buildings that are limited in height, as well as a limited set of other uses suited to the residential setting

### 10.80.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 10.80 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an RM zone.

### 10.80.20 Permitted Uses

### 10.80.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - RM Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an RM zone:
Park
Dwelling Unit, if it is located in a Permitted Building Type in Clause 10.80.20.40.

### 10.80.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - RM Zone
(A) The following uses containing shared accommodation are permitted in an RM zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.80.20.100:
Nursing Home (1)
Retirement Home (1)
Seniors Community House (2)
Group Home (3)
Residential Care Home (3)
Rooming House (4)
Crisis Care Shelter (5)
Municipal Shelter (5)
(B) The following non-residential uses are permitted in an RM zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.80.20.100:
Community Centre (6)
Library (6)
Day Nursery (7)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.80.20.100.

### 10.80.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - RM Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an RM zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 10.80.20.100:
Private-Home Day Care (8)
Secondary Suite (9)
Home Occupation (10)
Respite Care Facility (11)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.80.20.100.

### 10.80.20.40 Permitted Building Types

(1) Permitted Building Types - RM Zone

In an RM zone, a dwelling unit is permitted in the following residential building types if the buildings comply with the applicable regulations in Clause 10.80.20.100:

## Detached House

## Semi-detached House

Duplex
Triplex (12)
Fourplex (13)
Apartment Building (14)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 10.80.20.100.

### 10.80.20.100 Conditions

(1) Nursing Home or Retirement Home

In an RM zone, a nursing home, retirement home or a combination of these two uses, must be located on a lot which:
(A) has a front lot line or side lot line abutting a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(B) has a front lot line or side lot line abutting a street which intersects a road described in (A) above, and the lot is located, in whole or in part, within a distance of 80 metres from that intersection.
(2) Seniors Community House

A seniors community house in an RM zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.30.
(3) Group Home or Residential Care Home

In an RM zone, a group home or a residential care home must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.15.
(4) Rooming House

A rooming house in an RM zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.25.
(5) Crisis Care Shelter or Municipal Shelter

In an RM zone, a crisis care shelter or a municipal shelter must comply with the specific use regulations in Sections 150.20 and 150.22, respectively.
(6) Community Centre or Library

A community centre or a library is permitted in an RM zone, if it is on a lot that has a front lot line or side lot line abutting:
(A) a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(B) a street which intersects a road described in (A), above, and the lot is located, in whole or in part, within a distance of 80 metres from that intersection.
(7) Day Nursery

A day nursery in an RM zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(8) Private Home Daycare

A private home daycare is permitted in an RM zone, if any outdoor children's play area is:
(A) fenced; and
(B) not located in the front yard or a side yard abutting a street.
(9) Secondary Suite

A secondary suite in an RM zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.10.

## (10) Home Occupation

A home occupation in an RM zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.5.
(11) Respite Care Facility

A respite care facility is permitted in an RM zone, if it is together with a nursing home or retirement home.
(12) Triplex

A triplex is only permitted in an RM zone that has:
(A) no letter ' $u$ ' included in the zone label applying to the lot, as shown on the Zoning By-law Map; or
(B) a numerical value of 3 or greater following the letter 'u' in the zone label.
(13) Fourplex

A fourplex is only permitted in an RM zone that has:
(A) no letter ' $u$ ' included in the zone label applying to the lot, as shown on the Zoning By-law Map; or
(B) a numerical value of 4 or greater following the letter ' $u$ ' in the zone label.

## (14) Apartment Building

An apartment building is only permitted in an RM zone that has:
(A) no letter ' $u$ ' included in the zone label applying to the lot, as shown on the Zoning By-law Map; or
(B) a numerical value of 5 or greater following the letter ' $u$ ' in the zone label.

### 10.80.30 Lot Requirements

### 10.80.30.10 Area

(1) Minimum Lot Area
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RM zone includes the letter 'a', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ' is the minimum lot area, in square metres.
(B) Despite (A) above, if one semi-detached house, one fourplex, or one apartment building is situated on two lots in an RM zone, the minimum lot area for each lot is $50 \%$ of the numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ', in square metres.
(C) If the zone label in an RM zone does not include an ' $a$ ' value, the minimum lot area, in square metres, is the minimum required lot frontage multiplied by 30.
(2) Minimum Lot Area for Each Dwelling Unit

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RM zone includes the letters 'au', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letters 'au' is the minimum lot area, in square metres, required for each dwelling unit.

### 10.80.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RM zone includes the letter ' f ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $f$ ' is the minimum lot frontage, in metres.
(B) If the zone label in an RM zone does not include an ' $f$ ' value, the minimum lot frontage is:
(i) 12.0 metres for a lot with a detached house;
(ii) 15.0 metres for a lot containing all of a semi-detached house;
(iii) 18.0 metres for each duplex or triplex on a lot; or
(iv) 24.0 metres,
(a) for each fourplex or apartment building on a lot, or
(b) for a lot with a non-residential building.
(C) If one semi-detached house, one fourplex, or one apartment building is situated on two lots in an RM zone, the minimum lot frontage for each lot is $50 \%$ of the applicable requirement cited in (A) and (B) above.

### 10.80.30.40 Coverage

(1) Maximum Lot Coverage

If a lot in an RM zone is in an area with a numerical value shown on the Lot Coverage Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum lot coverage, as a percentage of the lot area.

### 10.80.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 10.80.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 10.80.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an RM zone.
(2) Number of Dwelling Units on a Lot

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RM zone includes the letter ' $u$ ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $u$ ' is the maximum number of dwelling units on the lot.
(3) Building Orientation to Street

The regulations in 5.10.40.1 (2) and (3) do not apply in an RM zone.
(4) Number of Buildings on a Lot

Regulation 10.5.40.1 (2) does not apply in an RM zone.

### 10.80.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an RM zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
(B) if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map,
(i) 10.0 metres, for a detached house or semi-detached house, and
(ii) 12.0 metres, for any other principal building or structure.
(2) Maximum Height of Certain Main Walls

For a detached house or a semi-detached house in an RM zone, the maximum height of a main wall is the higher of 6.5 metres above established grade or 3.0 metres less than the maximum height permitted for the building in 10.20.40.10 (1), for either:
(A) all front and rear main walls; or
(B) all side main walls.
(3) Maximum Number of Storeys

If a lot in an RM zone is in an area with a numerical value for the number of storeys shown on the Height Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum number of storeys permitted in a building.
(4) Height of First Floor Above Established Grade

In an RM zone, for a detached house or a semi-detached house, the maximum height of the first floor above established grade is 1.2 metres.
(5) Height of the First Floor - Additions to Legal Non-complying Buildings

In an RM zone, if a lawfully erected building existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law has a first floor elevation higher than that permitted by this By-law, any permitted addition to that existing building may have a first floor elevation at or less than the elevation of the first floor of the existing building.
(6) Width of Dormers in a Roof Above a Second Storey or Higher

In an RM zone, the total width of dormers projecting from the surface of a roof, on a detached house with two or more storeys, must not occupy more than $40 \%$ of the total width of the building's main walls on the same front, rear or side as the dormers, measured at the level of the uppermost storey below the roof.

### 10.80.40.20 Building Length

(1) Maximum Building Length

In an RM zone, the maximum building length for a detached house or a semi-detached house is 17.0 metres.
(2) One Storey Extension to Building Length if Required Lot Frontage is 12.0 Metres or More

Despite 10.80.40.20 (1), if the lot is in an RM zone with a minimum required lot frontage of more than 12.0 metres for a detached house or for all of a semi-detached house, a one storey part of the detached house or semi-detached house may extend beyond the maximum building length by a maximum of 2.0 metres, if the extended part:
(A) is no wider than $50 \%$ of the width of the relevant dwelling unit at its widest point;
(B) has a maximum height of 5.0 metres; and
(C) is at least 3.0 metres from each side lot line, not including a side lot line extending between the two dwelling units of the semi-detached house.

### 10.80.40.30 Building Depth

(1) Maximum Building Depth

In an RM zone, the rear main wall of a detached house or semi-detached house, not including a one storey extension that complies with 10.80.40.20 (2), must be no more than 19.0 metres from the required front yard setback.

### 10.80.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Floor Space Index

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RM zone includes the letter 'd', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $d$ ' is the maximum floor space index for the lot.

### 10.80.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Platforms at or Above the Second Storey of a Detached House

In an RM zone, platforms such as a deck or balcony, located at or above the second storey of a detached house must comply with the following:
(A) there must not be more than a total of four such platforms, and no more than one on each of the front, rear and each side of the detached house; and
$(B)$ the maximum area of each platform is 4.0 square metres.
(2) Platforms at or Above the Second Storey of a Semi-Detached House

In an RM zone, platforms such as a deck or balcony, located at or above the second storey of a semidetached house must comply with the following:
(A) there must be no more than a total of three such platforms for each dwelling unit, and no more than one on each of the front, rear and exterior side of the dwelling unit;
(B) the maximum area of each platform is 4.0 square metres; and
(C) a platform at the rear of the dwelling unit is at least 1.8 metres from the common wall dividing the dwelling units, or a projection of that common wall to a lot line.
(1) Minimum Front Yard Setback

If regulation 10.5.40.70 (1) does not apply, then the minimum front yard setback in an RM zone is 6.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Rear Yard Setback

The minimum rear yard setback in an RM zone is the greater of:
(A) 7.5 metres; or
(B) $25 \%$ of the lot depth
(3) Minimum Side Yard Setback

The minimum side yard setback in an RM zone is:
(A) 1.2 metres for a detached house;
(B) 1.5 metres for a semi-detached house;
(C) 1.8 metres for a duplex or a triplex; or
(D) 2.4 metres for a fourplex, an apartment building, or a non-residential building.

## Chapter 15 Residential Apartment

### 15.5 Regulations applying to the Residential Apartment Zone Category

### 15.5.1 General

### 15.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of the General Regulations Section

The regulations in Section 15.5 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in the RA zone of the Residential Apartment Zone category.
(2) Interpretation of the Residential Apartment Zone String

The zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map for zones in the Residential Apartment Zone category consists of the zone symbol RA, indicating the primary land use, including building type, permitted in the respective zone, which may be followed, by one or more of the following components of the zone label:
(A) the letter ' $f$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicating the minimum lot frontage required for a lot, in metres;
(B) the letter ' $a$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicating the minimum lot area required for a lot, in square metres;
(C) the letters 'au' with an associated numerical value, indicating the minimum lot area required for each dwelling unit on a lot, in square metres;
(D) the letter ' $u$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicating the maximum number of dwelling units permitted on a lot;
(E) the letter ' d ', with an associated numerical value, indicating the maximum Floor Space Index permitted for a lot.

### 15.5.30 Lot Requirements

### 15.5.30.40 Coverage

(1) Lot Coverage Exclusion for Permitted Encroachments

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, any part of a building or structure permitted to encroach into a required yard setback in 15.5.40.60 is not included in the calculation of lot coverage.
(2) Parts of Platforms that are Not Permitted Encroachments

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, any part of a platform without main walls, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, that does not encroach into a required yard setback is not included in the calculation of lot coverage, if:
(A) it is attached to or less than 0.3 metres from a principal building; and
(B) the lot area covered by these parts, in total, is not more than $5 \%$ of the lot area.
(3) Ancillary Buildings and Structures

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, in the Residential Apartment Zone category an ancillary building or structure, other than swimming pools or other ancillary structures used to hold water, such as fountains or artificial ponds:
$(A)$ is included in the overall calculation of lot coverage; and
(B) the area of the lot covered by all ancillary buildings and structures is not to exceed $10 \%$.
(4) Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, the water surface area of swimming pools or other ancillary structures used to hold water, such as fountains or artificial ponds is not included in the calculation of lot coverage if water surface area does not exceed $15 \%$ of the lot area.

### 15.5.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lots Not Complying with Minimum Lot Area

If a residential building existed on a lot in the Residential Apartment Zone category on the date of the enactment of this By-law, and the lot has a lot area less than that required by this By-law, the minimum lot area for that lot is the existing lot area that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.
(2) Existing Lots Not Complying with Minimum Lot Frontage

If a residential building existed on a lot in the Residential Apartment Zone category on the date of the enactment of this By-law, and the lot has a lot frontage less than that required by this By-law, the minimum lot frontage for that lot is the existing lot frontage that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.
(3) Existing Lots Not Complying with Maximum Lot Coverage

If a residential building existed on a lot in the Residential Apartment Zone category on the date of the enactment of this By-law, and the lot has an existing lot coverage greater than that permitted by this By-law, the maximum lot coverage for that lot is equal to the percentage of the lot covered by all buildings that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 15.5.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 15.5.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 15.5.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in the Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 15.5.40.10 Height

(1) Determining the Height of a Principal Building

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Residential Apartment Zone category the height of a principal building is measured as the distance between the elevation of the established grade and the elevation of the highest point of the building.
(2) Exemptions for Building Elements and Structures

In addition to the exemptions in 5.10.40.10 (3) and 5.10.40.10 (4), in the Residential Apartment Zone category the following structures may exceed the maximum height for a principal building by 1.5 metres if they are on a principal building:
(A) Parapet, for a green roof

### 15.5.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Exclusion of Basement from Gross Floor Area in a Residential Building

Despite the definition of gross floor area in this By-law, for a lot in a Residential Apartment Zone category, the gross floor area of a residential building does not include the basement, unless the elevation of the established grade is higher than the average elevation of grade along the rear main wall of the residential building by 2.5 metres or more, in which case $50 \%$ of the gross floor area of the basement is included.

### 15.5.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Interpretation of Platform Walls

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, the exterior sides of a platform, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, attached to or within 0.3 metres of a principal building, are not main walls if at least $50 \%$ of the exterior sides above the finished floor are open to the outside.

### 15.5.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

(1) Platforms

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, a platform with no main walls, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, attached to or less than 0.3 metres from a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback for the principal building as follows:
(A) a platform with a finished floor no higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into a required yard setback the lesser of 9.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required yard setback, and if it is located in the front or rear yard, it must be no closer to a side lot line than the required side yard setback; and
(B) a platform with a finished floor that is higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the applicable required yard setback the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required yard setback, and if it is located in the front or rear yard, it must be no closer to a side lot line than the required side yard setback.
(2) Canopies and Awnings

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, despite 5.10.40.60 (1), a canopy, awning or similar structure, with or without structural support, or a roof over a platform meeting the requirements of 15.5.40.60 (1), may encroach into a required yard setback for the principal building, as follows:
(A) if it is above a platform that complies with 15.5.40.60 (1), the roof, canopy, awning or similar structure may encroach into the respective required yard setback to the same extent as the platform it is covering; and
(B) if it is not above such a platform, it may encroach into a required yard setback the lesser of 9.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the applicable required yard setback, if it is:
(i) covering a driveway, walkway or outdoor amenity space adjacent to an entrance to the principal building; and
(ii) located in the front or rear yard, it must be no closer to a side lot line than the required side yard setback.

### 15.5.40.80 Separation

(1) Distance Between Residential Buildings on the Same Lot

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, if two or more residential buildings are located on the same lot, the minimum above horizontal separation distance between the main walls of the two buildings is:
(A) for any portion of the buildings having a height equal to or less than 11.0 metres,
(i) 5.5 metres, if only one of the main walls of the building, between which the separation distance is measured, has no openings to dwelling units in the main wall, and
(ii) 11.0 metres, if each main wall, between which the separation distance is measured, has openings to dwelling units; and
(B) 25.0 metres for any portion of the buildings having a height greater than 11.0 metres.
(2) Distance Between Main Walls of the Same Residential Building

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, if a residential building has main walls where a line projected at a right angle from one of these walls intercepts the other wall, the minimum above ground distance between those main walls is:
(A) for any portion of the building having a height equal to or less than 11.0 metres,
(i) 5.5 metres if one or more of the relevant main walls have no openings to dwelling units, and
(ii) 11.0 metres if each relevant main wall has openings to dwelling units; and
(B) 25.0 metres for any portion of the building having a height greater than 11.0 metres.

### 15.5.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Maximum Height

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Apartment Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by this By-law, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to the building or structure must comply with all the applicable requirements of this By-law.
(2) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Maximum Floor Area

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Apartment Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this By-law, then the maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to the building or structure must comply with all the applicable requirements of this By-law.
(3) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Minimum Yard Setbacks

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Apartment Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building setbacks or has a building setback that was permitted for this building or structure by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and is now set back from:
(A) a front lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a front lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the front lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(B) a side lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a side lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the side lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(C) a rear lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a rear lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the rear lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.
(4) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Minimum Separation Between Buildings

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Apartment Zone category, two or more lawfully erected buildings are located on the same lot and complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building separation or a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance and have a lawfully existing above ground separation distance between the buildings that is less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum above ground separation distance required between those existing buildings is the separation distance that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to a building must comply with all the requirements of this bylaw.
(5) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Minimum Separation Between Main Walls of the Same Building

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in a Residential Apartment Zone category, a lawfully erected building complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for above ground separation distance between the main walls of the same building that face each other, and has an above ground separation distance between the main walls of the same building that face each other, that is less than that required by this Bylaw, then the minimum above ground separation distance between those parts of the existing main walls is the separation distance which lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to a building must comply with all the requirements of this By-law.

### 15.5.50 Yards

### 15.5.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Landscaping Requirement for an Apartment Building

For a lot in the Residential Apartment Zone category:
(A) a minimum of $50 \%$ of the area of the lot must be used for landscaping; and
(B) a minimum of $50 \%$ of the landscaped area required in (A), above, must be used for soft landscaping.
(2) Landscaping Requirement for an Apartment Building Abutting a Lot in the Residential Zone Category

For a lot in the Residential Apartment Zone category, a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping must be provided along any part of a lot line abutting a lot in the Residential Zone category.
(3) Landscaping Exclusion for Permitted Encroachments

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, the calculation of landscaping or soft landscaping required by 15.5.50.10 (1) is to exclude the area of a required yard setback, covered by any part of a principal building or structure permitted to encroach into a required yard setback in 15.5.40.60.
(4)

Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water Deemed to be Soft Landscaping for Specified Regulations

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, for the purpose of determining the amount of soft landscaping required by 15.5.50.10 (1), the area of soft landscaping may include the water surface area of swimming pools or other ancillary structures used to hold water, such as fountains or artificial ponds.

### 15.5.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 15.5.60.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 15.5 .60 apply to detached ancillary buildings or structures in the Residential Apartment Zone category, except for buildings or structures permitted as encroachments into required yards in 15.5.40.60.
(2) Living Accommodation in Ancillary Buildings

An ancillary building in the Residential Apartment Zone category may not be used for living accommodation.
(3) Food or Sanitary Facilities in Ancillary Buildings

An ancillary building in the Residential Apartment Zone category is not to contain food preparation facilities or sanitary facilities, unless they are for indoor amenity space required by this By-law.

### 15.5.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Front Yard Setback for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated, the minimum front yard setback for an ancillary building or structure in the Residential Apartment Zone category is the same as the minimum front yard setback required for the principal building.
(2) Rear Yard Setback for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated, the minimum rear yard setback for an ancillary building or structure in the Residential Apartment Zone category is:
(A) 0.3 metres, if its:
(i) height is 2.0 metres or less; and
(ii) gross floor area is 10 square metres or less; or
(B) $50 \%$ of its height, if its:
(i) height is greater than 2.0 metres; or
(ii) gross floor area is greater than 10 square metres; except
(C) on a through lot, despite $(A)$ and $(B)$ above, if a principal building on an adjacent lot fronts on the street that abuts the rear lot line of the through lot, equal to the minimum front yard setback required for the principal building on the adjacent lot.
(3) Side Yard Setback for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated, the minimum side yard setback for an ancillary building or structure in the Residential Apartment Zone category if it is located:
(A) in a side yard, is the same as the minimum side yard setback required for the principal building;
(B) in a rear yard and less than 4.0 metres from the principal building, is the minimum side yard setback required for the principal building; and
(C) in a rear yard and 4.0 metres or more from the principal building:
(i) is 0.3 metres, if its:
(a) height is 2.0 metres or less and
(b) gross floor area is 10 square metres or less, or
(ii) is $50 \%$ of its height, if its:
(a) height is greater than 2.0 metres or
(b) gross floor area is greater than 10 square metres; except
(iii) on a corner lot, despite (i) and (ii) above, if a principal building on an adjacent lot fronts on the street that abuts the side lot line of the corner lot, is equal to the minimum front yard setback required for the principal building on the adjacent lot.
(4) Rear Yard Setback for Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water

Despite 15.5.60.20 (2), in the Residential Apartment Zone category, the minimum rear yard setback for a swimming pool or other ancillary structure used to hold water, such as a fountain or artificial pond, is:
(A) 4.5 metres, and
(B) 7.5 metres, if it is on a through lot.
(5) Side Yard Setback for Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water

Despite 15.5.60.20 (3), in the Residential Apartment Zone category, the minimum side yard setback for a swimming pool or other ancillary structure used to hold water, such as a fountain or artificial pond, is:
(A) 4.5 metres, and
$(B)$ if it is on a corner lot, 7.5 metres from the side lot line abutting a street.

### 15.5.60.30 Separation

(1) Minimum Separation Between Principal Buildings and Ancillary Buildings or Structures of a Certain Size Unless otherwise stated, in the Residential Apartment Zone category, an ancillary building or structure with a height greater than 2.5 metres, or a gross floor area greater than 10 square metres, must be at least 4.0 metres from a principal building on the same lot.
(2) Separation of Swimming Pools or Similar Ancillary Structures Containing Water from RD Zones

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, a swimming pool or other ancillary structure used to hold water, such as a fountain or artificial pond, with a total water surface area greater than 3.0 square metres, must be at least 12.0 metres from a lot in an RD zone.

### 15.5.60.40 Height

(1) Determining the Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Residential Apartment Zone category the height of an ancillary building or structure is measured as the distance between the elevation average around the ancillary building or structure to the elevation of the highest part of the ancillary building or structure.
(2) Maximum Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of an ancillary building or structure in the Residential Apartment Zone category is:
(A) 2.5 metres, if the ancillary building or structure is less than 4.0 metres from the principal building; or
(B) 4.0 metres in all other cases.

### 15.5.60.50 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures Close to Principal Buildings

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, the maximum gross floor area of an ancillary building or structure located less than 4.0 metres from the principal building on the lot is 10.0 square metres.

### 15.5.75 Energy Regulations

### 15.5.75.1 General

(1) Renewable Energy or Cogeneration Energy Device

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, a device producing renewable energy or cogeneration energy on a lot may not be located in a front yard or a side yard that abuts a street.
(2) Cogeneration Energy Device

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, a cogeneration energy device must comply with the minimum yard setbacks required for a principal building on the lot.
(3) Geo energy Device

In addition to regulation 15.5.75.1 (1), in the Residential Apartment Zone category any above-ground part of a geo energy device must comply with all other regulations for an ancillary building or structure on the lot.
(4) Solar Energy Device

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, a photovoltaic solar energy device or a thermal solar energy device:
(A) if located on a principal building,
(i) must comply with all the minimum yard setbacks required for the principal building, and
(ii) no part of the device is to be higher than 2.0 metres above the maximum permitted height; and
(B) if not located on a principal building, must comply with the regulations for an ancillary building or structure on the lot.
(5) Wind Energy Device

In the Residential Apartment Zone category, a wind energy device must comply with the following:
(A) there must be no more than one wind energy device on a lot;
(B) all parts of a wind energy device on a lot must comply with the minimum yard setbacks required for a principal building on the lot;
(C) no part of a wind energy device may be higher than:
(i) 3.0 metres above the maximum height permitted for the principal building, if:
(a) the maximum height permitted for the building is less than 24.0 metres; or
(b) the lot abuts a lot in the Residential Zone category; or
(ii) in all other cases, 5.0 metres above the maximum height permitted for the principal building.

### 15.5.150 Waste

### 15.5.150.1 General

(1) Waste and Recyclable Materials Storage

In the Residential Apartment Zone category all storage of waste and recyclable materials must be within a wholly enclosed building.

### 15.10 Residential Apartment Zone (RA)

### 15.10.1 General

### 15.10.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the RA Zone is to provide a zone for apartment buildings, as well as a limited set of other uses suited to the residential setting.

### 15.10.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 15.10 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an RA zone.

### 15.10.20 Permitted Uses

### 15.10.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - RA Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an RA zone:

## Park

Dwelling Unit, subject to the Permitted Building Type in Clause 15.10.20.40.

### 15.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - RA Zone
(A) The following uses containing shared accommodation are permitted in an RA zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 15.10.20.100:
Nursing Home (1)
Retirement Home (1)
Seniors Community House (2)
Group Home (3)
Residential Care Home (3)
Rooming House (4)
Crisis Care Shelter (5)

## Municipal Shelter (5)

(B) The following non-residential uses are permitted in an RA zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 15.10.20.100:
Retail Store (6)
Community Centre (7)
Library (7)
Day Nursery (8)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 15.10.20.100.

### 15.10.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - RA Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an RA zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 15.10.20.100:
Private-Home Day Care (9)
Secondary Suite (10)
Home Occupation (11)
Respite Care Facility (12)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 15.10.20.100.

### 15.10.20.40 Permitted Building Types

(1) Permitted Building Types - RA Zone

In an RA zone, a dwelling unit is only permitted in the following residential building types:
Apartment Building

### 15.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Nursing Home or Retirement Home

In an RA zone, a nursing home, retirement home or a combination of these two uses, must be located on a lot that:
(A) has a front lot line or side lot line abutting a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(B) has a front lot line or side lot line abutting a street which intersects a road described in (A) above, and the lot is located, in whole or in part, within a distance of 80 metres from that intersection.
(2) Seniors Community House

A seniors community house in an RA zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.30.
(3) Group Home or Residential Care Home

In an RA zone, a group home or a residential care home must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.15.
(4) Rooming House

A rooming house in an RA zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.25.
(5) Crisis Care Shelter or Municipal Shelter

In an RA zone, a crisis care shelter or a municipal shelter must comply with the specific use regulations in

Sections 150.20 and 150.22, respectively.
(6) Retail Stores in Apartment Buildings

In an RA zone, one retail store is permitted on a lot with 100 or more dwelling units in one or more apartment buildings, if:
$(A)$ the retail store is located inside an apartment building on the lot;
(B) the retail store is not located above the first floor of the apartment building;
(C) access to the retail store is only from within the apartment building;
(D) there is no outside display of goods; and
(E) the interior floor area of the retail store is no greater than 30.0 square metres for the first 100 dwelling units, which may be increased by 10.0 square metres for each additional 50 dwelling units in excess of 100 , to a maximum of 110.0 square metres.
(7) Community Centre or Library

In an RA zone, a community centre or a library is permitted, if it is located on a lot that abuts a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(8) Day Nursery

A day nursery in an RA zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(9) Private Home Daycare

A private home daycare is permitted in an RA zone, if any outdoor children's play area is:
(A) fenced; and
(B) not located in the front yard or a side yard abutting a street.
(10) Secondary Suite

A secondary suite in an RA zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.10.
(11) Home Occupation

A home occupation in an RA zone must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.5.
(12) Respite Care Facility

A respite care facility is permitted in an RA zone, if it is together with a nursing home or retirement home.

### 15.10.30 Lot Requirements

### 15.10.30.10 Area

(1) Minimum Lot Area
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RA zone includes the letter 'a', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $a$ ' is the minimum lot area, in square metres.
(B) If the zone label in an RA zone does not include an 'a' value, the minimum lot area, in square metres, is the minimum required lot frontage multiplied by 30.
(2) Minimum Lot Area for Each Dwelling Unit

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RA zone includes the letters 'au', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letters 'au' is the minimum lot area, in square metres, required for each dwelling unit.

### 15.10.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage
(A) If a zone label applying to a lot in an RA zone includes the letter ' f ', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $f$ ' is the minimum lot frontage, in metres.
(B) If the zone label in an RA zone does not include an ' $f$ ' value, the minimum lot frontage is 24.0 metres.

### 15.10.30.40 Coverage

(1) Maximum Lot Coverage

If a lot in an RA zone is in an area with a numerical value shown on the Lot Coverage Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum lot coverage, as a percentage of the lot area.

### 15.10.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 15.10.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 15.10.40 apply to a principal building or structure in an RA zone.
(2) Number of Dwelling Units on a Lot

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RA zone includes the letter ' $u$, as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $u$ ' is the maximum number of dwelling units on the lot.
(3) Building Orientation to Street

The regulations in 5.10.40.1 (2) and (3) do not apply in an RA zone.

### 15.10.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an RA zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
(B) if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 24.0 metres.
(2) Maximum Number of Storeys

If a lot in an RA zone is in an area with a numerical value for the number of storeys shown on the Height Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum number of storeys permitted in a building.

### 15.10.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Floor Space Index

If a zone label applying to a lot in an RA zone includes the letter 'd', as shown on the Zoning By-law Map, the numerical value following the letter ' $d$ ' is the maximum floor space index for the lot.

### 15.10.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Amenity Space for an Apartment Building

In an RA zone, an apartment building with 20 or more dwelling units must provide amenity space at a minimum rate of 4.0 square metres for each dwelling unit, of which:
(A) a minimum of 2.0 square metres for each dwelling unit must be indoor amenity space;
(B) a maximum of $25 \%$ of the outdoor component may be in the form of a green roof; and
(C) a minimum of 40.0 square metres must be outdoor amenity space in a location adjoining or directly accessible to the indoor amenity space.

### 15.10.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Yard Setback

The minimum front yard setback in an RA zone is 6.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Rear Yard Setback

The minimum rear yard setback in an RA zone is 7.5 metres.
(3) Minimum Side Yard Setback

The minimum side yard setback in an RA zone is 7.5 metres.
(4) Rear and Side Yard Setbacks in Relation to the Height of an Apartment Building

Despite 15.10.40.70 (2) and (3), for any portion of an apartment building in an RA zone having a height greater than 11.0 metres, the minimum rear and side yard setbacks for each portion of the building above 11.0 metres in height must be increased by 1.0 metres for each additional 2.0 metres, or part thereof, above 11.0 metres in height.

### 15.10.40.80 Separation

(1) Apartment Building Separation from RD and RS Zones

An apartment building in an RA zone must be at least 15.0 metres from a lot in an RD or RS zone.

### 15.10.80 Parking

### 15.10.80.1 General

(1) Charging for Visitor Parking

There must be no fee charged for a visitor parking space in an RA zone.
(2) Use of Required Parking

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a parking space required for a use in an RA zone is for the exclusive use of the occupants or patrons of that use.
(3) Bachelor Unit Size for Parking Space Calculation

For the purpose of calculating parking space requirements in an RA zone, bachelor dwelling unit must not have an interior floor area greater than 45 square metres.

### 15.10.80.10 Location

(1) Parking Space Location for Apartment Buildings

A minimum of $50 \%$ of the required parking spaces for an apartment building in an RA zone, other than required visitor parking, must be located in a building or underground structure.
(2) Commercial Vehicle Parking Restriction
in an RA zone, a parking space on a lot may be used for a commercial vehicle, if:
(A) an owner or tenant of a dwelling unit on the lot is the owner or operator of the vehicle; and
(B) it is located within a wholly enclosed building.
(3) Commercial Vehicle Parking Not Permitted in Yards

A parking space located outside of a building in an RA zone must not be used for:
(A) commercially licensed vehicles;
(B) construction vehicles;
(C) dump trucks;
(D) agricultural vehicles;
(E) repair or towing vehicles;
(F) tracked vehicles;
$(\mathrm{G})$ vehicles with a traction engine;
(H) vehicles designed to run only on rails; and
(I) vehicles equipped with more than six wheels, excluding spare wheels.

### 15.10.80.30 Separation

(1) Parking Space Separation from Apartment Building

A parking space on the ground in an RA zone must be at least 3.0 metres from any main wall of an apartment building.

### 15.10.90 Loading

### 15.10.90.1 General

(1) Loading Space Options

In an RA zone, if a building contains 400 dwelling units or more, the requirement for a Type 'C' loading space is satisfied by the provision of a Type 'A' loading space, Type 'B' loading space or Type 'G' loading space instead.

### 15.10.100 Access to Lot

### 15.10.100.1 General

(1) Driveway Width in the RA zone, a driveway must have:
(A) a minimum width of 3.0 metres for each lane; and
(B) a maximum total width of 6.0 metres.
(2) Driveway Access to Apartment Buildings

If an apartment building in an RA zone has 25 dwelling units or more, an unobstructed vehicular access must be provided between the street and the principal pedestrian entrance to the building so that a vehicle can enter and leave the lot while driving forward in one continuous movement.

## Chapter 30 Commercial

### 30.5 Regulations applying to the Commercial Zone Category

### 30.5.1 General

### 30.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of General Regulations Section

The regulations contained in Section 30.5 apply to all lands, uses, buildings and structures in the Commercial Zone category.
(2) Interpretation of the Commercial Zone String

The zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map for commercial zones consists of the letters CL indicating the primary land use, which may be followed by; a numerical value in the zone label that indicates the maximum permitted floor space index of all permitted land uses on a lot; and a Development Standard Set symbol as explained in 30.5.1.10 (3).

### 30.5.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 30.5.40.10 Height

(1) Determining the Height of Principal Building in Commercial Zones

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Commercial Zone category, the height of a principal building on a lot is measured as the distance between the average elevation of grade along the front lot line, or in the case of a corner lot, the average elevation of grade along all lot lines that abut a street and the elevation of the highest point on the building.
(2) Determining the Height of Principal Structures in Commercial Zones

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Commercial Zone category, the height of a structure, other than a principal building, is measured as the distance between the elevation of average grade around the structure and the elevation of the highest point of the structure.

### 30.5.75 Energy Regulations

### 30.5.75.1 General

(1) Renewable Energy and Cogeneration Energy Device - Location Restriction

In a Commercial Zone category a renewable energy or cogeneration energy device may not be located in a front yard or a side yard that abuts a street.
(2) Renewable Energy Device - Height regulations

In a Commercial Zone category if a photovoltaic solar energy device and a thermal solar energy device is:
(A) located on a principal building;
(i) it must comply with all the minimum set back requirements for a principal building; and
(ii) it must have no part of the device more than 2.0 metres higher than the maximum height permitted for a principal building excluding any other permitted encroachments into the height limit; and
(B) not located on a principal building, the device must comply with all zoning by-law regulations applicable to an ancillary building or structure.
(3) Wind Energy Device - Setbacks

In a Commercial Zone category, all parts of a wind energy device must comply with the required minimum yard setbacks for a principal building on the lot where the device is located.
(4) Wind Energy Device - Height

In a Commercial Zone category no part of the wind energy device may exceed the maximum height permitted for a principal building by more than 3.0 metres.
(5) Geo Energy Requirements

In a Commercial Zone category, any above-ground part of a geo energy device must comply with all the requirements of an ancillary building or structure on a lot in the zone on which the device is located.
(6) Cogeneration Energy Device

In a Commercial Zone category, a cogeneration energy device must be located inside a permitted principal building on the lot.

### 30.20 Commercial Local Zone (CL)

### 30.20.1 General

### 30.20.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the CL Zone

The purpose of the CL Zone is to provide for small-scale commercial uses to serve the needs of the local residential area.

### 30.20.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 30.20 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in a CL zone.

### 30.20.20 Permitted Uses

### 30.20.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - CL Zone

In a CL zone, the following uses are permitted:
Park
Library

### 30.20.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - CL Zone

In the CL zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 30.20.20.100:
Recreation Use $(1,2)$
Day Nursery (7)
Place of Worship (8)
Municipal Shelter (9)
Office (2)
Eating Establishment (2, 4, 10)
Take-out Eating Establishment $(2,4,11)$

## Financial Institution (2)

Automated Banking Machine (14)
Personal Service Shop $(2,4)$
Pet Services (2)
Retail Service (2)
Retail Store (2 4,5)
Service Shop (2)
Community Centre (2)
Education Use (2)
Veterinary Hospital (2)
Vehicle Fuel Station $(2,3,12)$
Vehicle Service Shop $(2,3,13)$
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 30.20.20.100

### 30.20.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - CL Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, in an CL Zone the following ancillary uses are permitted if they comply with the applicable regulations set out for the particular use in Clause 30.20.20.100 and in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations:
Outdoor Sales or Display (6)

### 30.20.20.100 Conditions

(1) Recreation Use Condition

In a CL zone, all recreation uses must be located wholly within a building.
(2) Total Interior Floor Area Condition

In a CL zone, the total combined interior floor area of all uses subject to this condition must not exceed 500 square metres.
(3) Vehicle Fuel Station or Vehicle Service Shop Location Condition

In a CL zone, a vehicle fuel station or a vehicle service shop are permitted if they are located on a lot that abuts a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(4)

Retail Store, Personal Service Shop, Eating Establishment, or Take-out eating Establishment- Amusement Device Condition
In a CL zone, a retail store, personal service shop, eating establishment, or take-out eating establishment with a minimum interior floor area of 130 square metres may have a maximum of 2 amusement devices.
(5) Retail Store- Ancillary Eating Space Condition

In a CL zone, a retail store may contain a maximum of 10.0 square metres used for the consumption of food or beverage by patrons.
(6) Outdoor Display or Sales Condition

In a CL zone, the outdoor display or sale of goods or commodities is permitted if:
(A) the goods or commodities are no closer to a lot line than the greater of:
(i) 3.0 metres; or
(ii) the minimum required building setback for the yard in which the goods or commodities are located;
(B) the cumulative area used for the outdoor display or sale of goods or commodities is no more than 30.0 square metres; and
(C) the area used for the outdoor display or sale of goods or commodities must not be located on land required for parking, loading, driveways or landscaping.
(7) Day Nursery

In a CL zone, a day nursery must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(8) Place of Worship

In a CL zone, a place of worship must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.50.
(9) Municipal Shelter

In a CL zone, a municipal shelter must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.22.
(10) Eating Establishment

In a CL zone, an eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(11) Take-out Eating Establishment

In a CL zone, a take-out eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(12) Vehicle Fuel Station

In a CL zone, a vehicle fuel station must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.92.
(13) Vehicle Service Shop

In a CL zone, a vehicle service shop must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.94.
(14) Automated Banking Machine

In a CL zone, an automated banking machine must be located in a principal building

### 30.20.30 Lot Requirements

### 30.20.30.1 General

(1) Commercial Development Parcel- Compliance in its Entirety

In a CL zone, if two or more lots are used together for a development, the applicable regulations of this Bylaw apply collectively to the parts of the lot used and within the CL zone.

### 30.20.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage for Lots in a CL zone

In a CL zone, the minimum lot frontage is 9.0 metres.

### 30.20.30.40 Coverage

(1) Maximum Lot Coverage

If a lot in a CL zone is in an area with a numerical value shown on the Lot Coverage Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum lot coverage, as a percentage of the lot area.

### 30.20.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lot Frontage Exemption for Lots in CL zone

If a lot in a CL zone on the date of the enactment of this by-law has a lawful minimum lot frontage that is less than that required by this By-law, the minimum lot frontage for that lot is the lot frontage that existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 30.20.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 30.20.40.1 General

(1) Commercial Use in Wholly Enclosed Building Condition

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in a CL zone all uses must be located within a wholly enclosed building, except for outdoor sales and display, parking spaces, and ancillary loading spaces.

### 30.20.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Permitted Height - CL Zone

If a lot in a CL zone is in an area that has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 10.0 metres; or
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in a CL zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed the maximum building height by 2.0 metres

### 30.20.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

## (1) Permitted Encroachments- Platforms

In a CL zone a platform with no main walls, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, attached to or less than 0.3 metres from a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback for the principal building as follows:
(A) in a rear yard, a platform with a finished floor no higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required rear yard setback the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required rear yard setback, if it is no closer to a side lot line than the greater of:
(i) 0.3 metres; or
(ii) a distance equal to the vertical distance between the highest part of the finished floor of the platform and the average elevation of grade at the applicable side of the platform;
(B) in a rear yard, a platform with a finished floor that is higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required rear yard setback the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required rear yard setback, if it is no closer to a side lot line than a distance equal to:
(i) the required side yard setback; plus
(ii) the vertical distance between the first floor of the building and the average elevation of the ground along the building's rear main wall; and
$(\mathrm{C})$ in a side yard, a platform with a finished floor not higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required side yard setback a maximum of 1.5 metres, if it is at least 0.3 metres from the side lot line; and
(D) in a side yard, a platform with a finished floor that is higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required side yard setback a maximum of 1.5 metres if the side yard abuts a street, but it is not to encroach into a required side yard setback if the side yard does not abut a street.
(2) Permitted Encroachments- Canopies and Awnings

Despite Clause 5.10.40.60 (1), in a CL zone a canopy, awning or similar structure, with or without structural support, or a roof over a platform meeting the requirements of Clause 30.20.40.60 (1), may encroach into a required building setback for the principal building as follows:
A) if above a platform meeting the requirements of Clause 30.20.40.60 (1), the roof, canopy, awning or similar structure may encroach into the respective required yard setback to the same extent as the platform it is covering; and
(B) if not covering such a platform, the canopy, awning or similar structure may encroach into a required yard setback:
(i) in a front yard or rear yard, the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the applicable required yard setback, if it is no closer to a side lot line than the required side yard setback; or
(ii) in a side yard, a maximum of 1.5 metres, if it is at least 0.3 metres from the side lot lines.
(3) Permitted Encroachments- Exterior Stairs, Access Ramp and Elevating Device

In a CL zone the following applies:
(A) exterior stairs providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if the stairs:
(i) are no longer than 1.5 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the stairs meet the building or structure;
(ii) are no wider than 2.0 metres; and
(iii) are at least 0.3 metres from all lot lines; and
(B) an uncovered ramp providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if the ramp:
(i) is no longer than 12 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the ramp meets the building or structure;
(ii) is no wider than 1.5 metres for each sloped ramp segment; and
(iii) is no closer to a lot line than 0.3 metres; and
(C) an elevating device providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if that the elevating device:
(i) elevates no higher than the first floor of the building;
(ii) has a maximum area of 3.0 square metres; and
(iii) is not closer to a lot line than 0.3 metres.
(4) Permitted Encroachments- Exterior Main Wall Surface

In a CL zone cladding added to the original exterior surface of the main wall of a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.15 metres, if the building is at least 5 years old.
(5) Permitted Encroachments- Architectural Features

In a CL zone the following applies:
(A) a pilaster, decorative column, cornice, sill, belt course or other similar architectural feature on a principal building may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if it is at least 0.3 metres from all lot lines;
(B) a chimney breast, on a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if it:
(i) is no wider than 2.0 metres; and
(ii) if it is at least 0.3 metres from all lot lines.
(6) Permitted Encroachments- Window Projections

In a CL zone a bay window, box window, or other window projection from a main wall of a principal building, which increases floor area or enclosed space but does not touch the ground, may encroach:
(A) into a required front yard setback or rear yard setback a maximum of 0.75 metres, if these window projections do not in total occupy more than $65 \%$ of the width of the front main wall or rear main wall at
each storey; and
(B) into a required side yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if these window projections:
(i) do not occupy in total more than $30 \%$ of the width of the side main wall at each storey; and
(ii) are at least 0.6 metres from the side lot line.
(7) Permitted Encroachments- Roof Projections

In a CL zone the eaves of the roof on a principal building may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres, if they are at least 0.3 metres from the lot line.
(8) Permitted Encroachments- Equipment

In a CL zone on a principal building the following wall mounted equipment may encroach into specified required setbacks as follows, if they are at least 0.3 metres from all lot lines:
(A) an air conditioner may encroach into a required rear or side yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres, if it is not located above the first floor when located in a side yard;
(B) a satellite dish may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres;
(C) an antennae or pole used to hold an antennae may encroach into a required rear or side yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres; and
(D) a vent or pipe may encroach into a required rear or side yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres.
(9) Permitted Encroachments- Utilities

In a CL zone service connections to public utilities at any lot line may encroach into a required yard setback.

### 30.20.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Front Yard Setback Averaging

In the Commercial Local Zone (CL), if a lot is located:
(A) beside one lot in the Commercial Local Zone, and that abutting lot has an existing principal building fronting on the same street and located, in whole or in part, 15.0 metres or less from the subject lot, the minimum required front yard setback is the existing front yard setback of that building; or
(B) between two abutting lots in the Commercial Local Zone, each with an existing principal building fronting on the same street and located, in whole or in part, 15.0 metres or less from the subject lot, the minimum required front yard setback is the average of the existing front yard setbacks of those buildings.
(2) Rear Yard Setback and Rear Angular Plane

If a lot is located in a CL zone, the following applies to the building or structure on the lot:
(A) the minimum rear yard setback is 7.5 metres; and
(B) if the lot abuts an O, ON or OR zone or a Residential Zone category, then every building on the lot in the CL zone must not penetrate a 45 degree angular plane measured, if there is no rear lane, from grade at the rear lot line, or, if there is a rear lane abutting the site, from a height above the rear lot line equal to the width of the lane.
(3) Side Setback where a CL zone abuts a Lot in a Residential Zone

If a lot in a CL zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, the minimum side yard setback for the side of the lot abutting the lot in the Residential Zone category is 3.0 metres.
(4) Dormers

In a CL zone, a dormer projecting from the surface of the roof, is not to have any wall of the dormer closer to a lot line than the required building setback.

### 30.20.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 30.20.60.1 General

(1) Living Accommodation in Ancillary Buildings

In a CL zone, an ancillary building may not be used for living accommodation.

### 30.20.60.20 Setbacks

(20) Ancillary Buildings and Structures on Corner Lots

If a corner lot in a CL zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category the minimum required building setback for an ancillary building or structure from the street on which the abutting residential lot fronts is the minimum required front yard setback for the abutting residential lot.

### 30.20.60.40 Height

(1) Height of Ancillary Buildings and Structures

In a CL zone, the maximum height of an ancillary building or structure is 4.0 metres.

### 30.20.60.200 Exemptions

(1) Exemption- Ancillary Structures Containing Water

In a CL zone, the set back requirements for ancillary buildings and structures do not apply to a receptacle or ancillary structure used to hold water if the total water surface area is no greater than 3.0 square metres.

### 30.20.80 Parking

### 30.20.80.10 Location

(50) Parking Restriction Abutting Residential

In a CL zone, a commercially licensed vehicle may not be parked or stored in the side yard of a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category.

### 30.20.80.20 Setbacks

(2) Parking Space Setback

In a CL zone, a parking space and a drive aisle may not be located in any required front yard or side yard setback that abuts a street.
(4) Parking Setback from any lot line

In a CL zone, an area used for the parking or storage of vehicles must be separated from any lot line by a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used for soft landscaping.

### 30.20.90 Loading

### 30.20.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to Loading Space - Restrictions

In a CL Zone if a lot:
(A) abuts a lane, access to a loading space on the lot must be from the lane; and
(B) does not abut a lane but is a corner lot, then access to a loading space on the lot must be from a street that is not a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(2) Loading Restrictions Adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone

If a lot in a CL zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, the following requirements apply:
(A) access to the loading space may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category must be fenced.

### 30.20.100 Access to Lot

### 30.20.100.10 Location

(10) Driveway Access to a Lot - Landscape Area Exemption

In a CL zone, a driveway providing direct access from a street or lane may cross a required landscaped area if the centre line of the part of the driveway crossing the required landscaped area is within 10 degrees of perpendicular to the part of the lot line over which access is taken.
(20) Non-residential Parking Areas adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone

If a lot in a CL zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category the following requirements apply:
(A) access to a parking space may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category must be fenced.

### 30.20.150 Waste

### 30.20.150.1 General

(1) Waste and Recyclable Materials Storage

In a CL zone, all waste and recyclable material must be stored in a wholly enclosed building as follows:
(A) the building may not be located in a side yard that abuts a street or in a front yard; and
$(B)$ the building must be set back a minimum of:
(i) 7.5 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category, or open space zone category; and
(ii) 1.0 metres from all other side lot lines and rear lot lines.

## Chapter 40 Commercial Residential

### 40.5 Regulations applying to the Commercial Residential Zone Category

### 40.5.1 General

### 40.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of General Regulations Section

The regulations contained in Section 40.5 apply to all lands, uses, buildings and structures in the Commercial Residential Zone category.
(2) Interpretation of the Commercial Residential Zone String

The zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map for commercial-residential zones consists of the letters CR indicating the primary land use permitted in the respective zone which is followed by one or more of the following components:
(A) a numerical value representing the maximum permitted floor space index of all land uses on a lot and that may then be followed by one or both of the following in brackets:
(i) the letter ' $c$ ' followed by a numerical value indicating the maximum floor space index permitted for non-residential uses on a lot; and
(ii) the letter ' $r$ ' followed by a numerical value indicating the maximum floor space index permitted for residential uses on a lot; and
(B) the Development Standard Set symbol (SS) followed by a number indicating the set of development standards that applies to the lot.
(3) Interpretation of the Development Standard Set Symbol

The Development Standard Set symbol (SS) on the Zoning By-law Map for commercial residential zones identifies the Development Standard Set with a numerical value that corresponds to a specific set of development standards that may control one or all of the following principal building requirements or yard requirements:
(A) Minimum Building Setback from a Front Lot Line;
(B) Maximum Building Setback from a Front Lot Line;
(C) Minimum Building Setback from a Rear Lot Line;
(D) Minimum Building Setback from a Side Lot Line;
(E) Maximum Building Angular Plane from a Front Lot Line;
(F) Maximum Building Angular Plane from a Rear Lot Line;
(G) Minimum Landscaping Area on a Lot; and
(H) Maximum Building Height.

### 40.5.1.20 Restrictions

(1) Living Accommodation in Ancillary Buildings

In a Commercial Residential Zone category, an ancillary building may not be used for living accommodation.
(2) Use Restrictions on Commercial Residential Lots without Street Frontage

If a lot in a Commercial Residential Zone category does not front on a street and has its only access from a lane or private right-of-way that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, the lot must be used for no other purpose than permitted parking.

