

**1510 King Street West – Application to amend the
(former) City of Toronto Zoning By-law 438-86 –
Supplementary Report**

Date:	June 20, 2007
To:	Toronto and East York Community Council
From:	Director, Community Planning, Toronto and East York District
Wards:	Ward No. 14 – Parkdale-High Park
Reference Number:	File No. 04 180941 STE 14 OZ

SUMMARY

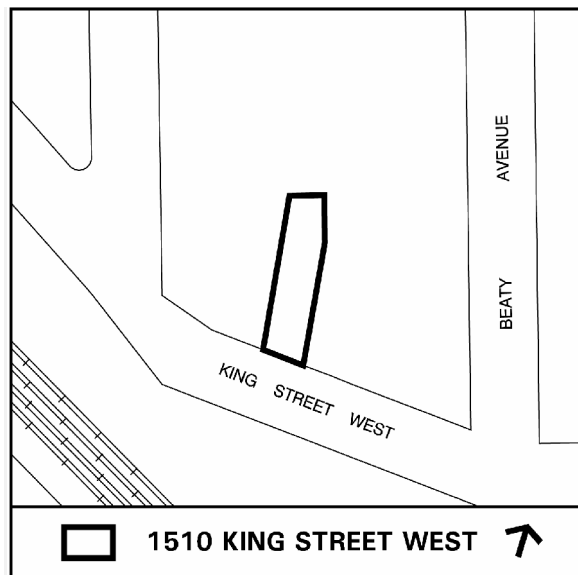
This application proposes to amend By-law 438-86 to allow the owner to maintain 20 dwelling units within the existing residential building at 1510 King Street West.

This report is supplementary to the Final Report dated June 12, 2007, to provide a summary of the community meeting held on June 14, 2007.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Planning Division recommends that Recommendation 1 in the June 12, 2007, report be replaced with the following to correct the attachment number reference:

1. City Council amend the Zoning By-law 438-86 for the former City of Toronto substantially in accordance with the draft Zoning By-law Amendment attached as Attachment No. 11;and



Financial Impact

The recommendations in this report have no financial impact.

ISSUE BACKGROUND

This report provides a summary of comments received at a community consultation held on June 14, 2007.

COMMENTS

A community meeting was held on June 14, 2007. Councillor Perks and City staff from Municipal Licensing and Standards and Planning chaired the meeting. There were approximately 20 residents in attendance. The following is a summary of issues raised:

- A legal opinion was requested on the legal non-conforming use status of the property as a rooming house
- Questions were raised about whether the building qualifies under the Parkdale Pilot Project (PPP)
- Background information on the PPP and the 1510 King Street application process was requested including copies of the past minutes of the Parkdale Housing Committee
- A copy of the February 2000 Council report creating the PPP
- A comprehensive history of the property (chronology) was requested
- Questions about Building Code requirements were raised

At the meeting, staff agreed to seek a legal opinion on the legal non-conforming status of the property. Staff from the City's Legal and Buildings Division are reviewing the issue and will have advice available at the June 26, TEYCC meeting. In terms of the history of the property, it was continuously used as a rooming house from at least 1972 to 1994 when the corporation that owned the property was dissolved by the Province of Ontario due to insolvency. The property reverted to the Province and has been vacant since. In 2003, the property was purchased by the current owners with the intent of using it as a converted house. There is no evidence of the introduction of another use on the site since 1994.

The 18-point strategy for the PPP approved by Council on February 3, 2000 and provides direction in dealing with bachelorette units and rooming houses in South Parkdale. While building permits issued prior to 1978 indicate the existing use on the property as a 24-unit rooming house, it is unclear whether the units were built in conformity with Building Permits. As such, buildings such as these which are not proven to be *legal* pre-1978 rooming houses are specifically addressed in the strategy and are subject to a further review against criteria related to unit size, parking, landscaping and open space. The strategy establishes that the legalization process for these buildings be through the building permit process and be subject to rezoning and licensing processes.

Several participants at the community meeting requested additional documentation including Council decisions, Parkdale Housing Committee meeting minutes, Parkdale Pilot Project submission guidelines and previous staff reports regarding the creation of

the Parkdale Pilot Project which outline the application process and provide background information. These have been provided and are included as Attachment 2 to this report.

A chronology of permits and use of the property is attached as Attachment 2 to this report.

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Background Council Reports and actions on Parkdale Pilot Project

Attachment 2: Chronology of 1510 King Street West

Attachment 1: Background Council Reports and Actions on Parkdale Pilot Project

1. Report to Community Council on Parkdale Conflict Resolution Process

Report No. 2 of The Toronto Community Council, Held November 9, 1999
27 Parkdale Conflict Resolution Process (High Park)

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Parkdale Conflict Resolution Process
(High Park)

The Toronto Community Council recommends that:

(1) Recommendation Nos. (1) - (18) contained in Section 4 of the joint report (October 22, 1999) from the Executive Director/Chief Building Official, South District, Executive Director/Chief Planner, Executive Director, Municipal Licensing and Standards and the General Manager, Shelter Housing and Support Division be adopted; and

(2) the report (December 22, 1999) from the Acting Commissioner of Urban Development Services be adopted. The Toronto Community Council reports, for the information of Council, having:

(1) approved in principle the allocation of \$250,000 annually (for two years) to fund the operations of the Parkdale Pilot Project Group; and

(2) referred the allocation of the \$250,000 for the Parkdale Pilot Project Group to the Acting Commissioner of Urban Development Services, the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer and the Budget Advisory Committee for consideration during preparation of the 2000 Operating Budget. The Toronto Community Council submits the following joint report (October 22, 1999) from the Executive Director/Chief Building Official, South District; Executive Director/Chief Planner; Executive Director, Municipal Licensing and Standards; and the General Manager, Shelter, Housing and Support Division:

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to update Council on the status of the Parkdale conflict mediation process; to propose an approach to resolving the bachelorette housing issues, and, to seek Council direction to convene a Public Meeting to discuss the recommendations of this report.

Financial Implications and Impact Statement:

Since the establishment of the Parkdale Pilot Project Group would require the allocation of \$410,000 per annum for two years to fund the creation and operation of the Project, this report should be referred to the Commissioners of Urban Planning and Development Services, and

Community and Neighbourhood Services, the Chief Financial Officer and the Budget Advisory Committee as per the "Financial Control Protocols within the Revised Council-Committee Structure" which was adopted by Council.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that Council:

1. approve, in principle, recommendations 1 to 18 in Section 4 of this report;
2. defer recommendation 19 in Section 4 of this report to the Toronto Community Council meeting of December 2, 1999, pending the conclusion of on-going discussions with stakeholders;
3. authorize staff to convene a Public Meeting to present the recommended approach;
4. direct staff to report further on the detailed staffing and financial implications of implementing this approach; and,
5. refer this report to the Commissioners of Urban Planning and Development Services, Community and Neighbourhood Services, and the Chief Financial Officer for consideration during the 2000 Operating Budget process.

Background:

At its meeting of October 14, 1998, Toronto Community Council convened a Public Meeting to consider a report from the Commissioner of Urban Planning and Development Services that included the following recommendations:

(1) creation of a conflict resolution process to achieve consensus on the appropriate approach the City should take to the existing bachelorettes and illegal rooming houses in South Parkdale;

(2) Zoning By-law 438-86, as amended, be further amended so as to limit the creation of units or rooms, through conversion or new construction, to three per lot.