### 40.5.75 Energy Regulations

### 40.5.75.1 General

(1) Renewable energy or cogeneration energy device - Location Restriction

In a Commercial Residential Zone category a renewable energy or cogeneration energy device may not be located in a front yard or a side yard that abuts a street.
(2) Renewable Energy Device - Height regulations

In a Commercial Residential Zone category, if a photovoltaic solar energy device or a thermal solar energy device is:
(A) located on a principal building;
(i) it must comply with all the minimum set back requirements for a principal building; and
(ii) it must have no part of the device more than 2.0 metres higher than the maximum height permitted for a principal building excluding any other permitted encroachments into the height limit; and
(B) not located on a principal building, the device must comply with all zoning by-law regulations applicable to an ancillary building or structure.
(3) Wind Energy Device - Setbacks

In a Commercial Residential Zone category all parts of wind energy device must comply with the minimum set back requirements for a principal building on the lot where the device is located.
(4) Wind Energy Device - Height

In a Commercial Residential Zone category no part of the wind energy device is to exceed the maximum permitted height for a principal building by more than the following:
(A) if the wind energy device is located on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or the maximum permitted height of a principal building is less than 25.0 metres, the device may exceed the height limit for a principal building by no more than 3.0 metres; and
$(\mathrm{B})$ in all other cases, the wind energy device may exceed the height limit for a principal building by no more than 5.0 metres.
(5) Geo energy Requirements

In a Commercial Residential Zone category, any above-ground part of a geo energy device must comply with all the requirements of an ancillary building or structure on a lot in the zone in which the device is located.
(6) Cogeneration device

In a Commercial Residential Zone category, a cogeneration energy device must only be located inside a permitted principal building.

### 40.10 Commercial Residential Zone (CR)

### 40.10.1 General

### 40.10.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the CR Zone

The purpose of the CR Zone is to:
(A) provide for a broad range of uses including retail, service commercial, office and residential uses, often in mixed use buildings; and
(B) limit the impacts on adjacent residential neighbourhoods and contribute to pedestrian amenity.

### 40.10.1.10 Interpretation

(1) CR Zone Development Standard Sets

In the CR zone there are three Development Standard Sets to assign the base development standards.
These Development Standard Sets are SS1, SS2 and SS3.
(2) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 40.10 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in a CR zone.

```
40.10.20 Permitted Uses
40.10.20.10 Principal Use
(1) Principal Use - CR Zone
    In a CR zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the maximum floor space index value
    associated with the letter 'c':
    Software Development and Processing
    Office
    Financial Institution
    Automated Banking Machine
    Holistic Centre
    Pet Services
    Art Gallery
    Museum
    Performing Arts Studio
    Community Centre
    Library
    Education Use
    Religious Education Use
    Post-Secondary School
    Veterinary Hospital
    Courts of Law
    Passenger Terminal
    Artist Studio
    Production Studio
    In a CR zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the maximum floor space index value
    associated with the letter 'r':
Park
Retirement Home
Residential Care Home
Religious Residence
Student Residence
Respite Care Facility
Tourist Home
```

40.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional
(1) Principal Use - Conditional - CR Zone

In a CR zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 40.10.20.100, and the maximum floor space index value associated with the letter 'c' :
Amusement Arcade (23, 46, 47)
Eating Establishment $(1,33,22)$
Take-out Eating Establishment (1, 35, 22)
Cabaret (1)
Nightclub $(2,36)$
Hotel (4, 47)
Personal Service Shop (22)
Recreation Use $(1,46)$
Entertainment Place of Assembly (1, 46)
Sports Place of Assembly (46)
Retail Store (5, 22)
Retail Service (17)
Funeral Home (24)
Vehicle Washing Establishment (25)
Vehicle Dealership (26)
Service Shop (6)
Public Parking $(7,8,9,10,11)$
Drive Through Facility $(12,37)$
Vehicle Fuel Station $(13,38)$
Vehicle Service Shop $(13,39)$
Club (1)
Day Nursery (27)
Place of Worship $(14,40)$
Laboratory (15)
Private School(28)
Public School (28)
Place of Assembly (1, 29)
Custom Workshop (16)

In a CR zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 40.10.20.100, and the maximum floor space index value associated with the letter 'r' :
Dwelling Unit (18)
Nursing Home (41)
Seniors Community House (42)
Crisis Care Shelter (43)
Group Home (30)
Municipal Shelter (31)

Rooming House (48)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 40.10.20.100

### 40.10.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - CR Zone

In a CR Zone:
(A) the following ancillary uses permitted by Clause 5.10.20.30 must comply with the applicable regulations set out for the particular use in Clause 40.10.20.100 and in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations:
Private-Home Day Care (44)
Home Occupation (45)
(B) the following ancillary uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for the particular use in Clause 40.10.20.100:
Showroom (19)
Outdoor Sales or Display (20)
Outdoor Patio* (21, 49, 50)

### 40.10.20.40 Permitted Building Types

(1) Permitted Building Types

In a CR zone, the following building types are not permitted: detached house, semi-detached house, duplex, triplex or fourplex.
(2) Permitted Building Types in certain CR zones

If a CR zone is located in Policy Area 3 (PA3) or Policy Area 4 (PA4), a townhouse is not a permitted building type.

### 40.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Cabaret, Club, Eating Establishment, Entertainment Place of Assembly, Place of Assembly, Recreation Use and

1) Take-out Eating Establishment Condition

In a CR zone, a cabaret, club, eating establishment, entertainment place of assembly, place of assembly, recreation use and take-out eating establishment are permitted uses on a lot provided:
(A) If the lot is subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), and is located in Policy Area 3 (PA3) or Policy Area 4 (PA4) within the area bounded by the Humber River, Bloor Street West, Bloor Street East, Danforth Avenue and Victoria Park Avenue:
(i) any such uses are not located above the first floor; and
(ii) the total interior floor area of all such uses on the lot does not exceed 300 square metres.
(B) If the lot is not located in the area described in (A) above, and is within 6.1 metres of a lot in a Residential zone category, the total interior floor area of all such uses is not to exceed 400 square metres;
(C) If the lot is not located in the areas described in (A) or (B) above, all such uses must comply with the applicable specific use regulations in Chapter 150; and
(D) For the purpose of this condition, lots on the north side of Bloor Street West, Bloor Street East, and Danforth Avenue are included.
(2) Nightclub Condition

In a CR zone, a nightclub may be permitted if:
(A) the CR zone has a 'c' value of 4.0 or greater.;
$(B)$ the use is located on the ground floor only;
(C) the lot does not abut a lot in a Residential Zone or Residential Apartment Zone category; and
(D) only one nightclub is permitted per building.
(4) Hotel Location in a Building containing Dwelling Units Condition

In a CR zone, if a building contains residential dwelling units and a hotel, no hotel room or suite may be located on the same storey as any residential dwelling unit.
(5) Retail Store Condition

In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), the combined total interior floor area of all retail stores on a lot may not be more than 1,800 square metres.
(6) Service Shop Condition

In a CR zone, a service shop is a permitted use if the combined total interior floor area of service shops on a lot is not more than 400 square metres.
(7) Public Parking Lot Condition

In a CR zone, public parking is a permitted use that is subject to:
(A) Development Standard Set 1 (SS1) if:
(i) in a parking structure, the total floor area of the public parking (including parking spaces and drive aisles) is less than the gross floor area of all other non-residential uses in a building on the same lot; and
(ii) in a surface parking lot if the area of the surface parking lot (including parking spaces and drive aisles) is less than the gross floor area of all non-residential uses on the same lot.
(B) Development Standard Set 2 (SS2) if:
(i) in a parking structure, the total floor area of the public parking (including parking spaces and drive aisles) is less than the gross floor area of all non-residential uses in a building on the same lot; and
(ii) in a surface parking lot, only:
(a) as the sole use on the lot; or
(b) if the total area of the surface parking lot (including parking spaces and drive aisles) is less than the gross floor area of all non-residential uses on the same lot.
(C) Development Standard Set 3 (SS3).
(8) Public Parking Lot - Access Condition

In a CR zone, the entrance or exit to land containing a public parking use may only be through a zone that permits a public parking use.
(9) Public Parking Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Condition

In a CR zone, if a lot is used for public parking and it abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category the area used for the parking or storage of a vehicle must be at least 1.5 metres from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(10) Public Parking Attendant Shelter Condition

In a CR zone, if a lot is used for public parking, one ancillary building for attendants is permitted if it:
(A) has maximum height of 4.0 metres, including all mechanical equipment;
(B) has maximum gross floor area of 5.0 square metres; and
$(C)$ is at least 6.0 metres from a lot line that abuts a street.
(11) Public Parking Lot Fence Condition

In a CR zone, if a lot is used for surface public parking a fence must be provided:
(A) along all lot lines that abut a street, except for the portions used for vehicle and pedestrian access; and
(B) along all lot lines that abut a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(12) Drive Through Facility Condition

In a CR zone, a drive through facility is a permitted use on a lot if the CR zone has an ' $r$ ' value of zero.
(13) Vehicle Fuel Station and Vehicle Service Shop Location Condition

In a CR zone, a vehicle fuel station and a vehicle service shop may be located on a lot, only if the lot abuts a major street as shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(14) Place of Worship Condition

In a CR zone, a place of worship is a permitted use on a lot that is also in Policy Area 1 (PA1) or Policy Area 2 (PA2) on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(15) Laboratory Condition

In a CR zone, a laboratory is a permitted use if the interior floor area is not more than 1,000 square metres.
(16) Custom Workshop Condition

In a CR zone, a custom workshop is a permitted use if the interior floor area used for a custom workshop is not more than 400 square metres.
(17) Retail Service Condition

In a CR zone a retail service is permitted if the interior floor area used for a retail service is not more than 400 square metres.
(18) Dwelling Unit Condition

In a CR zone a dwelling unit is only permitted in a permitted building type that contains 5 dwelling units or more and is located in a CR zone which has a 'r' value of greater than 0.0.
(19) Showroom Condition

In a CR zone, a showroom is permitted as an ancillary use up to a maximum of $10 \%$ of the allowable interior floor area of the principal use.
(20) Outdoor Displays or Sales Condition

In a CR zone, outdoor display or sale of goods or commodities is permitted if it complies with the following:
(A) no goods or commodities must be placed within 15.0 metres of a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(B) the cumulative area used for the outdoor display or sale of goods or commodities may not exceed 250 square metres; and
(C) the storage or warehousing of goods in a vehicle is not permitted.
(21) Outdoor Patio - Ancillary to Specified Uses Condition

In a CR zone, an outdoor patio is permitted together with the following uses if it complies with the conditions in (49) and (50) below:

## Amusement Arcade

Club
Eating Establishment
Take-out Eating Establishment
Cabaret
Nightclub
Entertainment Place of Assembly

## Place of Assembly

## Sports Place of Assembly

Recreation Use
(22)

Retail Store, Personal Service Shop, Eating Establishment or Take-or Eating Establishment- Amusement Device Condition

In a CR zone, a retail store, personal service shop, eating establishment, or take-out eating establishment with an interior floor area of at least 130 square metres may have a maximum of 2 amusement devices.
(23) Amusement Arcade - Size condition

In a CR zone, an amusement arcade is permitted if
(A) the building has a minimum of 20,000 square metres of gross floor area, none of which is for a use permitted under the letter ' $r$; in Clause 40.10.20.10 or 40.10.20.20;
(B) the maximum number of amusement devices in the amusement arcade is 36 ; and
(C) the minimum interior floor area for used for an amusement arcade is equal to 6.0 square metres for each amusement device.
(24) Funeral Home

In a CR zone, a funeral home must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.120.
(25) Vehicle Washing Establishment

In a CR zone, a vehicle washing establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.96.
(26) Vehicle Dealership

In a CR zone, a vehicle dealership must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.90.
(27) Day Nursery

In a CR zone, a day nursery must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(28) School

In a CR zone, a public school and a private school must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.48.
(29) Place of Assembly- Banquet Hall

In a CR zone, a place of assembly that is a banquet hall must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.98.
(30) Group Home

In a CR zone, a group home must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.15.
(31) Municipal Shelter

In a CR zone, a municipal shelter must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.22.
(33) Eating Establishment

In a CR zone, an eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(35) Take-out Eating Establishment

In a CR zone, a take-out eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(36) Nightclub

In a CR zone, a nightclub must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.60.
(37) Drive Through Facility

In a CR zone, a drive through facility must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.80.
(38) Vehicle Fuel Station

In a CR zone, a vehicle fuel station must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.92.
(39) Vehicle Service Shop

In a CR zone, a vehicle service shop must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.94.
(40) Place of Worship

In a CR zone, a place of worship must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.50.
(41) Nursing Home

In a CR zone, a nursing home must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.130.
(42) Seniors Community House

In a CR zone, a seniors community house must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.30.
(43) Crisis Care Shelter

In a CR zone, a crisis care shelter must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.20.
(44) Private Home Daycare

A private home daycare is permitted in a CR zone, if any outdoor children's play area is:
(A) fenced; and
(B) not located in the front yard or a side yard abutting a street.
(45) Home Occupation

In a CR zone, a home occupation must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.5.
(46) Entertainment Place of Assembly, Sports Place of Assembly, or Recreational Use- Amusement Device Condition In a CR zone, an entertainment place of assembly, a sports place of assembly or recreation use may not have more than 12 amusement devices and these devices may not be located in a hallway, lobby or other pedestrian area if the amusement devices are in the same building as one of these uses.
(47) Amusement Arcade - Locational Limitation

In a CR zone, an amusement arcade may not be located:
(A) in a building that also contains a hotel with less than 100 guest rooms; and
(B) on a lot if any part of the lot is less than:
(i) 150 metres from any other lot containing an amusement arcade; and
(ii) 300 metres from any lot containing a public school or private school.
(48) Rooming House

In a CR zone, a rooming house must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.25.
(49) Outdoor Patio - Location, Size Limitation and Use Condition for Certain Areas

In a CR zone, If the lot is subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), and is located in Policy Area 3 (PA3) or Policy Area 4 (PA4) within the area bounded by the Humber River, Bloor Street West, Bloor Street East, Danforth Avenue and Victoria Park Avenue, an outdoor patio is permitted ancillary to the uses listed in condition (21) above, provided the outdoor patio:
$(A)$ is located between the front wall of the building or structure housing the principal use and the front lot line of the lot; or
$(B)$ is located between the wall facing the side lot line of the building or structure housing the principal use and the side lot line of the lot, to a maximum of $50 \%$ of the depth of the building or structure housing the principal use, measured from the front wall; and
(C) has a maximum area the greater of:
(i) 30 square metres; or
(ii) 30\% of the interior floor area of the premises it is associated with;
(D) not be used to provide entertainment uses such as music and dancing, whether as an ancillary use or associated with the principal use; and
(E) For the purpose of this condition, lots on the north side of Bloor Street West, Bloor Street East, and Danforth Avenue are included.
(50) Outdoor Patio - Location, Size Limitation and Use Condition

In a CR zone, if a lot is not located in the area described in condition (49) above, an outdoor patio is permitted ancillary to the uses listed in condition (21) above, provided the outdoor patio:
(A) has a maximum area the greater of:
(i) 30 square metres; or
(ii) $30 \%$ of the interior floor area of the premises it is associated with;
(B) not be used to provide entertainment uses such as music and dancing, whether as an ancillary use or associated with the principal use;
$(C)$ is at least 10.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(D) despite (C) above, if located on a roof, or on a platform that is higher than 0.6 metres above average grade, must be at least 40.0 metres, measured horizontally, from a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(E) if on a lot which abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, or a lot is within 10.0 metres of a lot in a Residential Zone category, an outdoor patio located in the rear yard of the lot must have a fence installed along the portion of the outdoor patio parallel to the rear lot line.

### 40.10.30 Lot Requirements

### 40.10.30.1 General

(1) Commercial Development Parcel- Compliance in its Entirety

In a CR zone, if one or more lots are used jointly as a commercial development the regulations of this By-law is to apply to the development as a whole.

### 40.10.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage for Lots in a CR zone

In a CR zone, the minimum lot frontage is 9.0 metres.

### 40.10.30.40 Coverage

## (1) Maximum Lot Coverage

If a lot in a CR zone is in an area with a numerical value shown on the Lot Coverage Overlay Map, that numerical value is the maximum lot coverage, as a percentage of the lot area.

### 40.10.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lot Frontage Exemption for Lots in a CR zone

If a lot in a CR zone has a lawful minimum lot frontage less than that permitted by this By-law, the minimum lot frontage for that lot is to be the lot frontage that existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 40.10.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 40.10.40.1 General

(1) Location of Commercial Uses in a Mixed Use Building Condition

If a lot in a CR zone contains a mixed use commercial residential building, all residential use portions of the building must be located above commercial use portions.
(2) Commercial Uses - Location of Entrances and First Floor Elevation

In a CR zone, for any non-residential use, the floor level of the first storey is to:
(A) be within 0.2 metres of grade measured at the street line directly opposite each pedestrian entrance; and
(B) have a pedestrian access, other than service entrances, which, if not level with the public sidewalk closest to the entrance, is accessed by a ramp which rises no more than .04 metres ( 4 centimetres) vertically for every 1.0 metre ( 100 centimetres) horizontally.
(3) Residential Use Orientation to Street

In a CR zone, a building containing a dwelling unit may not be erected in a location so that another building is between any main wall of the building and the street on which the building fronts.
(4) Hotel - Orientation to Street

In a CR zone, no building may be used as a hotel if another building is located between it and the street that the hotel fronts on.
(5) Location of Entrances when Abutting Residential

For a lot in a CR zone which abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or is separated from a lot in a Residential Zone category by a lane or a street, no pedestrian access is permitted to any entrance to a building within 12 metres of any lot in a Residential Zone category, other than:
(A) a service entrance;
(B) an entrance to a residential use; or
(C) an entrance or exit required by federal or provincial regulations.

### 40.10.40.10 Height

(1) Determining the Height of Principal Building in Commercial Residential Zones

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Commercial Zone category, the height of a principal building is measured as the distance between the average elevation of grade along the front lot line, or in the case of a corner lot, the average elevation of grade along all lot lines that abut a street and the elevation on the highest point on the building.
(2) Determining the Height of Structures in Commercial Residential Zones

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Commercial Zone category, the height of a structure, other than a principal building, is measured as the distance between the elevation of average grade and the elevation of the highest point of the structure.
(3) Development Standard Set 1 - Maximum Permitted Height

If a lot in a CR zone is in an area that is subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1), and has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 16.0 metres;
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres; and
(C) For the purpose of this provision, clause (A) above does not apply to the area bounded by York Street, Adelaide Street West, Wellington Street West, and Yonge Street.
(4) Development Standard Set 2 - Maximum Permitted Height

If a lot in a CR zone is in an area that is subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), and has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 14.0 metres; or
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(5) Development Standard Set 3 - Maximum Permitted Height

If a lot in a CR zone is in an area that is subject to Development Standard Set 3 (SS3), and has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 11.0 metres; or
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(6) Minimum Required Height in certain CR zones

If a lot in a CR zone has a floor space index value of greater than 0.0 for the residential uses on the lot, and the lot is located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3), or Policy Area 4 (PA4) then the minimum height of a building or structure is 10.5 metres and there must be a minimum of 3 storeys.
(7) Minimum Height of First Storey

In a CR zone the minimum height, measured floor-to-floor, of the storey of a building closest to grade is 4.5 metres.
(8) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

In a CR zone, a parapet wall used for wind protection for a green roof may exceed the maximum building height by 2.0 metres.
(9) Height equal to $80 \%$ of the Width of Street Right-of-Way for Corner Lots in Development Standard Set 1 (SS1)

In a CR zone, if a lot has two or more lot lines which abut a street, then the width of the widest abutting street right-of-way shall be taken to apply clauses 40.10.40.40(2), 40.10.40.70(2), 40.10.40.70(3) and 40.10.40.80(3).

### 40.10.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Buildings lawfully existing prior to Date of Enactment

In a CR zone, if a lawfully erected building on the date of the enactment of this By-law had a gross floor area greater than that permitted by this By-law:
(A) the building may be used for any purpose permitted in the zone in which the lot is located, if the total gross floor area of all uses is not more than that which was lawfully existing on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law; and
(B) where a lot is located in a CR zone that has an 'r' value greater than 0.0 , any gross floor area used for
non-residential uses existing on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law, may be converted to residential uses.
(2) Development Standard Set 1- Maximum Interior Floor Area per Floor for Tower Portion of Mixed Use or Residential Buildings
In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1) and where the maximum permitted height as set out in 40.10.40.10 (3) is equal to or greater than 46.0 metres for the portion of a mixed-use or residential building which has a height greater than $80 \%$ of the right-of-way of the street it abuts the maximum interior floor area per floor is not to exceed 750 square metres.
(3) Heritage Site - Designated Buildings Gross Floor Area Exclusion and Requirement

In a CR zone, a building that is identified as a heritage site and designated by the City of Toronto under the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended, or a predecessor or successor thereof, may be used for any purpose permitted in such zone without complying with the maximum residential gross floor area or nonresidential gross floor area permitted if:
(A) the gross floor area of the building may not be more than the total amount existing within such building at the time of designation as a heritage site;
(B) the building is subject to an easement agreement pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O 1990, as amended, or a predecessor or successor thereof; and
(C) a permitted addition or alteration increases the gross floor area of the building:
(i) the whole of the building may not exceed the maximum permitted gross floor area; and
(ii) the uses permitted in the addition or alteration, in combination with the uses existing in the building, may not exceed the permitted maximum residential gross floor area and the non-residential gross floor area for the lot.
(4) Pedestrian Walkways - Gross Floor Area Exclusion in SS1 Areas

In a CR zone, if a non-residential building or a mixed use building is subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1), the following are exempt from the calculation of the gross floor area:
(A) one or more enclosed pedestrian walkways that:
(i) provide direct access to streets, parks, public buildings, outdoor amenity space accessible to the public, public transportation uses, or a similar walkway in an adjacent building;
(ii) are within 2.0 metres of grade;
(iii) have a minimum width of 3.0 metres;
(iv) are not used for commercial purposes, such as hotel lobbies, retail areas, commercial display areas or other rentable space;
(v) are located a minimum distance of 10.0 metres from any street that is within 20 degrees of parallel from the pedestrian walkway; and
(vi) in the case of a pedestrian walkway providing direct access between streets, public buildings or similar walkways in adjacent buildings, such pedestrian walkway must be located at a minimum distance of 60.0 metres from any part of any other such pedestrian walkway; and
(B) one or more washrooms or sitting areas that have access to the enclosed pedestrian walkways described in $(A)$ above.

### 40.10.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Amenity Space for Buildings containing 20 or more dwelling units

In a CR zone, a building with 20 or more dwelling units must provide amenity space at a minimum rate of 4.0 square metres for each dwelling unit, which:
(A) a minimum of 2.0 square metres for each dwelling unit must be indoor amenity space;
(B) a minimum of 40.0 square metres must be outdoor amenity space located on the ground and adjoining or directly accessible to the indoor amenity space; and
(C) a maximum of $25 \%$ of the outdoor component may be in the form of a green roof.
(2) Amenity Space for Buildings with Non-Residential Uses in SS1 Areas

In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set (SS1), a building containing non-residential gross floor area which is located on a lot having one or more lot lines exceeding 12.0 metres in length and which abut a street, must provide outdoor amenity space at a minimum rate of:
(A) the lesser of $1.5 \%$ of the non-residential interior floor area in the building or structure, or $4.5 \%$ of the area of the lot, if one lot line exceeds 12.0 metres in length and abuts a street;
(B) the lesser of $3.0 \%$ of the non-residential interior floor area in the building or structure, or $9.0 \%$ of the area of the lot, if two lot lines exceed 12.0 metres in length and abuts a street;
(C) the lesser of $4.5 \%$ of the non-residential interior floor area in the building or structure, or $13.5 \%$ of the area of the lot, if three lot lines exceed 12.0 metres in length and abuts a street; or
(D) the lesser of $6.0 \%$ of the non-residential interior floor area in the building or structure, or $18.0 \%$ of the area of the lot, if four or more lot lines exceed 12.0 metres in length and abuts a street.

### 40.10.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

(1) Permitted Encroachments- Platforms

In a CR zone a platform with no roof, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, attached to or less than 0.3 metres from a principal building, must comply with the following:
(A) a platform with a floor level that is no higher than the floor level of the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required yard setback the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required yard setback if it is no closer to a lot line than 0.3 metres and if it is not located between the building and a lot line that abuts a street;
(B) In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1) and where the maximum height as set out in 40.10.40.10 (3) is equal to or greater than 46.0 metres, a platform with a floor level that is higher than the floor level of the first floor of the principal building:
(i) must be located behind the main wall of the building if the platform is located on the portion of the building which has a height equal to or less than $80 \%$ of the width of the street right-of-way;
(ii) may encroach into the required yard setback a maximum of 1.5 metres if the platform is located on the portion of the building which has a height greater than $80 \%$ of the width of the street right-of-way; and
(iii) where a platform encroaches into a required yard setback in accordance with (ii) above, the platform must be located a minimum of 1.5 metres from the edge of the main wall to which it is attached;
(C) In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1) and where the maximum height as set out in 40.10.40.10 (3) is less than 46.0 metres, a platform with a floor level that is higher than the floor level of the first floor of the principal building must be located behind the main wall of the building.
(D) In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), a platform with a floor level that is higher than the floor level of the first floor of the principal building:
(i) must not be located above the three storeys closest to established grade, and it may encroach into the required yard setback a maximum of 1.5 metres provided it is located behind the front wall of the three storeys closest to established grade;; and
(E) In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 3 (SS3), a platform with a floor level that is higher than the floor level of the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required yard setback a maximum of 1.5 metres; and
$(F)$ no encroachments of any platforms are permitted into the set back required by clause 40.10 .40 .70 (3)(B).
(2) Permitted Encroachments- Canopies and Awnings

Despite Clause 5.10.40.60 (1), in a CR zone a canopy, awning or similar structure, with or without structural support, or a roof over a platform meeting the requirements of Clause 40.10.40.60 (1), may encroach into a required yard setback for the principal building as follows:
A) when above a platform meeting the requirements of Clause 40.10.40.60 (1), the roof, canopy, awning or similar structure may encroach into the respective yard setback to the same extent as the platform it is covering; and
(B) when not covering such a platform, the canopy, awning or similar structure may encroach into a required yard setback,
(i) in a front yard or rear yard, the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the applicable required yard setback, if
it is not closer to a side lot line than the required side yard setback; or
(ii) in a side yard, a maximum of 1.5 metres, if it is not closer to the side lot line than 0.3 metres; and
(iii) no encroachments of any canopies or awnings are permitted into the setback required by clause 40.10.40.70 (3)(B).
(3) Permitted Encroachments- Exterior Stairs, Access Ramp and Elevating Device
(A) In a CR zone exterior stairs providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if the stairs:
(i) are no longer than 1.5 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the stairs meet the building or structure;
(ii) are no wider than 2.0 metres; and
(iii) are no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(B) In a CR zone an uncovered ramp providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if that the ramp:
(i) is no longer than 12 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the ramp meets the building or structure;
(ii) is no wider than 1.5 metres for each sloped ramp segment; and
(iii) is no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(C) In a CR zone an elevating device providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if that the elevating device:
(i) elevates no higher than the first floor of the building;
(ii) has a maximum area of 3.0 square metres; and
(iii) is no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(4) Permitted Encroachments- Exterior Main Wall Surface

In a CR zone cladding added to the original exterior surface of the main wall of a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.15 metres, if the building is at least 5 years old.
(5) Permitted Encroachments- Architectural Features
(A) In a CR zone a pilaster, decorative column, cornice, sill, belt course or other similar architectural feature on a principal building may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if it is no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(B) In a CR zone a chimney breast, on a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if it:
(i) is no wider than 2.0 metres; and
(ii) is no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(6) Permitted Encroachments- Window Projections

In a CR zone a bay window, box window, or other window projection from a main wall of a principal building, which increases floor area or enclosed space but does not touch the ground, may encroach:
$(A)$ into a required front yard or rear yard setback a maximum of 0.75 metres, if these features in total do not occupy more than $65 \%$ of the width of the front main wall or rear main wall at each storey; and
(B) into a required side yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if these features
(i) in total do not occupy more than $30 \%$ of the width of the side main wall at each storey; and
(ii) are no closer to the side lot line than 0.6 metres.
(7) Permitted Encroachments- Roof Projections

In a CR zone, on a principal building:
(A) a dormer projecting from the surface of the roof, may not to have any wall of the dormer closer to a lot line than the required yard setback for the principal building's main wall; and
(B) the eaves may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres, if they are no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(8) Permitted Encroachments- Equipment

In a CR zone, on a principal building, wall mounted equipment may encroach into a required yard setback as follows, if they are no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres:
(A) an air conditioner may encroach into a required rear or side yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres, if it is not located above the first floor;
(B) a satellite dish may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres;
(C) an antennae or pole used to hold an antennae may encroach into a required rear yard setback or side yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres; and
(D) a vent or pipe may encroach into a required rear yard or side yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres.
(9) Permitted Encroachments- Utilities

In a CR zone, service connections to public utilities at any lot line may encroach into a required yard setback.
(10) Permitted Encroachments - Required Angular Planes

Despite clauses 5.10.40.60(4), 5.10.40.60 (5), 5.10.40.60 (6), 40.10.40.10 (8), 40.10.40.60(1), 40.10.40.60(2), 40.10.40.60(3), 40.10.40.60(5), 40.10.40.60(6), 40.10.40.60(7), and 40.10.40.60(8), in a CR zone, no encroachments are permitted into the angular planes in clauses 40.10.40.70 (4)(D), 40.10.40.70 $(4)(F)$, and 40.10.40.70 (5)(D), or any angular planes otherwise required by this By-law.

### 40.10.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Development Standard Set 1 - Setbacks for Buildings where Permitted Height is Less than 46.0 Metres

In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1) and where the maximum permitted height as set out in 40.10 .40 .10 (3) is less than 46.0 metres, a building or structure which is constructed after the date of enactment of this By-law must comply with the following:
(A) the building must be set back:
(i) a maximum of 3.0 metres from a front lot line;
(ii) a minimum of $75 \%$ of the main wall of the building facing a front lot line must be located at or between the front lot line and the maximum setback;
(iii) where the wall of a building contains windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 5.5 metres from a lot line that is not adjacent to a street or lane, otherwise no setback is required; and
(iv) where the wall of a building does not contain windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 3.0 metres from any abutting rear or side lot line if the building is on a lot that abuts a Iot in a Residential Zone category, otherwise no setback is required.
(2) Development Standard Set 1 - Setbacks for Base Buildings where Permitted Height is Equal to or Greater than 46.0 Metres

In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1) and where the maximum permitted height as set out in 40.10.40.10 (3) is equal to or greater than 46.0 metres, a building or structure which is constructed after the date of enactment of this By-law must comply with the following:
(A) The portion of the building which has a height equal to or less than $80 \%$ of the width of the street right-of-way of the street it abuts must be set back:
(i) a maximum of 3.0 metres from a front lot line;
(ii) a minimum of $75 \%$ of the main wall of the building facing a front lot line must be located at or between the front lot line and the maximum setback;
(iii) where the wall of a building contains windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 5.5 metres from a lot line that is not adjacent to a street or lane, otherwise no setback is required;
(iv) where the wall of a building does not contain windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 3.0 metres from any abutting rear or side lot line if the building is on a lot that abuts a

Iot in a Residential Zone category, otherwise no setback is required; and
(v) For the purpose of Regulation 40.10.40.70 (2), a base building is that portion of a building with a maximum height equivalent to 0.8 times the width of the widest street right-of-way abutting the lot.
(3) Development Standard Set 1-Setbacks for Tower Portion of Buildings

In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1) and where the maximum permitted height as set out in 40.10.40.10 (3) is equal to or greater than 46.0 metres, a building or structure which is constructed after the date of enactment of this By-law must comply with the following:
(A) The portion of the building which has a height greater than $80 \%$ of the width of the street right-of-way of the street it abuts must be set back:
(i) where the wall of a building contains windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 5.5 metres from a lot line that is not adjacent to a street or lane, otherwise no setback is required; and
(ii) where the wall of a building does not contain windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 3.0 metres from any abutting rear or side lot line if the building is on a lot that abuts a Iot in a Residential Zone category, otherwise no setback is required;
(B) A building or structure that contains a hotel or dwelling unit must, for a minimum of two-thirds of the length of all walls facing a street, be set back a minimum of 3.0 metres from the front wall of the portion of the building with a height equal to or less than $80 \%$ of the abutting street right-of-way; and
(C) No encroachments are permitted into the setback required in (B) above.
(4) Development Standard Set 2 - Building Setbacks

In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), a building or structure which is constructed after the date of enactment of this By-law which has a height equal to or less than the width of the right-of-way of the street it abuts must comply with the following:
(A) the building must be set back:
(i) a maximum of 3.0 metres from a front lot line;
(ii) a minimum of $75 \%$ of the main wall of the building facing a front lot line must be located at or between the front lot line and the maximum setback;
(iii) a minimum of 7.5 metres from the rear lot line; and
(iv) a minimum of 1.5 metres from the rear lot line if the rear lot line abuts a lane.
(B) Where the wall of a building contains windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 5.5 metres from a side lot line that is not adjacent to a street or lane, otherwise no setback is required.
(C) Where the wall of a building does not contain windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 3.0 metres from any abutting side lot line if the building is on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, otherwise no setback is required.
(D) If a lot is in a CR Zone, and the zone abuts an O, ON or OR zone or a Residential Zone category, then every building on the lot in the CR Zone must not penetrate a 45 degree angular plane projected:
(i) over a shallow lot, along the entire rear lot line, starting at an elevation of 10.5 metres above the average elevation of the ground along the rear lot line; and
(ii) over a deep lot, along the entire rear lot line, starting at an elevation of 7.5 metres above the average elevation of the ground along the rear lot line.
(E) For the purpose of Regulation 40.10.40.70 (4)(D):
(i) a shallow lot is a lot with a lot depth less than or equal to that which is prescribed in column B corresponding to the width of the street right-of-way on which the lot has frontage in column A; and
(ii) a deep lot is a lot with a lot depth greater than that which is prescribed in column B corresponding to the width of the street right-of-way on which lot has frontage in column A:

| Width of street right-of-way | Lot depth |
| :--- | :---: |
| (column A) | (column B) |
| 20 metres | 32.6 metres |


| 23 metres | 36.2 metres |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27 metres | 41.0 metres |
| 30 metres | 44.6 metres |
| 33 metres | 48.2 metres |
| 36 metres | 51.8 metres |

(iii) the specified height above the required rear yard setback at which the angular plane is to be measured, must be taken from the average elevation of grade along the rear lot line; and
(iv) where a lot has frontage on a street right-of-way that is not listed in column A, the next lowest width of street right-of-way in column A will apply.
(F) the building must not penetrate a 45 degrees angular plane, measured at a line parallel to and at a height above a lot line that abuts a street and is not a rear lot line, equal to $80 \%$ of the width of the street right-of-way on which the lot has frontage.
(G) If a lot has two or more lot lines which abut a street, then the width of the widest abutting street right-ofway must be taken to apply clause 40.10.40.70 (4)(F).
(H) Despite clause 40.10.40.70 (F), the maximum height of a building or structure is that which is set out in Clause 40.10.40.10 (4).
(5) Development Standard Set 3 - Building Setbacks

In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 3 (SS3), a building or structure which is constructed after the date of enactment of this By-law which has a height equal to or less than the width of the right-of-way of the street it abuts must comply with the following:
(A) the building must be set back:
(i) a minimum of 7.5 metres from the rear lot line;
(ii) a minimum of 1.5 metres from the rear lot line if the rear lot line abuts a lane; and
(iii) a minimum of 3.0 metres from a side lot line if the side lot line abuts a major street not shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(B) Where the wall of a building contains windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 5.5 metres from a side lot line that is not adjacent to a street or lane, otherwise no setback is required.
(C) Where the wall of a building does not contain windows or openings, the wall must be set back a minimum of 3.0 metres from any abutting side lot line if the building is on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, otherwise no setback is required.
(D) If a lot is in a CR Zone, and the zone abuts an O, ON or OR zone or a Residential Zone category, then every building on the lot in the CR Zone must not penetrate a 45 degree angular plane projected:
(i) over a shallow lot, along the entire rear lot line, starting at an elevation of 10.5 metres above the average elevation of the ground along the rear lot line; and
(ii) over a deep lot, along the entire rear lot line, starting at an elevation of 7.5 metres above the average elevation of the ground along the rear lot line.
(E) For the purpose of Regulation 40.10.40.70 (5)(D):
(i) a shallow lot is a lot with a lot depth less than or equal to that which is prescribed in column B corresponding to the width of the street right-of-way on which the lot has frontage in column A; and
(ii) a deep lot is a lot with a lot depth greater than that which is prescribed in column B corresponding to the width of the street right-of-way on which lot has frontage in column A:

Width of street right-of-way
(column A)
20 metres 32.6 metres
23 metres $\quad 36.2$ metres
27 metres
41.0 metres

## Lot depth

(column B)

30 metres
44.6 metres

33 metres
36 metres
(iii) the specified height above the required rear yard setback at which the angular plane is to be measured, must be taken from the average elevation of grade along the rear lot line; and
(iv) where a lot has frontage on a street right-of-way that is not listed in column A, the next lowest width of street right-of-way in column A will apply.
(6) Minimum Setback from Front Lot Line for Residential Uses

Despite clauses 40.10.40.70 (1)(A)(i), 40.10.40.70 (2)(A)(i), and 40.10.40.70 (4)(A)(i), any portion of a building or structure containing residential uses located in the first floor of a building must be set back:
(A) a minimum of 4.5 metres from the front lot line; or
(B) a minimum of 3.0 metres from the front lot line provided that the floor level of the first floor is located a minimum of 0.9 metres and a maximum of 1.2 metres above the average elevation of grade along the front lot line.

### 40.10.40.80 Separation

(1) Separation of Building Walls - Development Standard Set 1

For a lot in a CR zone, subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1), any wall of a building not subject to Clause 40.10.40.80 (3) must comply with the following:
(A) if a wall of the building has windows and a line projected at a right angle from one of these walls intercepts another such wall on the same lot, the minimum above ground distance between the walls must be 11.0 metres; or
(B) if a wall of the building has windows facing a wall which does not have windows and a line projected at a right angle from one of these walls intercepts the other wall, the minimum above ground distance between them must be 5.5 metres.
(2) Separation of Building Walls - Development Standard Set 2 and Development Standard Set 3

For a lot in a CR zone, subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2) or Development Standard Set 3 (SS3), that portion of the building which has a height equal to or less than the width of the right-of-way of the street it abuts must comply with the following:
(A) if a wall of the building has windows and a line projected at a right angle from one of these walls intercepts another such wall on the same lot, the minimum above ground distance between the walls must be 11.0 metres; or
(B) if a wall of the building has windows facing a wall which does not have windows and a line projected at a right angle from one of these walls intercepts the other wall, the minimum above ground distance between them must be 5.5 metres.
(3) Development Standard Set 1-Separation Between Tower Portions of Buildings on Same Lot

In a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1), and where the maximum permitted height as set out in 40.10.40.10 (3) is equal to or greater than 46.0 metres, all main walls of the portion of a building which has a height greater than $80 \%$ of the right-of-way of the street it abuts must be separated a minimum of 25.0 metres from any other main wall of the building on the lot as measured by a line projected at a right angle from one main wall to the other main wall.

### 40.10.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Maximum Interior Floor Area per Floor for Tower Portion- Hotel Exemption

The maximum interior floor area per floor required by 40.10.40.40 (2), does not apply to a building used as a hotel.
(2) Development Standard Set 1 Height Exemption

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw in a Commercial Residential Zone (CR), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by Regulation 40.10.40.10 (3) of this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(3) Development Standard Set 2 Height Exemption

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw in a Commercial Residential Zone (CR), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by Regulation 40.10 .40 .10 (4) of this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(4) Development Standard Set 3 Height Exemption

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw in a Commercial Residential Zone (CR), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by Regulation 40.10.40.10 (5) of this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(5) Amenity Space Exemption for Non-Residential Uses in Development Standard Set 1 (SS1) Areas

In a CR zone, the amenity space required by 40.10.40.50 (2) does not apply if:
(A) the non-residential interior floor area in the building or structure is less than 625 square metres; or
(B) the building or structure on the lot legally existed in the year 1976.
(6) Retail Stores lawfully existing in SS2 Areas prior to Date of Enactment

Despite section 40.10.20.100 (5), in a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), if a lawfully erected building contained retail stores with a total gross floor area in excess of 1,800 square metres on the date of the enactment of this By-law, the building may be used for the retail store purpose, if the total gross floor area of all retail stores does not exceed that which was lawfully existing on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law or was permitted for this building by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance.
(7) Location of Entrances when Abutting Residential Exemption

The requirements of regulation 40.10.40.1(5), do not apply if:
(A) a lot is located in a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 1 (SS1); and
(B) a lot is located south of Bloor Street West or Bloor Street East.

### 40.10.50 Yards

### 40.10.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Landscaping Requirement in CR Development Standard Set 3

If a lot located in a CR zone is subject to Development Standard Set 3 (SS3), and the building is set back from the front lot line 3.0 metres or greater, a minimum of 3.0 metres of soft landscaping must be provided along any lot line that abuts a street excluding one 6.0 metre wide driveway that is perpendicular to the lot line that abuts the street.
(2) Abutting a Lot in a Residential or Residential Apartment Zone - Fence Requirement

In a CR zone, if a lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or a Residential Apartment Zone category a fence must be installed along the portion of lot line abutting the lot in the Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 40.10.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 40.10.60.40 Height

(1) Height of Parking Structure

In a CR zone, the maximum height for a parking structure is the lesser of:
(A) 4.0 metres if the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category; or
(B) 11.0 metres.

### 40.10.60.200 Exemptions

(2) Ancillary Structures Containing Water Exemption

In a CR zone, the setback requirements for ancillary buildings and structures do not apply to a receptacle or ancillary structure used to hold water if that the total water surface area is no greater than 3.0 square metres.

### 40.10.80 Parking

### 40.10.80.1 General

(1) Bachelor Unit Size for Parking Space Calculation

For the purpose of calculating parking space requirements, a bachelor dwelling unit must not have an interior floor area greater than 45 square metres.
(2) Parking Rates for Common Areas and Walkways in Commercial Malls

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in a CR zone common areas and walkways if located on the first floor of an enclosed commercial retail mall must provide parking spaces as follows:
(A) if the interior floor area of the first floor includes retail stores and any other use; then the parking space requirement for retail stores also applies to the interior floor area of the common areas and walkways; and
(B) if the interior floor space of the first floor is for only one use; then the parking space requirement for that use also applies to the interior floor area of the common areas and walkways.
(3) Parking Rates for Public Common Areas and Walkways in Office Buildings

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in a CR zone common areas and walkways if located on the first floor in an office building mall must provide parking spaces as follows:
(A) if the total interior floor area of the non-office uses on the first floor is greater than the total interior floor area for office uses on the first floor of the building, then the parking space requirement for the non-office use applies to the common areas and walkways; and
(B) if the total interior floor area of office uses on the first floor is greater than the total interior floor area for a non-office use on the first floor of the building, then the parking space requirement for an office use applies to the common areas and walkways.

### 40.10.80.10 Location

(1) Location of Outdoor Surface Parking- SS1 and SS2 Areas

In CR zones subject to Development Standard Sets 1 and 2 (SS1, SS2), a surface parking space may not be located in the front yard.

### 40.10.80.20 Setbacks

(1) Location of Parking or Loading

In a CR zone, a parking space, loading space, drive aisle or driveway, except for a driveway which is
within 10 degrees of perpendicular to the lot line and less than 6.0 m wide, may not be located closer to a front or side lot line than the required yard setback.

### 40.10.80.30 Separation

(1) Location of Outdoor Surface Parking- Corner Lots in SS2 Area

On a corner lot in a CR zone subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), a parking space must be at least 7.5 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Open Space zone category.

### 40.10.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Parking Exemption for Change of Non-residential Use in SS2 Area

If a lot in a CR zone is subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2) and a change of non-residential use is proposed for a building which lawfully existed or was erected pursuant to a building permit issued on or before March 1, 1994, and a minimum of $75 \%$ of the lot area is occupied by the building:
(A) additional parking spaces may not be required for a non-residential use; and
(B) the number of parking spaces existing on the lot on March 1, 1994 may not be reduced.
(2) Parking Rate Exemption - Certain Lots if abutting a Lane

In a CR zone, despite the parking space requirements contained in Chapter 200 Parking Space Regulations, if a lot abutting a lane has a lot depth of 40.0 metres or less, and the lot has an existing building that:
(A) does not have more than two floors above grade;
$(B)$ is not greater in width than 12.5 metres;
(C) contains only commercial uses on the ground floor;
(D) does not contains more than two commercial uses on the ground floor; and
(E) contains no more than 4 dwelling units on the second floor;
(i) then the lot must have
(a) an area, not less than 7.5 times the width of the lot at the rear lot line, that is used only for parking spaces and loading facilities; and
(b) a minimum of one parking space for each dwelling unit.
(3) Parking Rate Exemption - Certain Lots if not abutting a Lane

In a CR zone, despite the parking space requirements contained in Chapter 200 Parking Space Regulations, if a lot has a lot depth of 40.0 metres or less, and contains a building:
(A) that is not more than two floors above grade;
(B) that is greater in width than 12.5 metres;
(C) if the ground floor contains only commercial uses;
(D) if the ground floor contains more than two commercial uses;
(E) if the maximum interior floor area of each commercial unit is 170 square metres;
(F) if each commercial unit has its own separate entrance; and
(G) if the second floor contains a maximum of 2 dwelling units, then for each 170 square metres of interior floor area on the ground floor that is used for commercial purposes;
(i) the number of parking spaces required is equal to one parking space for every 2.7 metres of front lot line, excluding the part of the front lot line within a right-of-way or a mutual drive.
(4) Policy Area Parking Space Exemption Certain Uses

In Policy Area 1, no parking space is required for an eating establishment, personal service shop, retail
store, or service shop if:
(a) the gross floor area of the building minus the gross floor area used for dwelling, does not exceed 1.0 time the area of the lot; and
(b) the total cumulative gross floor area used for an eating establishment, personal service shop, retail store, or service shop does not exceed 1,500 m2.

### 40.10.90 Loading

### 40.10.90.1 General

(1) Loading Space Options Mixed Use Buildings

In a CR zone, if a building contains non-residential uses and a minimum of 30 dwelling units, the requirement for a Type ' A ' loading space or a Type ' B ' loading space is satisfied by the provision of a Type 'G' Loading space instead.
(2) Loading Space Options Mixed Use Buildings

Ina CR zone, if a building contains non-residential uses and a minimum of 400 dwelling units, a Type ' $C$ ' loading space required for the dwelling units is satisfied if a Type ' $A$ ', Type ' $B$ ' or Type ' $C$ ', loading space provided for the non-residential uses in the same building.

### 40.10.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to Loading Space - Restrictions

In a CR Zone:
(A) if a lot abuts a lane, access to a loading space must be from the lane; and
(B) if a corner lot does not abut a lane and it has at least one lot line abutting a street which is not a major street, access to a loading space must be from the street which is not a major street.
(2) Loading Restrictions Adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone

If a lot in a CR zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, the following requirements apply:
(A) access to the loading space may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category must be fenced.

### 40.10.90.200 Exemptions

(1) Loading Space Exemption- SS2 Area

If a lot in a CR zone is subject to Development Standard Set 2 (SS2), the loading space requirement for a non-residential use is not to apply if the non-residential use is on a lot with a lot area of less than 1,000 square metres.

### 40.10.100 Access to Lot

### 40.10.100.10 Location

(1) Vehicle Access- Restrictions

In a CR zone only one vehicle access is permitted from a street to a lot if:
(A) in the case of a lot which abuts a lane, vehicle access is from the lane; or;
(B) in the case of a corner lot not abutting a lane and which has at least one lot line abutting a street which is not a major street, access is from the street which is not a major street; and
(C) This regulation does not apply to the restrict the following uses:
(i) Public Uses; or
(ii) Vehicle Fuel Stations
(5) Parking Areas Adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone

If a lot in a CR zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, access to a parking space may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category.

### 40.10.150 Waste

### 40.10.150.1 General

(1) Waste and Recyclable Materials Storage

In a CR zone, all waste and recyclable material must be stored in a wholly enclosed building as follows:
(A) the building may not be located in a side yard that abuts a street or in a front yard; and
(B) the building must be a minimum of:
(i) 7.5 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category, or Open Space zone category; and
(ii) 1.0 metres from all other side lot lines and rear lot lines.

## Chapter 50 Commercial Residential Employment

### 50.5 Regulations applying to the Commercial Residential Employment Zone Category

### 50.5.1 General

### 50.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of General Regulations Section

The regulations contained in Section 50.5 apply to all lands, uses, buildings and structures in the Commercial Residential Employment zone category.
(2) Interpretation of the Commercial Residential Employment Zone Symbol

The zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map for Commercial Residential Employment zones consists of the letters CRE.

### 50.5.1.20 Restrictions

(1) Use Restrictions on Commercial Residential Employment Lots without Street Frontage

If a lot in a Commercial Residential Employment zone category does not front on a street and has its only access from a lane or private right-of-way that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, the lot must be used for no other purpose than permitted parking.

### 50.5.75 Energy Regulations

### 50.5.75.1 General

(1) Renewable energy or cogeneration energy device - Location Restriction

In a Commercial Residential Employment zone category a renewable energy or cogeneration energy device may not to be located in a front yard or side yard that abuts a street.
(2) Renewable Energy Device - Height regulations

In a Commercial Residential Employment zone category, if a photovoltaic solar energy device or a thermal solar energy device is:
(A) located on a principal building;
(i) it must comply with all the minimum set back requirements for a principal building; and
(ii) it must have no part of the device more than 2.0 metres higher than the maximum height permitted for a principal building excluding any other permitted encroachments into the height limit; and
(B) if not located on a principal building, the device must comply with all zoning by-law regulations applicable to an ancillary building or structure.
(3) Wind Energy Device - Setbacks

In a Commercial Residential Employment zone category all parts of a wind energy device must comply with the minimum setback requirements for a principal building on the lot where the device is located.
(4) Wind Energy Device - Height

In a Commercial Residential Employment zone category no part of a wind energy device may exceed the maximum height permitted for a principal building by more than:
(A) 3.0 metres if on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(B) 5.0 metres if the building height exceeds 25 metres; or
(C) the maximum height permitted for a principal building or structure in all other cases.
(5) Geo energy Requirements

In a Commercial Residential Employment zone category any above-ground part of a geo energy device must comply with all the requirements of ancillary building or structure on a lot in the zone on which the device is located.
(6) Cogeneration device

In a Commercial Residential Employment zone category a cogeneration energy device must be located inside a permitted principal building on the lot.

### 50.10 Commercial Residential Employment Zone (CRE)

### 50.10.1 General

### 50.10.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the CRE Zone

The purpose of the CRE Zone is to provide a range of retail, service commercial, office, residential and limited industrial uses in single use buildings and mixed use buildings.

### 50.10.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of CRE Zone String for Floor Space Index

In the CRE zone, the numerical value following the zone symbol indicates the maximum floor space index on the lot, and may be followed by:
(i) the letter ' $c$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicates the maximum floor space index for Commercial uses, as listed in the principal use list and principal use conditional list in each zone; and
(ii) the letter 'r' with an associated numerical value, indicates the maximum floor space index for Residential uses, as listed in the principal use list and principal use conditional list in each zone; and
(iii) the letter ' $e$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicates the maximum floor space index for Employment uses, as listed in the principal use list and principal use conditional list in each zone.
(2) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 50.10 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in a CRE zone.

### 50.10.20 Permitted Uses

### 50.10.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - CRE Zone

In a CRE zone, the following 'c' uses are permitted:

## Respite Care Facility

Software Development and Processing
Office
Art Gallery
Club
Museum
Hospital
Performing Arts Studio
Automated Banking Machine
Community Centre

Library
Education Use
Religious Education Use
Post-Secondary School
Veterinary Hospital
Courts of Law
Passenger Terminal

In a CRE zone, the following 'r' uses are permitted:
Park
Dwelling Unit
Retirement Home
Religious Residence
Student Residence
Residential Care Home
Tourist Home

In a CRE zone, the following 'e' uses are permitted:
Artist Studio
Production Studio
Warehouse
Self-storage Warehouse
Cold Storage
Food Warehouse
Bindery
Custom Workshop
Carpenter's Shop
Industrial Sales and Service Use
Dry Cleaning or Laundry Plant
Beverage Manufacturing
Printing Establishment
Metal Products Manufacturing
Computer, Communications, Electronics, or Optical Media Manufacturing
Furniture Manufacturing
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing

### 50.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - CRE Zone

In a CRE zone, the following 'c' uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each
use in Clause 50.10.20.100:
Recreation Use (46)
Amusement Arcade $(1,35)$
Eating Establishment (2,3,24,36)
Take-out Eating Establishment (2,3,24,37)
Cabaret (2)
Nightclub $(2,4,38)$
Financial Institution (3)
Personal Service Shop $(3,24)$
Pet Services (3)
Entertainment Place of Assembly (46)
Sports Place of Assembly (46)
Funeral Home $(5,39)$
Hotel $(6,47)$
Retail Service (3)
Retail Store $(3,24)$
Place of Worship $(7,40)$
Crisis Care Shelter (43)
Day Nursery (30)
Private School (31)
Public School (31)
Place of Assembly (32)
Vehicle Dealership (26)
Vehicle Fuel Station (27)
Vehicle Service Shop (28)
Vehicle Washing Establishment (29)
Public Utility (8)
Public Works Yard (9)
Animal Shelter (10)
Laboratory (11)

In a CRE zone, the following 'r' uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 50.10.20.100:

Nursing Home (41)
Seniors Community House (42)
Group Home (33)
Municipal Shelter (34)
Rooming House (48)

In a CRE zone, the following 'e' uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 50.10.20.100:

## Service Shop (3)

Wholesaling Use (3)
Contractor's Establishment (13)
Food Manufacturing (17)
Apparel and Textile Manufacturing (15)
Wood Product Manufacturing (18)
Glass Product Manufacturing (19)
Clay Product Manufacturing $(20,23)$
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing (20, 21)
Plastic Product Manufacturing $(20,22)$

The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 50.10.20.100

### 50.10.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - CRE Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, in a CRE zone, the following are permitted as ancillary uses if they comply with the applicable regulations set out for the particular use in Clause 50.10.20.100 and in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations:

Secondary Suite (44)
Private-Home Day Care (45)

## Showroom

Outdoor Sales or Display
Outdoor Patio (25)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 50.10.20.100

### 50.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Amusement Arcade Condition

In a CRE zone, an amusement arcade may not be located:
(A) in a building that also contains a hotel with less than 100 guest rooms.
(B) on a lot if any part of the lot is less than :
(i) 150 metres from any other lot containing an amusement arcade; and
(ii) 300 metres from any lot containing a public school or private school.
(2) Entertainment Establishment or Eating Establishment Near or Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Category- Size Restriction Condition
In a CRE zone, if a lot is within 6.1 metres of a lot in a Residential Zone category, the total interior floor area of all entertainment establishments, eating establishments and take-out eating establishments on the lot may not exceed 400 square metres.
(3) Commercial Use Size Condition

In a CRE zone:
(A) the combined total interior floor area of all retail stores, retail services, eating establishments, takeout eating establishments, financial institutions, personal service shops, or service shops on a lot, may not be more than 1,800 square metres.
(B) the requirements of (A) do not apply to a building in a CRE zone which existed on April 30, 1996. (C) A building constructed after April 30, 1996 is also exempt from the requirements of (A) if:
(i) the maximum building setback from any lot line abutting a street is 3.0 metres;
(ii) the principal building entrance for each commercial use stated in the above provision is located in the exterior wall of the building and is setback a maximum of 3.0 metres from the front lot line abutting a major street;
(iii) the principal public entrance is directly accessible from and within 0.2 metres of the level of the public sidewalk directly opposite such entrance; and
(iv) the minimum building width is $90 \%$ of the total length of the front lot line, excluding any vehicular access required by this By-law.
(4) Nightclub Condition

In a CRE zone, a nightclub may be permitted if:
(A) the use is located on the ground floor only;
(B) the lot does not abut a lot in a Residential Zone or Residential Apartment Zone category;
(C) there is only one nightclub in the building;
(D) the front lot line or side lot line of the lot does not abut Spadina Avenue; and
(E) the lot is located west of Spadina Avenue:
(i) the lot must have existed on February 14, 2006;
(ii) The maximum interior floor area of a nightclub must not exceed 350 square metres;
(iii) The nightclub must be on a lot that abuts King Street West, or Richmond Street West, or Adelaide Street West; and
(iv) the total number of nightclubs in the CRE zone west of Spadina Avenue is not more than 14.
(5) Funeral Home Condition

In a CRE zone, a funeral home is permitted if it is the only use in the building.
(6) Hotel Location in a Building containing Dwelling Units Condition

In a CRE zone, if a building contains both a dwelling unit and a hotel use, no hotel room or suite must be located on the same storey as any dwelling unit.
(7) Place of Worship Condition

In a CRE zone, a place of worship is permitted if the lot has frontage on a major street as shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(8) Public Utility Condition

In a CRE zone, the following public utilities providing indirect services to a lot are permitted:
(A) The distribution of gas, steam, electricity, or other forms of energy;
(B) the transmission of impulses, signals, or messages; and
(C) The storage or treatment of water.
(9) Public Works Yard Condition

In a CRE zone, a public works yard is permitted if it is located within an enclosed building and there is no open storage.
(10) Animal Shelter Condition

In a CRE zone, an animal shelter is permitted if it is the only use in the building.
(11) Laboratory Condition

In a CRE zone, a laboratory is permitted if it is not located in a building containing a dwelling unit.
(13) Contractor's Establishment Condition

In a CRE zone, a contractor's establishment is permitted if:
(A) heavy equipment and machinery such as cranes, ploughs, tractors, pile drivers, road making, wrecker's or steel erector's equipment, and building and construction material is not stored on the lot; and
(B) bulk storage of loose materials such as sand, gravel or concrete is not permitted.
(15) Apparel and Textile Manufacturing Condition

In a CRE zone, apparel and textile manufacturing is permitted if it does not involve the manufacturing of leather products or chemical dyeing of cloth.
(17) Food Manufacturing Condition

In a CRE zone, only food manufacturing involving fruit and vegetable preserving, speciality food manufacturing and dairy product manufacturing are permitted uses if they involve batch processing only.
(18) Wood Product Manufacturing Condition

In a CRE zone, wood product manufacturing is a permitted use if the use is not a:
(A) saw mill;
(B) planing mill; or
(C) wood distillation plant.
(19) Glass Product Manufacturing Condition

In a CRE zone, glass product manufacturing is a permitted use if the use only involves the manufacture of glass products from purchased glass.
(20) Not Located in a Building Containing a Dwelling Unit Condition

In a CRE zone, the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, medicine, plastic, or clay is permitted if the use is not located in a building containing a dwelling unit.
(21) Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing Condition In a CRE zone, pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing is permitted if:
(A) the use only includes assembly or manufacture of previously processed materials; and
(B) the use does not include the processing or combining of materials that alter the structure of the material.
(22) Plastic Product Manufacturing Condition

In a CRE zone, a plastic product manufacturing use is permitted if:
(A) it only includes assembly or manufacture of previously processed materials;
(B) it does not include the processing or combining of materials that alter the structure of the material; and
$(C)$ it does not include the manufacture of celluloid or pyroxylin.
(23) Clay Product Manufacturing Condition

In a CRE zone, a clay product manufacturing use is permitted if:
(A) it is only for the manufacturing of pottery, ceramics and plumbing fixtures; and
(B) the manufacture of blocks, bricks, beams, pipes, artificial abrasives, clay pit mining and other mining is not permitted.

In a CRE zone, a retail store, personal service shop, eating establishment, or take-out eating establishment with an interior floor area of at least 130 square metres may have a maximum of 2 amusement devices.
(25) Outdoor Patio - Ancillary to Specified Uses, Size Limit and Distance Separation Condition

In a CRE zone,
(A) an outdoor patio is permitted together with any of these uses:

## Amusement Arcade

## Club

Eating Establishment
Take-out Eating Establishment

## Cabaret

Nightclub
Entertainment Place of Assembly,
Place of Assembly
Sports Place of Assembly
Recreation Use; and
(B) the outdoor patio is to:
(i) have a maximum area the greater of:
(a) 30 square metres; or
(i) $30 \%$ of the interior floor area of the premises it is associated with;
(ii) not be used to provide entertainment uses such as music and dancing, whether as an ancillary use or associated with the principal use;
(iii) is at least 10.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(iv) despite (C) above, an outdoor patio located on a roof, or on a platform that is higher than 0.6 metres above average grade, must be at least 40.0 metres, measured horizontally, from a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(v) if a lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, or a lot is within 10.0 metres of a lot in a Residential Zone category, an outdoor patio located in the rear yard of the lot must have a fence installed along the portion of the outdoor patio parallel to the rear lot line.
(26) Vehicle Dealership

In a CRE zone, a vehicle dealership must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.90.
(27) Vehicle Fuel Station

In a CRE zone, a vehicle fuel station must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.92.
(28) Vehicle Service Shop

In a CRE zone, a vehicle service shop must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.94.
(29) Vehicle Washing Establishment

In a CRE zone, a vehicle washing establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.96.
(30) Day Nursery

In a CRE zone, a day nursery must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.45.
(31) School

In a CRE zone, a public school and a private school must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.48.
(32) Place of Assembly- Banquet Hall

In a CRE zone, a place of assembly that is a banquet hall must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.98.
(33) Group Home

In a CRE zone, a group home must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.15.
(34) Municipal Shelter

In a CRE zone, a municipal shelter must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.22.
(35) Amusement Arcade

In a CRE zone, an amusement arcade is permitted if
(A) the building has none of the uses permitted under the letter ' $r$; in Clause 50.10.20.10 or 50.10.20.20;
(B) the maximum number of amusement devices in the amusement arcade is 36 ; and
(C) the minimum interior floor area for used for an amusement arcade is equal to 6.0 square metres for each amusement device.
(36) Eating Establishment

In a CRE zone, an eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(37) Take-out Eating Establishment

In a CRE zone, a take-out eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(38) Nightclub

In a CRE zone, a nightclub must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.60.
(39) Funeral Home

In a CRE zone, a funeral home must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.120.
(40) Place of Worship

In a CRE zone, a place of worship must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.50.
(41) Nursing Home

In a CRE zone, a nursing home must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.130.
(42) Seniors Community House

In a CRE zone, a seniors community house must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.30.
(43) Crisis Care Shelter

In a CRE zone, a crisis care shelter must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.20.
(44) Secondary Suite

In a CRE zone, a secondary suite must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.10.
(45) Private-Home Day Care

A private-home day care is permitted in a CRE zone, if any outdoor children's play area is:
(A) fenced; and
(B) not located in the front yard or a side yard abutting a street.
(46) Entertainment Place of Assembly, Sports Place of Assembly and Recreational Use- Amusement Device Condition

In a CRE zone, an entertainment place of assembly, a sports place of assembly or recreation use may not to have more than 12 amusement devices and these devices may not be located in a hallway, lobby or other pedestrian area if the amusement devices are in the same building as any one of these uses.
(47) Nightclub, Cabaret, Entertainment Place of Assembly, Sports Place of Assembly, Place of Assembly Use Condition
In a CRE zone, a nightclub, cabaret, entertainment place of assembly, sports place of assembly, place of assembly is permitted, if:
(A) the maximum building setback from any lot line abutting a street is 3.0 metres;
(B) the principal building entrance for each commercial use stated in the above provision is located in the exterior wall of the building and is setback a maximum of 3.0 metres from the front lot line abutting a major street;
(C) the principal public entrance is directly accessible from and within 0.2 metres of the level of the public sidewalk directly opposite such entrance; and
(D) the minimum building width is $90 \%$ of the total length of the front lot line, excluding any vehicular access required by this By-law.
(48) Rooming House

In a CRE zone, a rooming house must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.25.

### 50.10.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 50.10.40.1 General

(1) King-Spadina Area- First Floor Elevation Requirement

If a building is located on a lot in a CRE zone bounded by Queen Street West to the north, Simcoe Street to the east, Front Street West to the south, and Bathurst Street to the west, the elevation of the first floor of the building must be at or within 0.6 metres above the height of the public sidewalk abutting the site, or, if there is no sidewalk, from the elevation of the street abutting the site.
(2) Hotel - Orientation To A Street

In a CRE zone, a building may not be used as a hotel if another building is located between it and the street.
(3) Hotel - Orientation To A Street

In a CRE zone, no building may be erected between a building used as a hotel and the street.

### 50.10.40.10 Height

(1) Determining the Height of Principal Building or Structure in Commercial Residential Employment Zones

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in a Commercial Residential Employment Zone category, the height of a principal building or structure on a lot is measured as the distance between the elevation of the average elevation of grade along the front lot line, or in the case of a corner lot, the average elevation of grade along all lot lines that abut a street and the elevation of the highest point on the building.
(2) Determining the Height of Principal Structures in Commercial Residential Employment Zones

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in a Commercial Residential Employment Zone category, the height of a principal structure, other than a principal building, is measured as the distance between the elevation of the average grade around the structure and the elevation of the highest point on the structure.
(3) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in a CRE zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed the maximum building height by 2.0 metres.
(30) Heritage Building Volume Permission Beyond Height Limit

In a CRE zone, a lot comprising a listed or designated heritage site may be permitted to exceed the maximum height limit, if:
(A) the lot is subject to an agreement pursuant to section 37 of the Planning Act, authorizing the increase in height in exchange for the conservation of all or part of a heritage building located on the lot;
(B) the additional height is not greater than $20 \%$ of the maximum height limit identified on the Height Overlay Map;
(C) the part of the building exceeding the maximum height limit identified on the Height Overlay Map, must have a maximum total volume not exceeding the sum of the values calculated in (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv):
(i) if the façade of the heritage building facing a street is conserved, the building volume above the height limit is 6 times the area (length times height) of the portion of the façade that is conserved;
(ii) if there is no construction above the heritage building, the building volume above the height limit is equal to 1.5 times the volume of that part of the heritage building being retained beyond a depth of 3.0 metres from the façade of the heritage building facing a street;
(iii) if there is construction above a portion of the heritage building retained, the building volume above the height limit is equal to one times the volume of that part of the heritage building being retained beyond a depth of 3.0 metres from the façade of the heritage building facing a street;
(iv) if there is an above grade separation between the heritage building and the adjacent buildings or structures on the same lot, the building volume above the height limit is equal to the volume of such space calculated as follows:
(a) the height of the conserved heritage building;
(b) by the distance between the conserved heritage building and the adjacent building or structure measured at right angles from the heritage building; and
(c) by the length of the portion of the conserved heritage building if a line projected at a right angle from the heritage building face intercepts the adjacent building or structure on the same lot.
(D) Any permitted building volume exceeding the maximum height limit identified on the Height Overlay Map:
(i) must comply with the angular plane requirements as set out in Clause 50.10.40.200 (7); and
(ii) if there are no angular plane requirements as set out in Clause 50.10.40.200 (7), may not be closer to a lot line than a distance equal to the existing setback of all portions of the main walls of the highest storey facing the same lot line and located below the maximum height limit, plus 3.0 metres, except if the wall forms a party wall with another building on another lot.
(E) For the purposes of determining the measurements of the conserved heritage building as set out in Clauses (C) (ii), (iii), and (iv), the dimensions described are measured between the exterior faces of the exterior walls and between the interior surface of the ceiling of the uppermost storey and the surface of the first floor of the conserved heritage building.
(F) The building elements described in Clauses 5.10.40.10 (3), 5.10.40.10 (4), 5.10.40.10 (5), and 5.10.40.10 (6) are measured from the additional height determined in the above Clauses as if it was the maximum height limit identified on the Height Overlay Map.

### 50.10.40.30 Building Depth

(1) Maximum Building Depth

In a CRE zone, where a lot abuts a street, no portion of a building may be located more than 50.0 metres from a lot line that abuts a street.

### 50.10.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Amenity Space Requirement for Buildings with 35 or more Dwelling Units

In a CRE zone, if a building has 35 or more dwelling units, amenity space must be provided at a minimum rate of 4.0 square metres for each dwelling unit, of which:
(A) a minimum of 2.0 metres for each dwelling unit is indoor amenity space; and
(B) a minimum of 40.0 square metres is outdoor amenity space on the ground and in a location adjoining or directly accessible to the indoor amenity space.

### 50.10.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

(1) Permitted Encroachments- Platforms

In a CRE zone a platform with no main walls, such as a deck, porch, balcony or similar structure, attached to or less than 0.3 metres from a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback for the principal building as follows:
(A) a platform with a finished floor no higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required yard setback 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the required yard setback if it is no closer to a lot line than 0.3 metres; and
(B) a platform with a finished floor that is higher than the first floor of the principal building may encroach into the required yard setback 2.5 metres.
(2) Permitted Encroachments- Canopies and Awnings

Despite Clause 5.10.40.60 (1), in a CRE zone a canopy, awning or similar structure, with or without structural support, or a roof over a platform meeting the requirements of Clause 50.10.40.60 (1), may encroach into a required yard setback for the principal building as follows:
A) when above a platform meeting the requirements of Clause 50.10.40.60 (1), the roof, canopy, awning or similar structure may encroach into the respective setback to the same extent as the platform it is covering; and
(B) when not covering such a platform, the canopy, awning or similar structure may encroach into a required yard setback,
(i) in a front or rear yard, the lesser of 2.5 metres or $50 \%$ of the applicable required yard setback, if it is not closer to a side lot line than the required side yard setback, or
(ii) in a side yard, a maximum of 1.5 metres, if it is not closer to the side lot line than 0.3 metres.
(3) Permitted Encroachments- Exterior Stairs, Access Ramp and Elevating Device

In a CRE zone:
(A) exterior stairs providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if the stairs:
(i) are no longer than 1.5 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the stairs meet the building or structure;
(ii) are no wider than 2.0 metres; and
(iii) are no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(B) an uncovered ramp providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if that the ramp is:
(i) no longer than 12 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the ramp meets the building or structure;
(ii) no wider than 1.5 metres for each sloped ramp segment; and
(iii) no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres; and
(C) an elevating device providing access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if the elevating device:
(i) elevates no higher than the first floor of the building;
(ii) has a maximum area of 3.0 square metres; and
(iii) is no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(4) Permitted Encroachments- Exterior Main Wall Surface

In a CRE zone cladding added to the original exterior surface of the main wall of a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.15 metres, if the building is at least 5 years old.
(5) Permitted Encroachments- Architectural Features

In a CRE zone:
(A) a pilaster, decorative column, cornice, sill, belt course or other similar architectural feature on a principal building may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if it is no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(B) a chimney breast, on a principal building, may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if it:
(i) is no wider than 2.0 metres; and
(ii) is no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres.
(6) Permitted Encroachments- Window Projections

In a CRE zone, a bay window, box window, or other window projection from a main wall of a principal building, which increases floor area or enclosed space but does not touch the ground, may encroach:
(A) into a required front yard or rear yard setback a maximum of 0.75 metres, if these features in total do not occupy more than $65 \%$ of the width of the front main wall or rear main wall at each storey; and
(B) into a required side yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres, if these features
(i) in total do not occupy more than $30 \%$ of the width of the side main wall at each storey; and
(ii) are no closer to the side lot line than 0.6 metres.
(7) Permitted Encroachments- Equipment

In a CRE zone, on a principal building, wall mounted equipment may encroach into a required yard setback as follows, if they are no closer to the lot line than 0.3 metres:
(A) an air conditioner may encroach into a required rear or side yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres, if it is not located above the first floor;
(B) a satellite dish may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres;
(C) an antennae or pole used to hold an antennae may encroach into a required rear yard or side yard setback a maximum of 0.9 metres; and
(D) a vent or pipe may encroach into a required rear yard or side yard setback a maximum of 0.6 metres.
(8) Permitted Encroachments- Utilities

In a CRE zone, service connections to public utilities at any lot line may encroach into a required yard setback.
(9) Permitted Encroachments for Particular Setbacks

In a CRE zone, the encroachments permitted in Clauses 50.10.40.60 (1), 50.10.40.60 (2), 50.10.40.60 (5), and 50.10.40.60 (6) are only permitted to encroach into the following required setbacks:
(A) a side yard and rear yard setbacks as set out in Clause 50.10.40.70 (12);
(B) a required setback from a lot in a Residential Zone category set out in Clause 50.10.40.70 (14); and
(C) a setback or separation distance between external walls of buildings as set out in Clause 50.10.40.80 (10).

### 50.10.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Side and Rear Setbacks

In a CRE zone, the minimum yard setback from a side lot line or rear lot line must be 7.5 metres for any part of a principal building or structure, excluding any part of the building or structure that is less than 25.0 metres from a lot line abutting a street or park.
(2) Setback from a Lot in a Residential Zone

In a CRE zone, a principal building or structure, any part of which has a height greater than 4.0 metres, must be setback at least 3.0 metres from any lot line that abuts a lot that is entirely within a Residential Zone category.
(3) Setback from a Lane

In a CRE zone, if a lot abuts a lane, the minimum required building set back from the side lot line or rear lot line that abuts the lane is 1.5 metres.
(4) Heritage building - Setback of new construction above a heritage building

In a CRE zone, the portion of a building constructed above a heritage building may not be closer to a lot line than a distance equal to the existing setback of all portions of the main walls of the heritage building, plus 3.0 metres.
(5) Setback for Upper Building Level Facing A Street

In a CRE zone, the minimum setback from the main wall of a building or structure that faces a lot line that abuts a street is:
(A) 3.0 metres for the portion of the building or structure which exceeds a height of 20.0 metres; or
(B) 3.0 metres for the portion of the building or structure which exceeds a height of 16.0 metres in the case of a lot that fronts King Street East.

### 50.10.40.80 Separation

(1) Distance Between External Walls of Buildings

In a CRE zone, if a building has walls facing each other or facing the walls of another building on the same lot and a line projected at a right angle from one of these walls intercepts the other wall, the minimum above ground distance between them is 11.0 metres.
(2) Distance Between Windows of Buildings in King-Spadina

In a CRE zone bounded by Queen Street West to the north, Simcoe Street to the east, Front Street West to the south, and Bathurst Street to the west, if a building has windows facing each other, and a line projected at a right angle from one of these windows intercepts the other window, the minimum above ground distance between them is 15.0 metres.
(3) Distance Between Windows of Buildings in King-Spadina

In a CRE zone bounded by Queen Street West to the north, Simcoe Street to the east, Front Street West to the south, and Bathurst Street to the west, if a building has windows, the minimum above ground distance between them and another wall or a lot line that does not abut a street or park is 7.5 metres.

### 50.10.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Height Exemption - Buildings lawfully existing

In a CRE zone, if a lawfully erected building existed on the date of the passing of this By-law had a height greater than that permitted by the maximum height limit identified on the Height Overlay Map, the building may be used for any purpose permitted in the CRE zone in which the lot is located, if the height is not more than that which lawfully existed on the lot on the date of the passing of this By-law.
(2) Side Yard and Rear Yard Setback Exemptions- Buildings lawfully existing

In a CRE zone, if a lawfully erected building on the date of the passing of this By-law is closer to a side lot
line or rear lot line than what is required by Clause 50.10.40.70 (12), the building may continue to be used if the existing setbacks are not further reduced.
(3) Setback for Upper Building Level Facing a Street Exemption

In a CRE zone, the minimum setback required by Clause 50.10.40.70 (40) does not apply, if:
(A) a lot must comply with Clause 50.10.40.200 (5);
(B) a setback has been provided in accordance with Clause 50.10.40.70 (30); or
(C) the building existed on April 30, 1996.
(4) Distance Between External Walls of Buildings Exemption

In a CRE zone, if a building existed on April 30, 1996 and had walls that face each other, or which face the walls of another building on the same lot, and they are closer than what is required by Clause 50.10.40.80 (10), the building may be used for any purpose permitted in the CRE zone in which the lot is located, if:
(A) the existing separation distance is not further reduced; and
$(B)$ in the case of two buildings on the same lot, both buildings were lawfully erected on April 30, 1996.
(5) Building Setback- Required Angular Planes for Certain Streets

In a CRE zone, a principal building or structure on a lot abutting a street listed below is not to exceed the corresponding height, nor penetrate the corresponding angular plane at the lot line measured horizontally over the lot at the height determined:
(A) King Street West, south side between Spadina Avenue and Simcoe Street, will not exceed a height of 16.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 44 degrees;
(B) Jarvis Street, east side, will not exceed a height of 16.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 44 degrees;
(C) Parliament Street, east and west sides, will not exceed a height of 16.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 44 degrees;
(D) King Street East, south side, will not exceed a height of 16.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 44 degrees;
(E) Front Street East, south side, will not exceed a height of 20.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 44 degrees;
(F) King Street West, south side between Bathurst Street and Spadina Avenue, will not exceed a height of 20.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 44 degrees;
(G) Wellington Street West, south side between Bathurst Street and Spadina Avenue, will not exceed a height of 18.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 30 degrees;
(H) Bathurst Street, east side, will not exceed a height of 22.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 44 degrees; and
(I) Spadina Avenue, east and west sides, will not exceed a height of 29.0 metres, nor penetrate an angular plane of 44 degrees.
(6) Height Exemption- Mechanical Elements in King-Spadina

In a CRE zone, if a building is located in the King-Spadina Area, such building may have a height of 5.0 metres above the maximum height limit identified on the Height Overlay Map, if:
(A) all stair towers, elevator shafts, and mechanical equipment are enclosed; and
(B) the additional 5.0 metre height permitted by this provision is within the applicable angular plane for the lot in the CRE zone.
(7) Setback of New Construction above Heritage Building Exemption

In a CRE zone, the setback required by Clause 50.10.40.70 (30) does not apply to the portions of a building that are subject to the setback required by Clause 50.10.40.200 (5)

### 50.10.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 50.10.60.1 General

(1) Living Accommodation in Ancillary Buildings

In a CRE zone, ancillary buildings may not be used for living accommodation.

### 50.10.80 Parking

### 50.10.80.1 General

(1) Outdoor Parking Restriction

In a CRE zone, an ancillary outdoor parking area containing more than 3 parking spaces must be fenced if it is located in a yard that abuts a street, lane or a lot in a Residential Zone category, excluding the portions used for access.
(2) CRE Zone Above Grade Parking Building or Structure Restriction

In a CRE zone, the parking or storing of vehicles in an above-grade building or structure is permitted, if:
(A) it is ancillary to a principal use in the building or structure; and
(B) any portion of the building or structure facing a street and within 4.0 metres above the elevation of that lot line abutting the street, must contain permitted uses other than the parking or storing of vehicles, to a minimum depth of 10.0 metres from the main wall, along the entire length of the main wall, except for vehicle access.
(3) CRE Zone Parking Space Allocation Mixed Use Building

In a CRE zone, if a building contains both residential and non-residential uses and has less than 25 dwelling units, a minimum of one-third ( $1 / 3$ ) of the total parking spaces required for all the uses in the building must be available to all occupants of or visitors to the building, without in any way assigning any of those parking spaces for exclusive use.
(4) Bachelor Unit Size for Parking Space Calculation

For the purpose of calculating parking space requirements, in a CRE zone, bachelor dwelling unit must not have an interior floor area greater than 45 square metres.

### 50.10.80.10 Location

(1) CRE Zone Parking Restriction

In a CRE zone, no vehicle is to be parked or stored in the front yard, at or above the natural level of the ground.

### 50.10.80.40 Access to Parking Space

(1) CRE Zone Drive Aisle Width

In a CRE zone, within a parking area the following drive aisle width is to apply:
(A) If the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle of 70 to 90 degrees to the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that one or two lane drive aisle is 6.0 metres;
(B) If the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle from 50 to less than 70 degrees to the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that drive aisle is 5.5 metres for each lane;
(C) If the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle of less than 50 degrees from the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that drive aisle is 4.0 metres for each lane.

### 50.10.80.200 Exemptions

(6) CRE Zone Exemption for Existing Parking Spaces

In a CRE zone, the parking space requirement for a building is the lesser of the parking spaces:
(A) lawfully existing on the lot on January 1, 1997;
(B) required by a building permit issued before January 1, 1997; or
$(\mathrm{C})$ required by this By-law.

### 50.10.90 Loading

### 50.10.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to Loading Space - Restrictions

In a CRE Zone:
(A) if a lot abuts a lane, access to a loading space must be from the lane; or;
(B) if a corner lot does not abut a lane and it has at least one lot line abutting a street which is not a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map, then access to a loading space must be from the street which is not a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(2) Loading Restrictions Adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone

If a lot in a CRE zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category:
(A) access to the loading space may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category must be fenced.

### 50.10.90.200 Exemptions

(75) Exemption for existing Loading Spaces

In a CRE zone, the loading space requirement for a building is the lesser of the loading spaces:
(A) lawfully existing on the lot on January 1, 1997;
(B) required by a building permit issued before January 1, 1997; or
(C) required by this By-law.

### 50.10.100 Access to Lot

### 50.10.100.10 Location

(2) Non-residential Parking Areas Adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone If a lot in a CRE zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category :
(A) access to a parking space may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category must be fenced; and
(C) a parking space must be at least 1.5 metres to a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(10) CRE Zone Driveway Access to Apartment Buildings Not Required- Exemption

In a CRE zone, an apartment building is not required to have an unobstructed vehicle access to an entrance of the building designed so that vehicles can enter and leave the lot while driving forward in one continuous movement.

### 50.10.150 Waste

### 50.10.150.1 General

(1) Waste and Recyclable Materials Storage

In a CRE zone, All waste and recyclable material must be stored in a wholly enclosed building as follows:
(A) the building may not be located in a side yard that abuts a street or in a front yard; and
(B) the building must be a minimum of:
(i) 7.5 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category, or open space zone category; and
(ii) 1.0 metres from all other side lot lines and rear lot lines.

## Chapter 60 Employment Industrial

### 60.5 Regulations applying to the Employment - Industrial Zone Category

### 60.5.1 General

### 60.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of General Regulations Section

The regulations contained in Section 60.5 apply to all lands, uses, buildings and structures in the Employment Industrial Zone category.
(2) Interpretation of the Employment Industrial Zone Symbol

The zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map for Employment Industrial Zones category consists of the letters $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{EL}, \mathrm{EH}, \mathrm{EO}$, and EC indicating the primary land use permitted in the respective zone, which may followed by a numerical value indicating the maximum permitted floor space index on a lot.

ZONE NAME ZONE SYMBOL

Employment Industrial E
Employment Light Industrial EL
Employment Heavy Industrial EH
Employment Industrial - Commercial EC
Employment Industrial - Office EO
(3) Gross Floor Area Calculations for Manufacturing Uses in Employment Industrial Zones

Despite the definition of gross floor area in this By-law, for the purposes of calculating the floor space index for a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category, the gross floor area of a building used for manufacturing use, does not include the floor area used for the purpose of parking or loading, storage rooms or washrooms in the basement, voids at the level of each floor, such as an atrium, mezzanine, stairwell, escalator, elevator, ventilation duct, utility shaft, utility areas used for the purposes of servicing the building, or structures associated with equipment, such as catwalks or service platforms.

### 60.5.1.20 Restrictions

(1) Access to Non-Residential Uses when Adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone Category - Restriction on Sole Access from a Lane or Shared Private Right-of-Way

If a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category does not front on a street and has its only access from a lane or private right-of-way that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, the lot may only be used for permitted parking.

### 60.5.20 Permitted Uses

### 60.5.20.1 General

(1) Uses to be Wholly Enclosed

Unless otherwise stated in this Bylaw, all uses in an Employment Industrial Zone category must be within a wholly enclosed.

### 60.5.20.100 Conditions

(8) Waste Incinerator - Primary Use in Combination with Other Uses

In an Employment Industrial Zone category, a waste incinerator is a principal use whether or not it is in combination with another use. If a waste incinerator is in combination with another use, neither use is to be construed as being ancillary to the other, and all regulations pertaining to each use are to apply.
(9) Recycling as an Ancillary Use - Sorting Activities in an Enclosed Building

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, on a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category the separating or sorting of recyclable materials associated with a principal use must take place only within a wholly enclosed building.
(10) Recycling as an Ancillary Use - Open Storage of Recyclable Materials

Despite clause 5.10.150.1 (1), in an Employment Industrial Zone category recyclable materials may be stored outside if:
(A) they are in an Employment Industrial zone that permits open storage or ancillary open storage;
(B) they are stored in a fenced compound in the rear yard;
(C) the recyclable materials are in bales or containers, that are covered and secured; and
(D) the area used for the storage of recyclable materials is not more than $50 \%$ of the gross floor area of all buildings on the lot.

### 60.5.30 Lot Requirements

### 60.5.30.1 General

(1) Employment Industrial Lands Abutting Highways

If a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category abuts Highways 400, 401, 404, 409, 427, the Don Valley Parkway, or the non-elevated portions of the Gardiner Expressway or the Queen Elizabeth Way, the lot line and the yard that abuts any of these highways must comply with all the regulations applicable to a front lot line and front yard for the zone in which it is located.

### 60.5.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 60.5.40.1 General

(1) Access Restrictions if Lot is Separated from Residential Lots by a Lane or a Narrow Street

If the rear lot line or side lot line of a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category is separated from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, by a lane or street that has a right-of-way width of less than 12.0 metres, pedestrian access may not be from that lane or street, to any entrance to the building other than:
(A) a service entrance, or
(B) an entrance or exit required by federal or provincial regulations.

### 60.5.40.10 Height

(1) Determining the Height of Principal Building in Employment Industrial Zones

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in an Employment Industrial Zone category, the height of a principal building is measured as the distance between the elevation of the average elevation of grade along the front lot line and the elevation of the highest point on the building.
(2) Determining the Height of Structures in Employment Industrial Zones

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in an Employment Industrial Zone category the height of a principal structure, other than a principal building, is measured as the distance between the elevation of the elevation of average grade around the structure and the elevation of the highest point on the structure.
(3) Height of Structures - Exemptions for Chimney Stacks, Scrubbers and Pollution Abatement Equipment

Despite 5.10.40.10 (4), in an Employment Industrial Zone category the following structures may exceed the permitted principal building height:
(A) free-standing or roof-top chimney stacks;
(B) scrubbers; or
(C) other similar equipment for the purpose of pollution abatement.

### 60.5.50 Yards

### 60.5.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Category or Residential Apartment Zone Category

If a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category, abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category a fence must be installed along the part of lot line that abuts the lot in the Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.
(2) Landscaping Requirement if Abutting a Lot in a Residential or Residential Apartment Zone Category

If a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category, abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, a landscape strip with a minimum width of 7.5 metres must be maintained adjacent to and running the full length of the part of the lot line that abuts the lot in the Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.
(3) Landscaping in an Employment Industrial Zone Category

Despite clause 5.10.50.10 (1), for lands in an Employment Industrial zone category any portion of a yard not covered by permitted buildings, structures, parking spaces, loading spaces, driveways, marshalling areas, open storage, outdoor display or outdoor operations, equipment storage, or patios must be used only for landscaping.

### 60.5.50.20 Outdoor Amenity Space

(1) Children's Amenity Space - Outdoor Enclosure

In an Employment Industrial Zone category, an outdoor amenity space used or intended for use by children, must be enclosed by a fence.

### 60.5.75 Energy Regulations

### 60.5.75.1 General

(1) Renewable Energy Device - Location Restriction

In an Employment Industrial Zone category a renewable energy device may not be located in a front yard or side yard that abuts a street.
(2) Renewable Energy Device - Height regulations

In an Employment Industrial Zone category, if a photovoltaic solar energy device or a thermal solar energy device is:
(A) located on a principal building;
(i) it must comply with all the minimum set back requirements for a principal building; and
(ii) it must have no part of the device more than 3.0 metres higher than the maximum height permitted for a principal building excluding any other permitted encroachments into the height limit; and
(B) not located on a principal building, the device must comply with all zoning by-law regulations applicable to an ancillary building or structure.
(3) Wind Energy Device - Setbacks

In an Employment Industrial Zone category all parts of wind energy device must comply with the minimum setback requirements for a principal building on the lot where the device is located.
(4) Wind Energy Device - Height

In an Employment Industrial Zone category no part of a wind energy device may exceed the maximum height permitted for a principal building by more than :
(A) 3.0 metres if:
(i) it is located on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category; or
(ii) the principal building is less than 15.0 metres in height; and
(B) 20.0 metres in all other cases.
(5) Geo energy Device Requirements

In an Employment Industrial Zone category any above-ground part of a geo energy device must comply with all the requirements of an ancillary building or structure on a lot in the zone in which the device is located.
(6) Cogeneration Device

In an Employment Industrial Zone category a cogeneration energy device may be located outside of a building on the lot if
(A) it is not located in a yard that abuts a street; and
$(B)$ it complies with the minimum building setback requirements for a principal building.

### 60.5.80 Parking

### 60.5.80.1 General

(1) Calculation of Parking Rates for Manufacturing Uses

Despite the definition of gross floor area in this By-law, for the purposes of calculating the number of required parking spaces for a manufacturing use on a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category, the gross floor area of a building used for manufacturing use, does not include the floor area used for the purpose of parking or loading, storage rooms or washrooms in the basement, voids at the level of each floor, such as an atrium, mezzanine, stairwell, escalator, elevator, ventilation duct, utility shaft, utility areas used for the purposes of servicing the building, or structures associated with equipment, such as catwalks or service platforms.

### 60.5.80.10 Location

(1) Parking in Required Front Yard

In an Employment Industrial Zone category a required parking space is permitted within the required front yard, if:
(A) the parking space is a minimum of 3.0 metres from the front lot line and side lot lines; and
(B) the parking space is at a right angle to the driveway providing access to it from the street.
(2) Location of Parking Spaces

In an Employment Industrial Zone category a parking space may be located:
(A) in a front yard or a side yard that abuts a street, if there are no more than 5 parking spaces for the first 15.0 metres of main wall length and thereafter 2 parking spaces for each additional 15.0 metres of main wall, abutting the yard containing the parking spaces;
(B) in a side yard that does not abut a street; and
(C) in a rear yard.

### 60.5.80.20 Setbacks

(3) Setback from Lot in a Residential zone category or Residential Apartment zone category

If a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, a parking space and drive aisle must be set back at least 7.5 metres from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 60.5.80.40 Access to Parking Space

(1) Drive Aisle Width

Within a parking area of a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category the following drive aisle widths apply:
(A) if the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle of 70 to 90 degrees to the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for a one or two lane drive aisle is 6.0 metres;
(B) if the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle from 50 to less than 70 degrees to the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for a drive aisle is 5.5 metres for each lane;
(C) if the centreline of a parking space is at an interior angle of less than 50 degrees from the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for a drive aisle is 4.0 metres for each lane.

### 60.5.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Front Yard and Side Yard Parking Exemption

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category contains a building and the required parking spaces for the uses in that building were located in the front yard or side yard in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or were permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, the parking spaces may remain in the front yard or side yard so long as the building remains; any lawful parking space not existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law must comply with the requirements of this By-law.

### 60.5.90 Loading

### 60.5.90.1 General

(1) Calculation of Loading Space Rates for Manufacturing Uses

Despite the definition of gross floor area and regulation 220.5.1.10 (4) of this By-law, for the purposes of calculating the number of required loading spaces for a manufacturing use on a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category, the gross floor area of a building used for manufacturing use, does not include the floor area used for the purpose of parking or loading, storage rooms or washrooms in the basement, voids at the level of each floor, such as an atrium, mezzanine, stairwell, escalator, elevator, ventilation duct, utility shaft, utility areas used for the purposes of servicing the building, or structures associated with equipment, such as catwalks or service platforms.

### 60.5.100 Access to Lot

### 60.5.100.1 General

(1) Driveway Widths

In an Employment Industrial Zone category any portion of the driveway providing access to the lot from a street and that part of the driveway which is located:
(A) 6.0 metres or less from the lot line, may have a maximum width of 11.0 metres; and
(B) more than 6.0 metres from the lot line may have:
(i) a minimum width of 6.0 metres; and
(ii) a maximum width of 9.0 metres.

### 60.5.100.10 Location

(2) Driveway Access to a Lot - Landscape Area Exemption

In an Employment Industrial Zone category a driveway providing direct access from a street or lane may cross a required landscaped area if the centre line of the part of the driveway crossing the required landscaped area is within 10 degrees of perpendicular to the part of the lot line over which access is taken.
(6) Access to Loading Restrictions Adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone Category or Residential Apartment Zone Category
If a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, vehicular access to the loading space it may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.
(8) Access Location if Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Category or Residential Apartment Zone Category

If a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, access to the lot may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category

### 60.5.150 Waste

### 60.5.150.1 General

(1) Storage of Waste- Lots an in Employment Industrial Zone Category

Despite clause 5.10.150.1 (1) of this By-law, on a lot in an Employment Industrial zone category, waste material must be stored in a storage bin.

### 60.10 Employment Light Industrial Zone (EL)

### 60.10.1 General

### 60.10.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the EL Zone

The purpose of the EL Zone is to provide an area for light manufacturing, industrial and other employment land uses that can co-exist in relatively close proximity to sensitive land uses, such as residential and open space uses.

### 60.10.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 60.10 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an EL zone.

### 60.10.20 Permitted Uses

### 60.10.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - EL Zone

In the EL zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the associated maximum floor space index value:
Park

## Financial Institution

## Automated Banking Machine

## Service Shop

Wholesaling Use
Performing Arts Studio
Laboratory
Artist Studio
Production Studio
Public Utility
Warehouse
Self-storage Warehouse
Cold Storage
Food Warehouse
Bindery
Custom Workshop
Carpenter's Shop
Industrial Sales and Service Use
Dry Cleaning or Laundry Plant

### 60.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - EL Zone

In the EL zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.10.20.100, and the associated maximum floor space index value:
Recreation Use (1)
Software Development and Processing (2)
Office (3)
Contractor's Establishment (7)
Food Manufacturing $(8,10)$
Beverage Manufacturing (8)
Apparel and Textile Manufacturing (8)
Printing Establishment (8)
Metal Products Manufacturing (8)
Plastic Product Manufacturing (8)
Furniture Manufacturing (8)

### 60.10.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - EL Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following uses are permitted in an EL zone if they are ancillary to the principal use and comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.10.20.100:

## Eating Establishment $(5,14)$

Drive-in Eating Establishment $(5,15)$
Take-out Eating Establishment $(5,16)$
Retail Store (5)
Showroom
Open Storage (12)

The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 60.10.20.100.

### 60.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Recreation Use Condition

In an EL zone, a golf driving range is a permitted Recreation Use if:
(A) the lot is a minimum of 70 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
$(\mathrm{B})$ there is a fence between the use and any lot line.
(2) Software Development and Processing Condition

In an EL zone, the interior floor area used for software development and processing is the lesser of:
(A) 5,000 square metres; or
(B) an area equal to the maximum permitted floor space index for the lot.
(3) Office Condition

In an EL zone,
(A) an office does not include a medical office; and
(B) the maximum interior floor area on a lot used for office is the lesser of:
(i) 5,000 square metres; or
(ii) an area equal to a floor space index of 1.0 .
(5) Retail Store, Eating Establishment and Take-out Eating Establishment Condition

In an EL zone, a retail store, eating establishment and take-out eating establishment is permitted if it is ancillary to a permitted use and:
(A) the total cumulative interior floor area on a lot used for a retail store, eating establishment, or take-out eating establishment, individually or in combination, does not exceed $20 \%$ of the total existing gross floor area of the principal use to which it is ancillary; and
(B) the retail store, eating establishment or take-out eating establishment individually or in combination on a lot is separated from the principal use by a floor-to-ceiling partition wall to prevent public access from these ancillary uses.
(7) Contractor's Establishment Condition

In an EL zone, a contractor's establishment is permitted on a lot if heavy equipment such as cranes, ploughs, tractors, pile drivers, road making, wrecker's or steel erector's equipment are not stored on the lot.
(8) Manufacturing Use- Interior Floor Area Condition

In an EL zone, a manufacturing use listed in Clause 60.10.20.20 is permitted if the total interior floor area of all manufacturing uses on the lot is the lesser of:
(A) 5,000 square metres; or
(B) an area equal to the maximum permitted floor space index for the lot.
(10) Food Manufacturing Condition

In an EL zone, food manufacturing involving the processing, packaging or baking of foods other than meats, fish, fowl, or dairy products is permitted. Other forms of cooking, brewing, or pickling of foods are not permitted.
(12) Open Storage Condition

In an EL zone, open storage is permitted if it is ancillary to a permitted use and:
(A) it is on a lot that does not abut a lot in a Residential Zone category;
$(B)$ it is not located in the front yard of the lot;
(C) it is located a minimum of 7.5 metres from any lot line;
(D) it is not more than $10 \%$ of the lot area;
(E) it is not more than the maximum permitted height of a building on the lot;
$(F)$ the area used for open storage is fenced; and
(G) may contain recyclable material, despite clause 5.10.150.1 (1), but subject to clause 60.5.20.100 (10) of this By-law.
(14) Eating Establishment

In an EL zone, an eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(15) Drive-in Eating Establishment

In an EL zone, a drive-in eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(16) Take-out Eating Establishment

In an EL zone, a take-out eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.

### 60.10.30 Lot Requirements

### 60.10.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage for Lots in a EL zone

In an EL zone, the minimum lot frontage is 15.0 metres.

### 60.10.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lot Frontage Exemption for Lots in an EL zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Light Industrial Zone (EL), an existing lot complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for lot frontage, or has a lot frontage that was permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing lot frontage is less than the lot frontage required by this bylaw, then the minimum lot frontage for that existing lot is its lot frontage on the date of enactment of this bylaw.

### 60.10.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 60.10.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Permitted Height - EL Zone

If a lot in a EL zone is in an area that:
(A) has no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 18.5 metres; or
(B) has a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an EL zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 2.0 metres

### 60.10.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Setback for Lots in a EL Zone

In an EL zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the front lot line is 6.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Side Setback for Lots in a EL Zone

In an EL zone, the minimum building setback from a side lot line:
(A) that does not abut a street, is:
(i) 3.0 metres if the lot frontage is less than 30.0 metres;
(ii) 4.5 metres if the lot frontage is from 30.0 metres to less than 60.0 metres; and
(iii) 6.0 metres in all other cases; and
(B) that abuts a street, is 6.0 metres.
(4) Minimum Rear Setback for Lots in a EL Zone

In an EL zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the rear lot line is 7.5 metres.
(5) Minimum Setback for Lots in a EL Zone abutting a Residential Zone

In an EL zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category is 15.0 metres.

### 60.10.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Building Setback Exemptions for Buildings in an EL zone
(A) If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in an Employment Light Industrial Zone (EL), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the setback requirements of the applicable former zoning bylaw or has a building setback that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and the building or structure is set back from:
(i) a front lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a front lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the front lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(ii) a side lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a side lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the side lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; or
(iii) a rear lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a rear lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the rear lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(B) any addition, extension or alteration to the building referred to in (A) may be set back from a front lot line, rear lot line or any side lot line to the same extent as the main walls of the existing building.
(2) Existing Gross Floor Area Exemption in an EL Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Light Industrial Zone (EL), a lawfully erected
building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this bylaw, then the maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(3) Existing Height Exemption in an EL Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw in a Employment Light Industrial Zone (EL), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by Clause 60.10.40.10 of this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(5) Building Setback Exemptions for Loading at Railway Tracks in an EL zone

Despite clauses 60.10.40.70 (2) and (4), in an EL zone, buildings or structures essential for loading at railway tracks require no setback from a side lot line and rear lot line.

### 60.10.50 Yards

### 60.10.50.10 Landscaping

(2) Soft Landscaping- Street Lot Line Requirement

In an EL zone, any lot line abutting a street must have a minimum of 3.0 metre wide strip of soft landscaping along the entire length of the lot line, excluding lands used for driveways and walkways.

### 60.10.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 60.10.60.10 Location

(1) Location of Ancillary Buildings in an EL Zone

In an EL zone:
(A) an ancillary building or structure may not be located in a front yard;
(B) an ancillary building or structure is subject to the minimum front yard, side yard, and rear yard building setbacks established for principal buildings in an EL zone; and
(C) an ancillary building or structure used for the purpose of a gatehouse, scale, weigh-house, fire pump house or other security purpose is not subject to $(A)$ or $(B)$ above.

### 60.10.60.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Ancillary Building Exemption in an EL Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law an ancillary building or structure on a lot in an EL zone was lawfully located in the front yard, or in a required building setback in an EL zone, or was permitted by a section 45 Planning Act variance, and the location of the ancillary building or structure does not comply with the requirements of this By-law, the existing ancillary building or structure may remain.

### 60.10.80 Parking

### 60.10.80.1 General

(1) Applicable Parking Rate - Ancillary Retail Store, Ancillary Eating Establishment, Ancillary Drive-in Eating Establishment, and Ancillary Take-out Eating Establishment

In an EL zone, the parking space requirement for the ancillary retail store, ancillary eating establishment, ancillary drive-in eating establishment, and ancillary take-out eating establishment is calculated at the same rate as the principal use to which it is ancillary.

### 60.10.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Parking Space Deficiency Exemption in an EL Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Light Industrial Zone (EL), contains uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and provided parking spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and the number of those parking spaces lawfully existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law is less than the number required by this By-law, then the number of parking spaces that existed on the lot for that use, on the date of the enactment of this by-law, is the minimum number of parking spaces required for that use; if there is:
(A) an increase in the interior floor area for that use, parking spaces for that increased interior floor area must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law; or
(B) a change of use to a land uses listed in Table 200.5.10.10, parking spaces must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law.