At the same time, the City Solicitor submitted a draft by-law to implement the latter recommendation. A number of deputants spoke to Community Council, expressing concerns that the proposed zoning limited the future development of affordable rental units but did not legalize the existing bachelorette units. Other deputants supported the three-unit limit saying that much of the area had already been redeveloped to more than three units. They requested that the bachelorettes not be legalized without meeting appropriate standards. Council subsequently endorsed the creation of the conflict resolution process and the appointment of a facilitator acceptable to all groups. At the request of the Ward Councillors, the proposed new zoning was not approved but was included in the mandate of the conflict resolution process.

Mediator's Comments and Tenant Participation

The groups and individuals involved in this process gave generously of their time because of their concern about the issues. Hours of phone calls and weekend and evening meetings were spent learning about and exploring solutions for housing issues in Parkdale. Unfortunately, a lack of administrative resources slowed the process and taxed

the patience of the participants. The lack of resources highlighted the importance of providing appropriate funding and resources to implement the recommendations. The groups involved feel strongly that adopting the recommendations without appropriate funding to follow through could make the current situation in Parkdale worse. The recommendations in this report carefully balance the needs of the groups involved. Changing or removing any of the recommendations will damage the effectiveness of the report and disrupt the consensus that has emerged. Council wanted this conflict resolution process to include the issue of existing illegal rooming houses in Parkdale. Due to insufficient resource support the group was not able to properly address the issue of illegal rooming houses, though some of the recommendations could be applied. This form of housing has been identified by City inspectors, tenants, service providers, and residents' groups as a much more serious issue than the illegal bachelorettes. From the outset, we did not have appropriate representation from the rooming house sector. The group is firm in its conviction that rooming houses must be dealt with as a continuing part of this process, within a global City housing policy. The perspectives of tenants were very important in this process. The Parkdale Tenants Association was represented in the first half of the process and they made their perspective clear in writing when they chose to withdraw. Members of the Bachelorette Tenants association attended all the meetings.

Comments:

Parkdale is a dense, inner-city neighbourhood that contains many types of housing. The proliferation of illegally converted small dwelling spaces has contributed to the decline of the health of the community. All of the participants in the conflict resolution process supported a wide variety of housing forms for singles and families and, in particular, affordable housing. As a result of the discussions, it became clear that there are a number of groups that care about the housing needs and issues in Parkdale, but there is no on-going structure in place for those interests to be discussed. As a result, there is no shared vision about housing in the community. When opportunities to develop new types of housing emerge, or when a crisis arises (e.g. building fires or tenant evictions), there is often an element of mistrust and a breakdown in communications. The complexity of the problems, and the lack of a consistent and co-ordinated approach by the City, has contributed to the failure to develop a consensus and resolve long-standing issues. In some small way, the conflict resolution process began to re-build these connections within the community; however, there is clearly a need for a more permanent way to discuss and deal with housing issues within Parkdale and the city as a whole.

1. Conflict Resolution Process:

In response to Council's endorsement, City staff invited representatives from community organizations, residents and tenants associations, and the bachelorette owners to participate in the conflict resolution process. The following organizations were represented:

a) The community: the Bachelorette Tenants Association, Parkdale Tenants Association, the Parkdale Village Business Improvement Area, Roncesvalles-MacDonell Residents Association (RMRA), Parkdale Village Residents Association (PVRA), the Delivery of Government Services (DOGS) Working Group, the Joint Mental Health Committee, and the Bachelorette Owners Association. During the course of the negotiation process,

representation from the Parkdale Tenants Association was withdrawn; however the stated position of that group was acknowledged throughout the process.

b) Community service agencies: St. Christopher House, Habitat, the Queen Street Mental Health Centre Joint Neighbourhood Committee, Parkdale Activity and Recreation Centre (PARC); Parkdale Community Legal Services was invited but chose not to attend throughout the process.

c) Initially, staff from Community Planning, Municipal Licensing and Standards, Buildings, Legal, Housing, Health and Fire were asked to attend to observe and offer professional input to the discussions. Later, staff were requested to prepare a report which included a summary of the participants' viewpoints and recommendations for Council's consideration. Councillors Miller and Korwin-Kuczynski were also in attendance throughout the process. John Schaffter of the Corporate Services Department led the mediation process. It evolved into a series of 12 evening and 3 all-day meetings in which issues were defined, the interests of the various participants were discussed and options for dealing with those interests were explored. The group decided that all solutions and recommendations should be based on consensus. At the end of the process, the group met for a number of extended sessions to discuss key issues.

2. Focal Points of the Mediation Process:

The current mediation process has focused on three broad categories of existing units:

a) In the late 1970's and early 1980's many of the large houses in South Parkdale that had been converted to rooming houses were renovated to add culinary/kitchen facilities to the rooms to create self-contained units. Most of these units were, prior to the addition of culinary facilities, in conformity with approved standards and Building Permit plans for rooming house units. The conversion to small, self-contained units was frequently completed without a Building Permit and, in many cases, the resulting buildings were unable to meet the Zoning By-law requirements for such things as minimum unit size, parking and open space, and in some cases, Building Code requirements. The legal status of these buildings has yet to be resolved and was a major part of the negotiation process.

b) The construction of new rooming houses was prohibited in South Parkdale in 1978. However, many single-family buildings were subsequently converted to either rooming house or bachelorette units. A small proportion of these rooming houses, which may have been created after 1978, were licensed by the Rooming House Licensing Tribunal due to uncertainty about the date of their conversion. The Tribunal took considerable latitude for interpretation. Construction had often been done without a Building Permit, and the lack of permit and proper inspection raised concerns that many of these units did not meet current Building Code, Health or Fire standards. Although similar to converted rooming house units in some respects, these units have no basis for claiming to be an approved rooming house prior to conversion to self-contained units.

c) The amendments and proposals resulting from the conflict resolution process could play a role in developing standards for future affordable single-person occupancy units that may be developed in response to the recommendations of the Mayor's Homelessness Action Task Force.

3. Stakeholder Perspectives:

This report outlines an approach for regularizing small units which have existed for a number of years, and improving and enforcing standards for safe, good quality housing in Parkdale. The issues this report deals with are symptoms of a much larger problem - the loss of affordable family and single person units and the growth of illegal units across the city. The groups felt strongly that this approach is only a small part of the action that is needed to deal with housing issues in Toronto. The recommendations in this report reinforce the directions of the Mayor's Homelessness Action Task Force. The stakeholders urge Council to develop strategies to meet affordable housing targets over the next 20 years throughout the city, and provide opportunities for family and single person housing as-of-right in all parts of the city. Each of the groups brought a unique perspective to the mediation process:

a) The Parkdale Village BIA also represented other business interests within the community. The BIA seeks improved conditions within the bachelorette units, and, more broadly, within the community. It supports diversifying the mix of residential units to include family housing, and believes that more diverse housing will enhance commercial opportunities within South Parkdale.

b) The Roncesvalles-MacDonell Residents Association and the Parkdale Village Residents Association represent residents within the larger community. RMRA and PVRA wish to improve the condition of existing units and ensure that future units are regulated. They support a mix of units that will provide options for various household sizes. They would like to stop the close to 30-year proliferation of illegal small unit housing, which they believe is abusive of tenants and detrimental to the health of the community.