### 60.10.90 Loading

### 60.10.90.10 Location

(1) Location of Loading Space in an EL Zone

Despite Clause 5.10.9.10 (1), in an EL zone, a loading space may be located in a side yard.

### 60.10.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to Loading Space on a Lot in an EL Zone

In an EL zone:
(A) if a lot abuts a lane, access to a loading space must be from the lane;
(B) if a corner lot does not abut a lane and it has at least one lot line abutting a street which is not a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map, access to a loading space must be from the street which is not a major street; and
(C) if a lot is not a lot described in (A) or (B), access to a loading space may be from the street on which the lot fronts.

### 60.10.90.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Loading Space Exemption for Buildings in an EL Zone

Despite clause 5.10.90.40 (1), if on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a lot in an Employment Light Industrial Zone (EL) contains a building and the required loading spaces for the uses in that building were located in the front yard in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or were permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, the loading spaces may remain in the front yard so long as the building remains; any lawful loading space not existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law must comply with the requirements of this By-law.
(2) Existing Access to Loading Space Exemption for Buildings on Lots in an EL Zone

In an EL zone, if an existing building on a lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law has a lawful access to a loading space that does not comply with sections 60.10 .90 .40 (1) or 220.5.20, the access may remain.
(3) Existing Loading Space Deficiency Exemption in an EL Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Light Industrial Zone (EL), contains uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and provided loading spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and the number of those loading spaces lawfully existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law is less than that required by this By-law, then the number of loading spaces that existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law is the minimum number of loading spaces required for that use; if there is:
(A) an increase in the interior floor area for that use, loading spaces for that increased interior floor area must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law; or
(B) a change of use in that building, loading spaces must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law.

### 60.20 Employment Industrial Zone (E)

### 60.20.1 General

### 60.20.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the E Zone

The purpose of the E Zone is to provide an area for general manufacturing, industrial and other employment land uses that can be expected to co-exist in relative close proximity to other manufacturing and industrial land uses without major impacts on each other.

### 60.20.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 60.20 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an E zone.

### 60.20.20 Permitted Uses

### 60.20.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - E Zone

In the E zone, the following uses are permitted:
Park
Recreation Use
Financial Institution
Automated Banking Machine
Kennel
Pet Services
Service Shop
Wholesaling Use
Performing Arts Studio
Software Development and Processing
Laboratory

## Public Utility

## Public Works Yard

## Animal Shelter*

Artist Studio*

## Production Studio

## Warehouse*

## Cold Storage

Food Warehouse
Bindery

## Custom Workshop

Carpenter's Shop

## Industrial Sales and Service Use

Building Supply Yards
Dry Cleaning or Laundry Plant
Contractor's Establishment

Manufacturing Use if it is not one of the following:

1) Tannery;
2) Crude Petroleum Oil or Coal Refinery;
3) Explosives Factory;
4) Ammunition, Firearms or Fireworks Factory;
5) Abattoir, Slaughterhouse or Rendering of Animals Factory;
6) Pulp Mill, using pulpwood or other vegetable fibres;
7) Petrochemical Manufacturing;
8) Industrial Gas Manufacturing;
9) Resin, Natural or Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing;
10) Pesticide or Fertilizer Manufacturing;
11) Primary Processing of Oil-based Paints, Oil-based Coatings or Adhesives;
12) Cement Plant, or Concrete Batching Plant;
13) Primary Processing of Limestone;
14) Primary Processing of Gypsum;
15) Large Scale Smelting or Foundry Operations for the Primary Processing of Metals;
16) Asphalt Plant.

### 60.20.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - E Zone

In the E zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the applicable regulations in Clause 60.20.20.100:

Office (2)

## Eating Establishment $(3,19)$

Take-out Eating Establishment $(3,20)$
Retail Service (3)
Vehicle Fuel Station $(16,26)$
Vehicle Service Shop (17)
Vehicle Washing Establishment (18)
Vehicle Repair Shop (23)
Drive Through Facility $(5,21)$
Vehicle Depot(6)
Recovery Facility $(8,9,10)$
Shipping Terminal (11)
Waste Transfer Station (12)
Metal Factory involving Forging and Stamping (25)

The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 60.20.20.100

### 60.20.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - E Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following uses are permitted in an E zone if they are ancillary to the principal use and comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.20.20.100:

Office (27)
Retail Store (4)
Showroom
Open Storage (10)

The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 60.20.20.100

### 60.20.20.100 Conditions

(2) Office Condition

In an E zone:
(A) an office does not include a medical office; and
(B) the maximum interior floor area on a lot used for office is the lesser of:
(i) 5,000 square metres; or
(ii) an area equal to a floor space index of 0.5.
(3) Eating Establishment, or Take-out Eating Establishment and Retail Service Condition

In an E zone, the total cumulative interior floor area on a lot used for an eating establishment, take-out eating establishment and retail service may not individually or in combination exceed the greater of:
(A) 200 square metres; or
(B) $10 \%$ of the total gross floor area of the principal buildings on the lot to a maximum of 500 square metres.
(4) Ancillary Retail Store Condition

In an E zone, a retail store is permitted if it is ancillary to a manufacturing use and:
(A) the interior floor area devoted to retail store does not exceed $20 \%$ of the total gross floor area on the lot; and
(B) the retail store on a lot is separated by a floor-to-ceiling partition wall from the manufacturing use to prevent public access.
(5) Drive Through Facility Condition

In an E zone, a drive through facility is permitted if:
$(A)$ it is in association with another permitted use in an E zone; and
(B) the lot has frontage on a major street as shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(6) Vehicle Depot Condition

In an E zone, a lot containing a vehicle depot must be a minimum of 70 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(8) Recovery Facility Condition

In an E zone, the separating or sorting of recyclable materials for a recovery facility must take place within a wholly enclosed building and there is no other use in the building.
(9) Recovery Facility Separation Distance Condition

In an E zone, a lot containing a recovery facility must be a minimum of 70 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(10) Open Storage Condition

In an E zone, open storage is permitted if it is ancillary to a permitted use and it is:
(A) not located in a yard that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(B) not located in the front yard of the lot;
(C) a minimum of 7.5 metres from any lot line;
(D) not more than $30 \%$ of the lot area;
(E) fenced;
(F) may contain recyclable material, despite clause 5.10.150.1 (1), but subject to clause 60.5.20.100 (10) of this By-law.
(11) Shipping Terminal Condition

In an E zone, a shipping terminal is permitted if the lot is a minimum of 70 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(12) Waste Transfer Station Condition

In an E zone, a waste transfer station is permitted if the lot is a minimum of 70 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(16) Vehicle Fuel Station

In an E zone, a vehicle fuel station must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.92.
(17) Vehicle Service Shop

In an E zone, a vehicle service shop must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.94.
(18) Vehicle Washing Establishment In an E zone, a vehicle washing establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.96.
(19) Eating Establishment

In an E zone, an eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(20) Take-out Eating Establishment

In an E zone, a take-out eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(21) Drive Through Facility

In an E zone, a drive through facility must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.80.
(23) Vehicle Repair Shop

In an E zone, a lot containing a vehicle repair shop must be a minimum of 100 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(25) Metal Factory involving Forging and Stamping Condition

In an E zone, a lot containing a metal factory that involves forging or stamping of metal must be a minimum of 70.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(26) Vehicle Fuel Station with Other Uses Condition

In an E zone, a combination of a retail store, eating establishment, or take-out eating establishment may be permitted on a lot with a vehicle fuel station, if:
(A) the retail store is limited to a convenience store only;
(B) the total interior floor are devoted to the vehicle fuel station, retail store, eating establishment or takeout eating establishment does not exceed 200 square metres; and
(C) the convenience store may only remain on the lot as long as the vehicle fuel station use exists.

For the purposes of this regulation a convenience store means a premises which sells products such as engine oil, washer fluid, road salt, packaged or canned food products, newspapers and magazines.
(27) Ancillary Office Condition

In an E zone, an office ancillary to a manufacturing use cannot exceed the lesser of:
(A) a floor space index of 0.5 ; or
(B) the maximum floor space index permitted on the lot.

### 60.20.30 Lot Requirements

### 60.20.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage for Lots in a E zone

In an E zone, the minimum lot frontage is 20.0 metres.

### 60.20.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lot Frontage Exemption for Lots in an E zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Industrial Zone (E), an existing lot complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for lot frontage, or it has a lot frontage that was permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing lot frontage is less than the minimum lot frontage required by this bylaw, then the minimum lot frontage for that existing lot is its lot frontage on the date of enactment of this bylaw.

### 60.20.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 60.20.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Permitted Height - E Zone

If a lot in a E zone is in an area that:
(A) has no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a permitted office building, or portion of a building used for office on the lot is 20.0 metres and for all other permitted uses no height applies; or
(B) has a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of any building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an E zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 2.0 metres

### 60.20.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Setback for Lots in an E Zone

In an E zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the front lot line is 3.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Side Setback for Lots in an E Zone

In an E zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from a side lot line is 3.0 metres.
(4) Minimum Rear Setback for Lots in an E Zone

In an E zone, the minimum setback for a building or structure from the rear lot line is 7.5 metres.
(5) Minimum Setback for Lots in an E Zone abutting a Residential Zone Category or Residential Apartment Zone Category
In an E zone, the minimum setback for a building or structure from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category is 15.0 metres.

### 60.20.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Building Setback Exemptions for Buildings in an E zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in an Employment Industrial Zone (E), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building setbacks or has a building setback that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and is now set back from:
(A) a front lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a front lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the front lot line
that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(B) a side lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a side lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the side lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(C) a rear lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a rear lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the rear lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; and
(D) any addition, extension or alteration to that building in an E zone may be set back from a front lot line, rear lot line or any side lot line to the same extent as the main walls of the existing building.
(2) Existing Gross Floor Area Exemption in an E Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Industrial Zone (E), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this bylaw, then the maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(3) Existing Height Exemption in an E Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw in a Employment Industrial Zone (E), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by Clause 60.20.40.10 of this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(5) Building Setback Exemptions for Loading at Railway Tracks in an E zone

Despite clauses 60.20.40.70 (2) and (4), in an E zone, buildings or structures essential for loading at railway tracks require no building setback from a side lot line and rear lot line.

### 60.20.50 Yards

### 60.20.50.10 Landscaping

(2) Soft Landscaping- Street Lot Line Requirement

In an E zone, any lot line abutting a street must have a minimum of 3.0 metre wide strip of soft landscaping along the entire length of the lot line, excluding land used for driveways and walkways.

### 60.20.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 60.20.60.10 Location

(1) Location of Ancillary Buildings in an E Zone

In an E zone:
(A) an ancillary building or structure may not be located in a front yard;
(B) an ancillary building or structure is subject to the minimum front yard, side yard, and rear yard building setbacks established for principal buildings in an E zone; and
(C) an ancillary building or structure used for the purpose of a gatehouse, scale, weigh-house, fire pump house or other security purpose is not subject to $(A)$ or $(B)$ above.

### 60.20.60.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Ancillary Building Exemption in an E Zone

In an E zone, if an ancillary building or structure on the date of the enactment of this By-law was lawfully located in the front yard or in a required building setback or was permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, the existing ancillary building or structure may remain.

### 60.20.80 Parking

### 60.20.80.1 General

(2) Applicable Parking Rate- Ancillary Office

Despite clause 200.5.10.10 (3), in an E zone, the parking space requirement for an office use that is ancillary to a permitted principal use is calculated at the office use rate.

### 60.20.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Parking Space Deficiency Exemption in an E Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone (E) contains uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and provided parking spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and the lawfully existing number of those parking spaces existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law is less than the number required by this By-law, then the number of parking spaces that existed on the lot for that use, on the date of the enactment of this by-law, is the minimum number of parking spaces required for that use; if there is:
(A) an increase in the interior floor area for that use, parking spaces for that increased interior floor area must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law; or
(B) a change of use as per the land uses listed in Table 200.5.10.10 in that building, parking spaces must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law.

### 60.20.90 Loading

### 60.20.90.10 Location

(1) Location of Loading Space in an E Zone

Despite Clause 5.10.9.10 (1), in an E zone, a loading space may be located in a side yard.

### 60.20.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to Loading Space on a Lot in an E Zone

In an E zone:
(A) if a lot abuts a lane, access to a loading space must be from the lane;
(B) if a corner lot does not abut a lane and it has at least one lot line abutting a street which is not a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map, access to a loading space must be from the street which is not a major street; and
$(C)$ if a lot is not a lot described in $(A)$ or $(B)$, access to a loading space may be from the street on which the lot fronts.

### 60.20.90.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Loading Space Exemption for Buildings in an E Zone

Despite clause 5.10.90.40 (1), if on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone ( E ) contains a building and the required loading spaces for the uses in that building were located in the front yard in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or were permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, the loading spaces may remain in the front yard so long as the building remains; any lawful loading space not existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law must comply with
the requirements of this By-law.
(2) Existing Access to Loading Space Exemption for Buildings on Lots in an E Zone

In an E zone, if on the date of the enactment of this By-law an existing building on a lot has a lawful access to a loading space or that access was permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, that does not comply with section 60.20.90.40 (1) or 220.5.20, that access may remain.
(3) Existing Loading Space Deficiency Exemption in an E Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone (E), lawfully contained uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and lawfully provided loading spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and the number of existing loading spaces is less than that required by this By-law, then the number of loading spaces that existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law is the minimum number required for the gross floor area occupied by that existing use in that existing building on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 60.30 Employment Heavy Industrial Zone (EH)

### 60.30.1 General

### 60.30.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the EH Zone

The purpose of the EH Zone is to provide an area for heavy manufacturing, industrial and other employment land uses that may have impacts on adjacent lands.

### 60.30.1.10 Interpretation

(2) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 60.30 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an EH zone.

### 60.30.20 Permitted Uses

### 60.30.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - EH Zone

In the EH zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the associated maximum floor space index value:

Service Shop
Vehicle Depot
Vehicle Repair Shop
Laboratory
Sewage Plant
Water Filtration Plant
Public Utility
Public Works Yard
Animal Shelter
Recovery Facility
Shipping Terminal

## Waste Transfer Station

Chemical Materials Storage
Fuel Storage

## Warehouse

Cold Storage
Food Warehouse
Bindery

## Custom Workshop

Carpenter's Shop

## Industrial Sales and Service Use

Building Supply Yards

## Salvage Yard

Dry Cleaning or Laundry Plant

## Contractor's Establishment

Manufacturing Use* if it is not one of the following:

1) Tannery;
2) Crude Petroleum Oil or Coal Refinery;
3) Explosives Factory;
4) Ammunition, Firearms or Fireworks Factory.

### 60.30.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - EH Zone

In the EH zone, the following uses are permitted if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.30.20.100, and the associated maximum floor space index value:
Propane Transfer, Handling and Storage Facility (9)
Vehicle Service Shop (5)
Open Storage (1)
Outside Operations (2)

The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 60.30.20.100.

### 60.30.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - EH Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following uses are permitted in an EH zone if they are ancillary to the principal use and comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.30.20.100:

## Showroom

Office (4)

### 60.30.20.100 Conditions

(1) Open Storage Condition

In the EH zone open storage is permitted on a lot if:
$(A)$ it is located within the required building setbacks for the lot;
(B) it is fenced; and
(C) may contain recyclable material, despite clause 5.10.150.1 (1).
(2) Outside Operations Condition

In an EH zone outside operations associated with a permitted manufacturing use is permitted on a lot if:
(A) it is located within the required building setbacks for the lot; and
$(B)$ the area used for outside operations is fenced.
(4) Ancillary Office Condition

In an EH zone, the maximum interior floor area on a lot used for an office that is ancillary to a manufacturing use is the lesser of:
(A) $10 \%$ of the interior floor area of the building; or
(B) a floor space index of 0.1.
(5) Vehicle Service Shop

In an EH zone, a vehicle service shop must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.94.
(9) Propane Transfer, Handling and Storage Facility Condition

In an EH zone:
(A) a propane transfer, handling and storage facility is permitted if the use is on a lot that is located a minimum of 300 metres from a lot that is in a Residential zone category, Residential Apartment zone category, Commercial zone category, Commercial Residential zone category, Commercial Residential Employment zone category, Institutional zone category, or Open Space zone category; and
(B) a manufacturing use permitted in the EH zone that involves propane in the manufacturing process, or in the operation of equipment or vehicles is not subject to (A).

### 60.30.30 Lot Requirements

### 60.30.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage for Lots in a EH zone

In an EH zone, the minimum lot frontage is 30.0 metres.

### 60.30.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lot Frontage Exemption for Lots in an EH zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law an existing lot in an EH zone has a lawful minimum lot frontage in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, or a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lot frontage is less than that required by this By-law, the minimum lot frontage for that existing lot is the lot frontage that existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 60.30.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 60.30.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Permitted Height - EH Zone

If a lot in a EH zone is in an area that:
(A) has no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a permitted office building, or portion of a building used for office on the lot is 20.0 metres and for all other permitted uses no height applies; or
(B) has a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of any building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an EH zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed the building height by 2.0 metres.

### 60.30.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Setback for Lots in a EH Zone

In an EH zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the front lot line is 3.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Side Setback for Lots in a EH Zone

In an EH zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from a side lot line is 3.0 metres.
(4) Minimum Rear Setback for Lots in a EH Zone

In an EH zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the rear lot line is 7.5 metres.
(5) Minimum Setback for Lots in a EH Zone abutting a Residential Zone

In an EH zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category is 15.0 metres.

### 60.30.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Building Setback Exemptions for Buildings in an EH zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in an Employment Heavy Industrial Zone (EH), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building setbacks or has a building setback that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and is now set back from:
(A) a front lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a front lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the front lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(B) a side lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a side lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the side lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(C) a rear lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a rear lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the rear lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; and
(D) any addition, extension or alteration to that building in an EH zone may be set back from a front lot line, rear lot line or any side lot line to the same extent as the main walls of the existing building.
(2) Existing Gross Floor Area Exemption in an EH Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Heavy Industrial Zone (EH), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this bylaw, then the
maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(3) Existing Height Exemption in an EH Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw in a Employment Heavy Industrial Zone, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by Clause 40.30 .40 .10 of this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(5) Building Setback Exemptions for Loading at Railway Tracks in an EH zone

Despite clauses 60.30.40.70 (2) and (4), in an EH zone, buildings or structures essential for loading at railway tracks require no setback from a side lot line and rear lot line.

### 60.30.80 Parking

### 60.30.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Parking Space Deficiency Exemption in an EH Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Heavy Industrial Zone (EH), lawfully contained uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and lawfully provided parking spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and the number of existing parking spaces is less than that required by this By-law, then the number of parking spaces that existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law is the minimum number required for the gross floor area occupied by that existing use in that existing building on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 60.30.90 Loading

### 60.30.90.10 Location

(1) Location of Loading Space in an EH Zone

Despite Clause 5.10.9.10 (1), in an EH zone, a loading space may be located in a front yard or side yard.

### 60.30.90.200 Exemptions

(3) Existing Loading Space Deficiency Exemption in an EH Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Heavy Industrial Zone (EH), lawfully contained uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and lawfully provided loading spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and the number of existing loading spaces is less than that required by this By-law, then the number of loading spaces that existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law is the minimum number required for the gross floor area occupied by that existing use in that existing building on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 60.40 Employment Industrial Office Zone (EO)

### 60.40.1 General

60.40.1.1 Purpose of the Zone
(1) Purpose of the EO Zone

The purpose of the EO Zone is to permit an area for a mix of manufacturing and office uses that can be expected to co-exist with each other in a 'business park' setting.

### 60.40.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of EO Zone String for Floor Space Index

In the EO zone, the numerical value following the zone symbol indicates the maximum floor space index on the lot, and may be followed by:
(A) the letter ' $e$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicates the maximum floor space index for employment industrial uses, as listed in the principal use list and principal use conditional list in each zone; and
(B) the letter 'o' with an associated numerical value, indicating the maximum floor space index for office uses, as listed in the principal use list and principal use conditional list in each zone.
(2) Interpretation of EO Zone Floor Space Index for Unlisted uses

In the EO zone, if a use is permitted but is not listed on the principal use list and principal use conditional list for that zone, the maximum permitted interior floor area for that use is equal maximum floor space index indicated by the numerical value following the letter ' $e$ '.
(3) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 60.40 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an EO zone.

### 60.40.20 Permitted Uses

### 60.40.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - EO Zone

In an EO zone, the following uses are permitted under the letter 'e':

## Service Shop

## Wholesaling Use

## Laboratory

Public Utility
Animal Shelter
Veterinary Hospital
Artist Studio
Production Studio

## Warehouse

## Self-storage Warehouse

Cold Storage
Food Warehouse
Bindery

## Custom Workshop

Carpenter's Shop
Industrial Sales and Service Use

Dry Cleaning or Laundry Plant
Printing Establishment
Furniture Manufacturing
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing

In an EO zone, the following uses are permitted under the letter ' $o$ ':
Park
Recreation Use
Software Development and Processing
Office
Financial Institution
Automated Banking Machine
Art Gallery
Club
Museum
Performing Arts Studio
Community Centre
Library
Passenger Terminal

### 60.40.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - EO Zone

In an EO zone, the following uses are permitted under the letter 'e', if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.40.20.100:
Contractor's Establishment (2)
Food Manufacturing (3)
Beverage Manufacturing (3)
Apparel and Textile Manufacturing (3)
Metal Products Manufacturing (3)
Clay Product Manufacturing (3)
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing (3)
Plastic Product Manufacturing (3)
Computer, Communications, Electronics, or Optical Media Manufacturing (3)
Transportation Product and Vehicle Manufacturing (3)

In an EO zone, the following uses are permitted under the letter 'o', if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.40.20.100:
Eating Establishment $(6,16,20)$
Take-out Eating Establishment $(6,17,20)$
Hotel (5, 21)

## Personal Service Shop (6)

Retail Service (6)
Retail Store (6)
Public Parking $(8,9)$
Drive Through Facility $(10,18)$
Vehicle Fuel Station $(21,22)$
Place of Assembly $(11,19)$

### 60.40.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - EO Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following uses are permitted in an EO zone if they are ancillary to the principal use and comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.40.20.100:

## Showroom

Retail Store (23)
Open Storage (13)
Outdoor Patio (14)

The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 60.40.20.100.

### 60.40.20.100 Conditions

(2) Contractor's Establishment Condition

In an EO zone, a contractor's establishment is permitted on a lot if heavy equipment, such as cranes, ploughs, tractors, pile drivers, road making, wrecker's or steel erector's equipment, is not stored on the lot.
(3) Manufacturing Use- Interior Floor Area Condition

In an EO zone, a manufacturing use listed in Clause 60.40.20.20 is permitted if the maximum interior floor area of all manufacturing uses on the lot is not more than the lesser of:
(A) 5,000 square metres; or
(B) the maximum permitted floor space index for the lot associated with the 'e'.
(5) Hotel Condition

In an EO zone, a hotel is permitted if the lot fronts a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(6) Retail Service, Retail Store, Personal Service Shop or Eating Establishment Condition

In an EO zone:
(A) the total cumulative interior floor area on a lot, used for a retail service, retail store, personal service shop, eating establishment, or take-out eating establishment may not individually or in combination exceed the greater of:
(i) 200 square metres; or
(ii) $10 \%$ of the total gross floor area of the principal buildings on the lot to a maximum of 500 square metres.
(B) a retail store, personal service shop, eating establishment or take-out eating establishment individually or in combination, must be delineated by a floor-to-ceiling partition wall from the principal uses, to prevent public access from these latter uses.
(8) Public Parking- Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Condition

In an EO zone, if a lot used for public parking abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category:
(A) access to the public parking may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category;
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category must be fenced; and
(C) an area used for the parking or storage of a vehicle must be at least 3.0 metres from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(9) Public Parking- Attendant Shelter Condition

In an EO zone, on a lot used for public parking, one ancillary building for attendants is permitted if it:
(A) has a maximum height of 4.0 metres, including all mechanical equipment;
(B) has a maximum interior floor area of 5.0 square metres; and
(C) is at least 6.0 metres from a lot line abutting a street.
(10) Drive Through Facility Condition

In an EO zone, a drive through facility is permitted if:
(A) the use is in association with another permitted use in an EO zone; and
(B) the lot has frontage on a major street as shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(11) Place of Assembly Condition

In an EO zone, a place of assembly is permitted on a lot that has an 'o' floor space index value of 2.0 or greater.
(13) Ancillary Open Storage Condition

In an EO zone, open storage is permitted if it is ancillary to a permitted use and it is:
(A) not located in a yard that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(B) not more than $10 \%$ of the lot area;
(C) setback a minimum of 7.5 metres from all lot lines;
(D) fenced; and
(E) may contain recyclable material, despite clause 5.10.150.1 (1), but subject to clause 60.5.20.100 (10) of this By-law.
(14) Ancillary Outdoor Patio Condition

In an EO zone, an outdoor patio is permitted if it is ancillary to a permitted use and it:
$(A)$ is no closer to a lot line than the minimum setback required for the principal building from that lot line;
(B) does not occupying more than $20 \%$ of the front yard;
(C) is not located on land required for parking, loading, driveways or landscaping;
(D) is located on the ground and is a minimum of 10.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or a Residential Apartment Zone category;
(E) is located on a roof, or on a platform that is higher than 0.6 metres above average grade, and is at least 40.0 metres, measured horizontally, from a lot in a Residential Zone category or a Residential Apartment Zone category; and
$(F)$ is not used to listen, watch or enjoy entertainment such as music and dancing.
(16) Eating Establishment

In an EO zone, an eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(17) Take-out Eating Establishment

In an EO zone, a take-out eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(18) Drive Through Facility

In an EO zone, a drive through facility must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.80 .
(19) Place of Assembly- Banquet Hall

In an EO zone, a place of assembly that is a banquet hall must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.98.
(20) Eating Establishment and Take-out eating Establishment- Amusement Device Condition

In an EO zone, an eating establishment or take-out eating establishment with an interior floor area of at least 130 square metres may have a maximum of 2 amusement devices.
(21) Vehicle Fuel Station

In an EO zone, a vehicle fuel station must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.92.
(22) Vehicle Fuel Station with Other Uses Condition

In an EO zone, a combination of a retail store, eating establishment, or take-out eating establishment is permitted on a lot with a vehicle fuel station, if:
(A) the retail store is limited to a convenience store only;
(B) the total interior floor are devoted to the vehicle fuel station, retail store, eating establishment or takeout eating establishment does not exceed 200 square metres; and
$(\mathrm{C})$ the convenience store may only remain on the lot as long as the vehicle fuel station use exists.

For the purposes of this regulation a convenience store means a premises used for the sale of products such as engine oil, washer fluid, road salt, packaged or canned food products, newspapers and magazines.
(23) Retail Store Condition

In an EO zone:
(A) a retail store that is ancillary to a manufacturing use is permitted if the interior floor area used for a retail store does not exceed $20 \%$ of the total gross floor area existing on the lot; and
(B) a retail store on a lot must be separated by a floor-to-ceiling partition wall from the principal use to prevent public access.

### 60.40.30 Lot Requirements

### 60.40.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage for Lots in a EO zone

In an EO zone, the minimum lot frontage is 30.0 metres.

### 60.40.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lot Frontage Exemption for Lots in an EO zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Office Zone (EO), an existing lot complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for lot frontage, or has a lot frontage that was permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing lot frontage is less than the lot frontage required by this bylaw, then the minimum lot frontage for that existing lot is its lot frontage on the date of enactment of this bylaw.

### 60.40.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 60.40.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Permitted Height - EO Zone

If a lot in a EO zone is in an area that:
(A) has no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 30.0 metres; and
(B) has a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an EO zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 2.0 metres

### 60.40.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Setback for Lots in a EO Zone

In an EO zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the front lot line is 9.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Side Setback for Lots in a EO Zone

In an EO zone, the minimum building setback from a side lot line:
(A) that does not abut a street, is:
(i) 4.5 metres, if the lot frontage is less than 60.0 metres;
(ii) 6.0 metres in all other cases; and
(B) that abuts a street, is 9.0 metres.
(4) Minimum Rear Setback for Lots in a EO Zone

In an EO zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the rear lot line is 7.5 metres.
(5) Minimum Setback for Lots in a EO Zone abutting a Residential Zone

In an EO zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category is 15.0 metres.

### 60.40.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Building Setback Exemptions for Buildings in an EO zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in an Employment Industrial Office Zone (EO), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building setbacks or has a building setback that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and is now set back from:
(A) a front lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a front lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the front lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(B) a side lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a side lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the side lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(C) a rear lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a rear lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the rear lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; and
(D) any addition, extension or alteration to that building in an EO zone may be set back from a front lot line, rear lot line or any side lot line to the same extent as the main walls of the existing building.
(2) Existing Gross Floor Area Exemption in an EO Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Office Zone (EO), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this bylaw, then the maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(3) Existing Height Exemption in an EO Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw in a Employment Industrial Office Zone, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by Clause 60.40 .40 .10 of this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(5) Building Setback Exemptions for Loading at Railway Tracks in an EO zone

Despite clauses 60.40.40.70 (2) and (4), buildings or structures essential for loading at railway tracks require no side yard or rear yard setback in a EO zone.

### 60.40.50 Yards

### 60.40.50.10 Landscaping

(2) Soft Landscaping- Street Lot Line Requirement

In an EO zone, any lot line abutting a street must have a minimum of 3.0 metre wide strip of soft landscaping along the entire length of the lot line, exclusive of driveways and walkways.

### 60.40.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 60.40.60.10 Location

(1) Location of Ancillary Buildings in an EO Zone

In an EO zone:
(A) an ancillary building or structure may not be located in a front yard;
(B) an ancillary building or structure is subject to the minimum front, side, and rear yard building setbacks established for principal buildings in an EO zone; and
(C) an ancillary building or structure used for the purpose of a gatehouse, scale, weigh-house, fire pump house or other security purpose is not subject to $(A)$ or $(B)$ above.

### 60.40.60.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Ancillary Building Exemption in an EO Zone

If an ancillary building or structure on a lot in an EO zone on the date of the enactment of this By-law was lawfully located in the front yard, or in a required building setback in an EO zone, the ancillary building or structure may remain.

### 60.40.80 Parking

### 60.40.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Parking Space Deficiency Exemption in an EO Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Industrial Office Zone (EO), contains uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and provided parking spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and the number of those parking spaces lawfully existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law is less than the number required by this By-law, then the number of parking spaces that existed on the lot for that use, on the date of the enactment of this by-law, is the minimum number of parking spaces required for that use; if there is:
(A) an increase in the interior floor area for that use, parking spaces for that increased interior floor area must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law; or
(B) a change of use as per the land uses listed in Table 200.5.10.10 in that building, parking spaces must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law.

### 60.40.90 Loading

### 60.40.90.10 Location

(1) Location of Loading Space in an EO Zone

Despite Clause 5.10.9.10 (1), in an EO zone, a loading space may be located in a side yard.

### 60.40.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to Loading Space on a Lot in an EO Zone

In an EO zone:
(A) if a lot abuts a lane, access to a loading space must be from the lane;
(B) if a corner lot does not abut a lane and it has at least one lot line abutting a street which is not a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map, access to a loading space must be from the street which is not a major street; and
(C) if a lot is not a lot described in (A) or (B), access to a loading space may be from the street on which the lot fronts.

### 60.40.90.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Loading Space Exemption for Buildings in an EO Zone

Despite clause 5.10.90.40 (1), if on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a lot in an Employment Industrial Office Zone (EO) contains a building and the required loading spaces for the uses in that building were located in the front yard in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or were permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, the loading spaces may remain in the front yard so long as the building remains; any lawful loading space not existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law must
comply with the requirements of this By-law.
(2) Existing Access to Loading Space Exemption for Buildings on Lots in an EO Zone In an EO zone, if an existing building on a lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law has a lawful access to a loading space that does not comply with section 60.40.90.40 (1) or 220.5.20, the access may remain.
(3) Existing Loading Space Deficiency Exemption in an EO Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Industrial Office Zone (EO), lawfully contained uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and lawfully provided loading spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and the number of existing loading spaces is less than that required by this By-law, then the number of loading spaces that existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law is the minimum number required for the gross floor area occupied by that existing use in that existing building on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 60.50 Employment Industrial - Commercial Zone (EC)

### 60.50.1 General

### 60.50.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the EC Zone

The purpose of the EC Zone is to accommodate employment lands that also contained on the date of the enactment of this by-law existing large scale, stand-alone retail and/or "power centres".

### 60.50.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of EC Zone String for Floor Space Index

In the EC zone, the numerical value following the zone symbol indicates the maximum floor space index on the lot, may be followed by:
(i) the letter 'e' with an associated numerical value, indicates the maximum floor space index for employment industrial uses, as listed in the principal use list and principal use conditional list in each zone; and
(ii) the letter ' $c$ ' with an associated numerical value, indicates the maximum floor space index for commercial uses, as listed in the principal use list and principal use conditional list in each zone.
(2) Interpretation of EO Zone Floor Space Index for Unlisted uses

In the EC zones, if a use is permitted but is not listed on the principal use list and principal use conditional list for that zone, the maximum permitted interior floor area for that use is equal maximum floor space index indicated by the numerical value following the letter ' $e$ '.
(3) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 60.50 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an EC zone.

### 60.50.20 Permitted Uses

### 60.50.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - EC Zone

In an EC zone, the following uses are permitted under the letter 'e':

## Service Shop

Wholesaling Use
Public Utility
Laboratory
Production Studio
Warehouse
Self-storage Warehouse
Cold Storage
Food Warehouse
Bindery
Custom Workshop
Carpenter's Shop
Industrial Sales and Service Use
Building Supply Yards
Dry Cleaning or Laundry Plant
Printing Establishment
Furniture Manufacturing
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing

In an EC zone, the following uses are permitted under the letter ' $c$ ':
Park
Software Development and Processing
Office
Financial Institution
Automated Banking Machine
Entertainment Place of Assembly
Sports Place of Assembly

### 60.50.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(2) Principal Use - Conditional - EC Zone

In an EC zone, the following uses are permitted under the letter 'e', if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.50.20.100:
Kennel (1)
Vehicle Service Shop (18)
Vehicle Depot (2)
Vehicle Repair Shop (3)
Contractor's Establishment (5)
Food Manufacturing (6)

Beverage Manufacturing (6)
Apparel and Textile Manufacturing (6)
Metal Products Manufacturing (6)
Clay Product Manufacturing (6)
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing (6)
Plastic Product Manufacturing (6)
Computer, Communications, Electronics, or Optical Media Manufacturing (6)
Transportation Product and Vehicle Manufacturing (6)

In the EC zone, the following uses are permitted under the letter 'c' if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.50.20.100:
Recreation Use(9)
Eating Establishment $(10,22)$
Drive-in Eating Establishment $(10,23)$
Take-out Eating Establishment $(10,24)$
Personal Service Shop (10)
Retail Service (10)
Retail Store (10)
Public Parking $(12,13)$
Drive Through Facility $(14,26)$
Vehicle Dealership (19)
Vehicle Fuel Station $(20,27)$
Vehicle Washing Establishment (21)
The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 60.50.20.100

### 60.50.20.30 Ancillary Use

(3) Ancillary Use - EC Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following uses are permitted in an EC zone if they are ancillary to the principal use and comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 60.50.20.100:

Showroom (15)
Outdoor Patio (16)
Outdoor Sales or Display (17)

The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 60.50.20.100

### 60.50.20.100 Conditions

(1) Kennel Condition

In an EC zone, a kennel is permitted if the lot is a minimum of 70 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(2) Vehicle Depot Condition

In an EC zone, a vehicle depot is permitted if the lot is a minimum of 100 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(3) Vehicle Repair Shop Condition

In an EC zone, a vehicle repair shop is permitted if the lot is a minimum of 100 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(5) Contractor's Establishment Condition

In an EC zone, a contractor's establishment is permitted on a lot if heavy equipment such as cranes, ploughs, tractors, pile drivers, road making, wrecker's or steel erector's equipment is not stored on the lot.
(6) Manufacturing Use- Near a Lot in a Residential Zone Condition

In an EC zone, a manufacturing use listed in Clause 60.50.20.20 is permitted if the maximum interior floor area of all manufacturing uses on the lot are not more than 5,000 square metres and the use is entirely contained within a wholly enclosed building if:
(A) the side lot line or rear lot lines abut a lot in a Residential Zone category; or
(B) a lot line that also abuts a street is less than 20.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(9) Recreational Use Condition

In an EC zone, a golf driving range is a permitted Recreation Use if:
$(A)$ it is on a lot that is a minimum of 70 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
$(B)$ there is a fence along the entire length of each lot line.
(10) Retail Service, Retail Store, Personal Service Shop or Eating Establishment with Manufacturing Use Condition In an EC zone, retail service, retail store, personal service shop, eating establishment or take-out eating establishment individually or in combination on a lot must be delineated by a floor-to-ceiling partition wall from manufacturing uses to prevent public access from these latter uses.
(12) Public Parking- Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Condition

In an EC zone if a lot used for public parking abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category:
(A) access to the public parking may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category must be fenced; and
(C) an area used for the parking or storage of a vehicle must be at least 3.0 metres from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(13) Public Parking Use- Attendant Shelter Condition

In an EC zone, if a lot used for public parking, one ancillary building for attendants is permitted if it is:
(A) a maximum height of 4.0 metres, including all mechanical equipment;
(B) a maximum interior floor area of 5.0 square metres; and
(C) at least 6.0 metres from a lot line abutting a street.
(14) Drive Through Facility Condition

In an EC zone a drive through facility is permitted if:
(A) it is used in association with another permitted use in an EC zone; and
(B) it fronts on a major street as shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(15) Ancillary Showroom Use Condition

In an EC zone an ancillary showroom is permitted if it complies with the interior floor area or floor space index regulations pertaining to the permitted principal use.
(16) Outdoor Patio Condition

In an EC zone, an ancillary outdoor patio is permitted if:
(A) the patio is no closer to a lot line then the required minimum setback for a principal building
(B) the patio does not occupy more than $20 \%$ of the front yard;
(C) the patio is not located on land required for parking, loading, driveways or landscaping;
(D) the patio is not used to provide entertainment uses such as music and dancing;
$(E)$ the entire patio is at least 10.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(F) the patio is located on a roof, or on a platform that is higher than 0.6 metres above average grade, it must be at least 40.0 metres, measured horizontally, from a lot in a Residential Zone category or a Residential Apartment Zone category.
(17) Outdoor Sales or Display Condition

In an EC zone, outdoor sales or display of goods or commodities is permitted if it is ancillary to a permitted use and:
(A) no goods or commodities are closer to a lot line than the minimum required building setback for the yard in which the goods or commodities are located;
(B) the cumulative area used for the outdoor display or sale of goods or commodities is not more than 280 square metres; and
(C) the area for the outdoor display or sale of goods or commodities is not located on a portion of the lot that is required for parking, loading, driveways or landscaping.
(18) Vehicle Service Shop

In an EC zone, a vehicle service shop must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.94.
(19) Vehicle Dealership

In an EC zone, a vehicle dealership must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.90.
(20) Vehicle Fuel Station

In an EC zone, a vehicle fuel station must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.92.
(21) Vehicle Washing Establishment

In an EC zone, a vehicle washing establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.96.
(22) Eating Establishment

In an EC zone, an eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(23) Drive-in Eating Establishment

In an EC zone, a drive-in eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(24) Take-out Eating Establishment

In an EC zone, a take-out eating establishment must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.100.
(26) Drive Through Facility

In an EC zone, a drive through facility must comply with the specific use regulations in Section 150.80.
(27) Vehicle Fuel Station with Other Uses Condition

In an EC zone, a combination of a retail store, eating establishment, or take-out eating establishment may only remain on a lot with a vehicle fuel station, if:
(A) the retail store is limited to a convenience store only;
(B) the total interior floor are devoted to the vehicle fuel station, retail store, eating establishment or takeout eating establishment does not exceed 200 square metres; and
(C) the convenience store can only remain on the lot as long as the vehicle fuel station use exists.

For the purposes of this regulation a convenience store means a premises which sells products such as engine oil, washer fluid, road salt, packaged or canned food products, newspapers and magazines.

### 60.50.30 Lot Requirements

### 60.50.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage for Lots in a EC zone

In an EC zone, the minimum lot frontage is 15.0 metres.

### 60.50.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Lot Frontage Exemption for Lots in an EC zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Commercial Zone (EC), an existing lot complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for lot frontage, or has a lot frontage that was permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing lot frontage is less than the lot frontage required by this bylaw, then the minimum lot frontage for that existing lot is its lot frontage on the date of enactment of this bylaw.

### 60.50.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 60.50.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Permitted Height - EC Zone

If a lot in a EC zone is in an area that has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 28.0 metres; and
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an EC zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 2.0 metres

### 60.50.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Setback for Lots in a EC Zone

In an EC zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the front lot line is 9.0 metres.
(2) Minimum Side Setback for Lots in a EC Zone

In an EC zone, the minimum building setback from a side lot line:
(A) that does not abut a street, is:
(i) 3.0 metres if the lot frontage is less than 30.0 metres;
(ii) 4.5 metres if the lot frontage is from 30.0 metres to less than 60.0 metres; and
(iii) 6.0 metres in all other cases; and
$(B)$ that abuts a street, is 9.0 metres.
(4) Minimum Rear Setback for Lots in a EC Zone

In an EC zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from the rear lot line is 7.5 metres.
(5) Minimum Setback for Lots in a EC Zone abutting a Residential Zone

In an EC zone, the minimum setback of a building or structure from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category is 15.0 metres.

### 60.50.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Building Setback Exemptions for Buildings in an EC zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in an Employment Industrial Commercial Zone (EC), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building setbacks or has a building setback that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and is now set back from:
(A) a front lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a front lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the front lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(B) a side lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a side lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the side lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(C) a rear lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a rear lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the rear lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; and
(D) any addition, extension or alteration to that building in an EC zone may be set back from a front lot line, rear lot line or any side lot line to the same extent as the main walls of the existing building.
(2) Existing Gross Floor Area Exemption in an EC Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw, in an Employment Industrial Commercial Zone (EC), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this bylaw, then the maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(3) Existing Height Exemption in an EC Zone

If on the date of enactment of this bylaw in a Employment Industrial Commercial Zone (EC), a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by Clause 60.50.40.10 of this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this bylaw; any addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(5) Setback Exemption- Below-grade Parking and Loading in an EC Zone

In an EC zone, the portion of a building used for parking or loading which is below grade is not required to comply with the minimum required yard setbacks.
(6) Building Setback Exemptions for Loading at Railway Tracks in an EC zone

Despite clauses 60.50.40.70 (2) and (4), in an EC, buildings or structures essential for loading at railway tracks require no setback from a side lot line and rear lot line.

### 60.50.50 Yards

### 60.50.50.10 Landscaping

(2) Soft Landscaping- Street Lot Line Requirement

In an EC zone, any lot line abutting a street must have a minimum 3.0 metre wide strip of soft landscaping along the entire length of the lot line, excluding those lands used for driveways and walkways.

### 60.50.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 60.50.60.10 Location

(1) Location of Ancillary Buildings in an EC Zone

In an EC zone:
(A) an ancillary building or structure may not be located in a front yard;
(B) an ancillary building or structure is subject to the minimum front yard, side yard, and rear yard building setbacks established for principal buildings in an EC zone; and
(C) an ancillary building or structure used for the purpose of a gatehouse, scale, weigh-house, fire pump house or other security purpose is not subject to $(A)$ or $(B)$ above.

### 60.50.60.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Ancillary Building Exemption in an EC Zone

If an ancillary building or structure in an EC zone on the date of the enactment of this By-law was lawfully located in the front yard, or in a required building setback in an EC zone, the ancillary building or structure may remain if the use to which it is ancillary remains.

### 60.50.80 Parking

### 60.50.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Parking Space Deficiency Exemption in an EC Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Industrial Commercial Zone (EC), contains uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and provided parking spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and the number of those parking spaces lawfully existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law is less than the number required by this By-law, then the number of parking spaces that existed on the lot for that use, on the date of the enactment of this by-law, is the minimum number of parking spaces required for that use:
$(A)$ if there is:
(i) an increase in the interior floor area for that use, parking spaces for that increased interior floor area must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law; or
(ii) a change of use in that building for which parking spaces must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law, as per the land uses listed in Table 200.5.10.10.

### 60.50.90 Loading

### 60.50.90.10 Location

(1) Location of Loading Space in an EC Zone

Despite Clause 5.10.9.10 (1), in an EC zone, a loading space may be located in a side yard.

### 60.50.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to Loading Space on a Lot in an EC Zone

In an EC zone:
(A) if a lot abuts a lane, access to a loading space must be from the lane;
(B) if a corner lot does not abut a lane and it has at least one lot line abutting a street which is not a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map, access to a loading space must be from the street which is not a major street; and
(C) if a lot is not a lot described in (A) or (B), access to a loading space must be from the street on which the lot fronts.

### 60.50.90.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Loading Space Exemption for Buildings in an EC Zone

Despite clause 5.10.90.40 (1), if on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a lot in an Employment Industrial Commercial Zone (EC) contains a building and the required loading spaces for the uses in that building were located in the front yard in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or were permitted by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, the loading spaces may remain in the front yard so long as the building remains; any lawful loading space not existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law must comply with the requirements of this By-law.
(2) Existing Access to Loading Space Exemption for Buildings on Lots in an EC Zone In an EC zone, if an existing building on a lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law has a lawful access to a loading space that does not comply with section 60.50.90.40 (1) or 220.5.20, the access may remain.
(3) Existing Loading Space Deficiency Exemption in an EC Zone

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Employment Industrial Commercial Zone (EC), contains uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and provided loading spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and the number of those loading spaces lawfully existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law is less than that required by this By-law, then the number of loading spaces that existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law is the minimum number of loading spaces required for that use:
(A) if there is:
(i) an increase in the interior floor area for that use, loading spaces for that increased interior floor area must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law; or
(ii) a change of use in that building, loading spaces must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law.

## Chapter 80 Institutional

### 80.5 Regulations applying to the Institutional Zone Category

### 80.5.1 General

### 80.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of General Regulations Section

The regulations contained in Section 80.5 apply to all lands, uses, buildings and structures in the Institutional Zone category.
(2) Interpretation of the Institutional Zone Symbol

The zone symbol shown on the Zoning By-law Map for Institutional zones identifies the specific zone applicable to the lands and represented by letters as follows:

Symbol Land Use Zone Description
I Institutional General
IE Institutional - Educational
IH Institutional - Hospital
IS Institutional - School
IPW Institutional - Place of Worship

### 80.5.20 Permitted Uses

### 80.5.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Uses Permitted in all Institutional Zones

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following uses are permitted in all institutional zones:
Municipal Shelter (Section 150.22)

### 80.5.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Restriction on Sole Access from a Lane or Shared Private Right-of-Way

A lot in an Institutional Zone category may not be used if it does not front on a street and has its only access from a lane or private right-of-way that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category.

### 80.5.20.40 Permitted Building Types

(1) Permitted Building Types

In an institutional zone category, a building that is not a residential building is permitted by this by-law.

### 80.5.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 80.5.40.10 Height

(1) Determining the Height of a Principal building

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Institutional Zone category, the height of a principal building is measured as the distance between the elevation of the average elevation of grade along the front lot line and the elevation of the highest point on the building, excluding permitted encroachments above the height limit.

### 80.5.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 80.5.60.10 Location

(1) Ancillary Building Location Restriction

Unless otherwise regulated, an ancillary building may not be located in a front yard in the Institutional Zone category,.

### 80.5.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Separation of Building from a Lot in a Residential Category and Residential Apartment Zone Category

In an Institutional Zone category, an ancillary building with a height of more than 4.0 metres, must be set back from a side lot line and rear lot line at least:
(A) 3.0 metres, if the lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category; and
(B) one-half the height of the ancillary building in all other cases.

### 80.5.75 Energy Regulations

### 80.5.75.1 General

(1) Renewable energy or cogeneration energy device - Location restriction

In an Institutional Zone category, a device producing renewable energy or cogeneration energy may not be in a front yard or side yard that abuts a street.
(2) Renewable Energy Device - Height regulations In an Institutional Zone category, if a photovoltaic solar energy device or a thermal solar energy device is:
(A) located on a principal building;
(i) it must comply with all the minimum set back requirements for a principal building; and
(ii) it must have no part of the device more than 2.0 metres higher than the maximum height permitted for a principal building excluding any other permitted encroachments into the height limit; and
(B) not located on a principal building, the device must comply with all zoning by-law regulations applicable to an ancillary building or structure.
(3) Wind Energy Device - setbacks

In an Institutional Zone category, all parts of wind energy device must comply with the minimum setback requirements for a principal building.
(4) Wind Energy Device - Height Restriction

In an Institutional Zone category, no part of the wind energy device may exceed the maximum height permitted for a principal building by more than:
(A) 3.0 metres if:
(i) the wind energy device is on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category; or
(ii) the principal building is less than 25 metres in height
(B) 5.0 metres in all other cases
(5) Geo energy Requirements

In an Institutional Zone category, any above-ground part of a geo energy device must comply with the all the requirements of an ancillary building or structure on a lot in the zone.
(6) Cogeneration Device

In an Institutional Zone category, a cogeneration energy device may only be located inside a permitted principal building.

### 80.5.80 Parking

### 80.5.80.10 Location

## (1) Off-Site Parking

In an Institutional Zone category a required parking space must be located on the lot that contains the use for which it is required.

### 80.5.80.30 Separation

(1) Parking Separation from lot line

In an Institutional Zone category, an area used for the parking or storage of 3 or more vehicles must be separated by a minimum 1.5 metres wide strip of soft landscaping from a lot line that abuts a street or lane.
(2) Parking Restriction When Abutting Residential

If a lot in an Institutional Zone category abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, an area used for the parking or storage of 3 or more vehicles may be located in a rear or side yard if, a fence is constructed along the part of the lot line that abuts the lot in the Residential Zone category.

### 80.5.80.40 Access to Parking Space

(1) Drive Aisle Widths

In an Institutional Zone category, within a parking area the following drive aisle widths apply:
(A) if the centreline of a parking space is at an (interior) angle of 70 to 90 degrees to the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that one or two lane drive aisle is 6.0 metres;
(B) if the centreline of a parking space is at an (interior) angle from 50 to less than 70 degrees to the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that drive aisle is 5.5 metres for each lane;
(C) if the centreline of a parking space is at an (interior) angle of less than 50 degrees from the centreline of the drive aisle providing access, the minimum width for that drive aisle is 4.0 metres for each lane.