c) Community Service representation was from diverse backgrounds. The agencies provide continued support within the community for people marginalized because of poverty or mental health issues. This group wants to improve living conditions within the bachelorette units, and seeks a greater diversity of housing options for future residents.

d) The Bachelorette Tenants Group represents tenants within the bachelorette buildings. They wish to protect existing housing alternatives for low-income households, and improve living conditions within existing and future units with no loss of existing units.

e) The Parkdale Tenants Association withdrew from the mediation process, but made their views clear. They take the position that zoning should not discriminate against certain types of housing. Areas that are zoned for residential use should permit all forms of rental housing. They believe that housing standards should be based only upon standards such as structural integrity, fire safety and public health; standards should not be used as a means of restricting housing forms. Parkdale Tenants support licensing of rental housing, and increasing the number of inspectors to ensure that housing meets standards. Parkdale Tenants believe that there should be no evictions, and that the City should do repairs as needed to ensure safe living conditions and then bill or tax the property owner accordingly.

f) The Bachelorette Owners Association (BOA) represents 17 owners who own 27 of the 65 bachelorette buildings currently known to the City. BOA takes the position that these buildings existed as rooming houses prior to 1978 and were created with City Building Permits. Many of these buildings were designed and "purpose built" for rooming house units and were previously licensed by the City. BOA does not believe that licensing of

bachelorettes is necessary, since the objectives sought through licensing can be achieved in other ways. BOA believes that their buildings should be legalized as they exist. All of these groups were provided an opportunity to comment on the contents of this report. Comments are attached as Appendix 1.

The group as a whole agreed that the essential issue was the creation and maintenance of high quality housing options, suitable for a wide range of economic and household circumstances. This requires a new process of regulation, inspection and licensing of existing and future units.

4. Recommended Strategy:

As discussed in more detail in the following sections, based upon the elements of consensus that emerged after extensive discussions, staff recommends the following strategy for dealing with the bachelorette units:

1. Establishment of a "Parkdale Housing Committee", with broad community representation, to consider housing issues in South Parkdale and provide input to the recommended review process.
2. Creation of a dedicated and funded City Pilot Project Group to deal with housing issues in Parkdale (bounded by Lakeshore Boulevard, Dufferin Street, the rail lines, Dundas Street and Roncesvalles Avenue) as a high priority.
3. Building owners to be provided an opportunity to prove that the existing units, save for the addition of culinary facilities, were built in conformity with Building Permits issued before the 1978 by-law which outlawed rooming house units.
4. The Pilot Project Group to conduct the review to legalize the pre-1978 units as "self-contained rooming house units" with input from the Housing Committee.
5. Those buildings that are not proven to be legal pre-1978 rooming houses (as defined in point 3), to be subject to a further review against new criteria related to unit size, parking, landscaping and common space. The Pilot Project Group would also conduct this review, with input from the Housing Committee.
6. If successful, those units defined in point 5, to be legalized through the building permit process and be subject to rezoning and the licensing process set out below.
7. Both categories of approved units to be subject to a by-law that contains site-specific provisions. This rezoning process would include the normal notification and public consultation process.
8. Buildings that were created after 1978 but before the Interim Control By-law (November 1996) to have the option of applying to the Committee of Adjustment, or applying for a rezoning to regularize their units where they do not meet the new standards. However, the City will vigorously defend its policy at any related Committee of Adjustment hearings.
9. Buildings that were converted after the introduction of the Interim Control By-law in 1996 to be considered to be illegal conversions. These buildings should be subject to review, using the current by-law standards, and prosecution where necessary.
10. In order to minimize tenant relocation, successful owners to be provided an extended period of time within which to complete renovations. When necessary, the City would continue to assist with tenant relocation, bearing in mind that the goal is to avoid tenant relocation.

11. On-going maintenance to be ensured through licensing, including regular inspections. The inspection process should be streamlined to include a co-ordinated single inspection of each property.
12. Where a high standard of maintenance has been consistently met, a property to qualify for less frequent inspections unless special circumstances require otherwise.
13. In order to simplify on-going maintenance, each licensed building to be required to display visibly in the lobby telephone numbers for a superintendent or staff contact, Fire Certificates and other required licenses as well as how to contact Police, Fire etc.
14. Where buildings are not legalized through this process, and where they continue to operate in contravention of Building, Fire or Health Code regulations, the City to seek to bring the units into compliance, including prosecution if necessary.
15. All of the buildings that meet the established standards and are licensed to be classified as rooming houses.
16. The conflict resolution process supports the City's efforts to have rooming house units qualify for a reduced tax rate. The City will vigorously advocate this position with the Province to resolve this issue. When the tax rate is adjusted, a portion of the savings will be passed on to tenants.
17. Current zoning by-law standards, including the prohibition on rooming houses and the 65 m² (695 sq. ft.) average unit size and gross floor area standards to remain in place for future conversions and new units in South Parkdale. The City will vigorously defend its policy at any related Committee of Adjustment or Ontario Municipal Board hearings. An exception to this position could be made in the case of applications for other forms of affordable housing which have the support of the Housing Committee.
18. The criteria developed to evaluate existing units to also provide input to the development of standards for single-person housing units in other parts of the city.
19. Confirmation of the development standards that apply to additional units in pre-78 buildings respecting unit size, parking standards, and amenity space to remain pending.

5. Specific Issues:

5.1 Parkdale Housing Committee

Throughout the negotiations, the community has proven to be a valuable source of knowledge about housing issues. During the conflict resolution process, the BIA proposed a Parkdale Housing Committee. Its membership would include 4 tenants of whom 2 are from local tenant groups, 2 owners (bachelorette and rooming house buildings), 1 BIA representative, 2 social service providers, and 2 representatives from residents associations. The Parkdale Housing Committee was promoted as a means for the community to participate in the review of the status and condition of bachelorette buildings. The Committee could also serve as a "sounding board" and assist Council with other housing issues in Parkdale. Under existing legislation, Council cannot authorize members of the community to make decisions on its behalf. However, it is appropriate to seek the community's input on housing issues on a consistent basis. Another goal of the Housing Committee is to preserve the stock of quality affordable housing in Parkdale. Monitoring housing trends and the sale of specific buildings could allow the City and agencies to intervene if there was a loss of quality affordable housing. The committee should work with the Pilot Group to find effective mechanisms for monitoring the sale or change of use of buildings in Parkdale. We recommend that a Housing Committee be

established with a mandate to consider a broad range of housing issues within the South Parkdale area. The Committee should meet regularly (perhaps once every four months). Additional meetings could be scheduled to respond to more urgent issues. The mandate of the Committee should include:

- input to the Pilot Project Groups' consideration of the existing units for rezoning;
- input on property maintenance and licensing issues;
- considering opportunities for the creation of additional affordable housing within the community;
- acting as a "clearing house" for other housing issues as they arise;
- when providing input, the Committee should try to reach a consensus position that represents the community view. However, it is acknowledged that this will not always be possible. Committee members may present alternative views when appropriate; and
- the Parkdale Housing Committee should be added to the agenda mailing list for the Committee of Adjustment to enable the Committee to comment where they believe it is appropriate. The Shelter Housing and Support Division of the Community Services Department should be the lead Department to assist in setting up the Committee and establishing its initial Terms of Reference including the type of decision-making process, methods for assuring stability, and methods of accountability to the organizations and the City. These issues should be resolved prior to beginning to process applications. Over a relatively short period of time, the Committee should begin to operate independently. Meeting space should be arranged in the community, perhaps at one of the existing community centres.

5.2 Pilot Project Group

The illegal housing issue has a long history in Parkdale. Solving the problem will require the City to commit staff and financial resources to manage and implement the regularization process. We recommend the establishment of a Pilot Project Group that is staffed by employees who are seconded to the team, and whose only function is to complete this project. Staff should not have other duties that create conflicts that detract from the timely completion of this significant project. The Group should develop and test new protocols for inter-departmental co-operation so that they can act in a swift, integrated fashion to gain access and achieve compliance. Core staff should include people who are familiar with current issues in Parkdale and the outcome of the conflict resolution process, including:

- One full time Director who will have overall responsibility for managing and co-ordinating the successful completion of the project including regular reports to Council. This person will also have significant responsibility for communicating with and co-ordinating all the community partners in this endeavour.
- One research clerk to search archives and collect information from various sources concerning the applications received.
- One clerical staff for documentation, correspondence and record keeping.
- One full time Tenant Landlord Liaison staff (could be later in the process if the need for tenant relocation is identified).
- One full-time Buildings inspector, and
- One full time Housing Standards inspector.

In addition to the foregoing full time staff, the team should have priority access to the following staff who are familiar with housing issues in Parkdale. Staff should be assigned on a consistent basis in order to remain familiar with the specific issues in Parkdale.

- Housing and tenant relocation,
- Licensing staff,
- Legal enforcement,
- Buildings and Legal for zoning interpretation, and
- Fire inspections.

The mandate of the Pilot Project Group would include:

Making recommendations to Council about detailed strategies and costs for dealing with illegal rooming houses in Parkdale based on the approaches in this report and the Rooming House Review.

- Developing an implementation program for regularization of bachelorette units in accordance with Council's direction.
- Advertising the program in the Community.
- Approaching all the known owners of illegal buildings and informing them of the opportunity for regularization and the consequences if they do not come into compliance.
- Receiving and conducting an assessment of applications for regularization using information and documents available from the City records and other sources including the Housing Committee.
- Inspecting properties to determine compliance with the regularization guidelines and with Building Code, Fire Code, Housing Standards, Health and any other applicable standards.
- Determining what steps must be taken by an owner in order for the property to be regularized.
- Establishing a time frame for compliance.
- Clearing properties that have met regularization requirements for licensing.
- Ensuring that a housing and relocation service will be available for any tenants who may be displaced.
- Co-ordinating legal enforcement of standards where necessary.

The Pilot Project Group should operate out of the current West Inspections Office of the South District in order to ensure easy access for the community. The cost of the team is estimated at \$360,000 per annum for dedicated staff, and \$50,000 for initial operating expenses for such items as advertising, dedicated telephone lines, and computers. Annual operational requirements may dictate additional costs that should be determined by the Director. We propose evaluations of the implementation of the recommendations after 6 months and 1 year. This is to ensure accountability and credibility after this lengthy, time consuming conflict resolution process. The evaluation(s) would include consultation with the community (tenants, bachelorette owners, residents' associations, business association, and community agencies), appropriate City departments, and the Ward Councillors. The evaluation(s) will need to be done by an independent, objective third party. The evaluation(s) will serve as a report card on how well various stakeholders have implemented the agreement. We recommend that the evaluation results be communicated to the Housing Committee and the community at a public meeting. Among the issues which should be addressed are the following:

- Has there been "dehousing"? If so, how much, and why?

- Where did the "dehoused" tenants go?
- Have all the parties and departments fulfilled their commitments? If not, why not?
- Has the safety/quality of the housing improved?
- If so, has the safety of the neighbourhood improved?

This evaluation should complement on-going monitoring by the Housing Committee, who may also "fine tune" the issues to be considered as the evaluation proceeds.

5.3 Development Standards for Pre-1978 Buildings

After considerable discussion, there was a general consensus around an approach to regularization of the existing bachelorette units. The overall objective is to raise and maintain the quality of housing across Parkdale through the introduction of appropriate standards, licensing, and continued inspections. This approach must preserve the existing range of units and make them safe, while ensuring that future building operation and maintenance are subject to community input. It is anticipated that this project could take 24 months to complete including 6 months for the initial applications, and approximately 18 months for the subsequent verification process. It should be noted that current court cases related to health and safety issues would continue during this period. After the 24-month period, enforcement proceedings should commence against all "outstanding" buildings. It is assumed that the pre-1978 units were based upon previously approved rooming house units, which did meet City standards of the time. Since rooming houses were eliminated as a permitted use in South Parkdale in 1978, the group believes that the post-1978 units should not be approved using the same criteria. This distinction led to discussion of a two-tier (pre- or post- 1978) approach to evaluating the existing units not in compliance. The first stage requires an owner to demonstrate that the units legally existed in 1978, and that there are City authorized plans and permits. This could take the form of an affidavit including reference to City records such as assessment files, voters lists or Building Permit documentation; statements from residents, tenants and neighbours; records for work done on the building, or similar evidence. This could be supplemented or confirmed by relevant information submitted by the Parkdale Housing Committee, tenants and neighbours. Once a building has been accepted as meeting the pre-1978 date, a comparison can be made between the layout of the existing units and those permitted in 1978, subject to the following principles:

- Any amenities (i.e. laundry room, tenant storage common space) that appeared on the original plan must be replaced.
- Any units that were not on the original plan must be made safe or be removed.
- Any units that were not on the original plans must conform with the Building Code.
- There may be fewer units than on the original plans but there may be no more than 4 additional units.
- Each building must have an on-site superintendent.
- The original parking requirements are met and additional spaces are provided, if appropriate, for the new units.
- The building is Licensed.

There are two points that have not been tested and agreed to: standards for amenity space and unit size. These will be tested and confirmed over the next month, and staff will report further to the Toronto Community Council meeting of December 2, 1999.

To this end, staff of Urban Planning and Development Services and Legal have formed a review team which will review approved and current plans for pre-1978 units and

consider the impact of applying the above principles to any units that did not appear on the approved plans to test the impact of the draft guidelines and unit size. This review is not intended to indicate approval of particular plans, or dictate changes. The review team will be mindful of the following: the safety of the unit must not be compromised; loss of units and tenant disruption should be avoided; the quality of living space inside and outside the building should be maintained or improved; and unnecessary costs should be avoided. The outcome of the review may be used to refine the principles and the standards for amenity space minimum unit size.