### 80.5.100 Access to Lot

### 80.5.100.10 Location

(2) Driveway Access to a Lot - Landscape Area Exemption

In an Institutional Zone category, a driveway providing direct access from a street or lane may cross a required landscaped area if the centre line of the part of the driveway crossing the required landscaped area is within 10 degrees of perpendicular to the part of the lot line over which access is taken.
(4) Non-Residential Parking Areas adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone Category

If a lot in a Institutional Zone category abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category :
(A) access to a parking space may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category must be fenced; and
(C) a parking space may not be within 1.5 metres to a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category.
(6) Loading Restrictions Adjacent to a Lot in a Residential Zone Category

An ancillary loading space is permitted on a lot in a Institutional Zone category that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category if:
(A) access to the loading space is not across any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) any part of a lot line abutting a lot in a Residential Zone category is fenced.

### 80.10 Institutional General Zone (I)

### 80.10.1 General

### 80.10.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Institutional 'I' zone

The purpose of the Institutional General 'I' Zone is to permit a variety institutional uses.

### 80.10.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of the Zone String

The 'l' zone symbol shown on the Zoning By-law Map identifies lands that must comply with the regulations applicable to the Institutional general zone.

If the zone symbol is followed by brackets containing 'd' followed by a numerical value, or a 'cv' followed by a numerical value, or both, the number following the 'd' indicates the maximum floor space index (FSI) permitted on a lot and the number following the 'cv' indicates the maximum lot coverage permitted.
(2) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 80.10 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an I zone.

### 80.10.20 Permitted Uses

### 80.10.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - I Zone

The following principal uses are permitted if they comply with all the regulations in an I zone:

## Art Gallery

## Club

Community Centre
Crisis care shelter

## Religious Education Use

Group Home
Library
Municipal Shelter
Museum

## Nursing Home

Place of Worship
Recreation Use
Religious Residence
Respite Care Facility
Residential Care Home
Retirement Home

### 80.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - I Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an I zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 80.10.20.100 and the applicable regulations in in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations:
Automated Banking Machine (10)
Day Nursery (6)
Drive Through Facility
Eating Establishment (2)(7)
Take-out Eating Establishment (2)(7)
Financial Institution (3)
Personal Service Shop (4)
Place of Assembly (5)
Private School (9)
Public School (9)
Public Parking (1)(8)
Retail Store (2)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 80.10.20.100

### 80.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Public Parking Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Category

If a lot in an I zone is used for Public Parking and the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category:
(A) access to the Public Parking use may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) the requirements of Clause 80.5.80.30 apply.
(2) Retail Store, Eating Establishment and Take-out Eating Establishment - Condition

In an I zone:
(A) the interior floor area for each retail store and each eating establishment may not be more than 465 square metres; and
(B) the total cumulative interior floor area used for all retail stores and eating establishments on a lot, may not be more than 0.3 times the area of the lot.
(3) Financial Institution - Condition

A financial institution use is permitted in an I zone if it is not more than (250) square metres in gross floor area.
(4) Personal Service Shop - Condition

A personal service shop use is permitted in an I zone if it is not more than (250) square metres in gross floor area.
(5) Place of Assembly - Condition

A place of assembly is permitted in an I zone if the Interior Floor Area is not more than the lesser of:
(A) (4000) metres squared; or
(B) $75 \%$ of the ground floor area of the building.
(6) Day Nursery - Condition

A day nursery use is permitted in an I zone if it is located entirely below the second floor.
(7) Size Restriction on Eating Establishments Near or Abutting a Residential Lot

If a lot in an I zone is within 6.1 metres of a lot in a Residential Zone category, the total interior floor area of all Eating Establishments and Take-out Eating Establishments is not to exceed 400 square metres.
(8) Public Parking - Attendant Shelter

Public Parking in an I zone may have one building for attendants with:
(A) a maximum height of 4.0 metres, including all mechanical equipment;
(B) a maximum gross floor area of 5.0 square metres; and
(C) a minimum setback of 6.0 metres from any lot line abutting a street.
(9) Public School or Private School

In an I zone, a public school and private school must also comply with the applicable requirements of Section 150.48.
(10) Automated Banking Machine

In an I zone, an automated banking machine must be located in a principal building

### 80.10.30 Lot Requirements

### 80.10.30.20 Frontage

(1) Lot Frontage

In an I zone, the minimum lot frontage is 20.0 metres

### 80.10.30.40 Coverage

(1) Lot Coverage

If an I zone does not contain a specific 'cv'-value, the maximum lot coverage permitted is $35 \%$.

### 80.10.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 80.10.40.10 Height

(1) Height of Building or Structure

If a lot in a I zone is in an area that has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 15.0 metres; and
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an I zone has a green roof, a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 2.0 metres

### 80.10.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Gross Floor Area Limitation

If an I zone does not contain a specific 'd'-value, the maximum gross floor area permitted on the lot is equal to a floor space index value of 1.5.

### 80.10.40.50 Amenity Space

(1) Amenity Space Requirement

If a building in an I zone contains a dwelling unit or bed-sitting room, amenity space must be provided:
(i) at a minimum rate of 0.9 square metres for each dwelling room and bed-sitting room; and
(ii) a minimum of $75 \%$ of the amenity space must be in the principal building.

### 80.10.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

(1) Canopy Encroachments

If a canopy or awning on a building in an I zone is less then 5.0 metres above the level of the ground directly below it, it may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 4.0 metres.

### 80.10.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Setback from all lot lines

In an I zone, the minimum building setback for a principal building or structure from a lot line is the distance equal to $1 / 2$ the height of the principal building.

### 80.10.50 Yards

### 80.10.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Front Yard Landscaping

In an I zone, the entire front yard not used for driveway access must be landscaped and a minimum of 75 percent of the front yard landscaped area must be soft landscaping.
(2) Soft Landscaping Requirement

In an I zone, a minimum of $50 \%$ of the area of the lot must be used for soft landscaping.

### 80.10.50.30 Outdoor Storage / Outdoor Activity

(1) Restriction on Outside storage

No outside storage is permitted in an I zone.

### 80.10.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 80.10.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Setback from a Street

In an I zone, no part of an ancillary building or structure may be closer to a lot line that abuts a street than the principal building on the lot.
(2) Setback for Ancillary Buildings

In an I zone, the minimum building setback for an ancillary building or structure from a lot line that does not abut a street, is a distance equal to $1 / 2$ the height of the ancillary building of structure.

### 80.10.150 Waste

### 80.10.150.1 General

(1) Waste Storage

In an I zone, a building containing waste material or recyclable material may not be in a side yard that abuts a street or in a front yard.
(2) Storage of Waste

In an I zone, all waste must be stored in a wholly enclosed building and must be a minimum of :
(i) 7.5 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category, or open space zone category; and
(ii) 1.0 metres from all other side lot lines and rear lot lines.

### 80.20 Institutional Hospital Zone (IH)

### 80.20.1 General

### 80.20.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the IH - Zone

The purpose of the Institutional Hospital 'IH' Zone is to accommodate a hospital and other specific uses that are directly related, complementary or ancillary to the operation of the hospital.

### 80.20.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of the Zone String

The 'IH' zone symbol shown on the Zoning By-law Map identifies lands that must comply with the regulations applicable to the Institutional Hospital zone.

If the zone symbol is followed by a numerical value, that number indicates the maximum floor space index (FSI) permitted on a lot.
(2) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 80.20 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an IH zone.

### 80.20.20 Permitted Uses

### 80.20.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - IH Zone

The following principal uses are permitted if they comply with all the regulations in an IH zone:
Hospital

### 80.20.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - IH Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an IH zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 80.20.20.100 and the applicable regulations in Chapter 150 Specific Use
Regulations:
Nursing Home (1)
Student Residence (1)
Respite Care Facility (1)
Retirement Home (1)
Municipal Shelter
Office (2)
Eating Establishment $(4,11)$
Take-out Eating Establishment $(4,11)$
Financial Institution (5)
Automated Banking Machine (3)
Personal Service Shop $(4,11)$
Retail Store $(4,11)$
Public Parking ( 6,10 )
Day Nursery (7)
Crisis Care Shelter (8)
Laboratory (9)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 80.20.20.100

### 80.20.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - IH Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, in an IH zone the following ancillary uses are permitted if they comply with the applicable regulations set out for the particular use in Clause 80.20.20.100: Education Use (12)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 80.20.20.100

### 80.20.20.100 Conditions

(1) Nursing Home, Retirement Home, Student Residence, Respite Care Facility Condition

A nursing home, retirement home, student residence, or respite care facility is permitted on a lot in an IH zone, if the building is operated by or on behalf of a Hospital.
(2) Office Condition

An office is permitted on a lot in an IH zone, if the building in which it is located is operated by or on behalf of a Hospital.
(3) Automated Banking Machine Condition

An automated banking machine in an IH zone, must be located within the main building containing the Hospital.
(4) Retail Store, Personal Service Shop and Eating Establishment Condition

A retail store, personal service shop or eating establishment is permitted in an IH zone if:
(A) these uses are located in the same building as the hospital;
(B) the interior floor area for each retail store, personal service shop or eating establishment is no more than 150 square metres;
(C) the total cumulative interior floor area used for all retail stores, personal service shops and eating establishments, is no more than $30 \%$ of the ground floor area of the building; and
(D) Clauses (B) and (C) do not apply to an ancillary cafeteria.
(5) Financial Institution Condition

A financial institution is permitted in an IH zone if:
(A) it is located in a building containing a Hospital; and
(B) the interior floor area of the financial institution is no more than 150 square metres.
(6) Public Parking - Attendant Shelter

A lot used for public parking in an IH zone may have one building for attendants with:
(A) a maximum height of 4.0 metres, including all mechanical equipment;
(B) a maximum gross floor area of 5.0 square metres; and
(C) a minimum setback of 6.0 metres from any lot line abutting a street.
(7) Day Nursery Condition

An day nursery is permitted on a lot in an IH zone, if it is located in a building that also contains a hospital.
(8) Crisis Care Shelter Condition

A crisis care shelter is permitted on a lot in an IH zone, if the lot has a minimum permitted floor space index of 7.0 or larger.
(9) Laboratory Condition

A laboratory is permitted on a lot in an IH zone if:
(A) it is operated by, or is in association with, a Hospital; or
(B) the research is limited to (human) medical or health sciences.
(10) Public Parking Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Category

If a lot in an IH zone is used for public parking and the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category:
(A) access to the public parking use may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) the requirements of Clause 80.5.80.30 apply.
(11) Size Restriction on Eating Establishments Near or Abutting a Residential Lot

If a lot in an IH zone is within 6.1 metres of a lot in a Residential Zone category, then access to a retail store, personal service shop, eating establishment or take-out eating establishment must be only from inside the building.

### 80.20.30 Lot Requirements

### 80.20.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage

The minimum required lot frontage in an IH zone is 30 metres.

### 80.20.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 80.20.40.10 Height

(1) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an IH zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 2.0 metres

### 80.20.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Gross Floor Area

If an IH zone does not contain a specific ' $d$ '-value, the maximum gross floor area permitted on the lot is equal to a floor space index value of 1.0.

### 80.20.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

(1) Helicopter Landing Pad

In an IH zone, if a permitted helicopter landing pad is located on the roof of a building used as a hospital, the landing pad may encroach a maximum of (3.0) metres above the maximum principal building height if, the highest element of the landing pad is also no more than (3.0) metres above the finished surface level of the roof on which the landing pad is located.
(2) Permitted Encroachments into Required Yards - Access Ramp and Elevating Device In an IH zone:
(A) An uncovered ramp providing barrier-free access to a principal building or structure may encroach into a required yard setback, if it:
(i) has a length no more than 12 horizontal units for each 1.0 vertical unit above finished grade at the point where the ramp meets the building or structure;
(ii) has a maximum width of 1.5 metres for each sloped segment of the ramp; and
(iii) is at least 0.6 metres to a lot line.
(B) An elevating device providing barrier-free access to a principal building or structure may be located in a required yard setback, if it:
(i) elevates no higher than the first floor of the building;
(ii) has a maximum area of 6.0 square metres; and
(iii) is at least 0.6 metres from a lot line.

## (3) Canopy Encroachments

If a canopy or awning on a building in an IH zone is less then 5.0 metres above the level of the ground directly below it, it may encroach into a required yard setback a maximum of 4.0 metres.
(4) Permitted Encroachments into Required Yards - Canopies and Awnings

In an IH zone, a canopy, awning or similar structure, with or without structural support, may encroach into a required yard setback for a principal building a maximum of 2.5 metres if:
(A) it is more than 5.0 metres above the level of the ground directly below it; and
$(B)$ it is at least 0.6 metres from a lot line.

### 80.20.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Front Yard Setback in an IH Zone

The minimum front yard setback for a lot in an IH zone is:
(A) zero metres if the lot is in the Policy Area 1 (PA1); and
(B) 7.5 metres in all other cases.
(2) Rear Yard Setback - Institutional Use

In an IH zone, the minimum rear yard setback is:
(A) the greater of 7.5 metres and 0.5 times the height of the building, if the rear lot line abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) 7.5 metres in all other cases.
(3) Side Yard Setback - Institutional Uses

The minimum side yard setback for a lot in an IH zone is:
(A) if the lot is located in Policy Area 1 (PA1):
(i) zero metres if the side lot line does not abut a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(ii) the greater of 7.5 metres and 0.5 times the height of the building, if the side lot line abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) if the lot is not located in the Policy Area 1 (PA1):
(i) 7.5 metres if the side lot line abuts a street; and
(ii) in all other cases, the greater of 7.5 metres and 0.5 times the height of the building.

### 80.20.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 80.20.60.1 General

(1) Lot Coverage Ancillary Buildings

In an IH zone, the maximum lot coverage for ancillary buildings and structures is $15 \%$ of the lot area.

### 80.20.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Setback for an Ancillary Building or Structure

In an IH zone an ancillary building or structure may be no closer to a side lot line or rear lot line, that does not abut a street, than the greater of 1.5 metres or one-half the height of the ancillary building or structure.
(2) Setback from a Street

In an IH zone, no part of an ancillary building or structure may be closer to a lot line that abuts a street than any main wall of the building on the lot.

### 80.20.80 Parking

### 80.20.80.20 Setbacks

(1) Setback Requirements for Parking Spaces

An area on a lot in an IH zone used for the parking or storage of vehicles must be setback a minimum of 10.0 metres from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category.

### 80.20.150 Waste

### 80.20.150.1 General

(1) Storage of Waste

In an IH zone, all waste must be stored in a whole enclosed building and must be a minimum of 7.5 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category, or open space zone category.
(2) Waste Storage

A building containing waste material or recyclable material may not be in a side yard that abuts a street or in a front yard.

### 80.30 Institutional Education Zone (IE)

### 80.30.1 General

### 80.30.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Institutional Educational 'IE' zone

The purpose of this IE Zone is to accommodate a post-secondary school in a campus setting with other uses that are considered to be directly related, complementary or ancillary to the operation of the postsecondary school.

### 80.30.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of the Zone String

The 'IE' zone symbol shown on the Zoning By-law Map identifies lands to comply with the regulations applicable to the Institutional Education zone. If the zone symbol is followed by a numerical value, that number indicates the maximum floor space index (FSI) permitted on a lot.
(2) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 80.30 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an IE zone.

### 80.30.20 Permitted Uses

### 80.30.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - IE Zone

The following principal uses are permitted if they comply with all the regulations in an IE zone:
Student Residence

## Art Gallery

Automated Banking Machine

## Club

Museum
Place of Worship
Place of Assembly
Performing Arts Studio
Library
Religious Education Use
Post-Secondary School
Production Studio

### 80.30.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - IE Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an IE zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 80.30.20.100 and in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations:

## Software Development and Processing (2)

Office (3)
Eating Establishment (4)(13)
Take-out Eating Establishment (4)(13)
Financial Institution (5)
Personal Service Shop (6)
Entertainment Place of Assembly (7)
Sports Place of Assembly (7)
Retail Store (8)
Public Parking (1)(12)
Day Nursery (9)
Community Centre (10)
Laboratory (11)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 80.30.20.100

### 80.30.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - IE Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, in an IE zone the following ancillary uses are permitted if they comply with the applicable regulations set out for the particular use in Clause 80.30.20.100 and in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations:
Outdoor University Uses
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 80.30.20.100
80.30.20.100 Conditions
(1) Public Parking - Attendant Shelter

A lot used for Public Parking in an IE zone may have one building for attendants with:
(A) a maximum height of 4.0 metres, including all mechanical equipment;
(B) a maximum gross floor area of 5.0 square metres; and
(C) a minimum setback of 6.0 metres from any lot line abutting a street.
(2) Software Development and Processing Condition

A software development and processing use is permitted in an IE zone, if it is operated by, or is in association with, an educational institution.
(3) Office Condition

An office is permitted in an IE zone if it is in association with an educational institution.
(4) Eating Establishment and Take-out Eating Establishment Condition

An eating establishment or take-out eating establishment is permitted in an IE zone if it is no more than 1,000 square metres in gross floor area.
(5) Financial Institution Condition

A financial institution is permitted in an IE zone if it is no more than (500) square metres in gross floor area.
(6) Personal Service Shop Condition

A personal service shop is permitted in an IE zone if it is no more than (500) square metres in gross floor area.
(7) Entertainment Place of Assembly and Sports Place of Assembly Condition

A place of assembly, entertainment or place of assembly, sports is permitted in an IE zone if it is operated by, or is in association with, an educational institution.
(8) Retail Store Condition

A retail store is permitted in an IE zone if it is no more than 500 square metres in interior floor area.
(9) Day Nursery Condition

A day nursery is permitted in an IE zone if it is ancillary to the educational institution and is no more than 500 square metres in interior floor area.
(10) Community Centre Condition

A community centre is permitted in an IE zone if it is operated by an educational institution and is no more than 5000 square metres in gross floor area.
(11) Laboratory Condition

A laboratory is permitted in an IE zone if it is operated by, or is in association with, an educational institution.
(12) Public Parking Abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone Category

In an IE zone, if a lot is used for Public Parking and the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category:
(A) access to the Public Parking may not be through any part of a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(B) the requirements of Clause 80.5.80.30 apply.
(13) Size Restriction on Eating Establishments Near or Abutting a Residential Lot

Despite regulations to the contrary, if a lot in an IE zone is within 6.1 metres of a lot in a Residential Zone category, the total interior floor area of all eating establishments and take-out eating establishments on a lot in the Institutional zone, is not to exceed 400 square metres.

### 80.30.30 Lot Requirements

### 80.30.30.20 Frontage

(1) Frontage Requirement

The minimum lot frontage in an IE zone is 20.0 metres.

### 80.30.30.40 Coverage

(1) Lot Coverage Limitation

In an IE zone the maximum lot coverage is $35 \%$.

### 80.30.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 80.30.40.10 Height

(1) Height Limitations

If a lot in a IE zone is in an area that has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 13.0 metres; or
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an IE zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 2.0 metres

### 80.30.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Setback requirements

In an IE zone the minimum setback from a lot line is a distance equal to $1 / 2$ the height of the building.

### 80.30.40.80 Separation

(1) Separation Between Buildings

If two or more buildings are on a lot in an IE zone, the minimum separation between all main walls of any two buildings is a distance that is the greater of:
(i) 20 metres; or
(ii) $1 / 2$ the total height of the two buildings.

### 80.30.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 80.30.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Setback from the Street

In an IE zone, no part of an ancillary building or structure may be closer to a lot line that abuts a street than any main wall of a principal building.

### 80.30.80 Parking

### 80.30.80.10 Location

(1) Location Of Parking Spaces

An area on a lot in an IE zone used for the parking or storage of vehicles may not be located in a front yard.

### 80.30.150 Waste

### 80.30.150.1 General

(1) Storage of Waste

In an IE zone all waste must be stored in a wholly enclosed building and must be a minimum of 7.5 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category, or open space zone category.
(2) Waste Storage

In an IE zone a building containing waste material or recyclable material may not be located in a side yard that abuts a street or in a front yard.

### 80.40 Institutional School Zone (IS)

### 80.40.1 General

### 80.40.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Institutional School 'IS' zone

The purpose of this IS Zone is to accommodate public schools and private schools and the uses that are ancillary to the operation of a school as a community resource.

### 80.40.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of the Zone String

The 'IS' zone symbol shown on the Zoning By-law Map identifies lands to comply with the regulations applicable to the Institutional School zone. If the zone symbol is followed by a numerical value, that number indicates the maximum floor space index ( FSI ) permitted on a lot.
(2) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 80.40 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an IS zone.

### 80.40.20 Permitted Uses

### 80.40.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - IS Zone

The following principal uses are permitted if they comply with all the regulations in an IS zone:

## Private School

Public School

### 80.40.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - IS Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an IS zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 80.40.20.100:
Day Nursery (1)
Community Centre (2)
Library (3)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 80.40.20.100

### 80.40.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Adult Education

In addition to the use permitted in 5.10.20.20, in an Institutional School Zone, an Adult Education School is a permitted ancillary use in a building used for a private school or, a public school or originally constructed as a private school or, a public school, if:
(A) it is funded by the provincial or federal government for the delivery of:
(i) adult English/French as a second language (ESL/FSL) courses delivered by district school boards;
(ii) literacy and basic skills programming delivered by community agencies, district school boards;
(iii) credit courses for adults delivered by district school boards;
(iv) continuing education programs, including general interest courses, delivered by district school boards;
(v) adult Native language programs delivered by district school boards; and
(vi) citizenship preparation programs delivered by district school boards.

### 80.40.20.100 Conditions

(1) Day Nursery Condition

A day nursery is permitted on a lot in an IS zone if:
(A) it is located in a building that also contains a private school or, a public school; and
(B) the area used as a Day Nursery is no more than $40 \%$ of the first floor area of the principal building on the lot.
(2) Community Centre Condition

A Community Centre is permitted on a lot in an IS zone if:
(A) it is operated by or on behalf of the City of Toronto; and
(B) the lot fronts an a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; and
(C) the gross floor area is no greater than 2000 square metres.
(3) Library Condition

A Library is permitted on a lot in an IS zone if:
(A) it is operated by or on behalf of the City of Toronto; and
(B) the lot fronts an a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; and
(C) the gross floor area is no greater than 1500 square metres.

### 80.40.30 Lot Requirements

### 80.40.30.10 Area

(1) Lot Area

In an IS zone the minimum required lot area is 900 square metres.

### 80.40.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage

In an IS zone the minimum required lot frontage is 30.0 metres.

### 80.40.30.40 Coverage

(1) School - Lot Coverage

In an IS zone, the maximum lot coverage is:
(A) $35 \%$ for the principal building; and
(B) $55 \%$ for all buildings

### 80.40.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 80.40.40.10 Height

(1) School - Height

If a lot in a IS zone is in an area that has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 14.0 metres; and
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an IS zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 1.2 metres

### 80.40.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Floor Area

In an IS zone the maximum gross floor area of all buildings may be no more than $70 \%$ of the area of the lot.

### 80.40.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Schools - Minimum Setbacks

In an IS zone, the following setbacks apply:
(A) 7.5 metres from a lot line that abuts a street;
(B) 7.5 metres from a rear lot line; and
(C) 3.0 metres from a side lot line.

### 80.40.50 Yards

### 80.40.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Landscaping When Lot Contains a School

In an IS zone, a lot containing a public school or a private school must comply with the following:
(A) a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping must be provided along all side lot line and rear lot lines; and
(B) with the exception of areas used for play, driveways, parking, loading, student drop-off and pick-up, a minimum 3.0 metre wide strip of land must be provided along all lot lines abutting a street and used for only soft landscaping.

### 80.40.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 80.40.60.1 General

(1) Ancillary Portable Classroom Buildings - Coverage

In an IS zone, in addition to the lot coverage permitted by regulation 80.40.30.40. (1), ancillary portable classroom buildings are permitted if the lot area covered by all ancillary portable classroom buildings is no more than 50 percent of the lot area covered by the principal building.

### 80.40.60.10 Location

(1) Ancillary Portable Classroom Buildings - Location

In an IS zone, an ancillary portable classroom building may not be located in a front yard.

### 80.40.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Setback from a Street

In an IS zone, no part of an ancillary building or structure may be located closer to a lot line that abuts a street than the principal building on the lot.
(2) Ancillary Portable Classroom Buildings - Setbacks

In an IS zone, an ancillary portable classroom building must be set back from a side lot line or rear lot line a distance equal to:
(A) 7.5 metres if the lot line abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category; and
(B) one-half the height of the ancillary building in all other cases.

### 80.40.60.40 Height

(1) Ancillary Portable Classroom Buildings - Height

In an IS zone, an ancillary portable classroom building must be less than 4.0 metres in height.

### 80.40.80 Parking

### 80.40.80.1 General

(1) School Parking Lots

In an IS Zone:
(A) An area used for the parking or storage of vehicles must be separated from any lot line that does not abut a street or lane by a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping.
(B) if an area used for the parking or storage of vehicles, is located in a yard that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, a fence must be constructed along the entire portion of the lot line that abuts the residential lot.

### 80.40.80.10 Location

(1) Parking Space Location

In an IS zone, a parking space must be located entirely on the lot and only in a side yard or rear yard.

### 80.40.80.20 Setbacks

(1) Parking Area

In an IS zone, an area used for the parking or storage of vehicles must be setback a minimum of 1.5 metres from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category

### 80.40.80.40 Access to Parking Space

(1) Access to Parking Space

In an IS zone, access to a parking space may not be through any lot located in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 80.40.90 Loading

### 80.40.90.1 General

(1) School - Pick-Up / Drop-Off Areas

In an IS zone, a vehicular student pick-up and drop-off area must be provided on the same lot as the Public School or a Private School.

### 80.40.90.10 Location

(1) Loading Space

In an IS zone, if a loading space is provided, the loading space must be located entirely on the lot and only in a side yard or rear yard that does not abut a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 80.40.90.40 Access to Loading Space

(1) Access to a Loading Space

In an IS zone, access to a loading space may not be through any lot located in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 80.40.100 Access to Lot

### 80.40.100.10 Location

(1) School - Pick-Up / Drop-Off Areas

In an IS Zone, a lot may not be used for a public school or private school or day nursery unless an area for vehicles to pick-up and drop-off student is also provided.

### 80.40.150 Waste

### 80.40.150.1 General

(1) Storage of Waste

In an IS zone all waste must be stored in a wholly enclosed building and must be a minimum of 7.5 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category, or open space zone category.

### 80.50 Institutional Place of Worship Zone (IPW)

### 80.50.1 General

### 80.50.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Institutional School 'IPW' zone

The purpose of this IPW Zone is to accommodate a place of worship and uses that are ancillary to the operation of a place of worship.

### 80.50.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Interpretation of the Zone String

The 'IPW' zone symbol shown on the Zoning By-law Map identifies lands that must comply with the regulations applicable to the Institutional Place of Worship zone. If the zone symbol is followed by a numerical value, that number indicates the maximum floor space index (FSI) permitted on a lot.
(2) Application of This Section

The regulations in Section 80.50 apply to lands, uses, buildings and structures in an IPW zone.

### 80.50.20 Permitted Uses

### 80.50.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - IPW Zone

The following principal uses are permitted if they comply with all the regulations in an IPW zone:

## Place of Worship

## Religious Residence

## Religious Educational Use

### 80.50.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - IPW Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an IPW zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 80.50.20.100 and the applicable Section in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations:
Day Nursery (1)
Place of Assembly (2)
Community Centre (3)
Library (4)
Municipal Shelter (5)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 80.50.20.100

### 80.50.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use IPW Zone

In an IPW zone:
(i) the uses permitted by clause 5.10.20.30 must comply with the applicable regulations set out for the particular use in Clause 80.10.20.100 and in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations; and
(ii) in addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following uses are also permitted as ancillary uses in an IPW zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 80.70.20.100:
Retail Store (6)
Dwelling Unit (7)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 80.50.20.100

### 80.50.20.100 Conditions

(1) Day Nursery Condition

A day nursery is permitted on a lot in an IPW zone if:
(A) it is located in a building containing a place of worship; and
$(B)$ it is no more than $50 \%$ of the first floor area of the principal building.
(2) Place of Assembly

A place of assembly may be permitted on a lot in an IPW zone, if the lot has a minimum floor space index value of 6.0 or greater.
(3) Community Centre Use Condition

A community centre is permitted on a lot in an IPW zone if:
(A) the lot fronts on a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; and
(B) the gross floor area of the building is no greater than 1000 square metres.
(4) Library Condition

A Library is permitted on a lot in an IPW zone if:
(A) the lot fronts a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; and
(B) the gross floor area of the building is no greater than 200 square metres.
(5) Municipal Shelter Condition

A municipal shelter is permitted on a lot in an IPW zone if:
$(\mathrm{A})$ it is located in the principal building that is also used as a place of worship;
(B) the maximum interior floor area used as a municipal shelter must not exceed $50 \%$ of the ground floor area of the principal building; and
(C) the lot fronts a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(6) Ancillary Retail Store

In an IPW zone, the maximum interior floor area for an ancillary retail store is the lesser of:
(A) 5 percent of the interior floor area of the worship area; or
(B) 25 square metres.
(7) Ancillary Dwelling Unit Condition

In an IPW zone, a place of worship may contain one ancillary dwelling unit, if:
(A) the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Residential Zone category, Commercial Residential Employment Zone category or Institutional Zone category; and
(B) the dwelling unit does not have a gross floor area of more than 250 square metres.

### 80.50.30 Lot Requirements

### 80.50.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage

The minimum lot frontage required in an IPW Zone is 20 metres.

### 80.50.30.40 Coverage

(1) Maximum Lot Coverage

The maximum lot coverage in an IPW zone is 40 percent.

### 80.50.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 80.50.40.10 Height

(1) Height of Building

If a lot in a IPW zone is in an area that has:
(A) no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is 15.0 metres; or
(B) a numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, the maximum height of a building or structure on the lot is the numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, in metres.
(2) Height of Buildings and Structures - Height Exemption for Specified Structures

If a building in an IPW zone has a green roof, then a parapet wall used for wind protection for the green roof may exceed that maximum building height by 1.2 metres

### 80.50.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Default Floor Space Index When None Assigned

In an IPW zone, if the zone symbol is not followed by a numerical value, the maximum gross floor area permitted of the lot is equal to 0.8 times the area of the lot.

### 80.50.40.60 Permitted Encroachments

(1) Encroachments into a Front Yard or Side Yard Abutting a Street

In an IPW zone, an uncovered terrace, an open or roofed porch, or a canopy, may encroach into a front yard or a side yard abutting a street, if no part of it is more than 2.0 metres from the main wall.

### 80.50.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Setback From a Street

In an IPW zone the minimum setback from a lot line that abuts a street is:
(A) 3.0 metres if the street is a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; and
(B) for all other streets, the greater of:
(i) 7.5 metres; or
(ii) a distance equal to half the height of the building.
(5) Minimum Side Yard Setback

In an IPW zone, the minimum building set back from a side lot line that does not abut a street is the greater of:
(A) 3.0 metres; or
(B) the distance equal to half the height of the building.
(6) Side Yard setback from a street

In an IPW zone the minimum building setback from a side lot line that abuts a street is the greater of:
(A) 6.0 metres; or
(B) the distance equal to half the height of the building.
(10) Minimum Rear Yard Setback

In an IPW zone the minimum rear yard setback is the greater of:
(A) 7.5 metres; or
(B) the distance equal to half the height of the building.

### 80.50.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Building Setback Exemptions for Existing Building

In an IPW zone, if a building used as a place of worship, was lawfully erected prior to the enactment of this By-law, and the building is set back from a front lot line in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and the setback from a side lot line or rear lot line is less than required by this By-law, those existing setbacks are the minimum required building setbacks from the respective lot lines for that existing building and any addition to that building must comply with the building setback requirements of this By-law.
(2) Building Height Exemption

In an IPW zone, a minaret, steeple or similar architectural element on a place of worship building, may exceed the height of the principal building by $40 \%$, if the area of the minaret, steeple or similar architectural element is no more than 30.0 square metres.
(3) Existing Building Height Exemptions

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing place of worship is located on a lot in compliance
with the former by-law and the lot is now located in a Residential Zone category, Apartment Residential Zone category, Employment Zone category, and the building has a minaret, steeple or similar architectural element in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and that architectural feature exceeds the maximum height permitted by this by-law, then the maximum height for that architectural feature is its height as it existed on the date of the enactment of this bylaw.

### 80.50.50 Yards

### 80.50.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Front Yard Landscaping

Despite regulation 5.10.50.10 (1), in an IPW zone, all parts of the front yard not used for driveway access to the lot must be landscaped and a minimum of 75 percent of the landscaped area must be soft landscaping.
(5) Abutting a Residential Zone Category or Residential Apartment Zone Category

If a lot in an IPW zone abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping, must be maintained along the entire length of the common boundary.

### 80.50.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 80.50.60.1 General

(1) Lot coverage - Ancillary Buildings and Structures

In an IPW zone, no more than $15 \%$ of the lot may be covered by ancillary buildings and structures.

### 80.50.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Setback from the Street

In an IPW zone, no part of an ancillary building or structure may be closer to a lot line that abuts a street than the main building on the lot.
(2) Required Side and Rear Setbacks - Ancillary Buildings and Structures

In an IPW zone, an ancillary building and structure must be set back from a rear lot line or side lot line the greater of:
(A) 1.5 metres; or
(B) one-half the height of the ancillary building or structure.

### 80.50.80 Parking

### 80.50.80.10 Location

(1) Parking Space Location Restriction

In an IPW zone, a parking space may not be located in a front yard.

### 80.50.80.40 Access to Parking Space

(1) Access to Parking Space

In an IPW zone, access to a parking space may not be through any lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 80.50.150 Waste

### 80.50.150.1 General

(1) Waste Storage

In an IPW Zone the storage of waste or recyclable material must be in a wholly enclosed building

## Chapter 90 Open Space

### 90.5 Regulations applying to the Open Space Zone Category

### 90.5.1 General

### 90.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of General Regulations Section

The regulations contained in Section 90.5 apply to all lands, uses, buildings and structures in the Open Space Zone Category.
(2) Interpretation of the Open Space Zone Symbol

The zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map for open space zones consists of the letters O, ON, OR, OG, OM or OC, indicating the primary land use permitted in the respective zone.

### 90.5.20 Permitted Uses

### 90.5.20.100 Conditions

(1) Public Utility

For a public utility located in the Open Space Zone category, the use condition in 5.10.20.100 (4) does not apply.

### 90.5.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 90.5.40.10 Height

(1) Determining the Height of Principal Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Open Space Zone category the height of a principal building or structure is measured as the distance between the elevation of the average grade and the elevation of the highest point on the principal building or structure.

### 90.5.40.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Maximum Height

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in the Open Space Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building or structure is its height on the date of enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to the building or structure must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.
(2) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Maximum Floor Area

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, in an Open Space Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this By-law, then the maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this By-law; any addition, extension or alteration to the building or structure must comply with all the applicable requirements of this By-law.
(3) Existing Buildings Not Complying With Minimum Yard Setbacks

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, in an Open Space Zone category, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for building setbacks or has a building setback that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and is now set back from:
(A) a front lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a front lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the front lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(B) a side lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a side lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the side lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;
(C) a rear lot line less than that required by this By-law, then the minimum building setback from a rear lot line, for that existing building or structure is the existing building setback from the rear lot line that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law;

### 90.5.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 90.5.60.40 Height

(1) Determining the Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, in the Open Space Zone category the height of an ancillary building or structure is measured as the distance between the elevation of the average grade and the elevation of the highest point on the ancillary building or structure.

### 90.5.60.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Ancillary Buildings or Structures Not Complying With Height

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a lawfully erected ancillary building or structure in the Open Space Zone category has a height in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and that height is greater than that permitted by this By-law, then the maximum height for that part of the existing ancillary building or structure, is its height as it lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.
(2) Existing Ancillary Buildings or Structures Not Complying With Gross Floor Area

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, a lawfully erected ancillary building or structure in the Open Space Zone category has a gross floor area in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and that gross floor area is greater than that permitted by this Bylaw, the maximum gross floor area for that existing ancillary building or structure is its gross floor area that lawfully existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law.

### 90.5.75 Energy Regulations

### 90.5.75.1 General

(1) Renewable Energy or Cogeneration Energy Device - Location Restriction

In the Open Space Zone category, a device used to produce renewable energy or cogeneration energy if located on the ground, must not be located closer to a lot line, than the greater of:
(A) 10 metres;
(B) the minimum required yard setback for a principal building on the lot; or
(C) a distance, equal to the height of the device, measured between the elevation of the ground at its base to the elevation of the highest part of the device.
(2) Renewable Energy Device - Height Regulations

In the Open Space Zone category, if a photovoltaic energy device or a thermal solar energy device is:
(A) located on a principal building,
(i) it must comply with all the minimum setback requirements for a principal building, and
(ii) no part of the device is to be more than 3.0 metres higher than the maximum height permitted for a principal building excluding any other permitted encroachments into the height limit; or
(B) not located on a principal building, no part of the device is to be more than 5.0 metres above the level of average grade at the base of the device.
(3) Wind Energy Device - Setbacks

In the Open Space Zone category, no part of a wind energy device is to be closer to a lot line than the greater of:
(A) the minimum setback requirements for a principal building on the lot where the device is located; or
(B) a distance equal to two times the height of the device, measured between the elevation of the ground at its base to the elevation of the highest part of the device.
(4) Wind Energy Device - Height

In the Open Space Zone category, no part of a wind energy device is to be greater than 15.0 metres above the elevation of the ground at the base of the device.
(5) Geo energy Requirements

In the Open Space Zone category, any above ground part of a geo energy device on a lot must comply with all the requirements for a principal building on the lot where the device is located, but the device must be at least 10.0 metres from any lot line.
(6) Cogeneration Device

In the Open Space Zone category, a cogeneration energy device must be located inside a permitted principal building.

### 90.5.80 Parking

### 90.5.80.200 Exemptions

(1) Existing Parking Space Deficiency Exemption in the Open Space Zone Category

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law a lot in an Open Space Zone category contains uses in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw, and provided parking spaces in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance, and the lawfully existing number of those parking spaces existing on the date of the enactment of this By-law is less than the number required by this By-law, then the number of parking spaces that existed on the lot for that use, on the date of the enactment of this By-law, is the minimum number of parking spaces required for that use:
(A) if there is:
(i) an increase in the interior floor area for that use, parking spaces for that increased interior floor area must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law; or
(ii) a change of use in that building, parking spaces must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law.

### 90.10 Open Space Zone (O)

### 90.10.1 General

### 90.10.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the O Zone is to provide an open space zone where the only permitted principal use is a park, such as ornamental gardens or small play areas, with no principal buildings permitted.

### 90.10.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of this Section

The regulations in Section 90.10 apply to lands, buildings and structures in an O zone.

### 90.10.20 Permitted Uses

### 90.10.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - O Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an O zone:
Park

### 90.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - O Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an O zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.10.20.100:
Education Use (1)
Club (1)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.10.20.100

### 90.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Education Use or Club

An education use or a club is permitted in an O zone, if it is not in a building.

### 90.10.40 Principal Building Requirementss

### 90.10.40.1 General

(1) Principal Buildings Not Permitted

A principal building is not permitted in an O zone.

### 90.10.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 90.10.60.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.10.60 apply to ancillary buildings or structures in an O zone.
(2) Ancillary Building or Structure on a Lot with No Principal Building

Despite 5.10.60.1 (1), in an O zone, an ancillary building or structure may be erected on a lot where there is no principal building.

### 90.10.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

For an ancillary building or structure in an O zone, the minimum setback from a front lot line, rear lot line and side lot line is:
(A) 1.5 metres, if its height is 2.0 metres or less; and
(B) 3.0 metres, if its height is greater than 2.0 metres.

### 90.10.60.40 Height

(1) Maximum Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of an ancillary building or structure in an O zone is 4.0 metres.

### 90.10.60.50 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

In an O zone, the maximum gross floor area of an ancillary buildings or structures, other than swimming pools or other structures used to hold water, is 50.0 square metres.

### 90.20 Open Space - Natural Zone (ON)

### 90.20.1 General

### 90.20.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the ON Zone is to provide an open space zone for the conservation of lands such as ravines and waterways, that are part of the natural system.

### 90.20.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of this Section

The regulations in Section 90.20 apply to lands, buildings and structures in an ON zone.

### 90.20.20 Permitted Uses

### 90.20.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - ON Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an ON zone:
Park
Agricultural Use

### 90.20.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - ON Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an ON zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.20.20.100:
Recreation Use (1)
Education Use (1)
Entertainment Place of Assembly (1)
Place of Assembly (1)
Club (1)
Stable (2)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.20.20.100

### 90.20.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - ON Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an ON zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.20.20.100:
Retail Store (3)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.20.20.100

### 90.20.20.100 Conditions

(1) Recreation Use, Education Use, Entertainment Place of Assembly, Place of Assembly, or Club

A recreation use, education use, entertainment place of assembly, place of assembly, or a club is permitted in an ON zone, if:
(A) it is not in a wholly enclosed building; and
$(B)$ the use is together with a park or an agricultural use.
(2) Stable

A stable is permitted in an ON zone if it is together with a park or an agricultural use.
(3) Ancillary Retail Store

A retail store is permitted in an ON zone if it:
(A) is not in a wholly enclosed building; and
$(B)$ is ancillary to an agricultural use on the same lot.

### 90.20.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 90.20.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.20.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an ON zone, except for conservation works, public utilities and transportation uses.

### 90.20.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an ON zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
$(B)$ if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 15.0 metres.

### 90.20.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Gross Floor Area

The maximum gross floor area for any one building or structure in an ON zone is:
(A) 500 square metres.

### 90.20.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks

In an ON zone, the minimum building setback from a front lot line, rear lot line and side lot line is 3.0 metres.

### 90.20.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 90.20.60.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.20.60 apply to ancillary buildings or structures in an ON zone, except for conservation works, public utilities and transportation uses.
(2) Ancillary Building or Structure on a Lot with No Principal Building

Despite 5.10.60.1 (1), in an ON zone, an ancillary building or structure may be erected on a lot where there is no principal building.

### 90.20.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

For an ancillary building or structure in an ON zone, the minimum setback from a front lot line, rear lot line and side lot line is:
(A) 3.0 metres, if its
(i) height is 5.0 metres or less, and
(ii) gross floor area is 50.0 square metres or less; or
(B) 3.0 metres, in all other cases.

### 90.20.60.40 Height

(1) Maximum Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of an ancillary building or structure in an ON zone is 15.0 metres.

### 90.20.60.50 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum gross floor area for any one ancillary building or structure in an ON zone is:
(A) 500 square metres for an agricultural use or a horticultural use; or
(B) 100 square metres for any other permitted use.

### 90.30 Open Space - Recreation Zone (OR)

### 90.30.1 General

### 90.30.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the OR Zone is to provide an open space zone for parks in which recreation uses and facilities, such as sports fields, arenas and community centres, along with associated services, are permitted.

### 90.30.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of this Section

The regulations in Section 90.30 apply to lands, buildings and structures in an OR zone.

### 90.30.20 Permitted Uses

### 90.30.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - OR Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an OR zone:
Park
Recreation Use
Sports Place of Assembly
Entertainment Place of Assembly
Place of Assembly
Community Centre
Library
Day Nursery
Art Gallery
Museum

### 90.30.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - OR Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an OR zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.30.20.100:
Education Use (1)
Club (1)
Stable (1)
Eating Establishment (2)

Take-out Eating Establishment (2)
Retail Store (2)
Personal Service Shop (2)
Service Shop (2)
Amusement Arcade (3)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.30.20.100

### 90.30.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - OR Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an OR zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.30.20.100:
Outdoor Patio (4)
Public Works Yard (5)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.30.20.100

### 90.30.20.100 Conditions

(1) Education Use, Club, or Stable

An education use, a club, or a stable is permitted in an OR zone if it is together with a principal use permitted in 90.30.20.10 (1).
(2) Eating Establishment, Take-out Eating Establishment, Retail Store, Personal Service Shop, or Service Shop

An eating establishment, take-out eating establishment, retail store, personal service shop, or a service shop is permitted in an OR zone, if:
(A) the interior floor area of the uses, is no greater than 500 square metres; and
(B) the use is together with a principal use permitted in 90.30.20.10 (1).
(3) Amusement Arcade

An amusement arcade is permitted on a lot in an OR zone, if:
(A) it is together with a principal use permitted in 90.30.20.10 (1); and
(B) there are no more than 12 amusement devices, in total, on the lot.
(4) Outdoor Patio

An outdoor patio is permitted in an OR zone, if when used with an eating establishment:
(A) it is not used for entertainment purposes such as listening to, watching or performing, music and dancing;
(B) it is at least 10.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category; and
$(C)$ despite ( $B$ ) above, if an outdoor patio is located on a roof or platform that is higher than 0.6 metres above average grade, it must be at least 40.0 metres, measured horizontally, from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.
(5) Public Works Yard

A public works yard is permitted in an OR zone, if:
(A) its perimeter is fenced; and
(B) it is ancillary to a park or recreation use.

### 90.30.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 90.30.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.30.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an OR zone.

### 90.30.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an OR zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
(B) if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 15.0 metres.

### 90.30.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Front Yard Setbacks

In an OR zone, if a lot is located:
(A) beside one lot in the Residential Zone category, and that abutting lot has an existing principal building fronting on the same street and located, in whole or in part, 15.0 metres or less from the subject lot, the minimum required front yard setback is the existing front yard setback of that principal building on the abutting lot; or
(B) between two abutting lots in the Residential Zone category, each with an existing principal building fronting on the same street and located, in whole or in part, 15.0 metres or less from the subject lot, the minimum required front yard setback is the average of the existing front yard setbacks of those principal buildings on the abutting lots; and
$(\mathrm{C})$ in all other cases the minimum front yard setback is 6.0 metres.
(2) Side Yard and Rear Yard Setback

In an OR zone, the minimum side yard setback and rear yard setback is:
(A) a distance equal to the height of the building to a maximum of 15 metres, if a lot: abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category; and
(B) 3.0 metres in all other cases.

### 90.30.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 90.30.60.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.30 .60 apply to ancillary buildings or structures in an OR zone.
(2) Ancillary Building or Structure on a Lot with No Principal Building

Despite 5.10.60.1 (1), in an OR zone, an ancillary building or structure may be erected on a lot where there is no principal building.

### 90.30.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

For an ancillary building or structure in an OR zone, the minimum setback from a front lot line, rear lot line and side lot line is:
(A) 1.5 metres, if its
(i) height is 2.0 metres or less, and
(ii) gross floor area is 50.0 square metres or less; or
(B) 3.0 metres, in all other cases.

### 90.30.60.40 Height

(1) Maximum Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of an ancillary building or structure in an OR zone is 6.0 metres.

### 90.30.60.50 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The total maximum gross floor area of all ancillary buildings or structures on a lot in an OR zone is the greater of:
(A) 500 square metres; or
(B) $5 \%$ of the lot area.

### 90.40 Open Space - Golf Course Zone (OG)

### 90.40.1 General

### 90.40.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the OG Zone is to permit golf courses, including clubhouses and associated services, recreation uses and facilities.

### 90.40.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of this Section

The regulations in Section 90.40 apply to lands, buildings and structures in an OG zone.

### 90.40.20 Permitted Uses

### 90.40.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - OG Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an OG zone:
Park
Golf Course

### 90.40.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - OG Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an OG zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.40.20.100:
Recreation Use (1)
Education Use (1)
Place of Assembly (1)
Club (1)
Eating Establishment (1)
Take-out Eating Establishment (2)
Retail Store (2)
Personal Service Shop (2)
Service Shop (2)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.40.20.100

### 90.40.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - OG Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an OG zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.40.20.100:
Amusement Arcade (3)
Outdoor Patio (4)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.40.20.100

### 90.40.20.100 Conditions

(1) Recreation Use, Education Use, Place of Assembly, Club, or Eating Establishment

A recreation use, education use, place of assembly, club, or an eating establishment is permitted in an OG zone if it is together with a park or a golf course.
(2) Take-out Eating Establishment, Retail Store, Personal Service Shop, or Service Shop

A take-out eating establishment, retail store, personal service shop, or a service shop is permitted in an OG zone, if:
(A) the total combined interior floor area of all such uses on a lot, is no greater than 500 square metres; and
$(\mathrm{B})$ the use is together with a park or a golf course.
(3) Amusement Arcade

An amusement arcade ancillary to a golf course on the same lot is permitted in an OG zone, if there are no more than 12 amusement devices, in total, on the lot.
(4) Outdoor Patio

An outdoor patio is permitted in an OG zone, if:
(A) it is at least 10.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category; and
(B) despite (A) above, if an outdoor patio is located on a roof or platform that is higher than 0.6 metres above average grade, it must be at least 40.0 metres, measured horizontally, from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 90.40.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 90.40.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.40 .40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an OG zone.

### 90.40.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an OG zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
(B) if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 12.0 metres.

### 90.40.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Gross Floor Area

In an OG zone, the total maximum gross floor area for all principal buildings or structures for any one golf course is 5,000 square metres.

### 90.40.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks

In an OG zone, the minimum building setback from a front lot line, rear lot line and side lot line is 12.0 metres.

### 90.40.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 90.40.60.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.40 .60 apply to ancillary buildings or structures in an OG zone.

### 90.40.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

For an ancillary building or structure in an OG zone, the minimum setback from a front lot line, rear lot line and side lot line is:
(A) 1.5 metres, if its
(i) height is 2.0 metres or less, and
(ii) gross floor area is 30.0 square metres or less; or
(B) 3.0 metres, in all other cases.

### 90.40.60.40 Height

(1) Maximum Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of ancillary building or structure in an OG zone is 6.0 metres.

### 90.40.60.50 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

In an OG zone, the total maximum gross floor area of all ancillary buildings or structures for any one golf course is 500 square metres.

### 90.50 Open Space - Marina Zone (OM)

### 90.50.1 General

### 90.50.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the OM Zone is permit marinas, including clubhouses and associated services, recreation uses and facilities.

### 90.50.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of this Section

The regulations in Section 90.50 apply to lands, buildings and structures in an OM zone.

### 90.50.20 Permitted Uses

### 90.50.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - OM Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an OM zone:
Park
Marina

### 90.50.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - OM Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an OM zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.50.20.100:

Recreation Use (1)
Education Use (1)
Place of Assembly (1)
Club (1)
Eating Establishment (1)
Take-out Eating Establishment (2)
Retail Store (2)
Personal Service Shop (2)
Service Shop (2)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.50.20.100

### 90.50.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - OM Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in an OM zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.50.20.100:
Amusement Arcade (3)
Outdoor Patio (4)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.50.20.100

### 90.50.20.100 Conditions

(1) Recreation Use, Education Use, Place of Assembly, Club, or Eating Establishment

A recreation use, education use, place of assembly, club, or an eating establishment is permitted in an OM zone if it is together with a park or a marina.
(2) Take-out Eating Establishment, Retail Store, Personal Service Shop, or Service Shop

A take-out eating establishment, retail store, personal service shop, or a service shop is permitted in an OM zone, if:
(A) the total combined interior floor area of all such uses on a lot, is no greater than 500 square metres; and
$(B)$ the use is together with a park or a marina.
(3) Amusement Arcade

An amusement arcade that is ancillary to a marina on the same lot is permitted in an OM zone, if there are no more than 12 amusement devices, in total, on the lot.
(4) Outdoor Patio

An outdoor patio is permitted in an OM zone, if when used with an eating establishment:
(A) it is not used for entertainment purposes such as listening to, watching or performing, music and dancing;
(B) it is at least 10.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category; and
(C) despite (B) above, if an outdoor patio is located on a roof or platform that is higher than 0.6 metres above average grade, it must be at least 40.0 metres, measured horizontally, from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 90.50.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 90.50.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.50.40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an OM zone.

### 90.50.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an OM zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
$(B)$ if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 12.0 metres.

### 90.50.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Gross Floor Area

In an OM zone, the total maximum gross floor area for all principal buildings or structures for any one marina is 5,000 square metres.

### 90.50.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks
(A) In an OM zone, the minimum building setback from a front lot line, rear lot line and side lot line is 12.0 metres.
(B) Despite (A) above, no building setback is required from a lot line that is:
(i) at the shoreline of Lake Ontario; or
(ii) in Lake Ontario.

### 90.50.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 90.50.60.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.50 .60 apply to ancillary buildings or structures in an OM zone.

### 90.50.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

For an ancillary building or structure in an OM zone, the minimum setback from a front lot line, rear lot line and side lot line is:
(A) zero if the lot line is
(i) at the shoreline of Lake Ontario, or
(ii) in Lake Ontario;
(B) 3.0 metres, if (A) above is not applicable, and its
(i) height is 5.0 metres or less, and
(ii) gross floor area is 30.0 square metres or less; or
(C) 12.0 metres, in all other cases.

### 90.50.60.40 Height

(1) Maximum Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of an ancillary building or structure in an OM zone is 12.0 metres.

### 90.50.60.50 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

In an OM zone, the total maximum gross floor area of all ancillary buildings or structures for any one
marina is the greater of:
(A) 500 square metres; or
(B) $5 \%$ of the marina's total land area.

### 90.70 Open Space - Cemetery Zone (OC)

### 90.70.1 General

### 90.70.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the OC Zone is to provide a zone for cemeteries, including associated services and facilities.

### 90.70.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of this Section

The regulations in Section 90.70 apply to lands, buildings and structures in an OC zone.

### 90.70.20 Permitted Uses

### 90.70.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - OC Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an OC zone:
Cemetery

### 90.70.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - OC Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in an OC zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.70.20.100:
Crematorium (1)
Funeral Visitation Centre (2)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.70.20.100

### 90.70.20.30 Ancillary Use

(1) Ancillary Use - OC Zone
(A) In an OC zone:
(i) the uses permitted by clause 5.10.20.30 must comply with the applicable regulations set out for the particular use in Clause 90.10.20.100 and in Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations; and
(ii) in addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following uses are also permitted as ancillary uses in an OC zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 90.70.20.100:
Retail Store (3)
Office (4)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 90.70.20.100

### 90.70.20.100 Conditions

(1) Crematorium

A crematorium is permitted in an OC zone, if it is:
(A) within a cemetery; and
(B) at least 30.0 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.
(2) Funeral Visitation Centre

A funeral visitation centre is permitted in an OC zone, if it:
$(A)$ is within a cemetery; and
(B) has an interior floor area no greater than 2,500 square metres.
(3) Retail Store

A retail store is permitted in an OC zone, if it:
(A) is ancillary to a cemetery, crematorium or funeral visitation facility on the same lot; and
(B) has an interior floor area no greater than 100 square metres.
(4) Office

An office is permitted in an OC zone, if it:
(A) is ancillary to a cemetery, crematorium or funeral visitation centre on the same lot; and
(B) has an interior floor area no greater than 100 square metres.

### 90.70.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 90.70.40.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.70 .40 apply to principal buildings or structures in an OC zone, which includes columbaria, mausoleums and monuments in this zone.

### 90.70.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height

The maximum height for a principal building or structure on a lot in an OC zone is:
(A) the numerical value, in metres, shown on the Height Overlay Map; or
(B) if the lot is in an area with no numerical value shown on the Height Overlay Map, 12.0 metres.

### 90.70.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Gross Floor Area

In an OC zone, the total maximum gross floor area for all principal buildings or structures, other than monuments, for any one cemetery is the lesser of:
(A) 3,500 square metres; or
(B) $5 \%$ of the lot area.

### 90.70.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks

In an OC zone, the minimum front yard setback, rear yard setback and side yard setback is the greater of:
(A) 7.5 metres; or
(B) a distance equal to the height of the building, structure or monument.
(C) Despite (A) and (B) above, for a monument with a height of 3.0 metres or less the minimum front yard setback, rear yard setback and side yard setback is 0.9 metres.

### 90.70.40.80 Separation

(1) Separation of Columbarium or Mausoleum from a Lot in Specified Zone Categories

A columbarium or a mausoleum must be no closer to a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category than:
(A) 7.5 metres, if its:
(i) height is 2.0 metres or less, and
(ii) volume is 15.0 cubic metres or less; or
(B) 30.0 metres, in all other cases.
(2) Separation of Columbarium or Mausoleum from a Lot in Other Specified Zone Categories

A columbarium or a mausoleum must be no closer to a lot that is not in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category than the greater of:
(A) 7.5 metres; or
(B) a distance equal to its height.

### 90.70.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 90.70.60.1 General

(1) Application of this Article

The regulations in Article 90.70.60 apply to ancillary buildings or structures in an OC zone.
(2) Ancillary Building or Structure on a Lot with No Principal Building

Despite 5.10.60.1 (1), in an OC zone, an ancillary building or structure may be erected on a lot where there is no principal building.

### 90.70.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Yard Setbacks for Ancillary Buildings or Structures

In an OC zone, the minimum front yard, rear yard and side yard setback for an ancillary building or structure is the distance equal to the height of the ancillary building or structure.

### 90.70.60.40 Height

(1) Maximum Height of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

The maximum height of ancillary building or structure in an OC zone is 6.0 metres.

### 90.70.60.50 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Floor Area of Ancillary Buildings or Structures

In an OC zone, the total maximum gross floor area of all ancillary buildings or structures for any one cemetery is 1,000 square metres.

## Chapter 100 Utility and Transportation

### 100.5 Regulations applying to the Utility Zone Category

### 100.5.1 General

### 100.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of General Regulations Section

The regulations contained in Section 100.5 apply to all lands, uses, buildings and structures in the Utility and Transportation Zone Category.
(2) Interpretation of the Utility and Transportation Zone Symbol

The zone symbol on the Zoning By-law Map for utility and transportation zones consists of the letters UT, indicating the primary land use permitted in the respective zone.

### 100.5.75 Energy Regulations

(1) Renewable Energy or Cogeneration Energy Device - Location Restriction In the Utility and Transportation Zone category, a device used to produce renewable energy or cogeneration energy if located on the ground, must be located no closer to a lot line, than the greater of:
(A) 10 metres;
(B) the minimum required yard setback for a principal building on the lot; or
(C) a distance, equal to the height of the device, measured between the elevation of the ground at its base to the elevation of the highest part of the device.
(2) Renewable Energy or Cogeneration Energy Device - Height Regulations

In the Utility and Transportation Zone category, if a photovoltaic energy device or a thermal solar energy device is:
(A) located on a principal building:
(i) it must comply with all the minimum setback requirements for a principal building, and
(ii) no part of the device is to be more than 3.0 metres higher than the maximum height permitted for a principal building excluding any other permitted encroachments into the height limit; and
(B) not located on a principal building:
(i) no part of the device is to be more than 5.0 metres above the elevation of average grade at the base of the device.
(3) Wind Energy Device - Setbacks

In the Utility and Transportation Zone category, no part of a wind energy device is to be closer to a lot line than the greater of:
(A) the minimum setback requirements for a principal building on the lot where the device is located; or
(B) a distance equal to two times the height of the device, measured between the elevation of the ground at its base to the elevation of the highest part of the device.
(4) Wind Energy Device - Height

In the Utility and Transportation Zone category, no part of a wind energy device is to be greater than 15.0 metres above the elevation of the ground at the base of the device.
(5) Geo energy Requirements

In the Utility and Transportation Zone category, any above ground part of a geo energy device on a lot must comply with all the requirements for a principal building on the lot where the device is located, but the device must be at least 10.0 metres from any lot line
(6) Cogeneration Device

In the Utility and Transportation Zone category, a cogeneration energy device must be located inside a building if it is located within 30 metres of a lot in a residential zone category or apartment residential zone category.

### 100.10 Utility Zone (UT)

### 100.10.1 General

### 100.10.1.1 Purpose of the Zone

(1) Purpose of the Zone

The purpose of the Utility and Transportation Zone is to permit public utilities, transportation uses, horticultural and outdoor recreation uses.

### 100.10.1.5 Interpretation

(1) Application of this Section

The regulations in Section 100.10 apply to lands, buildings and structures in the UT zone.

### 100.10.20 Permitted Uses

### 100.10.20.10 Principal Use

(1) Principal Use - UT Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in a UT zone:
Public Utility
Transportation Use
Park
Market Garden

### 100.10.20.20 Principal Use - Conditional

(1) Principal Use - Conditional - UT Zone

The following principal uses are permitted in a UT zone, if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 100.10.20.100:
Recreation Use (1)
Public Parking (2)
Public Works Yard (3)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 100.10.20.100
100.10.20.30 Ancillary Use
(1) Ancillary Use - UT Zone

In addition to the uses permitted in Clause 5.10.20.30, the following ancillary uses are permitted in a UT zone if they comply with the specific conditions set out for each use in Clause 100.10.20.100:

Open Storage (4)
Vehicle Depot (5)
(\#) The number after the listed use is the condition number reference in Clause 100.10.20.100

### 100.10.20.100 Conditions

(1) Recreation Use

A recreation use is permitted in a UT zone, if it is not in a building.
(2) Public Parking

Public parking is permitted in a UT zone, if it is together with:
(A) a transportation use that is provided by, or on behalf of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario or Government of Canada; or
(B) a park.
(3) Public Works Yard

A public works yard is permitted in a UT zone, if the public works yard is at least 100 metres from a lot in a zone that permits a dwelling unit.
(4) Open Storage

In a UT zone, open storage for a public utility or transportation use is permitted if it is at least 100 metres from a lot in a zone that permits a dwelling unit.
(5) Vehicle Depot

In a UT zone, a vehicle depot for a public utility or a transportation use is permitted if it is at least 100 metres from a lot in a zone that permits a dwelling unit.

### 100.10.40 Principal Building Requirements

### 100.10.40.80 Separation

(1) Separation of Certain Public Utilities from Specified Zones

In a UT zone, a public utility for the treatment of sewage must be at least 100 metres from a lot in a zone that permits a dwelling unit

### 100.10.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 100.10.60.1 General

(1) Ancillary Building or Structure on a Lot with No Principal Building

Despite 5.10.60.1 (1), in a UT zone, an ancillary building or structure may be erected on a lot where there is no principal building.

## Chapter 150 Specific Use Regulations

### 150.5 Home Occupation

### 150.5.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every home occupation and premises containing a home occupation that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.5).

### 150.5.20 Use Regulations

(1) Home Occupation - Uses Not Permitted

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a home occupation does not include:
(A) the sale, rental or lease of physical goods directly from the dwelling unit;
(B) a personal service shop;
(C) a professional regulated under the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario;
(D) a professional regulated under the Regulated Health Professions Act, as amended;
(E) an animal shelter or kennel;
(F) vehicle repair, service, or washing; or
(G) a manufacturing use.
(2) Home Occupation - No Customer or Client Attending the Premises for Specified Reasons

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, except in the case of an education use, a home occupation is not to have clients or customers attending the premises for:
(A) consultations;
(B) receiving services; or
(C) obtaining physical goods.
(3) Home Occupation - Obnoxious Uses Not Permitted

A home occupation is not to involve obnoxious uses.
(4) Home Occupation - No Outdoor Activities, Display and Storage

A home occupation is not to have outdoor activities or services, outside display or open storage.
(5) Home Occupation - Music or Dance Instruction Permitted in a Detached House Only

A home occupation involving instruction of music or dance may only be in a detached house.
(6) Home Occupation - Not Permitted in Conjunction with Group Home or Residential Care Home

A home occupation is not permitted together with a group home or a residential care home.
(7) Home Occupation - No Employee Other Than the Business Operator on the Premises

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a home occupation is not to have an employee working in the dwelling unit other than the business operator that resides in the dwelling unit.
(8) Home Occupation Exemptions - Personal Services in an R Zone

Despite 150.5.20 (1) and (2), a home occupation in an R zone may include a personal service shop, limited to the following types of services:
(A) barber;
(B) hairdresser;
(C) beautician;
(D) dressmaker;
(E) seamstress; and
(F) tailor.
(9) Home Occupation Exemptions - Health Related Professionals in an R Zone
(A) Despite 150.5.20 (1) and (2), a home occupation in an R zone may include:
(i) a professional regulated under the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; and
(ii) a professional regulated under the Regulated Health Professions Act, as amended.
(B) Despite 150.5.20 (7), a home occupation in an R zone and described in (A), above, may have one employee working in the dwelling unit in addition to the business operator that resides in the dwelling unit.

### 150.5.40 Building Regulations

### 150.5.40.1 General

(1) Home Occupation - No Alteration to Building

There must be no alteration to the exterior of a building to accommodate a home occupation.
(2) Home Occupation - Professionals under the Regulated Health Professions Act in an Apartment Building in an R Zone
In an R zone, if a dwelling unit in an apartment building contains a home occupation that is a service provided by a professional regulated under the Regulated Health Professions Act, as amended, the dwelling unit must be located on the first floor or in the basement.

### 150.5.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Home Occupation - Maximum Interior Floor Area

The maximum floor area occupied or used by a home occupation is the lower of:
(A) $25 \%$ of total interior floor area for the principal building; or
(B) 100 square metres.

### 150.5.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

### 150.5.60.1 General

(1) Home Occupation - Not Permitted in an Ancillary Building

A home occupation is not permitted in an ancillary building or structure.
150.5.200 Signs
(1) Home Occupation - Signs

In a Residential Zone category, a sign for a home occupation may be located only on the front wall of the principal building.

### 150.10 Secondary Suite

### 150.10.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every secondary suite and premises containing a secondary suite that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.10).

### 150.10.20 Use Regulations

(1) Secondary Suite - Number Permitted in a Detached House or Semi-Detached House

Within a detached house or semi-detached house, each dwelling unit may have a maximum of one secondary suite.
(2) Secondary Suite - Number Permitted in a Townhouse in an R Zone

In a R Zone, a dwelling unit in a townhouse may have a maximum of one secondary suite.
(3) Secondary Suite - Number Permitted in a Residential Building in an R Zone

Despite 150.10.20 (1), in an R zone, other than an $R$ zone with a numerical value of 2 following the letter 'u' in the zone label, a residential building originally constructed as a detached house, semi-detached house may be converted to contain more than one secondary suite.
(4) Secondary Suite - Permission in a Legal Non-conforming Detached House or Semi-Detached House

A secondary suite is permitted within an existing legal non-conforming detached house or semi-detached house, if:
(A) all applicable secondary suite regulations are met; and
(B) there is no expansion or enlargement of the non-conforming use.

### 150.10.40 Building Regulations

### 150.10.40.1 General

(1) Secondary Suite - Age of Building

The whole of a building containing a secondary suite must have been constructed more than 5 years prior to the introduction of the secondary suite, excluding additions or alterations described in 150.10.40.1 (2).
(2) Secondary Suite - Addition or Alteration
(A) An addition or alteration to a building to accommodate a secondary suite is permitted if it does not alter or add to a main wall or roof that faces a street.
(B) Despite (A) above, the following additions or alterations may be on a main wall or roof that faces a street:
(i) a porch or a basement extension beneath a porch;
(ii) a balcony; and
(iii) a dormer, if the interior floor area of the dormer is not more than 2.3 square metres and the total interior floor area of all dormers is not more than 9.3 square metres.
(3) Secondary Suite - In a Residential Zone Category With No FSI Regulation

If a building in a Residential Zone category is not subject to a maximum gross floor area or floor space index, a secondary suite must not be divided vertically from the principal dwelling unit, unless the secondary suite occupies only part of one storey or only part of the basement.

### 150.10.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Secondary Suite - Interior Floor Area

The interior floor area of a secondary suite must be less than the interior floor area of the principal dwelling unit.
(2) Secondary Suite - Interior Floor Area Requirements in an R Zone

In an R zone, a residential building may only be converted to contain 2 or more secondary suites in accordance with 150.10.20 (3) if:
(A) the building has a minimum interior floor area of 460 square metres; and
(B) despite 150.10.40.40 (1), the principal dwelling unit and each secondary suite must have an interior floor area no less than 55.0 square metres, except in the case of an attic converted to a secondary suite which must have an interior floor area no less than 42.0 square metres.

### 150.15 Group Home

### 150.15.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations to Group Homes and Residential Care Homes

The regulations in this section apply to every group home or residential care home and premises containing a group home or residential care home that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.15).
(2) Application of Regulations to Foster Group Homes

Despite 150.15 .1 (1), the regulations contained in this Section (150.15) are not to apply to a dwelling unit where one or two adult persons live and provide care on a continuous basis for fewer than five children not of common parentage.

### 150.15.20 Use Regulations

(1) Group Home or Residential Care Home - Use Restriction

A group home or a residential care home must occupy the whole of a principal building and not be combined with any other principal use.
(2) Group Home - Type of Building in a Residential Zone Category

In a Residential Zone category, a group home must be located in:
(A) a building originally constructed as a detached house; and
(B) in an R zone, a building originally constructed as a semi-detached house if it occupies the whole of the building

### 150.15.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Group Home or Residential Care Home - Separation Distance

A group home or a residential care home must be a minimum distance of 250 metres from any lot containing an existing group home or residential care home, measured in a straight line from nearest property line to nearest property line.
(2) Correctional Use - Location

If a group home or a residential care home is used for correctional purposes, it must be located on a lot that:
(A) is not in an RD zone; and
(B) has a front lot line abutting a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.

### 150.15.80 Parking

(1) Group Home - Parking Space Requirements

A group home must have a minimum of two parking spaces of which:
(A) a minimum of one parking space must be located according to the requirements for the zone and building type; and
(B) a maximum of one parking space may be located on the driveway in tandem with a parking space required in (A).

### 150.20 Crisis Care Shelter

### 150.20.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every crisis care shelter and premises containing a crisis care shelter that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.20).

### 150.20.20 Use Regulations

(1) Crisis Care Shelter - Use Restriction

A crisis care shelter must:
(A) occupy the whole of a principal building and not be combined with any other principal use; and
(B) be regulated or supervised under Province of Ontario or Government of Canada legislation.

### 150.20.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Crisis Care Shelter - Separation Distance and Location

A crisis care shelter must:
(A) be a minimum distance of 250 metres from any lot containing an existing crisis care shelter or municipal shelter, measured in a straight line from nearest property line to nearest property line; and
(B) be located on a lot that:
(i) has a front lot line or side lot line abutting a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(ii) has a front lot line or side lot line abutting a street which intersects a road described in (i), and the lot is located, in whole or in part, within a distance of 80 metres from that intersection.

### 150.22 Municipal Shelter

150.22.1 General
(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every municipal shelter and premises containing a municipal shelter that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.22).

### 150.22.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Municipal Shelter - Separation Distance and Location

A municipal shelter must:
(A) be a minimum distance of 250 metres from any lot containing an existing crisis care shelter or municipal shelter, measured in a straight line from nearest property line to nearest property line; and
(B) be located on a lot that:
(i) has a front lot line or side lot line abutting a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; or
(ii) has a front lot line or side lot line abutting a street which intersects a road described in (i), and the lot is located, in whole or in part, within a distance of 80 metres from that intersection.

### 150.25 Rooming House

### 150.25.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to the areas identified on the Rooming House Overlay Map, and every rooming house and all premises containing a rooming house located in these areas are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.25).
(2) Rooming House Permission Exceptions

Despite use permissions in a zone, a rooming house is only permitted if it is located in an area shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map and subject to the applicable regulations for the area in which it is located.

### 150.25.10 Rooming House Area ' $A$ '

### 150.25.10.1 General

(1) General

In Rooming House Area A1, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'A1', a rooming house is permitted if it complies with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clause 150.25.10.2. and Regulation 150.25.10.1(2)
(2) Rooming House Definition

For the purposes of Rooming House Area A1, a rooming house means a building in which living accommodation is provided to at least three persons in separate rooms, each of which may contain food preparation facilities or sanitary facilities, but not both. A rooming house may contain one dwelling unit.

### 150.25.10.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area A1, a rooming house must comply with the following:
(A) it may be located on a lot if the:
(i) lot area is at least 460 square metres;
(ii) lot frontage is at least 12.0 metres;
(iii) lot is at least 300 metres from all other lots containing a rooming house or group home; and
(iv) Iot has a minimum of 75 square metres of soft landscaping in the side yard or rear yard;
(B) it may be located in a building
(i) originally constructed as a detached house;
(ii) that has a minimum of 23 square metres of gross floor area for each occupant;
(C) the building containing the rooming house must be the principal residence of the owner of the building;
(D) the building must not contain more than 10 occupants;
(E) parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 1.0 for the owner of the building plus 1.0 for each two occupants.

### 150.25.20 Rooming House Area 'B'

### 150.25.20.1 General

(1) General

In a Rooming House Area identified with the letter ' B ' followed by a number on the Rooming House Overlay, a rooming house must comply with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clause 150.25.20.1(2) and Regulation 150.25.20.2
(2) Rooming House Definition

For the purposes of Rooming House located in an Area identified with the letter ' B ' on the Rooming House Overlay, a rooming house means a building in which living accommodation is provided to more than three persons in separate rooms, each of which may contain food preparation facilities or sanitary facilities, but not both. A rooming house may contain one or more dwelling units. A group home, residential care home, nursing home, retirement home, seniors community house, religious residence, student residence, tourist home, or hotel is not a rooming house.

### 150.25.20.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In a Rooming House Area identified with the letter ' $B$ ' on the Rooming House Overlay, a rooming house must comply with the following:
(A) it may be located in a building:
(i) originally constructed as a detached house or semi-detached house;
(ii) that is a minimum of 5 years old
(iii) if a room used for living accommodation in a rooming house has a minimum interior floor area of 9.0 square metres for a single occupant or 7.0 square metres for each of two or more occupants;
(iv) if a room used for living accommodation in a rooming house includes food preparation facilities exclusive to the room it must have a minimum interior floor area of 13.0 squares metres and the room must not include sanitary facilities.
(B) exterior alteration to a building is not permitted, except that:
(i) one addition may be permitted if the maximum increase in the floor space index of the building is 0.15 ;
(ii) an addition to or the replacement of an existing platform such as a porch, verandah or balcony if it complies with the applicable regulations for platforms for the zone in which the building is located;
(iii) a dormer in the roof may be added, if the maximum interior floor area of each dormer is 2.3 square metres and the total maximum interior floor area of all dormers is not more than 9.3 square metres, with the increase in floor area to be included in the maximum increase limit in (i) above; and
(iv) alterations to a building as required by the Ontario Building Code or a City of Toronto By-law if the building is proposed to be used or is used as a rooming house.
(C) if both units in a semi-detached house building are used as a rooming house and one of the rooming houses is converted to a use other than a rooming house, that conversion does not prevent the
continued use of the attached rooming house as long as it continues to be used as a rooming house.
(D) a dwelling unit in a rooming house is permitted if it has a minimum interior floor area of 33.0 square metres.
(E) a rooming house must include sanitary facilities, which include a toilet, wash basin, and a bath or a shower, at a rate of one sanitary facility for every six occupants of the rooming house;
(F) parking spaces must be provided at a rate of one parking space for every three rooms used for living accommodation, in excess of three rooms, and one parking space for each two dwelling units

### 150.25.30 Rooming House Area 'B1'

### 150.25.30.1 General

(1) General

In Rooming House Area B1, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B1', a rooming house is permitted if it complies with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clauses 150.25.20.1, 150.25.20.2 and 150.25.40.2.

### 150.25.30.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area B1 a rooming house must comply with the following:
(A) the maximum number of rooms used for living accommodation in a rooming house is 6 .

### 150.25.40 Rooming House Area 'B2'

### 150.25.40.1 General

(1) General

In Rooming House Area B2, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B2', a rooming house is permitted if it complies with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clauses 150.25.30.1, 150.25.30.2 and 150.25.40.2.

### 150.25.40.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area B2 a rooming house must comply with the following:
$(A)$ the maximum number of rooms used for living accommodation in a rooming house is 12.

### 150.25.50 Rooming House Area 'B3'

### 150.25.50.1 General

(1) General

In Rooming House Area B3, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B3', a rooming house is permitted if it complies with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clause 150.25.20.1(2) and 150.25.50.2.

### 150.25.50.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements
(A) the maximum number of both dwelling units and rooms used for living accommodation in a rooming house is 25 ; and
(B) a rooming house may not be located in an apartment building.

### 150.25.60 Rooming House Area 'B4'

### 150.25.60.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area B4, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B4', if an existing building was lawfully used as a rooming house on April 20, 1953 and it continues to be used as a rooming house, it may remain if it complies with Clause 150.25.20.1(2) and the following:
(A) a room used for living accommodation in a rooming house must have a minimum interior floor area of 9.0 square metres for a single occupant or 7.0 square metres for each of two or more occupants;
(B) a room used for living accommodation in a rooming house that also includes food preparation facilities exclusive to the room must have a minimum interior floor area of 13.0 squares metres and the room must not include sanitary facilities;
(C) exterior alteration to a building is not permitted, except for:
(i) one addition may be permitted if the increase in the floor space index of the building is no greater than 0.15;
(ii) an addition to or the replacement of an existing platform such as a porch, verandah or balcony if it complies with the applicable regulations for platforms for the zone in which the building is located;
(iii) a dormer in the roof may be added, if the maximum interior floor area of each dormer is 2.3 square metres and the total maximum interior floor area of all dormers is not more than 9.3 square metres, with the increase in floor area to be included in the maximum increase limit in (i) above; and
(iv) alterations to a building as required by the Ontario Building Code or a City of Toronto By-law;
(D) if both units in a semi-detached house building are used as a rooming house and one of the rooming houses is converted to a use other than a rooming house, that conversion does not prevent the continued use of the attached rooming house as long as it continues to be used as a rooming house;
$(E)$ the maximum number of rooms used for living accommodation in a rooming house is 6 ;
(F) a dwelling unit in a rooming house must have a minimum interior floor area of 33.0 square metres;
(G) a rooming house must include sanitary facilities, which include a toilet, wash basin, and a bath or a shower, at a rate of one sanitary facility for every six occupants of the rooming house; and
(H) parking spaces must be provided at a rate of one parking space for every three rooms used for living accommodation, in excess of three rooms, and one parking space for each two dwelling units.

### 150.25.70 Rooming House Area 'B5'

### 150.25.70.1 General

(1) General

In Rooming House Area B5, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B5', a rooming house is permitted if it complies with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clause 150.25.70.2, 150.25.20.2 and regulation 150.25.20.1(2)

### 150.25.70.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area B5 a rooming house must comply with the following:
(A) a lawfully existing rooming house in use on November 12, 1975 is not be required to comply with the parking space requirements in 150.25.20.2.(1)(F)

### 150.25.80.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area B6, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B6', if an existing building was lawfully used as a rooming house on May 30, 1983 and it continues to be used as a rooming house, it may remain if it complies with Clause 150.25.20.1(2) and the following:
(A) a room used for living accommodation in a rooming house must have a minimum interior floor area of 9.0 square metres for a single occupant or 7.0 square metres for each of two or more occupants;
(B) a room used for living accommodation in a rooming house that also includes food preparation facilities exclusive to the room must have a minimum interior floor area of 13.0 squares metres and the room must not include sanitary facilities;
(C) exterior alteration to a building is not permitted, except for:
(i) one addition may be permitted if the increase in the floor space index of the building is no greater than 0.15;
(ii) an addition to or the replacement of an existing platform such as a porch, verandah or balcony if it complies with the applicable regulations for platforms for the zone in which the building is located;
(iii) a dormer in the roof may be added, if the maximum interior floor area of each dormer is 2.3 square metres and the total maximum interior floor area of all dormers is not more than 9.3 square metres, with the increase in floor area to be included in the maximum increase limit in (i) above; and
(iv) alterations to a building as required by the Ontario Building Code or a City of Toronto By-law;
(D) if both units in a semi-detached house building are used as a rooming house and one of the rooming houses is converted to a use other than a rooming house, that conversion does not prevent the continued use of the attached rooming house as long as it continues to be used as a rooming house;
(E) the maximum number of rooms used for living accommodation in a rooming house is 6 ;
(F) a dwelling unit in a rooming house must have a minimum interior floor area of 33.0 square metres;
(G) a rooming house must include sanitary facilities, which include a toilet, wash basin, and a bath or a shower, at a rate of one sanitary facility for every six occupants of the rooming house; and
(H) parking spaces must be provided at a rate of one parking space for every three rooms used for living accommodation, in excess of three rooms, and one parking space for each two dwelling units.

### 150.25.90 Rooming House Area 'B7'

### 150.25.90.1 General

(1) General

In area Rooming House Area B7, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B7', a rooming house is permitted if it complies with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clauses and 150.25.20.2, 150.25.90.2 and regulation 150.25.20.1(2)

### 150.25.90.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area B7 a rooming house must comply with the following:
(A) a rooming house may contain a maximum of 22 rooms used for living accommodation; and
(B) must have a minimum of 5 on-site parking spaces.

### 150.25.100 Rooming House Area 'B8'

### 150.25.100.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area B8, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B8', if an existing building was lawfully used as a rooming house on January 30, 1978 and it continues to be used as a rooming house, it may remain if it complies with Clause 150.25.20.1(2) and the following:
(A) a room used for living accommodation in a rooming house must have a minimum interior floor area of 9.0 square metres for a single occupant or 7.0 square metres for each of two or more occupants;
(B) a room used for living accommodation in a rooming house that also includes food preparation facilities exclusive to the room must have a minimum interior floor area of 13.0 squares metres and the room must not include sanitary facilities;
(C) exterior alteration to a building is not permitted, except for:
(i) one addition may be permitted if the increase in the floor space index of the building is no greater than 0.15;
(ii) an addition to or the replacement of an existing platform such as a porch, verandah or balcony if it complies with the applicable regulations for platforms for the zone in which the building is located;
(iii) a dormer in the roof may be added, if the maximum interior floor area of each dormer is 2.3 square metres and the total maximum interior floor area of all dormers is not more than 9.3 square metres, with the increase in floor area to be included in the maximum increase limit in (i) above; and
(iv) alterations to a building as required by the Ontario Building Code or a City of Toronto By-law;
(D) if both units in a semi-detached house building are used as a rooming house and one of the rooming houses is converted to a use other than a rooming house, that conversion does not prevent the continued use of the attached rooming house as long as it continues to be used as a rooming house;
(E) the maximum number of rooms used for living accommodation in a rooming house is 6 ;
(F) a dwelling unit in a rooming house must have a minimum interior floor area of 33.0 square metres;
$(\mathrm{G})$ a rooming house must include sanitary facilities, which include a toilet, wash basin, and a bath or a shower, at a rate of one sanitary facility for every six occupants of the rooming house; and
$(\mathrm{H})$ parking spaces must be provided at a rate of one parking space for every three rooms used for living accommodation, in excess of three rooms, and one parking space for each two dwelling units.

### 150.25.110 Rooming House Area 'B9'

### 150.25.110.1 General

(1) General

In area Rooming House Area B9, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'B9', a rooming house is permitted if it complies with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clauses 150.25.110.2.(1), 150.25.30.2 and regulation 150.25.30.1(2)

### 150.25.110.2 Requirements

(1) Requirements

In Rooming House Area B9 a rooming house must comply with the following:
(A) Despite the requirements of 150.25.30.2 (F), parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of one parking space for the first three rooms used for living accommodation plus one parking space for each two rooms in excess of the first three, and one parking space for the first dwelling unit plus one parking space for each dwelling unit in excess of the first two dwelling units

### 150.25.120 Rooming House Area 'C'

150.25.120.1 General
(1) General

In Rooming House Area C1, shown on the Rooming House Overlay Map as 'C1', a rooming house is permitted if it complies with the regulations for the zone in which it is located and the regulations in Clause 150.25.120.2 and Regulation 150.25.120.1(2)

## (2) Rooming House Definition

For the purposes of Rooming House Area C1, a rooming house means a building in which living accommodation is provided for more than two persons in separate rooms, each of which may contain food preparation facilities or sanitary facilities, but not both. A group home, residential care home, nursing home, retirement home, seniors community house, religious residence, student residence, tourist home, or hotel is not a rooming house.

### 150.25.120.2 Requirements

## Requirements

In Rooming House Area C1, a rooming house must comply with the following:
(A) it may be located on a lot if it:
(i) abuts a major street identified on the Policy Areas Overlay Map;
(ii) is at least 300 metres from all other lots containing a rooming house, group home or a crisis care shelter;
(B) it may be located in a building:
(i) originally constructed as a detached house, semi-detached house, or duplex;
(ii) containing a minimum of 41.0 square metres of interior floor area the first three rooms used for living accommodation, plus 7.0 square metres of interior floor area for each additional room used for living accommodation;
(C) it may occupy the whole of the building and must not be combined with any other principal use;
(D) the building containing the rooming house must be the principal residence of the owner of the building;
(E) the building may not contain more than 10 occupants;
(F) parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each three rooms used for living accommodation.

### 150.30 Senior's Community House

### 150.30.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every seniors community house and premises containing a seniors community house that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.30).

### 150.30.20 Use Regulations

(1) Seniors Community House - Use Restriction

A seniors community house must:
(A) occupy the whole of a principal building and not be combined with any other principal use; and
(B) have, excluding staff, residents that are all at least 65 years old.
(2) Seniors Community House - Location Restriction

Despite regulations to the contrary, a seniors community house is not permitted within the area bounded on the north by Dundas Street West, on the east by Dufferin Street and the rail lines, on the south by Lake Shore Boulevard West, and on the west by Roncesvalles Avenue.

### 150.30.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Seniors Community House - Separation Distance

A seniors community house must be a minimum distance of 250 metres from any lot containing an existing seniors community house, measured from nearest property line to nearest property line.

### 150.30.40 Building Regulations

(1) Seniors Community House - Age of Building

A building containing a seniors community house must have been constructed more than 5 years prior to it being used as a seniors community house, excluding additions or alterations.

### 150.45 Day Nursery

### 150.45.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every day nursery and premises containing a day nursery that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.45).

### 150.45.20 Use Regulations

(1) Day Nursery - Permitted Building Types in Specified Zone Categories

In a Residential Zone category or a Residential Apartment Zone category, a day nursery is only to be located in an apartment building or a building containing one or more of the following uses:
(A) public school;
(B) private school;
(C) place of worship;
(D) community centre; or
(E) library.

### 150.45.40 Building Regulations

(1) Day Nursery - Location in an Apartment Building

If a day nursery is in an apartment building, the day nursery must be located on the first floor.
(2) Day Nursery - Size Restriction in a School

If a day nursery is in a public school or a private school, the interior floor area used by the day nursery must be no greater than $40 \%$ of the gross floor area of the building.

### 150.45.50 Yards

(1) Day Nursery - Yard Restrictions

If a day nursery is in a Residential Zone category, no portion of the front yard or a side yard abutting a street is to be used as a children's play area.

### 150.48 School

### 150.48.1 General

(1) School- General

The regulations in this section apply to every place of worship and premises containing a place of worship that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.48).

### 150.48.20 Use Regulations

### 150.48.20.30 Ancillary Uses

(1) Adult Education

In addition to the use permitted in 5.10.20.20, an Adult Education School is a permitted ancillary use in a building used for a private school or, a public school or originally constructed as a private school or, a public school, if:
(A) it is funded by the provincial or federal government for the delivery of:
(i) adult English/French as a second language (ESL/FSL) courses delivered by district school boards;
(ii) literacy and basic skills programming delivered by community agencies, district school boards;
(iii) credit courses for adults delivered by district school boards;
(iv) continuing education programs, including general interest courses, delivered by district school boards;
(v) adult Native language programs delivered by district school boards; and
(vi) citizenship preparation programs delivered by district school boards.
(2) Day Nursery

A day nursery is permitted as an ancillary use if:
(A) it is located in a building that also contains a private school or, a public school; and
(B) the area used as a Day Nursery is no more than $40 \%$ of the first floor area of the principal building on the lot.

### 150.48.30 Lot Regulations

### 150.48.30.40 Coverage

(1) Lot Coverage

If on the date on the enactment of this By-law, a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone contained a building and a public school use or private school use, then the maximum lot coverage for that lot is equal to the greater of:
(A) the existing percentage of the lot covered by all buildings on the date of the enactment of this by-law; or
(B) the maximum lot coverage permitted for the zone in which the lot is located; or
(C) has a lot coverage that was permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.

### 150.48.40 Building Regulations

### 150.48.40.1 General

(1) Building Reconstruction and Replacement

If of the date of the enactment of this by-law an existing public school or private school is located on a lot in a Residential Zone category or Apartment Residential Zone category, it may be replaced or reconstructed in accordance with the regulations of the zone in which the lot is located so long as the minimum number of parking space that existed for that use on the date of the enactment of this by-law continue to remain and any increase in the gross floor area will provide parking spaces in accordance with the applicable regulation of this By-law.

### 150.48.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height Exemption

If on the date on the enactment of this by-law, a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone contained a building and a public school use or private school use, then its maximum building height is equal to the greater of:
(A) the existing height of the school buildings existing on the lot on the date of the enactment of this by-law; or
(B) the maximum height for a building for the zone in which the lot is located; or
(C) has a height that was permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.

### 150.48.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Gross Floor Area

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone contains a building or buildings used for as a public school or private school, and is located in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone, then the maximum gross floor area is the greater of:
(A) the lawful total gross floor area of all buildings that existed and were used for a public school or private school on the lot on the date on the enactment of this by-law; or
(B) the maximum gross floor area for all buildings permitted for the zone in which the lot is located; or
(C) has a gross floor area that was permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.

### 150.48.40.70 Setbacks

(2) Minimum Building Setbacks

If on the date on the enactment of this by-law, a lot contains a building used for a public school use or private school use, and is located in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone, then the minimum required building setback from a front lot line, side lot line or rear lot line is equal to the lesser of:
(A) the minimum distance from each main wall of a building that lawfully existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law, to the respective front lot line, side lot line and rear lot line; and
$(B)$ the minimum building setback from each lot line that is required for the zone in which the lot is located; or
(C) has a building setback that was permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.

### 150.48.50 Yards

### 150.48.50.10 Landscaping

(1) School- Landscaping

If a lot containing a Public School or a Private School is in a Commercial Residential Zone or Commercial Residential Employment Zone where it is allowed, there must be on the lot:
(A) a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land, used only for soft landscaping, along all side lot lines and rear lot lines; and
(B) with the exception of areas used for play, driveways, parking, loading, student drop-off and pick-up, a minimum 3.0 metre wide strip of land, used for only soft landscaping, along the entire length of any lot line abuts a street.

### 150.48.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

150.48.60.1 General
(1) Ancillary Portable Classroom Building

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law a building on a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone, was used for a public school or private school an ancillary building is permitted if it complies with the requirements of the zone in which the lot is located.

### 150.48.60.20 Setbacks

(1) Ancillary Building and Structure Setbacks

Ancillary buildings or structure that are ancillary to a Public School or Private School must comply with the building setback requirements for the zone in which the lot is located and in the case of a portable classroom must be at least $1 / 2$ the height of the building.

### 150.48.60.40 Height

(1) Ancillary Portable Classroom Buildings - Height

Unless otherwise stated, an portable classroom building that is ancillary to a public school or private school, must be less than 4.0 metres in height.
(2) Calculation of Height

Building height for an ancillary portable classroom building, measured as the difference in elevation between the average grade around the building and the elevation of the highest part of the building, excluding permitted encroachments above the height limit.
(3) Ancillary Portable Classroom Building - Height Exemption

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, a building, ancillary to a Public School or Private School existed on a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone, the maximum height for that ancillary building is the greater of:
(A) the height of any ancillary portable classroom building existing on the lot on the date of the enactment of this by-law; or
(B) the maximum height for an ancillary building, for the zone in which the lot is located; or
(C) has a height that was permitted for this building or structure by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.
(4) Addition, Extension or Alteration to an Existing Ancillary Building

A building that is ancillary to a school and constructed after the date of the enactment of this by-law, or any addition, extension or alteration to the building referenced in 150.48.60.40 (3) must comply with all the applicable requirements of this by-law.

### 150.48.80 Parking

### 150.48.80.10 Location

(1) School Parking Lots

If a lot containing a Public School or a Private School is in an Institutional Zone, Commercial Residential Zone or Commercial Residential Employment Zone, a parking area for a Public School or a Private School must be separated from any property line that does not abut a street or lane by a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping. If the parking area abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, a fence must be provided along the part of the lot line abutting the residential lot.

### 150.48.80.200 Exceptions

(1) Parking Space Requirement

Despite the requirements of Chapter 200 Parking Space Regulations, if on the date on the enactment of this by-law, a lot contains a building used for a public school use or private school use, and is located in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone, and if the number of parking spaces that existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this by-law is less than the number of parking space required by this by-law, the minimum number of parking required for the existing public school or existing private school is the number of parking spaces that existed on the date of the enactment of this by-law.
Parking spaces for any addition expansion to a public school or private school must be provided in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 200.

### 150.48.90 Loading

### 150.48.90.1 General

(1) School - Pick-Up / Drop-Off Areas

If a lot containing a Public School or a Private School is in an Institutional Zone, Commercial Residential Zone or Commercial Residential Employment Zone, is increased in its gross floor area, a vehicular student pick-up and drop-off area must be provided on the same lot as the Public School or a Private School.

### 150.48.90.10 Location

(1) Loading Space

If a lot containing a Public School or a Private School is in an Institutional Zone, Commercial Residential Zone or Commercial Residential Employment Zone and if a loading space is provided, the loading space must be located entirely on the lot and only in a side yard or rear yard that does not abut a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category

### 150.48.150 Waste

(1) Waste Storage

If a lot contains a Public School or a Private School and the lot is in an Institutional Zone, Commercial Residential Zone or Commercial Residential Employment Zone, all waste and recyclable material must be stored in a wholly enclosed building.

### 150.50 Place of Worship

### 150.50.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every place of worship and premises containing a place of worship that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.50).

### 150.50.20 Use Regulations

### 150.50.20.30 Ancillary Uses

(1) Ancillary Uses - Location and Access

An use ancillary to a Place of Worship must be located in the principal building and only accessible from inside the principal building.
(2) Ancillary Uses - Types

The following uses are permitted as ancillary use to a Place of Worship, if they are accessible only from inside the place of worship use:
(A) library or reading room; and
(B) retail store.
(3) Retail Store Area Limitation

The maximum interior floor area for a retail store that is ancillary to a Place of Worship is the lesser of:
(A) 5 percent of the interior floor area of the worship area; or
(B) 25 square metres.
(4) Dwelling Unit Ancillary to Place of Worship

A dwelling unit that is ancillary to a place of worship is permitted if:
(A) the lot containing the place of worship abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Residential Zone category, Commercial Residential Employment Zone category or Institutional Zone category; and
(B) the dwelling unit does not have a gross floor area of more than 250 square metres.

### 150.50.30 Lot Regulations

### 150.50.30.20 Frontage

(1) Minimum Lot Frontage Exemption

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing place of worship is lawfully located in a building on a lot and the lot is located in a Residential Zone category, Apartment Residential Zone category, Employment Zone category, and the lot frontage is less than that required by this by-law for the lot on which the Place of Worship is located then the maximum lot frontage for that lot containing the existing place of worship, is the lot frontage of that lot as it existed on the date of the enactment of this by-law or as permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.

### 150.50.30.40 Coverage

(1) Lot Coverage

If on the date on the enactment of this by-law, a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category, Commercial Zone Category or Institutional Educational Zone contained a building and a Place of Worship, then the maximum lot coverage for that lot is equal to the greater of:
$(A)$ the existing percentage of the lot covered by all buildings on the date of the enactment of this by-law; or
(B) the maximum lot coverage permitted for the zone in which the lot is located; or
(C) has a lot coverage that was permitted for this building or structure by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance

### 150.50.30.200 Exemptions

(1) Maximum Lot Area Exemption

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing Place of Worship is lawfully located in a building on a lot and on the lot is located in a Residential Zone category, Apartment Residential Zone category, Employment Zone category, then the maximum lot area for that lot containing the existing Place of Worship, is the area of that lot that existed on the date of the enactment of this by-law unless otherwise permitted by a variance under Section 45 of the Planning Act.
(2) Maximum Lot Coverage Exemption

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing place of worship is lawfully located in a building on a lot and on the lot is located in a Residential Zone category, Apartment Residential Zone category, Employment Zone category, then the maximum permitted lot coverage is equal to the greater of:
(A) percentage of the lot covered by all buildings existing on the lot on the date of the enactment of this Bylaw; or
(B) the maximum lot coverage permitted for the zone in which the lot is located; or
(C) has a lot coverage that was permitted for this building or structure by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance

### 150.50.40 Building Regulations

### 150.50.40.1 General

## (1) Existing Building Replacement and Reconstruction

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing place of worship is located on a lot in compliance with the former by-law, and that Place of Worship that is now located on a lot in a Residential Zone category or Apartment Residential Zone category, it may be replaced or reconstructed in accordance with the regulations of the zone in which the lot is located so long as the parking space that existed for that use on the date of the enactment of this by-law are maintained and parking space must be provided for any increase in gross floor area in accordance with the applicable regulations of this by-law.

### 150.50.40.10 Height

(1) Maximum Height Exemption

In a Residential Zone category, Apartment Residential Zone category, Employment Zone category, if on the date of enactment of this bylaw, a lawfully erected building containing a place of worship complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for height, or has a height that was permitted for this building by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing height is greater than the height permitted by this bylaw, then the maximum building height for that existing building is the greater of:
(A) the height of that building as it existed on the date of the enactment of this By-law; or
$(B)$ the maximum building height permitted for the zone in which the lot is located.
(2) Building Height Exemption - Architectural Elements

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing place of worship is located on a lot in compliance with the former by-law and the lot is now located in a Residential Zone category, Apartment Residential Zone category, Employment Zone category, and the building has a minaret, steeple or similar architectural element that exceeds the maximum building height permitted by this by-law, the maximum height of the minaret, steeple or similar architectural element is the height that existed on the date of the enactment of this by-law or the height that was permitted structure by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance

### 150.50.40.40 Floor Area

(1) Maximum Gross Floor Area Exemption

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing Place of Worship is lawfully located in a building on a lot and on the lot is located in a Residential Zone category, Apartment Residential Zone category, Employment Zone category, then the maximum permitted gross floor area of all buildings on that lot is equal to the greater of:
(A) the gross floor area of all buildings existing on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law; or
(B) the maximum gross floor area permitted for the zone in which the lot is located.

### 150.50.40.70 Setbacks

(1) Minimum Lot Setback Exemption

Despite regulation 150.50.1.(1) and the building setback requirements of the zoning in which the lot is located, if on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing Place of Worship is lawfully located in a building on a lot and on the lot is located in a Residential Zone category, Apartment Residential Zone category, Employment Zone category, then the minimum required building setback from a front lot line, side lot line and rear lot line is equal to the distance from the front lot line, side lot line and rear lot line to the nearest respective main wall of a building that lawfully existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this By-law or by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance and addition, extension or alteration to the building must comply with all the requirements of this bylaw.

### 150.50.50 Yards

### 150.50.50.10 Landscaping

(1) Landscaping

In addition to the requirements of regulation 5.10.50.10 (1), if a lot in a Commercial Zone category, Commercial Residential Zone category, Commercial Residential Employment Zone category, Institutional Zone or Institutional Education Zone, contains a place of worship the lot must comply with the following requirements:
(A) a minimum 1.5 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping, must be provided along the entire length of each side lot line and rear lot line;
(B) the area of the front yard not used for vehicle access must be used only for landscaping and a minimum of $75 \%$ of the front yard landscaping area must be used for soft landscaping; and
(C) if a lot abuts a lot in a residential zone, along the entire length of the part of the lot line abutting the lot in a residential zone there is to be:
(i) a 3.0 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping; and
(ii) a fence.
(2) Landscaping Exemption for Driveway Access to a Lot

Despite the requirements of regulation 150.50.50.10 (1) if a lot in a Commercial Zone category, Commercial Residential Zone category, Commercial Residential Employment Zone category, Institutional Zone or Institutional Education Zone, contains a place of worship, a driveway with a maximum width of 6.0 metres and providing direct access to the lot from a street or lane, may cross a required landscaped area if, the centre line of the part of the driveway crossing the required landscaped area is within 10 degrees of perpendicular to the part of the lot line over which access is taken.

### 150.50.80 Parking

### 150.50.80.10 Location

(1) Location of Vehicle Parking or Storage

If a lot in a Commercial Zone category, Commercial Residential Zone category, Commercial Residential Employment Zone category, Institutional Zone or Institutional Education Zone, contains a place of worship, no part of an area used for the parking or storage of a vehicle may be less than 3.0 metres from any part of a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 150.50.80.30 Separation

(1) Parking Spaces

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, an existing Place of Worship is lawfully located in a building on a lot and the lot is located in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category,
Employment Zone category, and the number of parking spaces on the lot is less than that required by this by-law, then the number of parking space existing on the lot is the minimum number required for the Place of Worship and building that existed on the date of the enactment of this by-law or permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance; and
(A) if there is:
(i) an increase in the interior floor area for that use, parking spaces for that increased interior floor area must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law; or
(ii) a change of use in that building, parking spaces must be provided in accordance with the requirements of this By-law.