5.4 Development Standards for Post-78 Buildings

Where the approach for pre-1978 buildings is permissive, the approach for post-1978 buildings is more prescriptive. In principle, the group believes that these units are generally comparable to the Single Room Occupancy units (SRO) proposed in the Mayor's Task Force on Homelessness report. However, bachelorettes are generally smaller than SRO units, and it is important to note that SROs also typically provide on-site supervision, additional amenity areas and tenant security. The issue of unit size consumed considerable time during the discussions. In general, the owners and tenants supported retaining the existing unit size, while the residents sought a larger minimum unit size and a mix of large and small units capable of housing a range of tenants including families. The emerging consensus is that the following standards should be applied to any illegal construction that happened between 1978 and the adoption of the Interim Control Bylaw in 1996. However, this consensus must be confirmed. The standards are consistent with the principles that have been applied to the Single Room Occupancy (SRO) pilot projects. Adequate indoor and outdoor amenity space is required to offset the reduced unit sizes. Buildings would be eligible for rezoning provided that it could be proven that they were converted between 1978 and the adoption of the Interim Control Bylaw in 1996 and they meet the following standards:

- Average unit size of 20 m² (220 sq. ft.)
- To ensure a mix of unit sizes within a building, when calculating the average unit size, a maximum of 20% of the units could be less than 20 m² (220 sq. ft.) or more than 46 m² (500 sq. ft.)
- Minimum unit size 19 m² (200 sq. ft.)
- If there are more than 6 units in the building, a minimum of 1 m² (10 sq. ft.) of indoor amenity space, and 1 m² (10 sq. ft.) of outdoor amenity space for each unit, with a minimum of 10 m² interior and 20 m² exterior amenity space
- The building must meet all appropriate Building and Fire Codes
- The building would be considered a Rooming House and would require an operating license
- Relaxed parking standards would have to be met
- Street parking permits for the building would be limited to the number of complete spaces that span the width of the property.

We recommend that the continued economic viability of implementing these standards be monitored over time in order to identify the need for other mechanisms to ensure affordability in the long term. The licensing tribunal should also consider community comments about the exterior appearance and maintenance of the building, landscaping and garbage storage area as conditions to issuing a license.

5.5 Site Specific By-law

Once each building has qualified as a pre-or post-1978 building, and demonstrated an ability to meet the appropriate standards, staff would prepare a report recommending the adoption of a bylaw. The by-law would identify the approved buildings on a site by site basis. Given the wide range of buildings under review, and the varying length of time that may be necessary to demonstrate conformity with the new standards, it is likely that there will be a number of bylaws coming forward. As required by law these will be subject to the notification and approval processes currently followed by Council including a Public Meeting. If there is an appeal to the Ontario Municipal Board, the City would support the rezoning.

5.6 Licensing

The BOA did not support licensing of bachelorette units. It was their view that the City's objectives could be secured and implemented without licensing. The bachelorette tenant groups believed strongly that the inspection process was an invasion of privacy, since inspectors could request access to the individual units. However, the remaining parties, including Parkdale Tenants, believed that licensing and regular inspection makes it easier to monitor the state of repair and safety of the approved buildings. It would give tenants, the Housing Committee and the community an impartial and accountable body to call if a building is not properly maintained. It also provides the City with an additional tool to ensure that tenants are provided with safe, quality housing through regular inspections and enforcement of appropriate standards. The current legislation permits licensing rooming houses within the former City of Toronto. It is our view that bachelorettes can be licensed under the provisions of the Rooming House By-law which was passed pursuant to the City of Toronto Act. However, minor technical amendments to the Rooming House By-law may be required to allow this to occur.

- Licensing for an initial period of 3 years.
- The initial fee should be modest so that it is not passed on to tenants. It should cover the administrative and inspection costs. Subsequent fees for inspections related to infractions should be on a cost-recovery basis (e.g. \$150 per visit).
- To minimize disturbance to tenants, make the most efficient use of staff and ensure the owner is given an integrated compliance schedule, inspections should be co-ordinated so that all relevant departments attend at one time.
- The first annual inspection should cover the entire building. Subsequent yearly inspections should cover the common spaces and a sample of the rooms. Inspections should focus on health and safety issues rather than cosmetic appearances. Additional inspections can be requested by the tenants, the Housing Committee, or when the property ownership changes.
- Re-inspection every 3 years for license renewal. If the first 3-year license is completed without major deficiencies, yearly inspections are no longer required.
- If there is a change of ownership, the initial inspection process repeats.
- To facilitate complaints, the license must be posted within the building along with telephone numbers for appropriate staff of the Rooming House Licensing agency and the Building Division.

- The Parkdale Housing Committee should be notified of any license or renewal application.

5.7 Taxation

The City should advocate to the Province a reassessment to reduce the level of taxation. A lower tax rate would provide a further incentive for property owners to come forward and retain these buildings as a form of affordable housing. Currently, rooming houses and bachelorettes are taxed differently as they are in different property classes. Rooming houses have historically been assessed and valued as being similar to other residential houses, are included in the residential class, and are taxed at the lower residential tax rate. They are assessed based on the market or sale value and not on the income generated. Bachelorettes are considered to be fully self-contained apartment units from an assessment policy point of view. As a result, provincial assessors value them as income producing properties. If there are more than 6 units in the building, they are included in the multi-residential class. Any property with 6 units or less is included in the residential class. When the phasing provisions related to Market Value Assessment are removed, the tax rate will escalate further. The BOA stated that the increase in taxes will probably be passed on to their tenants, reducing their ability to provide affordable housing. They believe they should qualify for the residential rate that applies to rooming houses. Others argue that the bachelorette buildings should not qualify for a reduced tax rate since they are essentially multiple unit buildings that operate as a business.

The issue of whether bachelorettes should have a separate tax class requires further discussion with the Province. The creation of a new property class for rooming houses and bachelorettes is possible under current legislation, but does require the Minister to specify the new class in a Provincial regulation. Even if a separate class is supported, the tax rate applied is not within the City's jurisdiction to determine, but must fall within provincially defined "ranges of fairness" that were introduced when CVA was implemented in 1998. Further review is required not only with respect to the applicable tax rates, but also to the financial impact that the creation of a new class would have on the City. We therefore recommend that Council pursue the lower tax rate.

5.8 Enforcement

Unless property owners understand that the City is serious about enforcing its by-laws, there is little motivation to comply. This is particularly true where buildings have been operating in contravention of current standards for a number of years with few consequences. Staff have been requested to report to Council on the staffing in Municipal Licensing and Standards. We will be advising that, within East York, North York, and Scarborough there is a pro-active programme for common areas of multi unit buildings. Under this programme there is a schedule of inspections for all rental buildings, after an initial audit to determine the current condition, and the maintenance history. The frequency of inspection can vary from once per six months for a building in poor condition and with an unsatisfactory history to once per four years for buildings in good condition where management has a history of prompt and adequate response to concerns. This programme is consistent with what is being recommended for the Licensing regime for rooming houses and could be cost effectively managed if a full pro-active programme is established.

Such a programme has the potential to create a more manageable work load, but there is an initial cost to carry out the audit. We will be advising Council of the initial costs to

carry out a full audit within the former municipalities of Etobicoke, York, and Toronto. The benefits arise from building owners knowing that inspections will take place. There is no reliance on tenant complaints which, in some cases, are not frequent because either the tenants are unaware of the process or they may have concerns about future relationships with their landlord should they complain.

5.9 Minimizing the Impact of Tenant Disruption and Resettlement

During the mediation process a number of groups expressed concern that the normalization and enforcement processes not lead to "de-housing" of existing tenants. The review and assessment process outlined above is intended to provide enough latitude that work necessary to achieve compliance can be completed during the normal turnover of units. Ideally, units would be vacated through natural turnover, and any displaced tenants would be resettled within the same building. This assumption must be carefully monitored. Overall there must be a balance between improving the housing quality of these units, and minimizing the impact on tenants in terms of loss of affordable housing. If a balance cannot be maintained, there may be a need to provide financial assistance for capital rehabilitation costs and/or operational expenses in order to maintain the affordability of the housing. Such assistance is best provided by senior levels of government, however, the City needs to advocate for this assistance. Every effort should be made to avoid the de-housing of tenants and the need to resettle them. The approach recommended here would provide a long time period for reviewing and normalizing the existing units, in order to make it easier to free up units through regular turnover of tenants. In addition, the City should take steps to ensure that disruption to tenants is minimized as a result of renovation activity. If the legalization of a bachelorette building results in the need to resettle tenants, the landlord has certain obligations as set out in the Tenant Protection Act (1999). While the City can and should take certain steps to assist tenants and landlords, it cannot remove or replace such obligations. Such obligations relate to disruptions resulting from renovation activity as well as relocation that may be required as a result of units being removed through the legalization process. The City should take steps to ensure that tenants and landlords are aware of their rights and obligations. For example, the Tenant Protection Act (1999) requires that the landlord provide 120 days notice if vacant occupancy of a unit is required as a result of a planned renovation. The tenant also has the first right of refusal to return to the renovated unit. However, if the tenant does not wish to return to the unit, or the unit is being demolished, they are entitled to compensation or to the offer of an alternative, acceptable unit by the landlord. The review process may discover buildings that do not meet current health and safety or fire standards. In these cases, the City has an obligation to ensure that these buildings are brought into compliance. As in the past, the City will always take incremental steps to seek compliance. Before acting to shut down an illegal building, staff will consult with the Housing Committee. When it becomes essential for the City to act to close a building, Buildings Division and Shelter Housing and Support Division staff will act to provide support for the existing tenants. The City needs to develop a relocation protocol to address the needs of tenants who are de-housed due to the closure of unlicensed properties, properties where urgent hazards exist, or similar situations. Developing this response requires the participation of a number of groups or agencies including tenant advocates, legal clinics, community based

agencies, City staff (Urban Development Services, Fire, Public Health, Shelter, Housing and Support, and Social Services), housing providers (for-profit and non-profit groups), and Ward Councillors. It is proposed that staff for the Pilot Project Office include a Tenant/Landlord Liaison who would co-ordinate the City's assistance. The first objective should be to work with the building owner to minimize disruption to tenants and to avoid relocation. However, where relocation is deemed necessary, City assistance would help ensure that the bachelorette owners will meet their obligations to tenants. Suitable alternative housing or shelter options can come from a number of sources including temporary shelter, available rooming house accommodation (e.g. Open Door Centre and Rooms Registry), Toronto Housing Company, the housing worker's personal contacts with landlords, non-profit providers with vacancies (e.g. Habitat Services, Supportive Housing Coalition, Ecuhome, Keith Whitney Homes, etc.). The resettlement protocol should also provide assistance with:

- conducting an initial assessment of tenant needs in buildings being considered for legalization;
- working with the landlord to determine the impact of proposed changes on tenants in each building;
- advising the landlord in the development of a communication/action plan for his/her tenants related to renovation, temporary displacement and relocation (where necessary);
- having income supports transferred, or placed on hold;
- assistance with obtaining or replacing identification;
- storage of belongings and furnishings if need be (Chill Out, drop-in centres);
- where necessary, searching out available housing options in for-profit and not-for-profit housing;
- assistance with the physical move to new accommodations;
- assistance with pets where needed through the Humane Society;
- assistance with transportation to evaluate housing/shelter options (TTC tokens, accompaniment by housing worker);
- follow-up as required with tenants who have been relocated; and
- reporting on relocation issues as they arise and recommending strategies to support vulnerable tenants.

In the past, Rupert Community Residential Services of Toronto Inc. has received money through the Homeless Initiatives fund to assist with emergency relocation of vulnerable roomers. Funds have been used, where necessary, to cover first and/or last month's rent, moving expenses, storage costs and limited furnishings. Buildings and Inspections, have also allocated resources where closure was the result of a Court Order, and where the Court Order authorized that relocation, expenses be placed on a property owner's tax bill.

5.10 Zoning Standards

During the mediation process it became clear that many of the stakeholders believe that Parkdale is treated differently than other areas of the city. This is due in part to the history of housing problems in the area and the fact that some different residential zoning standards currently apply. The group felt that any solution to the current housing problems should not be a "Parkdale only" solution, it should be applied consistently across the city. At the same time, some stakeholders were concerned that any solution which relaxed the current prohibition on rooming houses in Parkdale would "open the

floodgates" to this type of building. Many people felt that Parkdale already has a significant share of this type of housing, and that other parts of the city should be required to contribute as well. Since Council has not yet dealt with the Mayor's Homelessness Action Task Force recommendations related to rooming houses, we believe it would be premature to make recommendations that may affect other parts of the city. Until this issue is dealt with comprehensively, we recommend that the current zoning restriction on new rooming houses in Parkdale remain in place. We also recommend that the current requirement of an average unit size of 65 m² (695 sq. ft.), which is in effect city wide, remain in effect.

5.11 Affordability

The mediation process only began to consider the issue of affordability. All of the participants were concerned with the protection of affordable housing within Parkdale. With the loss of rent control, the City does not have the ability to impose affordability. However, a number of ideas were discussed which merit further consideration. As each unit is considered for legalization, the current rents, the costs required to bring the units to standard, and the potential impacts on rent should be considered. Ways of ensuring that improvements are made without affecting rents should be investigated. These may include loans, grants, etc. For example, any building that becomes legal and licensed could be eligible for RRAP loans to upgrade the building. RRAP loans contain affordability conditions that apply for the duration of the loans. The licensed units could also be candidates for any new incentive programmes including loans, operating grants or rent supplements which the City or Province may introduce for this type of building in the future. We have recommended approaching the Province to secure a reduced tax rate for bachelorette buildings which will further assist affordability.

Conclusions:

The Parkdale Conflict Resolution Process has been under way since October 1998. There is general agreement on the outlines of a process that would allow the legalization of existing units. Licensing is recommended, along with a process of annual inspections to ensure continued compliance with health, fire safety and Building codes. To oversee this process, we recommend the establishment of a dedicated staff Pilot Project Group, and a Citizens' Parkdale Housing Committee. Initial staffing and costs are identified, however these will require further review once the process is underway. Housing issues have been a long-standing concern within South Parkdale. The process we recommend was developed with extensive input from residents, tenants, property owners, agencies and the business community. It contains all the elements of a durable solution. It recommends: standards to guide decisions; a process for dealing with the existing buildings; a structure and process for continuing community involvement around housing issues; and, the resources required to improve housing for residents and tenants. The process will preserve a substantial number of affordable housing units within the community by resolving the current legal status of the existing bachelorette units. Housing conditions will be improved by ensuring that these units meet current Building and Fire Code requirements. A public meeting is recommended in order to secure public input on the approach recommended in Section 4 of this report. The City Solicitor has reviewed this report and supports its recommendations.

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(Copies of communications (October 26, 1999) from Roncesvalles-Macdonel Residents' Association; (October 28, 1999) from Parkdale Village Residents Association; and (October 25,

1999) from the Bachelorette Tenants Association, referred to in the foregoing report, was forwarded to all Members of the Toronto Community Council with the agenda for its meeting on

January 18, 2000, and a copy thereof is on file in the office of the City Clerk).