### 150.50.150 Waste

(1) Storage of Waste

If a lot in a Residential Zone category or Apartment Residential Zone category contains a Place of Worship, all waste and recyclable material is to be stored on the lot in a wholly enclosed building.

### 150.58 Amusement Arcade

### 150.58.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every amusement arcade and premises containing a amusement arcade that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.58).

### 150.58.20 Use Regulations

(2) Amusement Arcade- Interpretation

A lot containing more than two amusement devices is an amusement arcade for the purposes of this Bylaw.
(3) Amusement Arcade

If a zone permits an amusement arcade, it must comply with the following:
(i) it must be located within a building containing a minimum of 20,000 square metres of non-residential gross floor area;
(ii) it must only be accessible from the interior of the building;
(iii) no amusement devices may be located in hallways, lobbies or other pedestrian areas; and
(iv) there may be no more than a total of 36 amusement devices located in all amusement arcades in the building.

### 150.58.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Separation From Other Amusement Arcade

A lot containing an amusement arcade must be a minimum distance of 150 metres from any other lot containing an amusement arcade.
(2) Separation from Public School or Private School

A lot containing an amusement arcade must be a minimum of 300 metres from a lot containing a Public School or Private School.

### 150.58.40 Building Regulations

(1) Amusement Arcade - Minimum Interior Floor Area

The interior floor area of an amusement arcade is to be a minimum of 6.0 square metres for each amusement device.

### 150.60 Nightclub

### 150.60.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

Every nightclub and every building containing an nightclub must comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.60).
The regulations in this section apply to every nightclub and premises containing a nightclub that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.60).

### 150.60.20 Use Regulations

(1) Nightclub Number

A nightclub is permitted if there is only 1 nightclub in a building.
(2) Nightclub Location

A nightclub is permitted if it is located only on the floor level of the building that is closest in elevation to the surface level of the ground at the lot line that abuts the street.

### 150.60.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Nightclub Entertainment Establishment - Separation from Residential Zone

A lot containing a nightclub that has an interior floor area larger than 200 square metres must be a minimum of 300 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category. This does not to apply if the use is ancillary to a hotel.

### 150.80 Drive-Through Facility

### 150.80.1 General

(1) Drive Through Facility- General

The regulations in this section apply to every drive through facility and premises containing a drive through facility must comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.80).

### 150.80.20 Use Regulations

(1) Drive Through Facility - Use Restriction with Residential

No person is to use any land or erect or use any building or structure for the purpose of a drive through facility, within any zone that also permits a dwelling unit.
(2) Drive Through Facility - Principal Use in Combination with Other Uses

A drive through facility is a principal use in combination with another use, neither of which may be construed as being ancillary to the other, and all regulations pertaining to each use are to apply.
(3) Vehicle Stacking Space Dimensions

The minimum dimensions of a vehicle stacking space are 3.0 metres wide by 6.5 metres long.
(4) Drive Through Facility - Locational Restriction Stacking lane

No portion of a drive through facility stacking aisle may be located in a front yard or side yard that abuts a street, unless the lot is in and abuts a lot in a E, EO, or EC zone.
(5) Drive Through Facility - Stacking Aisle Provisions

A drive through facility must comply with the following:
(A) if a drive through facility is in combination with any use involving food or beverage, a minimum of ten vehicle stacking spaces must be provided in a stacking aisle; and
(B) for a drive through facility that is not in combination with a use selling food or beverage, a minimum of four vehicle waiting spaces must be provided in a stacking aisle.
(6) Stacking Aisle Location in

In a CR Zone, if a corner lot contains in one building a vehicle fuel station and a drive-thorough facility, the drive through facility stacking aisle may be located in a side yard that abuts a street, if
(A) the drive through facility stacking aisle is not located between the building and the street; and
(B) the drive through facility complies with all other applicable requirements of this By-law.

### 150.80.40 Building Regulations

(1) Drive Through Facility - Separation Distance

All parts of a drive through facility, including stacking aisles, must be a minimum of 30.0 metres from any lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category; Commercial Residential Zone category or Commercial Residential Employment Zone Category.

### 150.90 Vehicle Dealership

### 150.90.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every vehicle dealership and premises containing a vehicle dealership that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.90).

### 150.90.20 Use Regulations

(1) Vehicle Dealership - Major Road Location

If a vehicle dealership is permitted in a zone, it must be located on a lot that fronts onto a major street shown on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.
(2) Vehicle Dealership- Ancillary Outside Display and Storage

The outside display or outside storage of vehicles is permitted as an ancillary use to a vehicle dealership, if:
(A) the vehicle dealership occupies a minimum interior floor area of 150 square metres;
(B) the vehicles being displayed or stored may not be located in required parking spaces;
(C) the area used for the outside display or storage of vehicles is clearly identified and marked;
(D) the area used for the outside display or storage of vehicles is to be at least 3.0 metres from any lot line; and
(E) a minimum 3.0 metre wide strip of land used only for soft landscaping must be provided adjacent to a street lot line, between the street and all areas used for outside display or outside storage of vehicles.

### 150.90.50 Yards

(1) Vehicle Dealership- Fence abutting Residential

If an area used for vehicle display or storage abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, then a fence must be located adjacent to the part or lot line abutting the residential lot.

### 150.92 Vehicle Fuel Station

### 150.92.1 General

(1) Vehicle Fuel Station-General

The regulations in this section apply to every vehicle fuel station and premises containing a vehicle fuel station that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.92).

### 150.92.20 Use Regulations

(2) Vehicle Fuel Stations- Regulations

If other uses are permitted in a zone and are located on a lot are in combination with a vehicle fuel station, the building containing the vehicle fuel station and other uses must comply with:
(A) the requirements of the zone where these uses are located;
(B) the requirements of the specific regulations applicable for a vehicle fuel station;
(C) the requirements of the specific regulations applicable for the other uses; and
(D) if the regulations in (A), (B), and (C) deal with the same matter, the most restrictive regulation governs.
(3) Vehicle Fuel Station -Ancillary Open Storage

A vehicle fuel station may have ancillary open storage if it is:
(A) no more than $20 \%$ of the area of the lot not covered by wholly enclosed buildings; and
(B) enclosed by a fence.
(4) Vehicle Fuel Station- Propane Tank Separation Requirements from a Lot in a Residential Zone Category

If a vehicle fuel station is permitted in a zone, the vehicle fuel station is permitted on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category if any propane tank larger than 100 litres is set back a minimum of 7.5 metres from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.
(5) Limitation on Propane

If a vehicle fuel station is permitted in a zone, the vehicle fuel station is permitted only if it does not contain more than 1500 litres of propane.

### 150.92.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Vehicle Fuel Station- Minimum Number Vehicle Access

A lot used for a vehicle fuel station, must have a minimum of two driveway access points from the street to the lot.
(2) Vehicle Fuel Station- Vehicle Access- Permitted Width

Each vehicle access to a lot containing a vehicle fuel station must be a minimum width of 6.0 metres and a maximum width of 11.0 metres, measured along the street lot line.
(3) Vehicle Fuel Station-Lot Requirements

A lot containing a vehicle fuel station must have:
(A) a minimum lot frontage of 30.0 metres; and
(B) a minimum lot depth 45.0 metres.
(4) Vehicle Fuel Station- Vehicle Access- Separation Distances

Vehicle access to a lot containing a vehicle fuel station must comply with the following:
(A) the minimum distance between each vehicle access on the same lot is 7.5 metres, measured along the street lot line; and
(B) the minimum distance between a vehicle access and the lot line of any abutting lot, is 1.5 metres, measured along the street lot line.
(5) Vehicle Fuel Station- Vehicle Access for Corner Lots

If a vehicle fuel station is located on a corner lot each driveway access to the lot must be at least 7.5 metres from the point of intersection of the front lot line and side lot line or the projection of the front lot line and side lot line.
(6) Vehicle Fuel Station- Vehicle Access- Minimum Angle

If a lot contains a vehicle fuel station, a driveway providing direct access from a street or lane to a lot containing a vehicle fuel station may cross a required landscaped area, if the centre line of the part of the driveway crossing the required landscaped area is within 10 degrees of perpendicular to the part of the lot line over which access is taken.

### 150.92.40 Building Regulations

(1) Vehicle Fuel Station - Setbacks

If a lot contains a vehicle fuel station the following applies:
(A) the minimum side yard setback for a building or structure is the greater of:
(i) 3.0 metres;
(ii) 4.5 metres if the lot abuts a lot in a residential zone;
(iii) 7.5 metres if a side lot line abuts a street; and
(iv) the minimum side yard setback required for the zone in which it is located; and
(B) the minimum rear yard setback for a building or structure is the greater of:
(i) 3.0 metres;
(ii) 7.5 metres if the lot abuts a lot in a residential zone; and
(iii) the minimum rear yard setback required for the zone in which it is located; and
(C) despite (A) and (B), the minimum setback from any street lot line to the edge of a weather canopy sheltering fuel pumps is 5.0 metres; and
(D) despite (A) and (B), the minimum setback to a fuel pump island is:
(i) 7.5 metres from a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category; and
(ii) 6.0 metres from any other lot line.

### 150.92.50 Yards

(1) Vehicle Fuel Station - Soft Landscaping, Buffering and Barriers

If a lot is to contain a vehicle fueling station the lot must comply with the following requirements:
(A) a minimum 1.5 metres wide strip of land used for soft landscaping and fence must run along the entire length of a lot line that abuts a street, excluding the part used for driveway access to the lot; and
(B) a minimum 3.0 metres wide strip of land used for soft landscaping and fence must run along the entire length of a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 150.92.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

(1) Vehicle Fuel Station- Restrictions on Ancillary Uses - Retail and Personal Service

If a retail store or personal service shop is together with a vehicle fuel station, and the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category, the maximum interior floor area used for a retail store and personal service shop may not be more than 140 square metres.

### 150.92.180 Exceptions

(1) Vehicle Fuel Station- Exemption from Lot Coverage

For a lot with a vehicle fuel station, the area of a canopy sheltering a fuel pump is not be included in the calculation of lot coverage.
(2) Vehicle Fuel Station Canopy Exemption

Despite Clause 5.10.40.60 (1) of this By-law, a canopy associated with a vehicle fuel station with or without structural support, may encroach upon the required yard setback for a yard that abuts a street, provided that no part is located more than 6.0 metres above the elevation of the finished grade immediately below it.

### 150.94 Vehicle Service Shop

### 150.94.1 General

(1) Vehicle Fuel Shop - Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every vehicle service shop and premises containing a vehicle service shop that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.94).

### 150.94.20 Use Regulations

(1) Vehicle Service Shop - Activity Limited to Inside Building

All activities of a vehicle service shop must be conducted entirely within a wholly enclosed building
(2) Vehicle Service Shop- Ancillary Open Storage

A vehicle service shop may have ancillary open storage if it is:
(A) not more than $20 \%$ of the area of the lot not covered by wholly enclosed buildings; and
(B) enclosed by a fence.

### 150.94.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Vehicle Service Shop- Vehicle Access- Permitted Width

Each vehicle access to a lot containing a vehicle service shop must be a minimum width of 6.0 metres and a maximum width of 11.0 metres, measured along the street lot line.
(2) Vehicle Service Shop- Vehicle Access- Separation Distances

If a vehicle service shop is located on a lot, each driveway providing access to the lot must be at least:
(A) 7.5 metres from any other driveway access on the lot; and
(B) 3.0 metres from any lot line.
(3) Vehicle Service Shop- Vehicle Access for Corner Lots

If a vehicle service shop is to be located on a corner lot each driveway access to the lot must be at least 7.5 metres from the point of intersection of the front lot line and side lot line or the projection of the front lot line and side lot line.
150.94.40 Building Regulations
(1) Vehicle Service Shop - Setbacks

If a lot contains a vehicle service shop, a building or structure on the lot must be setback:
(A) from a side lot line at least, the greater of:
(i) 3.0 metres;
(ii) 4.5 metres if the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category;
(iii) 7.5 metres if a side lot line abuts a street; or
(iv) the minimum set back from a side lot line, required for the zone in which it is located; and
(B) from a rear lot line at least, the greater of:
(i) 3.0 metres;
(ii) 7.5 metres, if the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category; or
(iii) the minimum set back from a rear lot line, required for the zone in which it is located.

### 150.94.50 Yards

(1) Vehicle Service Shop - Soft Landscaping, Buffering and Barriers

If a lot is to contain a vehicle service shop the lot must comply with the following requirements:
(A) a minimum 1.5 metres wide strip of land used for soft landscaped and fence is to run along the entire length of a lot line that abuts a street, excluding the part used for driveway access to the lot; and
(B) a minimum 3.0 metres wide strip of land used for soft landscaped and fence is to run along the entire length of a lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 150.96 Vehicle Washing Establishment

### 150.96.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every washing establishment and premises containing a vehicle washing establishment, with an interior floor area of more than 38 square metres and that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.96).

### 150.96.20 Use Regulations

(1) Vehicle Washing Establishment- Activity Limited to Inside Building

For a lot with a vehicle washing establishment, all mechanical washing, waxing and drying operations must be conducted entirely within an enclosed building.
(2) Vehicle Washing Establishment- Stacking Aisle Requirements

A mechanical vehicle washing establishment is to provide the following:
(A) a minimum of 10 vehicle waiting spaces must be provided in a stacking aisle on the same lot; and
$(B)$ the minimum dimensions of a vehicle stacking space are 3.0 metres wide by 6.5 metres long.
(3) Vehicle Washing Establishment with Vehicle Fuel Stations

If permitted in a zone. a vehicle washing establishment may be located on the same lot as a vehicle fuel station, if
(A) the lot abuts a major street on the Policy Areas Overlay Map; and
(B) the street has right-of-way width, along the frontage of the lot, of at least 26.0 metres.

### 150.96.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Vehicle Washing Establishment - Location

If permitted in a zone, a lot containing a vehicle washing establishment must front on an major street on the Policy Areas Overlay Map having a right-of-way width, along the frontage of the lot, of at least 26.0 metres.
(2) Vehicle Washing Establishment- Vehicle Access- Permitted Width

Each vehicle access to a lot containing a vehicle washing establishment must be a minimum width of 6.0 metres and a maximum width of 11.0 metres, measured along the street lot line.
(3) Vehicle Washing Establishment - Rear Fence Requirements

On a corner lot containing a vehicle washing establishment, the lot lines that do not abut a street must be fenced.
(4) Vehicle Washing Establishment- Vehicle Access- Separation Distances

Vehicle access to a lot containing a vehicle washing establishment must comply with the following:
(A) the minimum distance between each vehicle access on the same lot is 7.5 metres, measured along the street lot line; and
(B) the minimum distance between a vehicle access and the lot line of any abutting lot, is 3.0 metres, measured along the street lot line.
(5) Vehicle Washing Establishment- Vehicle Access for Corner Lots

If a vehicle washing establishment is to be located on a corner lot each driveway access to the lot must be at least 7.5 metres from the point of intersection of the front lot line and side lot line or the projection of the front lot line and side lot line.
(6) Vehicle Washing Establishment-Vehicle Access- Minimum Angle

A driveway providing direct access from a street or lane to a lot containing a vehicle washing establishment may cross a required landscaped area, if the centre line of the part of the driveway crossing the required landscaped area is within 10 degrees of perpendicular to the part of the lot line over which access is taken.

### 150.96.40 Building Regulations

(1) Vehicle Washing Establishment- Setbacks

If a lot contains a vehicle washing establishment, a building or structure on the lot must be setback:
(A) from a side lot line at least, the greater of:
(i) 1.5 metres;
(ii) 3.0 metres if the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category; or
(iii) the minimum set back from a side lot line, required for the zone in which it is located; and
(B) from a rear lot line at least, the greater of:
(i) 7.5 metres, if the lot abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category; or
(ii) the minimum set back from a rear lot line, required for the zone in which it is located.
(2) Vehicle Washing Establishment- Setbacks from exit

The vehicular exit from a building containing a vehicle washing establishment must be set back a minimum of 12.0 metres from any lot line abutting a street.

### 150.96.60 Ancillary Buildings and Structures

(1) Vehicle Washing Establishment - Restrictions on Ancillary Uses - Retail

If a retail store or personal service shop is located on a lot with a vehicle washing establishment, 20.0 square metres is the total interior floor area that may be used for a retail store, personal service shop or both.

### 150.98 Banquet Hall

150.98.1 General
(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every banquet hall and premises containing a banquet hall that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.98).

### 150.98.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Banquet Hall - Separation from Residential

A lot containing a banquet hall that has an interior floor area larger than 1,000 square metres must be at least 300 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category. This regulation does not to apply if the banquet hall is ancillary to a hotel.

### 150.100 Eating Establishment

### 150.100.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every eating establishment and premises containing an eating establishment that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.100).

### 150.100.20 Use Regulations

(2) Eating Establishment - Ancillary Uses

With an Eating Establishment, all ancillary uses:
(A) may occupy a maximum of $6 \%$ of the total interior floor area of the eating establishment to a maximum of 50 square metres; and
(B) other than an outdoor patio, must be contained entirely within the building where the eating establishment is located.

### 150.100.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Eating Establishment - Fence Required if abutting a Lot in a Residential Zone

If a lot containing an eating establishment abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category a fence is required along the portion of lot line that abuts the lot in the Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.
(2) Eating Establishment - Separation from Residential

A lot containing an eating establishment that has an interior floor area larger than 1,000 square metres must be a minimum of 300 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category. This regulation does not to apply if the banquet hall is ancillary to a hotel.

### 150.110 Adult Entertainment Establishment

150.110.1 General
(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every adult entertainment establishment and premises containing an adult entertainment establishment that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.110).

### 150.110.30 Lot Regulations

(1) Adult Entertainment Establishment- Separation Distance

If an adult entertainment establishment is permitted, it must comply with the following:
(A) a lot containing an adult entertainment establishment must be a minimum of 500 metres from a lot in a Residential Zone category, Residential Apartment Zone category or Institutional School Zone; and
(B) a lot containing an adult entertainment establishment must be a minimum of 100 metres from any other lot containing an adult entertainment establishment.

### 150.120 Funeral Home

### 150.120.1 General

(1) Application of Regulations

The regulations in this section apply to every funeral home and premises containing a funeral home that are required to comply with the regulations contained in this Section (150.120).

### 150.120.30 Lot Regulations

(2) Funeral Home- Location

If a funeral home is permitted in a zone it is only permitted on a lot that abuts a major street on the Policy Areas Overlay Map.

### 150.120.50 Yards

(1) Funeral Home - Fencing

If a funeral home is permitted on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, a fence must be located along the entire portion of the lot line that abuts the lot in the Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

### 150.120.80 Parking

(1) Funeral Home- Parking Area Setback

If a funeral home is on a lot that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category, the area containing parking spaces must be at least 1.5 metres from the lot line that abuts a lot in a Residential Zone category or Residential Apartment Zone category.

## Chapter 200 Parking Space Regulations

### 200.5 Regulations applying to Parking Spaces

### 200.5.1 General

(1) Application of Section

The regulations contained in Section 200.5 apply to all parking spaces.

### 200.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of Parking Space Rates in Policy Areas 3 and 4

If a lot is located entirely or partly within Policy Area 3 or Policy Area 4 as shown on the Policy Area Overlay Map, the applicable parking rate for a use in that Policy Area:
(A) applies to the entire lot, if the principal building on the lot covers at least $50 \%$ of the area located within 40 metres of the lot line that abuts the street in the Policy Area; and
(B) in all other cases, the entire property must comply with the parking requirements for lands not in Policy Area 1, Policy Area 2, Policy Area 3 or Policy Area 4.
(2) Parking Space Dimensions - Minimum
(A) The minimum dimensions of a parking space are:
(i) length - 5.6 metres
(ii) width - 2.6 metres
(iii) vertical clearance - 2.0 metres
except that the minimum required width of a parking space must be increased by 0.3 metres for each side of the parking space that is obstructed in accordance with (D).
(B) For a parking space accessed by a drive aisle having a width of less than 6.0 metres, whether it is a oneway or two-way drive aisle, the minimum dimensions of a parking space are:
(i) length - 5.6 metres
(ii) vertical clearance - 2.0 metres
(iii) width - 2.9 metres
except that the minimum required width of a parking space must be increased by 0.3 metres if one or both sides of the parking space is obstructed in accordance with (D).
(C) The minimum dimensions of a parking space that is adjacent and parallel to a drive aisle from which access is provided are:
(i) length -6.7 metres
(ii) vertical clearance -2.0 metres
(iii) width - 2.6 metres
except that the minimum required width of a parking space must be increased by 0.3 metres if one side of the parking space is obstructed in accordance with (D).
(D) For the purposes of this By-law, the side of a parking space is obstructed if any part of a fixed object such as a wall, column, bollard, fence or pipe is situated:
(i) within 0.3 metres of the side of the parking space, measured at right angles, and
(ii) more than 1.0 metre from the front or rear of the parking space.
(3) Parking Space Dimensions - Maximum

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law the maximum dimensions for a parking space are:
(i) length -6.0 metres
(ii) width - 3.0 metres
(4) Vertical Clearance of a Parking Space

Excluding a 'wheel stop', or curb and curb side area, every parking space must have a minimum unobstructed vertical clearance of 2.0 metres for the entire length and width of the parking space.
(5) Tandem Parking Spaces

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, a required parking space may not be a tandem parking space.
(6) Tandem Parking Space Minimum Dimensions

A tandem parking space must comply with the following:
(A) A tandem parking space, if permitted in the front yard of a lot in a Residential Zone category, must have the following minimum dimensions:
Length: 5.6 metres
Width: 2.6 metres
Vertical Clearance: 2.0 metres
(B) If permitted, all other tandem parking spaces must have the following minimum dimensions:

Length: 5.6 metres
Width: 2.6 metres
Vertical Clearance: 2.0 metres
(7) Calculation of Required Parking Space - Vacant Building Space

The parking space requirement for vacant building space is calculated as follows:
(A) if a building or part of a building has never been used, and its intended use has never been identified together with any building permit, the parking space requirement must be based on the permitted use that has the lowest minimum parking space requirement; or
(B) the parking space requirement is calculated based on the following, whichever is the most recent occurrence:
(i) the previous use of that building or part of the building; or
(ii) the land use identified on the issued building permit.
(8) Calculation of Parking Space Requirement

If a parking rate in this By-law is expressed as a ratio of parking spaces to the gross floor area, the parking space requirement for a use is to be calculated by multiplying the applicable gross floor area of the use by the applicable rate.
(9) Calculation of Parking Space Requirements - Rounding

If the calculation of the number of required parking spaces results in a number containing a fraction, the number must be rounded down to the nearest whole number, but in no case may there to be less than one parking space.
(10) Parking Space to be Clearly Marked

All parking spaces required for a non-residential use must be clearly identified and marked.
(11) Multiple Dwelling Unit Buildings Parking Rates

For the purpose of calculating parking space requirements, Multiple Dwelling Unit Buildings means two or more residential buildings, other than an apartment building, on lands where driveway access to parking is a common element for a "Parcel of Tied Land".
(12) Vehicle Access to Building - Non-residential and Apartment Parking Area

If an apartment building or a building containing non-residential uses, has an area for the parking or storage of two or more vehicles:
(A) the vehicle entrance and exit for a two-way driveway into and out of the building must have a minimum width of 5.5 metres; and
(B) the vehicle entrance or exit for a one-way driveway into or out of the building must have a minimum width of 3.5 metres, if that the vehicle entrance or exit is 6.0 metres or more away from the street lot line.

### 200.5.10 Parking Rates

### 200.5.10.1 General

(1) Parking Space Rates

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, off-street parking spaces must be provided for every building or structure erected, altered or enlarged, in conformity with the ( Table 200.5.10.10-Parking Space Rates And Parking Space Occupancy ) below:

Table 200.5.10.10
PARKING SPACE RATES AND PARKING SPACE OCCUPANCY

| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{AM} & =6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \text { to Noon. } \\ \mathrm{PM} & =\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Adult Education School | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2) and Policy Area 3 (PA3) at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and (C) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 25\% |
| Adult Entertainment | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2) at a minimum rate of 4.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (C) in Policy Area 3 (PA3) at a minimum rate of 5.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (D) in Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 5.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (E) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 7.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; | 25\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Alternative Housing | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 0.1 for each dwelling unit. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Ambulance Station | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 0.2 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Apartment Building | If a dwelling unit is located in an apartment building, parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of : <br> (a) 0.3 for each bachelor dwelling unit: <br> (b) 0.5 for each one bedroom dwelling unit; <br> (c) 0.8 for each two bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (d) 1.0 for each three or more bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of: <br> (a) 0.4 for each bachelor dwelling unit: <br> (b) 0.7 for each one bedroom dwelling unit; <br> (c) 1.2 for each two bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (d) 1.5 for each three or more bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2) and Policy Area 3 (PA3): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of : <br> (a) 0.6 for each bachelor dwelling unit: <br> (b) 0.7 for each one bedroom dwelling unit; <br> (c) 0.9 for each two bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (d) 1.0 for each three or more bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of: <br> (a) 0.9 for each bachelor dwelling unit: <br> (b) 1.0 for each one bedroom dwelling unit; <br> (c) 1.3 for each two bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (d) 1.5 for each three or more bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (C) in Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of : <br> (a) 0.7 for each bachelor dwelling unit: <br> (b) 0.8 for each one bedroom dwelling unit; <br> (c) 0.9 for each two bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (d) 1.1 for each three or more bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of: <br> (a) 1.0 for each bachelor dwelling unit: <br> (b) 1.2 for each one bedroom dwelling unit; <br> (c) 1.3 for each two bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (d) 1.6 for each three or more bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (D) in all other areas of the City: <br> (i) at a minimum rate of : <br> (a) 0.8 for each bachelor dwelling unit: <br> (b) 0.9 for each one bedroom dwelling unit; <br> (c) 1.0 for each two bedroom dwelling unit; and <br> (d) 1.2 for each three or more bedroom dwelling unit. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Apartment Building - Visitor Parking | If a dwelling unit is located in an Apartment Building, parking spaces for visitors must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a minimum rate of 0.1 for each dwelling unit; <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2) at a minimum rate of 0.1 for each dwelling unit; <br> (C) in Policy Area 3 (PA3) at a minimum rate of 0.1 for each dwelling unit; <br> (D) in Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 0.15 for each dwelling unit; and <br> (E) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 0.2 for each dwelling unit. | 0\% | 35\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Art Gallery, Museum, Library | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3), Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 0.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 1.3 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 25\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Assisted Housing | If a dwelling unit is located in an Apartment Building, parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) for each dwelling unit at a minimum rate of <br> (i) 0.12 for a Bachelor; <br> (ii) 0.18 for a one bedroom; <br> (iii) 0.3 for a two bedroom; and <br> (iv) 0.5 for three bedroom or more; and <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4), for each dwelling unit at a minimum rate of: <br> (i) 0.14 for a Bachelor; <br> (ii) 0.24 for a one bedroom; <br> (iii) 0.4 for a two bedroom; and <br> (iv) 0.75 for three bedroom or more; and <br> (C) in all other areas of the City for each dwelling unit at a minimum rate of: <br> (i) 0.16 for a Bachelor; <br> (ii) 0.3 for a one bedroom; <br> (iii) 0.5 for a two bedroom; and <br> (iv) 0.9 for three bedroom or more. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Auto Showroom | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Banquet Hall | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2) at a minimum rate of 4.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; (C) in Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 5.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and (D) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 7.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 25\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Billiard Hall, Pool Hall | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a minimum rate of 2.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 4.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 25\% | 50\% | 100\% |
| Boarding Kennel | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Bowling Alley | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a minimum rate of 2.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and (C) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 4.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 25\% | 50\% | 100\% |
| Bus Station | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2) and Policy Area 3 (PA3) at a minimum rate of 0.1 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 0.2 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| Cartage, Express or Truck Transport Yard or Terminal | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2) and Policy Area 3 (PA3) at a minimum rate of 0.1 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 0.2 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| Cemetery, Visitation Centre | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Club | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2), at a minimum rate of 4.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; (C) in Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4), at a minimum rate of 5.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (D) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 7.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 25\% | 75\% | 100\% |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \text { to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Community Centre | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4):: <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 0.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 1.3 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 25\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Contractor's Yard | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 0.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Court House | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 0.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% |
| Crisis Care Shelter, Municipal Shelter | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) at a minimum rate of 0.22 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) at a maximum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Day Nursery | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 0.4 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 0.8 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| Dwelling Unit in a <br> Detached House, Semi-detached House, Townhouse, Duplex, Triplex or Fourplex | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 1.0 per dwelling unit. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\text { Park }}$ | Occu <br> Rate | ancy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Eating Establishment | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Parking Area 1 (PA1): <br> (i) at a minimum of 0 ; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in Parking Area 2 (PA2): <br> (i) at a minimum of 0 ; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 4.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) in Parking Areas and 3 (PA3) and 4 (PA4) : <br> (i) at a minimum of 0 ; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 5.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (D) in all other areas of the City: <br> (i) where the gross floor area used for an eating establishment in a building is less than 200 square metres no parking space is required; <br> (ii) where the gross floor area used for an eating establishment in a building is 200 square metres or more but less than 500 square metres, parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (iii) where the gross floor area used for an eating establishment in a building is 500 square metres or more, parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 5.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Educational Use | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) and Policy Area 2 (PA2), at a minimum rate of 0.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 3 (PA3) at a minimum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (C) in Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (D) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| Financial Institution (bank) | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) the following applies: <br> (i) a minimum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) the following applies: <br> (i) a minimum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 4.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 4.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 20\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| Fire Station | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 0.2 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{AM} & =6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \text { to Noon. } \\ \mathrm{PM} & =\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | $\mathbf{P M}$ | Eve |
| Funeral Home | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) and Policy Area 2 (PA2): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 4.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) in Policy Area 3 (PA3): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 5.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (D) in Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 6.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (E) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 6.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 20\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Golf Course | The minimum number of parking space to be provided is the greater of: <br> (A) 24; and <br> (B) 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area of all buildings. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Grocery Store | Parking spaces must be provided if the gross floor area used for a grocery store is greater than 200 square metres: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 4.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 2.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) if the gross floor area is 200 square metres or less, no parking space is required. | 20\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Group Home | The minimum number of parking space to be provided is 2 . | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Home for the Aged, Convalescent Home, Nursing Home | Parking spaces must be provided at a rate of 0.3 for each dwelling unit and bed-sitting room | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Hospital | Parking spaces must be provided : <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) at: <br> (i) a minimum rate of 0.4 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 0.8 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 20\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Hotel / Motel | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4); <br> (i) a minimum rate of 0.2 per 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 1.0 per 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each guest room; | 80\% | 75\% | 100\% |
| Hotel / Motel (convention, banquet or meeting rooms) | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 7.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area used as public rooms. | 25\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Industrial Skills Training | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2) at a minimum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 3 (PA3) at a minimum rate of 2.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (C) in Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and (D) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 5.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% |
| Manufacturing Uses | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4), at a minimum rate of 0.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Medical Office | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) the following applies: <br> (i) a minimum rate of 0.3 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2) : <br> (i) a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) in Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) the following applies: <br> (i) a minimum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 6.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (D) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| Multiple Dwelling Unit Buildings - Resident Parking | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each dwelling unit. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Multiple Dwelling Unit Buildings - Visitor Parking | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 0.5 for each dwelling unit. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Municipal Shelter, Crisis Care Facility | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) at a minimum rate of 0.22 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) at a maximum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Nightclub | Parking spaces must be provided at the minimum rate of: <br> (A) 3.0 for each 100 square metres for gross floor area in Policy Area 1 (PA1) ; <br> (B) 4.5 for each 100 square metres for gross floor area in Policy Area 2 (PA2); <br> (C) 5.5 for each 100 square metres for gross floor area in Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4); and <br> (D) 7.0 for each 100 square metres for gross floor area in all other areas of the City. | 20\% | 50\% | 100\% |
| Office (excluding Medical office) | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) the following applies: <br> (i) a minimum rate of 0.35 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 0.8 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2) : <br> (i) a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate 1.4 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) in Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) the following applies: <br> (i) a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) a maximum rate of 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (D) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 60\% | 0\% |
| Personal Service Shops | Parking spaces must be provided if the gross floor area used for a personal service shop is greater than 200 square metres: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a: <br> (i) minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) maximum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a: <br> (i) minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) maximum rate of 4.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (D) if the gross floor area is 200 square metres or less, no parking space is required. | 20\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Place of Assembly <br> (premises used for social, cultural, educational or trade events, such as a banquet hall or a convention or trade centre) | Parking spaces must be provided at the minimum rate of: <br> (A) 3.0 for each 100 square metres for gross floor area in Policy Area 1 (PA1) ; <br> (B) 4.5 for each 100 square metres for gross floor area in Policy Area 2 (PA2); <br> (C) 5.5 for each 100 square metres for gross floor area in Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4); and <br> (D) 7.0 for each 100 square metres for gross floor area in all other areas of the City. | 25\% | 50\% | 100\% |
| Place of Entertainment <br> (premises used to provide entertainment, such as a theatre, cinema, opera, concert hall or ballet) | Parking spaces for visitor use must be provided at the a minimum rate of: <br> (A) 5.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area in Policy Area 1 (PA1) ; <br> (B) 8.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area in Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4); and (C) 10.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area in all other areas. | 25\% | 50\% | 100\% |
| Place of Worship | Parking spaces must be provided at the greater of : <br> (A) if there is permanent or fixed seating in a Place of Worship then: <br> (i) if located in Policy Area 1 (PA1): <br> (a) a minimum rate of 9.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (b) a maximum rate of 18.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (ii) if located in Policy Area 2 (PA2): <br> (a) a minimum rate of 15.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (b) a maximum rate of 23.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (iii) if located in Policy Area 3 (PA3) or Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (a) a minimum rate of 18.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (b) a maximum rate of 29.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (iv) at a minimum rate of 23.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area if located in in any other area of the City; <br> (B) if there is no seating or variable seating in a Place of Worship then: <br> (i) if located in Policy Area 1 (PA1): <br> (a) a minimum rate of 13.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (b) a maximum rate of 26.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (ii) if located in Policy Area 2 (PA2): <br> (a) a minimum rate of 22.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (b) a maximum rate of 34.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (iii) if located in Policy Area 3 and Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (a) a minimum rate of 26.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (b) a maximum rate of 43.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area; and <br> (iv) at a minimum rate of 34.0 for each 100 square metres of worship area if located in in any other area of the City; or <br> (C) the minimum parking rate for any ancillary uses in the place of worship building or on the lot. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{AM} & =6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \text { to Noon. } \\ \mathrm{PM} & =\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Police Station | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 0.2 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Post Secondary School (College and University) | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2) and Policy Area 3 (PA3), 0.1 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 4 (PA4), 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and (C) in all other areas of the City, 2.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 50\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| Public Health Clinic, Addiction Clinic | Parking spaces must be provided : <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2) and Policy Area 3 (PA3): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 0.4 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 0.8 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 0.6 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (C) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Public Schools and Private Schools | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 1.5 per classroom or office. | 100\% | 100\% | 20\% |
| Railway Service and Repair Yard; Railway Station | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 0.1 per 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| Recreation Use | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), and Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4); <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 0.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 1.3 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City, at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 25\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{\text { Park }}$ | Occu <br> Rate | ncy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Retail Store | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) if the gross floor area is more than 200 square metres: <br> (i) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a: <br> (a) minimum of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (b) maximum of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (ii) in Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 <br> (PA4) at: <br> (a) minimum of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (b) maximum of 4.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (iii) in all other areas of the City: <br> (a) if the gross floor area used for a retail store in a building is more than 200 square metres and less than 10,000 square metres, at a minimum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; (b) if the gross floor area used for a retail store in a building is 10,000 square metres or more but less than 20,000 square metres, at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and (c) if the gross floor area used for a retail store in a building is 20,000 square metres or more, at a minimum rate of 6.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) if the gross floor area is 200 square metres or less, no parking space is required. | 20\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Secondary School | 1.5 per classroom and office. | 100\% | 100\% | 20\% |
| Secondary Suite | 1.0 per secondary suite. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Service Shop | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) if the gross floor area is more than 200 square metres: <br> (i) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a: <br> (a) minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (b) maximum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) in Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4) at: <br> (a) minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (b) maximum rate of 4.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (iii) in all other areas of the City a minimum rate of 1.5 for each 100 <br> square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) if the gross floor area is 200 square metres or less, no parking space is required. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Vehicle Dealership, Vehicle Rental/Leasing | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3) and Policy Area 4 (PA4): <br> (i) at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (ii) at a maximum rate of 1.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |


| Land Use | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AM}=6 \text { a.m. to Noon. } \\ & \mathrm{PM}=\text { Noon to } 6 \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Parking Occupancy Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Parking Rate | AM | PM | Eve |
| Vehicle Fuel Station; | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2) and Policy Area 3 (PA3) at a minimum rate of 2.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; <br> (B) in Policy Area 4 (PA4) at a minimum rate of 3.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and (C) in all other areas of the City at a minimum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Vehicle Service Shop; | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Vehicle Repair Shop | Parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of 3.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Veterinary Hospital / Animal Shelter | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) in Policy Area 1 (PA1) at a minimum rate of 1.0 for each 250 square metres of gross floor area ant at a maximum rate of 1.0 for each 125 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) in the rest of the City at a minimum rate of 1 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area. | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Warehouse | Parking spaces must be provided: <br> (A) for a self storage warehouse at a minimum rate of 0.6 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area; and <br> (B) for an Industrial Warehouse at a minimum rate of: <br> (i) 1.0 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area up to 2750 square metres; plus <br> (ii) 0.5 for each 100 square metres of gross floor area in excess of 2750 square metres. | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |

## (2) Provision of Parking Spaces

Parking spaces provided for each use must not be:
(A) less than the minimum required; or
(B) greater than the maximum permitted.
(3) Parking Space Rate Ancillary Uses

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, an ancillary use has the same parking rate as the use to which it is ancillary.
(4) Parking Space Permission for Uses with No Parking Requirement

If a use is not required to provide parking spaces by this by-law, parking spaces may be provided for that use if:
(A) the use is listed on Table 200.5.10.10-Parking Space Rates And Parking Space Occupancy;
(B) the parking spaces are used by the owner, occupant or visitors to the premises; and
(C) the number of parking spaces is not:
(i) less than the minimum required for all uses on the lot by Table 200.5.10.10-Parking Space Rates And Parking Space Occupancy; and
(ii) greater than the maximum permitted or all uses on the lot by Table 200.5.10.10-Parking Space Rates And Parking Space Occupancy.
(5) Parking Space Rates - Multiple Uses on a Lot

If there are multiple uses on a lot, the parking rate applies to each use on the lot and the total number of parking spaces required is the cumulative total of all uses.
(6) Shared Parking Space Calculation (Minimum)

In Policy Area 1 (PA1), Policy Area 2 (PA2), Policy Area 3 (PA3), Policy Area 4 (PA4), the minimum number of parking spaces required for a lot is determined as follows:
(A) for each of the morning, afternoon and evening parking periods, the minimum number of parking spaces required for each use, is calculated using the applicable parking rate and occupancy rate;
(B) the minimum number of parking spaces required for each parking period is the total of the parking spaces required for all uses during that parking period; and
(C) the minimum number of parking spaces required for the lot is equal to the largest number of parking spaces required for any parking period.
(7) Interpretation of minimum and maximum parking space requirement.

If the Parking Table includes the minimum and maximum number of parking spaces for a use, the number of ancillary parking spaces for a use listed on the Parking Table must:
(A) not be less than the minimum required; and
(B) not exceed the maximum permitted.
(8) Assisted Housing Parking Rates

For the purposes of calculating parking space requirements, assisted housing means a dwelling unit operated by a non-profit or private sector organization in cooperation with the City of Toronto.
(9) Alternative Housing Parking Rates

For the purpose of calculating parking space requirements, alternative housing means a dwelling unit or bed-sitting room owned and operated by or on behalf of the City of Toronto, or by a non-profit agency in cooperation with the City of Toronto.
(10) Policy Area 1 (PA1) Parking Space Reduction for Bicycle Parking Spaces

In Policy Area 1 (PA1) the total minimum number of vehicle parking spaces required on a lot may be reduced at a rate of 1 vehicle parking space for each 5 bicycle parking spaces provided in excess of the minimum number of bicycle parking spaces required by Chapter 230 if the reduction of vehicle parking space is not greater than $20 \%$ of the total minimum vehicle parking spaces required.

### 200.10 Regulations applying to Visitor Parking Spaces

### 200.10.1 General

(1) Access to Visitor Parking Spaces

All driveways or drive aisles providing access to visitor parking space must be clearly identified.
(2) Visitor Parking Space - Marking

All visitor parking spaces must be clearly identified and marked.

### 200.10.1.5 Interpretation

(1) Application of Section

The regulations contained in Section 200.10 apply to all visitor parking spaces.
(2) Visitor Parking Space Dimensions

The dimensions of a parking space for visitor parking must comply with the parking space dimensions in Section 200.5.

### 200.15 Regulations applying to Accessible Parking Spaces

### 200.15.1 General

(1) Accessible Parking Space Dimensions (Minimum)

An accessible parking space must have the following minimum dimensions:
(A) length of 5.6 metres;
(B) width of 3.9 metres; and
(C) vertical clearance of 2.1 metres.

### 200.15.1.5 Interpretation

(1) Application of Section

The regulations contained in Section 200.15 apply to all Accessible parking spaces.
(2) Location of Accessible Parking Spaces

Accessible parking spaces must be the parking spaces located:
(A) closest to a principal pedestrian access to a building; and
(B) at the same level as the pedestrian entrance to the building.

### 200.15.10 Parking Rate

(1) Parking Rates - Accessible Parking Spaces

Unless otherwise stated in this By-law, off-street Accessible Parking Spaces must be provided for every building or structure erected, altered or enlarged, in conformity with the following:
(A) If a use requires 5 or more parking spaces the following requirements for accessible parking spaces applies:
(i) if the number of required parking spaces is 5 to 24 , a minimum of 1 parking space must comply with the minimum dimensions for an accessible parking space;
(ii) if the number of required parking spaces is 25 to 100 , a minimum of 1 parking space for each 25 parking spaces or part thereof must comply with the minimum dimensions for an accessible parking space and must be clearly marked as an accessible parking space; and
(iii) if more than 100 parking spaces are required then for the first 100 parking spaces (ii) above is to apply and for each 50 parking spaces of part thereof in excess of 100 parking spaces, 1 additional parking space must comply with the minimum dimensions for an accessible parking space.
(2) Accessible Parking Space Requirement Medical Office and Clinics

If parking is required for a medical office, a minimum of $10 \%$ of the required parking spaces must comply with the minimum dimensions for an accessible parking space.

### 200.20 Regulations applying to Parking Spaces for Heritage Buildings

### 200.20.10 General

(1) Parking Space Requirements for Heritage Sites Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act

The number of parking spaces required for a Heritage Site that is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, as amended, is the lesser of the requirements of Section 200, and the number of spaces existing on July 20, 1993.
(2) Parking Space Requirements for Additions or Alterations to Heritage Sites Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act

If floor area is added through an addition, alteration or extension, or if the existing floor area is replaced, parking spaces must be provided at the rate required in this By-law for that floor area.
(3) CRE Zone - Heritage Site - Supplementary Parking Space Requirements for Heritage Sites

In a CRE zone, regulations 200.20.10(1) and (2) also apply to a listed Heritage Site that is not designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, as amended.

## Chapter 220 Loading Space Regulations

### 220.5 Regulations applying to Loading Spaces

### 220.5.1 General

(1) Application of Section

The regulations contained in Section 220.5 apply to all loading spaces.

### 220.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Loading Space Requirement Calculation

The calculation of loading spaces must included the total gross floor area used by the principal use plus the total gross floor area used by all uses ancillary to the principal use.
(2) Loading Space Calculation for Multi-unit Buildings

If a lot in an Employment Industrial Zone category has a building containing more than one industrial unit, then the calculation of the loading space requirement is based upon the applicable interior floor area of each industrial unit and not on the total gross floor area of the whole building.
(3) Industrial Unit - Definition

For the purpose of calculating loading space requirements, an "industrial unit", means the portion of a building, used by or under the control of an individual owner or tenant.
(4) Loading Space Calculation -Gross Floor Area Exclusion

The interior floor area of a building that is used exclusively for heating, cooling, ventilation, electrical, emergency stairwells, elevator shafts, atriums, storage in a basement, parking space, loading space, or a drive aisle used to access a parking space or loading space, is not included as gross floor area for the purpose of calculating loading space requirements.
(5) Required Loading Space

If this by-law requires one or more off-street loading spaces to be provided on a lot, that loading space must be available for the loading of a vehicle associated with the use for which it is required.
(6) Loading Space Demarcation

Loading spaces located within a building must be clearly marked and identified.
(7) Minimum Loading Space Dimensions

If a loading space is required by this By-law for lands located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), despite the dimension requirements of Regulation 220.5.1 (6), the loading space must have a minimum vertical clearance of 4.3 metres.
(8) Loading Space Standards

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, a loading space must comply with the following:
(A) a Type ' $A$ ' loading space must have a:
(i) minimum length of 17.0 metres;
(ii) minimum width of 3.5 metres; and
(iii) minimum vertical clearance of 4.3 metres.
(B) a Type ' $B$ ' loading space must have a:
(i) minimum length of 11.0 metres;
(ii) minimum width of 3.5 metres; and
(iii) minimum vertical clearance of 4.0 metres.
(C) a Type ' C ' loading space must have a:
(i) minimum length of 6.0 metres;
(ii) minimum width of 3.5 metres; and
(iii) minimum vertical clearance of 3.0 metres.
(D) a Type ' $G$ ' loading space must have a:
(i) minimum length of 13.0 metres;
(ii) minimum width of 4.0 metres; and
(iii) minimum vertical clearance of 6.1 metres.

### 220.5.10 Loading Space Rates

### 220.5.10.1 General

(1) Loading Space Requirements

Loading spaces must be provided as follows:
(2) Loading Space Requirements - Building Containing Dwelling Units

Unless otherwise stated in this by-law, a building containing dwelling units must provide loading spaces as follows:

Number of Units Minimum Number of Loading Spaces Required
0 to 30 dwelling units None required
31 to 399 dwelling units 1 - Type G
400 dwelling units or more 1 - Type $G$ and 1 - Type C
(3) Loading Space Requirements - Retail Store, Eating Establishment, or Personal Service Shop

A retail store, eating establishment, or personal service shop must provide loading spaces as follows:

Gross Floor Area Minimum Number of Loading Spaces Required
0 to 499 m2 None required
500 to $1,999 \mathrm{~m} 21$ Type B
2,000 to 4,999 m2 2 Type B
5,000 to 9,999 m2 3 Type B
10,000 to 19,999 m2 1 Type A and 3 Type B
20,000 to 29,999 m2 1 Type A, 3 Type B and 1 Type C
$30,000 \mathrm{~m} 2$ or greater 1 Type A, 3 Type B and 1 Type C
(4) Loading Space Requirements - Grocery stores/supermarket

A grocery stores/supermarket must provide loading spaces as follows:

## Gross Floor Area Minimum Number of Loading Spaces Required

0 to 499 m 2 None required
500 to 999 m2 1 Type B
1,000 to $1,999 \mathrm{~m} 21$ Type A
2,000 to $4,999 \mathrm{~m} 21$ Type A and 1 Type B
5,000 to 9,999 m2 1 Type A and 2 Type B
10,000 to 19,999 m2 2 Type A and 2 Type B
$20,000 \mathrm{~m} 2$ and greater 2 Type A and 3 Type B
(5) Loading Space Requirements - Office

An office must provide loading spaces as follows:

Gross Floor Area Minimum Number of Loading Spaces Required
0 to 499 m 2 None required
500 to 999 m2 1 Type B
1,000 to $1,999 \mathrm{~m} 21$ Type B and 1 Type C
2,000 to 3,999 m2 1 Type B and 2 Type C
4,000 to 27,999 m2 2 Type B and 2 Type C
28,000 to 51,999 m2 2 Type B and 3 Type C
$52,000 \mathrm{~m} 2$ or greater A minimum of 2 Type B and 3 Type C
(6) Loading Space Requirements - Hotel

A hotel must provide loading spaces as follows:

Gross Floor Area Minimum Number of Loading Spaces Required
0 to 4,999 m2 1 Type B
5,000 to 9,999 m2. 1 Type B and 1 Type C
10,000 to 19,999 m2 2 Type B and 1 Type C
20,000 to $49,999 \mathrm{~m} 22$ Type B and 2 Type C
$50,000 \mathrm{~m} 2$ or greater A minimum of 1 Type A, 1 Type B and 2 Type C
(7) Loading Space Requirements - Manufacturing or Warehouse Use

A manufacturing or warehouse use must provide loading spaces as follows:

Gross Floor Area Minimum Number of Loading Spaces Required
0 to 99 m 2 None
100 to 499 m 21 Type C
500 to 999 m2 1 Type B
1,000 to 4,999 m2 1 Type A

5,000 to 9,999 m2 2 Type A
10,000 to 14,999 m2 3 Type A
$15,000 \mathrm{~m} 2$ or greater a minimum of 3 Type A
(8) Loading Space Requirements - Other Uses

Every non-residential use not included in Regulations 220.5.10.1 (2) to (6), must provide loading spaces according to the gross floor area of the building or structure as follows:
(A) Gross Floor Area: 499 square metres or less

Minimum Number of Loading Spaces: None;
(B) Gross Floor Area: From and including 500 square metres to and including 2300 square metres Minimum Number of Loading Spaces: 1 loading space;
(C) Gross Floor Area: From and including 2301 square metres to and including 7500 square metres Minimum Number of Loading Spaces: 2 loading spaces;
(D) Gross Floor Area: From and including 7501 square metres to and including 14000 square metres Minimum Number of Loading Spaces: 3 loading spaces;
(E) Gross Floor Area: From and including 14001 square metres to and including 22000 square metres Minimum Number of Loading Spaces: 4 loading spaces;
(F) Gross Floor Area: From and including 22001 square metres to and including 30000 square metres Minimum Number of Loading Spaces: 5 loading spaces;
(G) Gross Floor Area: Over 30000 square metres.

Minimum of 1 additional loading space for each additional 9300 square metres over 30000 square metres.
(9) Shared Loading Space Calculations

If a building located in Policy Area 1 (PA1) or Policy Area 2 (PA2) contains two or more of the following uses; Office, Retail Store, Eating Establishment, Personal Service Shop, or Hotel, the loading space requirement for that building is the total of $(A)$ and $(B)$ below:
(A) the minimum number of Type ' B ' loading spaces to be provided in the building is the highest number of Type ' $B$ ' loading space generated for any one of these uses plus the Type ' $B$ ' loading spaces required for all other non-residential uses in the same building and not listed above; plus
(B) the minimum number of Type ' $C$ ' loading spaces to be provided in the building is the highest number of Type ' $C$ ' loading spaces generated for any one of these uses plus the Type ' $C$ ' loading spaces required for all other non-residential uses in the same building and not listed above.

### 220.5.10.200 Exemptions

(1) Loading Space Exemption Non-Residential

If a non-residential use is proposed for any portion of a building erected on or before the enactment of this By-law, the non-residential loading requirements of this by-law do not require more loading spaces than existed on the lot on the date of the enactment of this by-law, if:
(A) the loading spaces that lawfully existed on the lot are maintained; and
(B) the ground floor of the building covers at least $75 \%$ of the lot area.

### 220.5.20 Access to Loading Space

(1) Standards for Access to a Loading Space

Driveway access to a loading space must have:
(A) a minimum width along its entire length of:
(i) 3.5 metres for a one-way driveway; or
(ii) 6.0 metres for a two-way driveway; and
(B) a minimum vertical clearance along its entire length of:
(i) 4.3 metres if leading to a type ' $A$ ' or type ' $G$ ' loading space;
(ii) 4.0 metres if leading to a type 'B loading space'; and
(iii) 3.0 metres if leading to a type ' $C$ ' loading space.
(2) Loading Space Access

The maximum slope of a driveway leading to a loading space is $15 \%$.
(3) Vehicle Access to Building with Loading Space

If a loading space is located inside a building:
(A) the vehicle entrance and exit for a two-way driveway into and out of the building must have a minimum width of 5.5 metres; and
(B) the vehicle entrance or exit for a one-way driveway into or out of the building must have a minimum width of 3.5 metres, if the vehicle entrance or exit is 6.0 metres or more away from the street lot line.

### 220.20 Regulations applying to Loading Spaces in Heritage Buildings

### 220.20.1 General

(1) Loading Requirements for Heritage Sites Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act

The number of loading spaces required for a Heritage Site that is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, as amended, is the lesser of the requirements of Chapter 220 Loading Space regulations, or the number of spaces existing as of July 20, 1993.
(2) Loading Requirements for Additions or Alterations to Heritage Sites Designated Under the Ontario Heritage Act If floor area is added through an addition, alteration or extension, or if existing floor area is replaced, loading spaces must be provided in accordance with this By-law for that floor area.
(3) CRE Zone - Heritage Site - Supplementary Loading Requirements for Heritage Sites

In a CRE zone, regulations 220.20.1(1) and (2) also apply to a listed Heritage Site that is not designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, as amended.
(4) CRE Zone - Heritage Site - Supplementary Loading Requirement

In an CRE zone, despite regulation 220.20.1(3), a building containing 30 or more dwelling units that is identified as a listed Heritage Site but not designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, as amended, must comply with the applicable loading space requirements of Chapter 220.

## Chapter 230 Bicycle Parking Regulations

### 230.5 General Regulations applying to All Bicycle Parking Spaces

### 230.5.1 General

### 230.5.1.10 Interpretation

(1) Application of Section

The regulations contained in Section 230.5 apply to all bicycle parking spaces.
(2) Rounding of Bicycle Parking Space Requirements

If the calculation of the minimum Bicycle Parking Spaces results in a fraction of a space being required, the number of spaces must be rounded up to the next whole number.
(3) Meaning of Long-Term Bicycle Parking and Short-Term Bicycle Parking

For the purposes of this By-law, Long-Term Bicycle Parking and Short-Term Bicycle Parking must have the following meanings:
(A) Long-Term Bicycle Parking are bicycle parking spaces for use by the occupants or tenants of a building; and
(B) Short-Term Bicycle Parking are bicycle parking spaces for use by visitors to a building.
(4) Bicycle Parking Space Distance from Building Entrance

If a lot is located in a Commercial Zone category, Commercial Residential Zone category, Institutional Zone category or Employment Zone category then a bicycle parking space must be located a maximum of 30 metres from a pedestrian entrance to the principal building on the lot.
(5) Bicycle Parking Space Dimensions

A bicycle parking space must have the following dimensions:
(A) if located in a horizontal position (on the ground):
(i) minimum length of 1.8 metres,
(ii) minimum width of 0.6 metres,
(iii) minimum vertical clearance from the ground of 1.9 metres; and
(B) if located in a vertical position (on the wall):
(i) minimum length or vertical clearance of 1.9 metres,
(ii) minimum width of 0.6 metres,
(iii) minimum horizontal clearance from the wall of 1.2 metres.
(6) Vertical Clearance of a Bicycle Parking Area

An area used to provide bicycle parking spaces must have a minimum vertical clearance of 1.9 metres.
(7) Long-Term Bicycle Parking Space Locational Requirement

Long-Term bicycle parking spaces must be located in a secure, weather protected and enclosed bicycle parking area.
(8) Short-Term Bicycle Parking Space Locational Requirement

If the requirement for Short-Term bicycle parking spaces is more than 10, at least $50 \%$ of the required Short-Term bicycle parking spaces must be located in a weather protected bicycle parking area at grade.
(9) Change and Shower Facilities

If a building contains uses, other than dwelling units, for which a bicycle parking space is required,
shower and change facilities must be provided for each gender at the following rate:
(A) none if less than 5 required bicycle parking spaces;
(B) 1 for 5 to 60 required bicycle parking spaces;
(C) 2 for 61 to 120 required bicycle parking spaces;
(D) 3 for 121 to 180 required bicycle parking spaces; and
(E) 4 for more than 180 required bicycle parking spaces.
(10) Bicycle Parking Space Located with Use

A bicycle parking space must be located on the same lot as the use for which it is required.
(11) Long Term Bicycle Parking Space Location

If a lot is located in a Commercial Zone category, Commercial Residential Zone category, Institutional Zone category or Employment Zone category then a long-term bicycle parking space must be located:
(A) outside on grade;
(B) on the ground floor of the building; or
(C) on the first floor of the building below grade used for vehicular parking spaces.
(12) Bicycle Parking Space Location

If a lot containing an apartment building is located in a Residential Zone category then a long-term bicycle parking space must be located:
(A) on the ground floor of the building; or
(B) on the first floor of the building below grade used for vehicular parking spaces.
(13) Bicycle Parking Space Position

A minimum of $50 \%$ of the Long-Term bicycle parking spaces must not be in a vertical position.

### 230.5.10 Bicycle Parking Rates All Zones

### 230.5.10.1 General

(1) Use less than 200 Square Metres

If a bicycle parking space is required for a use on a lot, other than a dwelling unit, and the total interior floor area of all such uses on the lot is 200 square metres or less, then two bicycle parking space are required.
(2) Multiple uses on a lot

If Chapter 230 Bicycle Parking Regulations, of this by-law has bicycle parking rates for one or more uses on a lot, other than a dwelling unit, bicycle parking spaces must be provided at the applicable rate for each uses specified in Chapter 230 Bicycle Parking Regulations.
(3) EATING ESTABLISHMENT - Bicycle Parking Spaces

If a lot contains an eating establishment, then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3 , plus 0.3 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an eating establishment, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.25 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an eating establishment, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
$(B)$ the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.2 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an eating establishment, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.13 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an eating establishment, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.
(4) RETAIL STORE - Bicycle Parking Spaces

If a lot contains a retail store then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3 , plus 0.3 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a retail store, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.25 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a retail store, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
$(B)$ the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.2 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a retail store, if the lot is in Policy Area 1 ; and
(ii) 0.13 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a retail store, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.
(5) PERSONAL SERVICE SHOP - Bicycle Parking Spaces

If a lot contains a personal service shop, then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3 , plus 0.3 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a personal service shop, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.25 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a personal service shop, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
(B) the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.2 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a personal service shop, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.13 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a personal service shop, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.
(6) EDUCATION USE - Bicycle Parking Spaces

If a lot contains an Education Use then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3, plus 0.1 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a education use, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.06 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a education use, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
$(B)$ the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.1 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an education use, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.06 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an education use, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.
(7) OFFICE - Bicycle Parking Spaces

If a lot contains an office then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3 , plus 0.2 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an office, other than a medical office, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.15 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an office, other than a medical office, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
(B) the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.2 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an office, other than a medical office, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.13 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for an office, other than a medical office, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.
(8) MEDICAL OFFICE - Bicycle Parking Spaces

If a lot contains a medical office then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3 , plus 0.15 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a medical office, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.1 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a medical office, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
(B) the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.15 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a medical office, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.1 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a medical office, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.
(9) Municipal Shelter and Crisis Care Facility

Bicycle parking spaces for a Municipal Shelter or Crisis Care Facility must be provided at a rate of 2 for each facility.

### 230.10 Residential Zone Category Regulations

### 230.10.1 General

### 230.10.1.10 Rates

(1) Bicycle Parking Rate for Dwelling Units in Residential Zone Category and Policy Area 1(PA1)

If an apartment building is located on a lot in a Residential Zone category and the lot is located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), bicycle parking spaces must be provided at a rate of:
(A) 0.9 long term bicycle parking spaces bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit; and
(B) 0.1 short term bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit.
(2) Bicycle Parking Rate for Dwelling Units in Residential Zone Category

If an apartment building is located on a lot in a Residential Zone category and the lot is not located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), bicycle parking spaces must be provided at a minimum rate of:
(A) 0.7 long term bicycle parking spaces bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit; and
(B) 0.08 short term bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit.

### 230.10.1.20 Standards

(1) Bicycle Parking Space - Storage Location

In a Residential Zone category, a long-term bicycle parking space for a dwelling unit in an apartment building may not be located:
(A) in a dwelling unit; or
(B) on a balcony; or
$(\mathrm{C})$ in a storage locker.
(2) Location Relative to Building Entrance

If a lot containing an apartment building is located in a Residential Zone category then a short-term bicycle parking space must be located a maximum of 30 metres from a pedestrian entrance to the principal building on the lot.

### 230.20 Residential Apartment Zone Category Regulations

### 230.20.1 General

### 230.20.1.10 Rates

(1) Bicycle Parking Space Dwelling Units in Residential Apartment Zone Category and Policy Area 1 (PA1)

If an apartment building is on a lot in a Residential Apartment Zone category and the lot is located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), bicycle parking spaces must be provided at a rate of:
(A) 0.9 long term bicycle parking spaces bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit; and
(B) 0.1 short term bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit.
(2) Bicycle Parking Space Dwelling Units in Residential Apartment Zone Category

If an apartment building is on a lot in a Residential Apartment Zone category and the lot is not located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), bicycle parking spaces must be provided at a rate of:
(A) 0.7 long term bicycle parking spaces bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit; and
(B) 0.08 short term bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit.

### 230.20.1.20 Standards

(1) Bicycle Parking Space - Storage Location

In a Residential Apartment Zone category, a long-term bicycle parking space for a dwelling unit in an Apartment Building may not be located:
(A) in a dwelling unit; or
(B) on a balcony; or
(C) in a storage locker.
(3) Location Relative to Building Entrance

If a lot containing an apartment building is located in a Residential Apartment Zone category then a shortterm bicycle parking space must be located a maximum of 30 metres from a pedestrian entrance to the principal building on the lot.

### 230.40 Commercial - Residential Zone Category Regulations

### 230.40.1 General

### 230.40.1.10 Rates

(1) Bicycle Parking Space Rate - CR Zone and Policy Area 1

If a building in a CR zone contains dwelling units and is located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), bicycle parking spaces must be provided at a rate of:
(A) 0.9 long term bicycle parking spaces bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit; and
(B) 0.1 short term bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit.
(2) Bicycle Parking Space Rate - CR Zone Not in Policy Area 1

If a building in a CR zone contains dwelling units and is not located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), bicycle parking spaces must be provided at a rate of:
(A) 0.7 long term bicycle parking spaces bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit; and
(B) 0.08 short term bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit.
(3) PUBLIC SCHOOL, PRIVATE SCHOOL - Bicycle Parking Spaces

Despite 230.40.1.10 (1) and (2), if a lot in a Commercial Residential Zone category contains a public school or private school then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3, plus 0.1 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.06 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
(B) the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.1 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.06 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.

### 230.40.1.20 Standards

(1) Bicycle Parking - Location CR zones

In a CR zone, a bicycle parking space for a dwelling unit may not be located:
$(A)$ in a dwelling unit; or
(B) on a balcony; or
(C) in a storage locker; or
(D) an area used for ancillary commercial space.

### 230.50 Commercial Residential Employment Zone Category Regulations

### 230.50.1 General

### 230.50.1.10 Rates

(1) Bicycle Parking Space Rate - CRE Zone and Policy Area 1

If a building in a CRE zone contains dwelling units and is located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), bicycle parking spaces must be provided at a rate of:
(A) 0.9 long term bicycle parking spaces bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit; and
(B) 0.1 short term bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit.
(2) Bicycle Parking Space Rate - CRE Zone Not in Policy Area 1

If a building in a CRE zone contains dwelling units and is not located in Policy Area 1 (PA1), bicycle parking spaces must be provided at a rate of:
(A) 0.7 long term bicycle parking spaces bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit; and
(B) 0.08 short term bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit.
(3) PUBLIC SCHOOL, PRIVATE SCHOOL - Bicycle Parking Spaces

Despite 230.50.1.10 (1) and (2), If a lot in a Commercial Residential Employment Zone category contains a public school or private school then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3, plus 0.1 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.06 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
(B) the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.1 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.06 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.

### 230.50.1.20 Standards

(1) Bicycle Parking - Location CRE zones

In a CRE zone, a bicycle parking space for a dwelling unit may not be located:
(A) in a dwelling unit; or
(B) on a balcony; or
(C) in a storage locker; or
(D) an area used for ancillary commercial space.

### 230.80 Institutional Zone Category Regulations

### 230.80.1 General

### 230.80.1.10 Rates

(1) PUBLIC SCHOOL, PRIVATE SCHOOL - Bicycle Parking Spaces If a lot in an Institutional Zone category contains a public school or private school then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 3, plus 0.1 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3 , plus 0.06 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
(B) the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.1 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.06 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a public school or private school, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.
(2) POST-SECONDARY SCHOOLS - Bicycle Parking Spaces

If a lot contains a post-secondary school then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces is:
(i) 3, plus 2.0 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a post-secondary school, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 2.0 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a post-secondary school, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
(B) the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 2.0 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a post-secondary school, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.6 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a post-secondary school, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.
(3) HOSPITAL - Bicycle Parking Spaces

If a lot contains a hospital then:
(A) the minimum number of short-term bicycle parking spaces is:
(i) 3, plus 0.1 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a hospital, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 3, plus 0.06 bicycle parking spaces for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a hospital, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1; and
(B) the minimum number of long-term bicycle parking spaces to be provided is:
(i) 0.1 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a hospital, if the lot is in Policy Area 1; and
(ii) 0.06 for each 100 square metres of interior floor area used for a hospital, if the lot is not in Policy Area 1.

## Chapter 280 Special Districts - Downtown

### 280.5 General Regulations applying to the Downtown

### 280.5.80 Parking

(1) Parking Exception for change of Non-residential use

In Policy Area 1 (PA1), if a change of non-residential use is proposed for a building which lawfully existed or was erected pursuant to a building permit issued on or before March 7,1983 , and a minimum of $75 \%$ of the lot area is occupied by the building:
(A) additional parking spaces may not be required for a non-residential use; and
(B) the number of parking spaces existing on the lot may not be reduced.

### 280.5.90 Loading

(1) Downtown - Loading Space Mixed Use Building

In Policy Area 1 (PA1), if a mixed-use building contains more than 30 dwelling units, the residential loading space requirement of this By-law does not to apply, if a minimum of one non-residential loading space is constructed to the specifications of a (Type G) loading space.

## Chapter 600 Regulations for Overlay Zones

### 600.30 Conservation Overlay

(1) Application of Conservation Overlay Regulations

The regulations in this Section (600.30) apply to lands, buildings and structures in or partly in the areas identified on the Conservation Overlay Map.
(2) Determining the Shoreline Hazard Limit and the Stable Top-of-Bank

No building or structure is permitted on a lot in or partly in an area identified on the Conservation Overlay Map unless the following has been provided on a Plan of Survey that is stamped and approved by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority:
(A) the shoreline hazard limit on the lot or within a distance of 10 metres from the lot; and
(B) the stable top-of-bank on the lot or within a distance of,
(i) 10.0 metres from the lot if it is in Area 1 shown on the Conservation Overlay Map, or
(ii) 30.0 metres from the lot if it is in Area 2 shown on the Conservation Overlay Map.
(3) Location Restriction Below the Shoreline Hazard Limit or Stable Top-of-Bank

If a shoreline hazard limit or a stable top-of-bank crosses a lot, except for conservation works, public utilities and transportation uses, no building or structure may be located on the portion of the lot below the shoreline hazard limit or stable top-of-bank, unless it is in an ON zone.
(4) Floor Area Calculation Restriction Below the Shoreline Hazard Limit or Stable Top-of-Bank

If a shoreline hazard limit or stable top-of-bank crosses a lot, the portion of the lot below the shoreline hazard limit or stable top-of-bank is not included in the calculation of the floor space index for the lot.
(5) Separation Distance from the Shoreline Hazard Limit or Stable Top-of-Bank

A building or structure must be set back at least:
(A) 10.0 metres from a shoreline hazard limit;
(B) 10.0 metres from a stable top-of-bank in Area 1 shown on the Conservation Overlay Map; and
(C) 30.0 metres from a stable top-of-bank in Area 2 shown on the Conservation Overlay Map.

Exemption for Existing Buildings Not Complying With Location Restriction Below the Shoreline Hazard Limit or Stable Top-of-Bank

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, on a lot in or partly in an area shown on the Conservation Overlay, a lawfully erected building or structure exists on a portion of the lot below the shoreline hazard limit or stable top-of-bank, the location restriction in 600.30 (3) does not apply to prevent the alteration or replacement of that building or structure, in whole or in part, if the location, the height, and the horizontal dimensions of the building or structure are no different from that which lawfully exists.

If on the date of enactment of this By-law, on a lot in or partly in an area shown on the Conservation Overlay, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning bylaw for gross floor area, or has a gross floor area that was permitted for this building or structure by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that lawfully existing gross floor area is greater than the gross floor area permitted by this By-law, then the maximum gross floor area for that existing building or structure is its gross floor area on the date of enactment of this By-law; and the floor area calculation restriction in 600.30 (4) does not apply to prevent the alteration or replacement of that building or structure, in whole or in part, if the total gross floor area is no greater than the lawfully existing gross floor area.
(8)

Exemption for Existing Buildings Not Complying With Separation Distance from the Shoreline Hazard Limit or Stable Top-of-Bank

If on the date of the enactment of this By-law, on a lot in or partly in an area shown on the Conservation Overlay, a lawfully erected building or structure is closer to the shoreline hazard limit or stable top-of-bank
than the separation distance required in 600.30 (5), the lawfully existing building or structure may be altered or replaced if the alteration or replacement is no closer to the shoreline hazard limit or stable top-of-bank than the existing distance at every point along the relevant main walls of the lawfully existing building or structure.

## Chapter 700 Non-conformity / Non-compliance

(1) Parking Space Deficiency - addition, enlargement or alteration

If the existing number of parking spaces on a lot is less than the minimum number of spaces required and an addition, enlargement or alteration to the building is made:
(A) the total number of existing parking spaces on the lot must be retained; and
(B) additional parking spaces must be provided at the rate required by this By-law for the addition, enlargement or alteration.
(2) Parking Space Deficiency - Change of Use

If the existing number of parking spaces on a lot is less than the minimum number of spaces required for the existing use:
(A) the use may be changed to another use permitted in the zone, if the total number of parking spaces on the lot is not decreased and:
(i) the proposed use does not have a larger parking space requirement than the existing use, or
(ii) the number of parking space to be provided is subject to an variance under Section 45 of the Planning Act.

### 700.10 Regulations Applying to a Non-complying Lot

### 700.10.1 General

(1) Addition, Enlargement or Alteration to Buildings or Structures on Non-Complying Lots

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law a lawfully existing building or structure is on a lot with a lot area or lot frontage that complies with the applicable former zoning by-law which is less than the lot area or frontage required by this by-law, or is legal non-conforming, the existing building or structure may be replaced, added to, enlarged or altered if the replacement, addition, enlargement, or alteration complies with all applicable regulations of this by-law other than lot area or lot frontage or is permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.
(2) Undersized Lot - Vacant Lot Fronting on a Street and Having Less Than The Required Frontage

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law a vacant lot complies with the regulations of the applicable former zoning by-law and has a lot frontage less than that required by this by-law, but not less than 6.0 metres, a detached house may be constructed, on the lot, if it complies with all other applicable regulations of this by-law or is permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.
(3) Undersized Lot - Vacant Lot With Lot Depth Less Than Required

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law a vacant lot complies with the applicable former zoning by-law, a detached house or semi-detached house may be constructed, on the lot, if it complies with all other applicable regulations of this by-law or is permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.

### 700.20 Regulations Applying to a Non-complying Building

### 700.20.1 General

(1) Non-complying building setbacks

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law a building or structure complied with the applicable former zoning by-law and is closer to a lot line or the wall of a building or structure than permitted by this by-law, it may be replaced, added to, altered or enlarged if it complies with the building setback or separation existing on the date of the enactment of the By-law and all other applicable regulations of this by-law or is permitted through a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.
(2) Height - Exemption for Certain Buildings or Structures

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law a lawfully erected building has a building height in compliance with the applicable former zoning bylaw or by a section 45 Planning Act minor variance and that height is greater than the height permitted by this By-law, the building may be used for a use permitted in the zone, if
it complies with all other applicable regulations of this by-law.
(3) Addition, Enlargement or Alteration to Non-Complying Buildings or Structures

If on the date of the enactment of this by-law, a lawfully erected building or structure complied with the applicable building regulations of the former zoning by-law and does not comply with the building regulations of this by-law, it may be added to, enlarged or altered if the addition, enlargement or alteration complies with all applicable regulations of this by-law or is permitted by a Section 45 Planning Act minor variance.
(4) Non-Complying Building or Structure - Substantial Demolition

A building is substantially demolished if $50 \%$ or more of the main walls have been removed.
(5) Reconstruction of Existing Legal Non-complying Building

The regulations for Substantial Demolition, Restoration to a Safe Condition and Reconstruction due to an Act of God also apply to an Existing Legal Non-complying Building.
(6) Non-Complying Building or Structure Damaged by Acts Beyond Owner's Control

If a lawfully erected building or structure that does not comply with the building regulations for the zone in which it is located has been damaged or destroyed as a result of matters beyond the control of the owner, it may be reconstructed or repaired if there is no increase in the non-compliance.
(7) Non-Complying Building or Structure - Restoration to a Safe Condition

If a lawfully erected building or structure that does not comply with the building regulations for the zone in which it is located has been determined to be in an unsafe condition by the City of Toronto, the unsafe portion of the building or structure may be repaired or restored to a safe condition if the restoration or repair will not increase the height, size, or volume or change the use of the building or structure; and the restoration or repair will not alter the location of any part of the building or structure.

### 700.30 Regulations Applying to a Non-conforming Use

### 700.30.1 General

(1) Legal Non-conforming use

This By-law does not prevent the use of premises for a purpose not permitted by this By-law within the zone in which it is located, if such use lawfully existed on date of the enactment of this By-law, and if it continues to be used for that purpose.
(2) Reconstruction of Existing Building Containing a Legal Non-conforming Use

A building or structure containing a legal non-conforming use may be reconstructed under the rules for Substantial Demolition, Restoration to a Safe Condition and Reconstruction due to an 'Act of God'.

## Chapter 800 Definitions

### 800.50 Defined Terms

(5) Adult Entertainment Establishment
means premises, or any part of such premises, in which are provided, in the pursuance of a business, trade, or occupation, services designed to appeal to erotic or sexual appetites or inclinations;
(A) the term "provided" includes services furnished, performed, solicited, or given in pursuance of a business, trade, or occupation, and "providing" and "provision" have corresponding meanings;
(B) the term "services" includes activities, facilities, performances, exhibitions, viewings and encounters; and
(C) the phrase "services designed to appeal to erotic or sexual appetites or inclinations" includes:
(i) services of which a principal feature or characteristic is the nudity or partial nudity of any person; or
(ii) service in respect of which the word "nude", "naked", "topless", "bottomless", "sexy" or any other word or any other picture, symbol or representation having like meaning or implication is used in any advertisement.
(10) Agricultural Use
means the use of premises for growing and harvesting plants or raising animals, fowl, fish or insects.
(15) Amenity Space
means indoor or outdoor space on a lot that is:
(i) ancillary to the main use, and
(ii) communal and available for use by the occupants of a building on the lot, or the general public, or both, for recreational or social activities.
(20) Amusement Arcade
means premises where more than 2 amusement devices are provided for patron use on the premises.

## (25) Amusement Device

means a machine or electronic device used for games of skill or chance other than:
(i) billiards,
(ii) bowling, and
(iii) any gaming or lottery device regulated under Province of Ontario legislation.
(30) Ancillary
means naturally and normally incidental, subordinate in purpose or floor area, and exclusively devoted to a principal use, building or structure.
(35) Ancillary Sign
means a sign that relates exclusively to the use of the premises on which the sign is located.
(45) Angular Plane
means an imaginary flat surface projecting over a lot, at an inclined angle measure up from the horizontal.
(50) Animal Shelter
means premises used for the keeping, adoption or disposal of stray, abandoned or wild animals.

## (55) Apartment Building

means a building that has five or more dwelling units, with at least one dwelling unit entirely or partially above another, and each dwelling unit has a separate entrance directly from outside or through a common inside area. A residential building containing one or more secondary suites and originally constructed as a
detached house, semi-detached house, duplex, triplex, fourplex or townhouse, is not an Apartment Building.
(60) Art Gallery
means premises used for the exhibition, collection or preservation of works of art for public viewing.
(65) Artist Studio
means premises used for creating art or craft.
(70) Automated Banking Machine
means a device at which customers can complete self-serve financial transactions.
(75) Average Grade
means the average elevation of the existing or finished ground surface, whichever is lower, around all sides of a building or structure, measured where the building or structure meets the ground surface, excluding:
(i) the part of the ground along any one main wall where there is a permitted driveway for vehicle access into the building or structure; and
(ii) parts of the ground along each main wall, up to a cumulative maximum of $25 \%$ of the horizontal length of the wall, where there are pedestrian entrances or window wells.
(80) Basement means the portion of a building between the first floor and any floor below the first floor.
(85) Bed-Sitting Room
means a room used as separate living accommodation that:
(i) has a private entrance from a hallway inside a building, and
(ii) may have sanitary facilities but not food preparation facilities.
(90) Bicycle Parking Space
means an area used for the purpose of parking or storing a bicycle.
(95) Building
means a wholly or partially enclosed structure having a roof supported by walls, columns, piers or other structural systems, but does not include a vehicle.
(100) Building Depth
means the horizontal distance between the front yard setback required on a lot and the portion of the principal building's rear main wall furthest from the required front yard setback, measured along a line that is perpendicular to the front yard setback line.
(105) Building Length
means the horizontal distance between the portion of the front wall of a principal building on a lot closest to the front lot line, and the portion of the rear main wall of the building closest to the rear lot line, measured along the lot centreline. If the relevant parts of these walls are not intersected by the lot centreline, the measurement is from the point on the lot centreline where a line drawn perpendicular to the lot centreline connects with the relevant part of the wall.
(110) Building Setback
means a horizontal distance measured at a right angle from any lot line to the nearest part of the main wall of a principal building or structure.
(115) Cabaret
means premises used to provide entertainment such as a dinner theatre or comedy club, where patrons are
seated at tables and where food or beverages may be offered for sale. An adult entertainment establishment, an eating establishment, a nightclub, or an entertainment place of assembly is not a Cabaret.
(120) Cemetery
means premises used for the interment of human remains, which may include one or more of the following:
(i) scattering grounds;
(ii) columbarium; or
(iii) mausoleum.
(125) Club
means premises:
(i) operated by members of a non-profit organization that maintains formal membership and generally limits attendance at meetings to members, and
(ii) used for meetings and gatherings for social, cultural, recreational, charitable or community service purposes.
A community centre is not a Club.
(130) Cogeneration Energy

Cogeneration Energy means thermal energy and electrical energy simultaneously produced from the same process.
(135) Columbarium
means a building or structure used for the interment of cremated human remains.
(140) Community Centre
means premises operated by or on behalf of a government or non-profit organization and used for the purpose of providing community activities, such as arts, crafts, recreational, social, charitable and educational activities. A club is not a Community Centre.
(145) Contractor's Establishment
means premises used as the base of operations of a tradesperson or contractor.
(150) Corner Lot
means a lot situated,
(i) at the intersection of two or more streets having an interior angle of intersection of 135 degrees or less, or
(ii) where one street bends to create an interior angle of 135 degrees or less.
(155) Courtyard
means any area on a lot that is bounded on two or more sides by one or more buildings on the same lot.
(160) Crematorium
means a building or structure used to cremate human remains.
(165) Crisis Care Shelter
means premises in which short-term emergency shelter and associated support services are provided and supervised, operated by an agency other than the City of Toronto or any agency of the City of Toronto.
(170) Custom Workshop
means premises used for producing or making custom-made goods in limited quantities, using techniques
that do not involve mass-production.
(175) Day Nursery
means premises used for the purpose of providing temporary care or guidance for more than five children, for a continuous period not exceeding twenty-four hours and regulated by applicable Province of Ontario legislation for Day Nurseries. A recreational program operated by or for the City is not a Day Nursery.
(180) Detached House
means a building that has one dwelling unit occupying the whole building.
(185) Distribution

Distribution means the delivery of energy derived from renewable energy or cogeneration energy, to a distribution network connected to the lot.
(190) District Heating and Cooling Plant
means premises used to generate, for mass distribution, thermal energy to heat or cool.
(195) Drive Aisle
means a vehicular passageway located within an area used for the parking or storage of 3 or more vehicles.
(200) Drive-in Eating Establishment
means premises where food or beverages are prepared and offered for sale to patrons for consumption while remaining in their vehicles.
(205) Drive Through Facility
means premises used to provide or dispense products or services, through an attendant, or a window or an automated machine, to persons remaining in vehicles that are in a designated stacking aisle. A vehicle washing establishment or a vehicle fuel station is not a drive through facility.
(210) Driveway
means a passageway providing vehicular access between a street or lane and an area used for the parking, loading or storage of a vehicle.
(215) Duplex
means a building that has only two dwelling units, with one dwelling unit entirely or partially above the other.
(220) Dwelling Unit
means living accommodation for a person or persons living together in a single housekeeping unit, in which both food preparation and sanitary facilities are provided for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.
(225) Eating Establishment
means premises where food or beverages are prepared and offered for sale to patrons for immediate consumption on the premises while they are seated, and which may include an incidental take-out service.
(230) Education Use
means the use of premises for education or training, other than:
(i) a post-secondary school;
(ii) a school regulated under the Education Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.E.2, as amended; or
(iii) a religious education use.
(235) Entertainment Place of Assembly
means premises used to provide entertainment, such as a theatre, cinema, opera, concert hall or ballet. An
adult entertainment establishment, an eating establishment, a cabaret, or a nightclub is not an Entertainment Place of Assembly.
(240) Established Grade
means the average elevation of the ground measured at the two points where the projection of the required minimum front yard setback line is 0.01 metres past each side lot line.
(245) Financial Institution
means premises used to provide financial services to the public, other than exclusively through an Automated Banking Machine.

## (250) First Floor

Means the floor of the building, other than a floor used for a parking space, that:
(i) is closest in elevation to the elevation of established grade;
(ii) has an interior floor area in excess of 10 square metres; and
(iii) is closest to the required front yard setback.
(255) Floor Space Index
means the gross floor area of all buildings on a lot divided by the lot area.
(260) Fourplex
means a building that has only four dwelling units, with at least one dwelling unit entirely or partially above another.
(265) Front Lot Line
means the lot line or contiguous lines dividing a lot from a street.
(270) Front Wall
means any portion of the main wall of a building or structure that faces a front lot line.
(275) Front Yard
means the area on a lot,
(i) between the front lot line and all front walls of the principal building, and
(ii) extending parallel to the front lot line across the full width of the lot from the point where the front wall of the principal building meets the building's side main walls closest to the respective side lot lines.
(280) Front Yard Setback
means a horizontal distance on a lot measured at a right angle from the front lot line to the nearest main wall of a principal building or structure.
(285) Funeral Home
means premises used for the care and preparation of human remains, and which may include related coordination and provision of rites and ceremonies. A funeral visitation centre is not a Funeral Home.
(290) Funeral Visitation Centre
means premises established for the purpose of temporarily placing human remains so that persons may attend and pay their respects, and which may include related co-ordination and provision of rites and ceremonies, but does not include the care and preparation of human remains.
(295) Gaming Establishment
means premises used for the purpose of wagering on games of chance under Province of Ontario legislation, excluding bingo or other lottery events licensed by the City of Toronto for charitable purposes.
(300) Geo Energy
means energy derived from the temperature of the earth that is used to produce thermal energy or converted to produce electrical energy.
(305) Green Roof
means an extension to a building's roof that allows vegetation to grow in a growing medium and which is designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the Toronto Green Roof Construction Standard.
(310) Gross Floor Area
means the total area of each floor level of a building, above and below grade, measured from the exterior of the main wall of each floor level, including voids at the level of each floor, such as an atrium, mezzanine, stairwell, escalator, elevator, ventilation duct or utility shaft, but excluding areas used for the purpose of parking or loading.
(315) Group Home
means premises used to provide supervised living accommodation, licensed or funded under Province of Ontario or Government of Canada legislation, for three to ten persons, exclusive of staff, living together in a single housekeeping unit because they require a group living arrangement by reason of their emotional, mental, social or physical condition or legal status.
(320) Heritage District
means an area identified as being of historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural heritage value or interest, and designated as a Heritage Conservation District pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, as amended.
(325) Heritage Site
means premises included in the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties, listed as being of historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural heritage value or interest, or designated as such pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, as amended.
(330) Holistic Centre
means premises used to provide services for therapeutic and wellness purposes, that may be provided by persons other than medical or health professionals licensed or registered under applicable Province of Ontario legislation.
(335) Home Occupation
means a business use within a dwelling unit, where the dwelling unit is the principal residence of the business operator.
(340) Hospital
means premises used as a private or public hospital under Province of Ontario legislation for the care or treatment of:
(i) persons afflicted with or suffering from sickness, disease or injury;
(ii) convalescent or chronically ill persons;
(iii) persons suffering from substance addictions; or
(iv) persons suffering from emotional, psychological or mental disorders.
(345) Hotel
means premises used to cater to the needs of the travelling public by providing sleeping accommodation in rooms or suites, and it may include an ancillary eating establishment.
(350) Industrial Gas Manufacturing
means premises used for primary processing of propane, hydrogen, ammonia, chlorine, or other toxic gas.
(355) Industrial Sales and Service Use
means the use of premises for the lease, rental, sale, servicing or repair of equipment or goods for businesses only. Industrial Sales and Service does not include the lease, rental, sale, servicing, customizing or repair of vehicles, other than for construction or agriculture.
(360) Interior Floor Area
means the floor area of any part of a building, measured to:
(i) the interior side of a main wall;
(ii) the centreline of an interior wall; or
(iii) a line delineating the part being measured.
(365) Kennel
means premises used for boarding, training or breeding of dogs, cats or other domestic animals.
(370) Key Lot
means a lot that abuts a corner lot, other than another corner lot.
(375) Laboratory
means premises used for scientific or technical research, analysis, experimentation or development.
(380) Landscaping
means trees, plants, decorative stonework, retaining walls, walkways, or other landscape-architectural elements. Driveways and areas for loading, parking or storing vehicles are not Landscaping.
(390) Lane
means a public right-of-way that is not for general traffic circulation.
(395) Loading Space
means an area used for the loading or unloading of goods or commodities from a vehicle.
(400) Lot
means a single parcel or tract of land that may be conveyed in accordance with the provisions of the Planning Act of the Province of Ontario.
(405) Lot Area
means the horizontal area within all the lot lines of a lot.
(410) Lot Centreline
means a straight line joining the midpoint of the front lot line and the midpoint of the rear lot line.
(415) Lot Coverage
means the portion of the lot that is covered by any part of any building or structure on or above the surface of the lot.
(420) Lot Depth
means the horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines of a lot, measured along the lot centreline.
(425) Lot Frontage
means the horizontal distance between the side lot lines of a lot, or the projection of the side lot lines, measured along a straight line drawn perpendicular to the lot centreline at the minimum required front yard setback.
(430) Lot Line
means any boundary of a lot.
(435) Main Wall
means any exterior wall of a building or structure, including all structural members essential to the support of a roof over a fully or partly enclosed area.
(440) Manufacturing Use
means the use of premises for fabricating, processing, assembling, packaging, producing or making goods or commodities, and it includes repair of such goods or commodities.
(445) Market Garden
means premises used for growing and harvesting vegetables, fruits, flowers, shrubs, trees or other horticultural products for the purpose of sale.
(450) Mausoleum
means a building or structure, other than a columbarium, used for the interment of human remains.
(455) Municipal Shelter
means premises in which short-term emergency shelter and associated support services are provided and supervised, and is operated by or for the City of Toronto, or an agency of the City of Toronto.
(460) Museum
means premises used for the exhibition, collection or preservation of objects of cultural, historical or scientific interest for public viewing.
(465) Nightclub
means premises used to provide dance facilities for patrons and where food or beverages may be offered for sale, such as a dance hall or disco. A cabaret, an entertainment place of assembly, an eating establishment, or an adult entertainment establishment is not a Nightclub.
(470) Non-Profit Organization
means :
(i) a corporation without share capital to which the provisions of Part III of the Corporations Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.C.38, as amended, apply; or
(ii) a non-profit organization, a charitable organization or a registered charity, as those terms are defined in the Income Tax Act, R.S.C. 1985, Chapter 1 (5th Supp.), as amended.
(475) Non-Residential Building
means a building other than an apartment building, detached house, duplex, fourplex, semi-detached house, townhouse, or triplex.
(480) Nursing Home
means premises used to provide living accommodation and regular nursing care for persons of any age and which contains personal and medical care facilities, common lounges and dining areas.
(485) Obnoxious Use
means the use of premises in a manner that is offensive through the creation or transmission of noise, vibration, illumination, emissions, fumes, odour, dust or radiation, or any combination of these, beyond any lot lines of the premises.
(490) Off-site Parking
means one or more parking spaces on one lot providing required parking spaces for a use on another lot.
(495) Open Storage
means the use of premises for keeping or storing goods, commodities, containers or equipment other than in a wholly enclosed building. Public parking, or the parking or storing of vehicles in a vehicle depot or in a required parking space, is not Open Storage.
(500) Outdoor Patio
means an outdoor patron area ancillary to a non-residential use.
(505) Park
means premises used for conservation, horticulture, or outdoor public recreation.
(510) Parking Garage
means a building or portion thereof, containing one or more parking spaces.
(515) Parking Space
means an area used for the parking or storing of a vehicle.
(520) Passenger Terminal
means premises used for the boarding or discharge of people being transported.
(525) Performing Arts Studio
means premises used for the rehearsal of performing arts, such as music, dance or theatre.
(530) Personal Service Shop
means premises used to provide personal grooming services or for the cleaning or care of apparel.
(535) Pesticide or Fertilizer Manufacturing
means premises used for manufacturing agricultural chemicals, including nitrogenous and phosphoric fertilizer materials, mixed fertilizers, and agricultural and household pest control chemicals.
(540) Pet Services
means premises used to provide for the grooming of domestic animals. A veterinary hospital or a kennel are not pet services.
(545) Petrochemical Manufacturing
means premises used for primary processing of refined petroleum and natural gas into petrochemicals for secondary processing.
(550) Place of Assembly
means premises used for social, cultural, educational or trade events, such as a banquet hall or a convention or trade centre.
(555) Place of Worship
means premises used by a religious organization for worship.
(560) Post-Secondary School
means premises used for educational purposes by a degree-granting college or university under applicable Province of Ontario legislation.
(565) Power Generation Use
means the use of premises for the production of energy for mass distribution.
(570) Premises
means the whole or part of lands, buildings or structures, or any combination of these.
(575) Private School
means premises used for elementary or secondary education regulated under the Education Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.2, as amended, but not publicly funded under the Act.
(580) Private-Home Day Care
means premises used for the temporary care of five children or less where such care is provided in a dwelling unit, other than the dwelling unit of a parent or guardian of any such child, for a continuous period not exceeding twenty-four hours.
(585) Production Studio
means premises used for producing live broadcasts, motion pictures, or audio or video recordings or transmissions. The mass reproduction of film or recordings is not a Production Studio.
(590) Public School
means premises used for elementary or secondary education regulated and funded under the Education Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.2, as amended.
(595) Public Parking
means premises containing one or more parking spaces as a principal use and the parking spaces are available for public use with or without a fee.
(600) Public Utility means premises or facilities used for the distribution of gas, steam, electricity or other forms of energy, or the transmission of impulses, signals or messages, or for the collection, distribution, storage or treatment of water or sewage.
(605) Public Works Yard means premises operated by, or on behalf of, the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario or Government of Canada, for the storage, manufacture, maintenance or repair of buildings, infrastructure, materials or equipment. A Public Works Yard may include uses such as a machine shop, paint shop, sign shop, woodworking shop, repair garage or storage facility used in connection with public works such as transportation uses and parks.
(610) Quarry
means premises used for any excavation regulated under Province of Ontario legislation applicable to extraction of consolidated or unconsolidated aggregates, such as clay, marl, sand, gravel, limestone, slate or granite.
(615) Rear Lot Line
means, in the case of:
(i) a square or rectangular lot, the lot line opposite the front lot line;
(ii) a three-sided lot, the point where two lot lines meet furthest from the front lot line; or
(iii) any other type of lot, the furthest lot line opposite the front lot line, including any contiguous line adjoining it at an angle of less than 45 degrees.
(620) Rear Yard
means the area on a lot,
(i) between the rear lot line and all rear main walls of the principal building, and
(ii) extending parallel to the rear lot line across the full width of the lot from the point where the rear main wall of the principal building meets the building's side main walls closest to the respective side lot lines.
(625) Rear Yard Setback
means a horizontal distance on a lot measured at a right angle from the rear lot line to the nearest main wall of a principal building or structure.
(630) Recovery Facility
means premises used for separating or sorting recyclable material. A salvage yard is not a Recovery Facility.
(635) Recreation Use
means premises used for sports, physical play or exercise, such as a fitness club, bowling alley, billiards hall or pool hall, swimming pool or skating rink. An amusement arcade and a sports place of assembly are not a Recreation Use.
(640) Recyclable Material
means material that is separated into specific categories for purposes of re-use, recycling or composting.
(645) Religious Education Use
means the use of premises by a religious organization for religious education, other than:
(i) a post-secondary school; or
(ii) a school regulated under the Education Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.E.2, as amended.
(650) Religious Organization
means an association of persons that is registered as a charitable organization under Province of Ontario legislation and is organized for the advancement of religion and for the conduct of religious worship, services or rites.
(655) Religious Residence
means premises owned or operated by, or on behalf of, a religious organization, consisting of dwelling units or rooms, used as accommodation for students or clerics, such as a monastery, nunnery or similar residence.
(660) Renewable Energy
means energy obtained from solar energy, wind energy, or geo energy.
(665) Residential Building
includes the following types of buildings:
(i) apartment building;
(ii) detached house;
(iii) duplex;
(iv) fourplex;
(v) semi-detached house;
(vi) townhouse; or
(vii) triplex.
(670) Residential Care Home
means supervised living accommodation that may include associated support services, and is:
(i) licensed or funded under Province of Ontario or Government of Canada legislation;
(ii) for persons requiring semi-independent or group living arrangements by reason of their emotional, mental, social or physical condition or legal status; and
(iii) for more than ten persons, exclusive of staff.

An apartment building used for the purpose of supportive housing or social housing is not a Residential Care Home.
(675) Resin, Natural or Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing
means premises used for primary processing of synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber from basic organic chemicals.
(680) Respite Care Facility
means premises used for the provision of short-term non-emergency services for the supervised care of people of any age, in order to provide relief to their caregivers. A respite care facility may include the provision of services, such as:
(i) preventive medicine,
(ii) counselling,
(iii) social, recreational or educational programs, or
(iv) day or overnight care.

A day nursery is not a Respite Care Facility.
(685) Retail Service
means premises in which photocopying, printing, postal, or courier services are sold or provided.
(690) Retail Store
means premises in which goods or commodities are sold, rented or leased.
(695) Retirement Home
means premises used for semi-independent living accommodation for senior citizens primarily in bedsitting rooms, with common dining and lounge areas. A seniors community house is not a Retirement Home.
(700) Salvage Yard
means premises used as a scrap metal yard or a vehicle wrecking yard, and which may include storing, dismantling, crushing, or demolishing vehicles or heavy equipment or parts thereof.
(705) Secondary Suite
means an ancillary dwelling unit.
(710) Self-Storage Warehouse
means premises where individual enclosed areas are made available to the public for keeping or storing goods or commodities.
(715) Semi-Detached House
means a building that has only two dwelling units, and no dwelling unit is entirely or partially above another.
(720) Seniors Community House
means premises operated by a non-profit organization providing living accommodation for up to ten senior citizens in bed-sitting rooms, if there is:
(i) a maximum of two persons for each bed-sitting room,
(ii) accommodation for one staff person,
(iii) a common lounge and dining area, and
(iv) one or two kitchens shared by all residents.

## (725) Service Shop

means premises used for servicing, repairing or refurbishing goods, other than vehicles. A personal service shop is not a Service Shop.
(730) Shipping Terminal
means premises used for transferring goods or commodities between vehicles or other transportation modes, and which may include ancillary facilities for maintenance, service and fuelling areas. A waste transfer station is not a Shipping Terminal.
(735) Showroom
means premises used for the indoor display and demonstration of goods, commodities, processes and products. A retail store is not a Showroom.
(740) Side Lot Line
means any lot line other than a front lot line or a rear lot line.
(745) Side Yard
means the area on a lot that extends between the front yard and the rear yard of the lot, between the side lot lines and the principal building's side main walls respectively facing the side lot lines.
(750) Side Yard Setback
means a horizontal distance on a lot measured at a right angle from the side lot lines to the nearest main wall of a principal building or structure.
(755) Soft Landscaping
means landscaping, and excludes hard-surfaced areas such as decorative stonework, retaining walls, walkways, or other hard-surfaced landscape-architectural elements.
(760) Software Development and Processing
means premises used for software development and testing, or for the collection, analysis, processing, storage or distribution of electronic data.
(765) Solar Energy
means energy from the sun that is converted to produce electrical or thermal energy.
(770) Sports Place of Assembly
means premises used for spectator sporting events, such as a stadium or arena.
(775) Stable
means premises used for keeping, boarding, training or breeding horses, mules or other equine animals.

## (780) Stacked Parking Space

means a parking space that is positioned above or below another parking space and is accessed only by means of an elevating device.
(785) Stacking Aisle
means an on-site queuing area for motor vehicles that is separated from other vehicular traffic and pedestrian circulation by barriers, markings or signs.
(790) Storey
means a level of a building, other than a basement, located between any floor and the floor, ceiling or roof immediately above it.
(795) Street
means a public right-of-way for general traffic circulation.
(800) Street Yard
means any front, rear or side yard abutting a street.
(805) Structure
means anything that is erected, built or constructed of one or more parts joined together. A vehicle is not a structure.
(810) Student Residence
means premises owned or operated by, or on behalf of, any public school, private school, postsecondary school or educational facility, consisting of dwelling units, bed-sitting rooms or rooms, used for student accommodation.
(815) Take-out Eating Establishment
means premises where food or beverages are prepared and offered for sale to patrons for consumption off the premises.
(820) Tandem Parking Space
means a parking space that is only accessed by passing through another parking space from a street, lane, drive aisle or driveway.
(825) Through Lot
means a lot, other than a corner lot, that abuts:
(i) more than one street; or
(ii) one street in more than one location.
(830) Tourist Home
means an ancillary use that:
(i) is located in a dwelling unit which is the principal residence of the Tourist Home operator;
(ii) caters to the needs of the travelling public by the furnishing of sleeping accommodation; and
(iii) may include the provision of meals.
(840) Townhouse
means a building that has three or more dwelling units, and no dwelling unit is entirely or partially above another.
(845) Transportation Use
means the use of premises or facilities for the operation of a mass transit system or a transportation system that is provided by, or on behalf of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario or Government of Canada or is privately operated and federally regulated.
(850) Triplex
means a building that has only three dwelling units, with at least one dwelling unit entirely or partially above another.
(855) Vehicle
means a wheeled or tracked device, either self-propelled or capable of being pulled by a self-propelled device, for moving persons or objects, or used for construction or agriculture.
(860) Vehicle Dealership
means premises used for the sale, rental or lease of vehicles displayed or stored on site, excluding construction or agricultural vehicles.
(865) Vehicle Depot
means premises used for the non-public storing of vehicles, excluding construction or agricultural vehicles. A Vehicle Depot may include ancillary dispatching, maintenance, service and fuelling areas for the stored vehicles.
(870) Vehicle Fuel Station means premises where vehicle fuels are sold to the public.
(875) Vehicle Repair Shop
means premises used for vehicle service, repair or customizing, such as spray painting, repairing body or fender components.
(880) Vehicle Service Shop
means premises used for vehicle service or customizing, such as mechanical, electrical, glass or upholstery service or installation of parts or accessories, but excluding:
(i) spray painting or repairing body or fender components, and
(ii) the service or customizing of construction or agriculture vehicles.
(885) Vehicle Washing Establishment
means premises used for washing or cleaning vehicles.
(890) Veterinary Hospital
means premises used by a licensed veterinarian for the medical treatment of animals.
(895) Warehouse
means premises used for keeping or storing goods or commodities, to which the general public does not have access, and which may also be used for the distribution of the goods or commodities.
(900) Waste Incinerator
means premises where waste material is reduced or destroyed by combustion through the application of heat.
(905) Waste Transfer Station
means premises used for receiving waste or recyclable material and transferring the material to vehicles for transport to another location.
(910) Wholesaling Use
means the use of premises for the sale of goods or commodities only to retailers or other businesses.
(915) Wind Energy
means energy from the wind that is converted to produce electrical energy.
(920) Zoo
means premises used for the care and exhibiting of animals and other living things for public viewing, and which may include breeding or research.