2. Additional Report on Parkdale Conflict Resolution Process

The Toronto Community Council also submits the following report (December 22, 1999) from the Acting Commissioner or Urban Development Services:

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to provide additional information respecting proposed unit size, parking and amenity area requirements related to bachelorette units in Parkdale.

Financial Implications and Impact Statement:

There are no financial implications resulting from the adoption of this report.

It is recommended that Council endorse the standards contained in this report as the basis for the review of bachelorette units outlined in the report of October 22, 1999 (Clause 32 of Toronto Community Council Report No. 12).

Background:

At its meeting of November 9, 1999, Toronto Community Council considered a report regarding the Parkdale Conflict Resolution Process. As part of that report, staff advised that further work was needed to resolve issues related to standards for pre-1978 units regarding a proposed minimum unit size for bachelorette units, the provision of parking and standards for indoor and outdoor amenity space for bachelorette buildings. These matters were to be the subject of a further report.

Comments:

To test the proposed minimum sizes for bachelorette units, staff of Urban Development Services and Legal Services reviewed the approved and current plans for pre-1978 bachelorette buildings. The intent was to evaluate the buildings to determine whether units added since 1978 could meet the proposed unit size of 19m² (200 sq ft). It is important to note that the review was not intended to provide an "approval" of the building relative to the proposed standards. Staff did not undertake an analysis of the ability of the buildings to meet Building or Fire Code requirements, or the proposed landscaping and parking requirements. Based on the testing, the units could be acceptable if:

- it could be reasonably proven that all units existed prior to 1978 and were consistent with the approved plans except for the addition of culinary or sanitary facilities;
- no more than 4 additional units had been constructed;
- the building meets the original parking standards (NOTE: For pre-1978 rooming houses the parking standard was zero.); and
- the building provides a minimum of 1 m² (10 sq ft) of landscaped open space for each unit, with a minimum of 20 m² of landscaped open space required in either the front or the rear yard, and dedicated for tenant use. Porches or decks, which are accessible to residents of the building, should be considered as part of the landscaped open space requirement. If the building has more than four additional units above the approved plans, or if it can not be reasonably demonstrated that the units were constructed prior to 1978, the following standards should apply:
 - the landscaped open space requirements noted above;

- any amenities (i.e. laundry room, common space, tenant storage space) that appeared on the original plans must be restored;
- any units that were not on the original plans must be made safe or removed; and
- a minimum unit size of 19m² (200 sq ft) must be maintained.

In addition, it was concluded that all buildings should be licensed, meet the applicable Fire and Building Code standards, and provide an on-site superintendent.

Principles for Minimizing Disruption to Tenants and Owners

The mediation group acknowledged that strict implementation of the minimum size requirement might be problematic for a number of reasons. The size requirement does not account for other amenities in the building or the "quality" of the unit. It does not acknowledge the fact that tenants may have occupied the unit for an extended period of time, and may be quite satisfied with the space available. Creating a larger unit to meet a specific standard (by combining smaller units) may require a landlord to retain a vacant unit for an extended period of time, while waiting for the other required unit to be vacated. This would increase carrying costs, and the creation of a larger unit at the expense of two smaller units is unlikely to improve affordability. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, strict application of the standard could lead to eviction of the current tenant(s). While the group agreed that 19 m² (200 sq ft) appeared to be an appropriate minimum unit size, it concluded that the Pilot Group should have sufficient latitude to consider other factors when making a decision about the possible legalization of units which may not meet this standard. When making this decision, the Pilot Project Group may seek input from the Parkdale Housing Committee. In the case of a tenant occupying a small unit for an extended period of time, the group agreed that it was counter-productive to require the unit to be vacated in order to bring it into conformity with the minimum standard. In these cases, the group agreed that it was appropriate to allow the existing tenant to remain in the unit for as long as desired. The necessary work would, in effect, be "grandfathered" while the tenant remained in the unit. Continued occupancy could be verified through such means as a registered letter to the tenant at regular intervals. In order to minimize the loss of units, it was agreed that owners should have the flexibility to subdivide or reduce the size of larger units to provide new units which meet the standard and offset the loss of smaller units elsewhere in the building. In order to assist tenants who must be relocated it was also agreed that tenants should have right of first refusal for any new or vacant units within buildings operated by Bachelorette Owners Association members. It should be noted that there will be no discretionary latitude if buildings do not meet the applicable Fire and/or Building Code standards.

Parking/Amenity Space

The issues of outdoor amenity area and parking are inter-related. The current parking standard applicable to South Parkdale requires 1 parking space for 2 units, or 1 space for 3 dwelling rooms. Efforts to achieve this standard have often resulted in large areas of paved parking and the loss of landscaped space. In some cases, parking has been provided in the front yard. This has further reduced available amenity space and the attractiveness of the street. However, the group feels that few tenants have cars, and the parking is often not used. Where amenity space is not provided within the building, residents are forced to find other alternatives within the community. This has often lead

to disruption for nearby tenants and residents. The group agreed in principle that the provision of parking should not be a barrier to providing this form of housing and that outdoor amenity space is important to the community. Pre-1978 buildings will be subject to the parking standards which applied at that time. The following parking standards should apply to all post- 1978 buildings. The group has agreed that in buildings with 6 units or more, a minimum of 2 parking spaces should be provided. Since the group believes that the front yard should be used for landscaped open space, parking should be provided behind the front wall of the house wherever possible. Where surplus parking areas are converted to landscaped space, the front yard should be the priority. If the building meets the landscaped open space standard proposed above, an owner may provide more than 2 parking spaces to meet demand generated by the building. Where parking can not be provided on site, due to the lack of driveway or laneway access to the rear yard, permit parking may be secured by the tenant. However, the group felt that the number of spaces provided should be limited to the number of spaces which can be achieved within the frontage of the lot. The reduced parking standard will allow more of the outdoor space to be used for landscaped open space. In addition, the group has agreed that shared indoor amenity space should be required for post-78 buildings which are considered for legalization. The group agrees that in buildings with 6 units or more, a minimum of 1 m² (10 sq ft) of indoor amenity space should be provided for each unit, with a minimum of 10 m² (100 sq ft) interior amenity space required. The building should also be required to provide 1 m² (10 sq ft) of landscaped open space for each unit, with a minimum of 20 m² (200 sq ft) required. The landscaped open space could be in either the front or rear yard and must be dedicated for tenant use. Porches or decks, which are accessible to residents of the building, should be considered as part of the landscaped open space requirement.

Housing Registry

The mediation exercise has initiated a process of change affecting housing issues. The group believes that the outcome will result in the retention of a significant number of better quality, affordable units in the community. As part of this on-going process, the group recommends the establishment of a housing registry within South Parkdale. The registry would be a vehicle for linking tenants with available rental units within the community. The implementation of a housing registry requires further consideration including staffing and funding implications. Staff should be requested to report further on these issues as part of the report on the detailed staffing and financial implications of implementing the recommended strategy.

Public Meeting

At the conclusion of the review exercise, the mediation group convened a public information meeting to present the results and receive feedback. The meeting was advertised in the community through posters, direct mailing to more than 120 addresses, and distribution of Notices through the Citizen's Assembly. The meeting was held on December 16, 1999 and was attended by approximately 50 people, including the participants in the mediation exercise. The results of the mediation were presented by staff and the stakeholders. Response was generally positive. Participants were advised

that they could also make a deputation at the January 18, 2000, Community Council meeting.

Conclusion:

Staff have completed a preliminary review of 22 bachelorette buildings, and have discussed the results with the Mediation group. This report outlines areas of further agreement related to unit size, amenity areas, parking standards, and operation of the review process. With these additional clarifications, it is appropriate for Community Council to endorse the proposals set out in the report of October 22, 1999.

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3. Council adopted recommendations for Parkdale Pilot Project

The Toronto Community Council also submits the following report (January 13, 2000) from the Acting Commissioner of Urban Development Services:

Purpose:

This report has been prepared to provide Council with further information on the staffing and funding of the Parkdale Pilot Project Group.

Financial Implications and Impact Statement:

Since this report proposed a revised (reduced) funding allocation for the Parkdale Pilot Project Group, it should be referred to the Chief Financial Officer and the Budget Advisory Committee as per the "Financial Control Protocols within the Revised Council-Committee Structure" which was adopted by Council.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

- (1) The allocation of \$250,000 annually (for 2 years) to fund the operations of the Parkdale Pilot Project Group be approved in principle; and
- (2) Recommendation No. 1 be referred to the Acting Commissioner of Urban Development Services, the Chief Financial Officer and the Budget Advisory Committee for consideration during preparation of the 2000 Operating Budget.

Background:

At its meeting of November 9, 1999 Toronto Community Council considered a report (October 22, 1999) regarding the Parkdale Conflict Resolution Process (High Park). The report noted that the recommended approach would require the allocation of \$410,000 per annum for two years to fund the creation and operation of the Parkdale Pilot Project Group. In considering the report, Community Council:

- directed staff to report further on the detailed staffing and financial implications of implementing the recommended approach; and
- referred the report to the Commissioners of Urban Development Services, Community and Neighbourhood Services, and the Chief Financial Officer for consideration during the 2000 Operating Budget process.

Comments:

As outlined in the October 22, 1999 report, the Parkdale Pilot Project Group will require the following full-time resources: a Project Director, a research clerk, one clerical support staff, one Buildings inspector, one Housing (Property) Standards inspector and one Tenant Landlord Liaison staff (once the need for tenant relocation is identified).

It has now been determined that existing staff can be re-deployed to fill the Property Standards inspector, the research clerk, and the general clerical position. It is anticipated that this will reduce the overall budget allocation by approximately \$160,000 per annum, so that now only \$250,000 per year (for 2 years) will be required.

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The Toronto Community Council also submits the following communication (November 17, 1999) from the City Clerk:

The Toronto Community Council, on November 9, 1999, had before it a joint report (October 22, 1999) from the Executive Director/Chief Building Official, South District; Executive Director/Chief Planner; Executive Director, Municipal Licensing and Standards and the General Manager, Shelter, Housing and Support Division respecting Parkdale Conflict Resolution Process (High Park), and recommending:

"That Council:

- (1) approve, in principle, recommendations 1 to 18 in Section 4 of this report;
- (2) defer recommendation 19 in Section 4 of this report to the Toronto Community Council meeting of December 2, 1999, pending the conclusion of on-going discussions with stakeholders;
- (3) authorize staff to convene a Public Meeting to present the recommended approach;
- (4) direct staff to report further on the detailed staffing and financial implications of implementing this approach; and,
- (5) refer this report to the Commissioners of Urban Planning and Development Services, Community and Neighbourhood Services, and the Chief Financial Officer for consideration during the 2000 Operating Budget process."

The Toronto Community Council also had before it the following communications:

- Clause 32 of Toronto Community Council Report No. 12, titled, "Parkdale Planning Initiatives (High Park)", which was amended and adopted by City Council at its meeting held on October 28, 29 and 30, 1998
- (November 8, 1999) from the Community Services Agencies Group
- (November 5, 1999) from Mr. Ray Van Eenoghe, Co-Chair and Mr. Murray Lowe, Treasurer, Bachelorette Owners Association
- (November 9, 1999) from Mr. Philippe Campaie for Robert Keel, Chairman, Rupert Community Residential Services Inc.
- (January 15, 1999) from Mr. Robert B. Levitt, Secretary, Parkdale Tenants' Association

The following persons appeared before the Toronto Community Council in connection with the foregoing matter:

- Mr. Oudit Raghbir, Toronto, Ontario;
- Mr. Robert B. Levitt, Rupert Community Inc.;
- Mr. Walter Jarsky, Toronto, Ontario; and
- Mr. Mike Coward, O.C.A.P.

The Toronto Community Council:

- (1) deferred consideration of Recommendation Nos. (1) and (2) of the foregoing report until its meeting to be held on January 18, 2000;
- (2) authorized staff to convene a Public Meeting to present the recommended approach set out in the report;
- (3) directed staff to report further on the detailed staffing and financial implications of implementing this approach;
- (4) referred the report to the Commissioners of Urban Planning and Development Services,

Community and Neighbourhood Services, and the Chief Financial Officer for consideration during the 2000 Operating Budget process; and (5) directed that all communications received by the City Clerk with respect to this matter be forwarded to staff for distribution at the community meeting.

Attachment 2: Chronology of 1510 King Street West

October 9, 1970 – Order to Comply issued regarding Oil-fired hot water boiler.

July 12, 1972 – Alterations to existing dwelling building for lodging house purposes (permit #027285).

October 10, 1972 – Permits issued for sinks and rooms (permit #030895).

December 7, 1976 – Issued March 3, 1977 - Alterations to existing detached lodging house (permit #094862).

April 5, 1978 (Revision)

February 10, 1978 – Permit issued for plumbing fixtures in existing lodging house (permit #111865).

Basement	6 w/c	6 Bathtubs	6 Wash basins
1 st	6 w/c	6 Bathtubs	6 Wash basins
2 nd	6 w/c	6 Bathtubs	6 Wash basins
3 rd	6 w/c	6 Bathtubs	6 Wash basins

April 28, 1978 – Drain Repair (#14994)

Drain Repair
4” San. 4” Storm

May 10, 1978 - Alter plans per 094862 to make alterations to existing detached lodging house, for same purposes by:

- (a) Revising washroom layout on each floor
- (b) Building fire escape connected to each floor (permit #115521)

October 4, 1979 - Addition for front 7’ - 8’ in lieu of 6’ 8”

3 windows on east side
4 windows on west side
on north side addition 7’ – 10” x 17’ – 0” cellar / 1st floor
Open wood porch 7’ – 0” x 22’ – 6” 1st / 2nd / 3rd (never ssued)

July 2, 1994 – Province of Ontario dissolves corporate owner of 1510 King Street West. Property technically owned by 459105 Ontario Ltd.

1995 - Owners failing to provide tenants with heat and light. The City paid \$5,200 for the hydro to be reconnected and billed the owners. Happened again in 1996, 1997 and 1998.

October, 2000 - Tenants evicted.

July, 2002 – Property occupied by squatters. Known as the "Pope Squat".

August 1, 2002 - Toronto City Council Motion - request for transferal of ownership to develop affordable housing.

October 30, 2002 – Toronto Fire Services issues and serves owner with notice that exists fire risk posing immediate threat to the lives of the persons occupying the building. Occupants evicted.

2003 – Property sold to current owners.