

Guidelines for Temporary Patios in the Public Right-of-Way

(updated June 24, 2020)

General Business Requirements

Temporary patios shall only be permitted for restaurants and bars in possession of a valid 2020 business operating license.

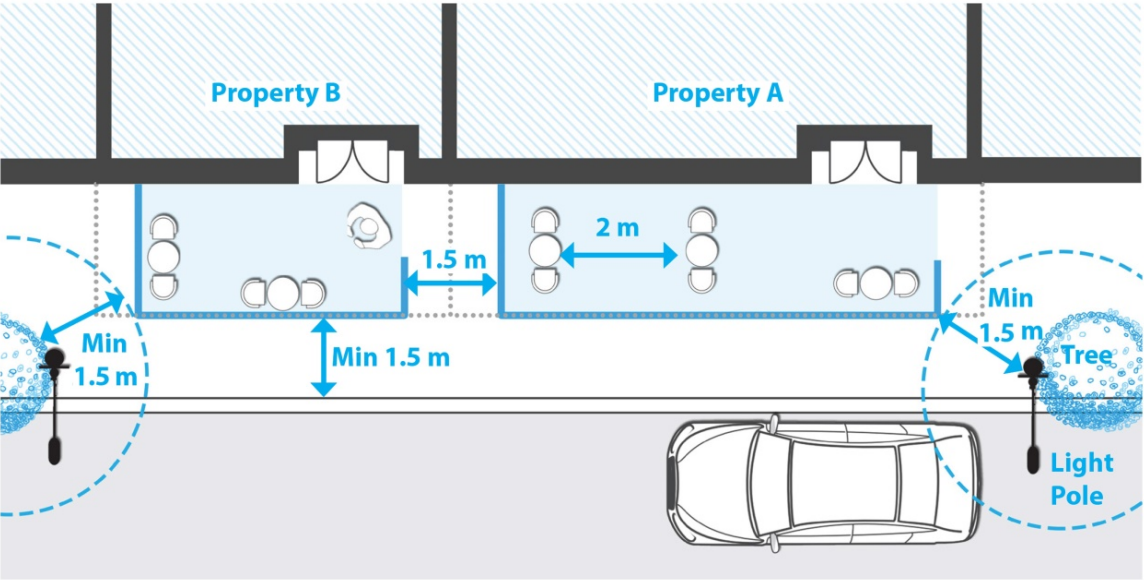
- As announced by the AGCO, licensed establishments may create a patio adjacent to their premise or increase the size of their existing patio without applying for licenses or paying a fee for a temporary extension, providing they have municipal approval and meet all other applicable requirements.
- Patio and any overhanging elements must not extend in front of adjacent tenant spaces without written permission from the affected neighbouring property owner/tenants.

Safety Requirements

- The Applicant is to ensure that the Patio meets all safety, accessibility, operation, functioning and physical distancing requirements. Further, table and seating options that accommodate people of all abilities must be available.
- Patio must be open air - no tents/structures/canopies/enclosures.
- Patio's beginning and end must be offset 0.75 m (2.5 ft) from the property line in order to provide 1.5 m (5 ft) total clearance between adjacent patios or parking spaces.
- A clear path of pedestrian travel of 1.5 m (5 ft) minimum must be maintained on the sidewalk.
- All patios located within the curb lane/on-street parking lane must have a temporary ramp installed to facilitate pedestrian access to the adjacent raised sidewalk/curb and the Applicant is responsible to ensure all ramp(s) meet accessibility requirements.
- Patio furniture must maintain a minimum 1.5 m (5 ft) clearance from an above-ground obstruction.
- The perimeter of the temporary patio must maintain a minimum 0.5 m (1.6 ft) clearance from at-grade utilities (such as maintenance holes and storm drains).
- Existing and temporary patios must comply with all provincial legislation, and the advice and instructions of Peel Public Health officials, including matters regarding physical distancing, cleaning and/or disinfecting.
 - To facilitate physical distancing, tables and chairs shall be arranged so that a minimum distance of 2 m (6.5 ft) is maintained between groups or patrons.
 - Signage must be posted at patio entrances and exits promoting physical distancing.
- All cooking must take place inside the existing licensed restaurant area.

- Patio must not have electrical, sprinkler or gas utility connections.
- Patio must be free and clear of the transit-related pedestrian landing pad area 15 m (50 ft) by 2 m (6.6 ft) and ensure that an accessible connection to the sidewalk is maintained.
- For any on-street impacts to an existing bus stop, associated bus bay and taper requirements should be met. Specific distances will be determined during the application process as they are dependent on the location.
- Temporary patios near intersections must maintain a minimum 6.0 m (19.7 ft) radius clearance from the edge of the curb. The Applicant must ensure safe sight line distance is provided if the patio is located adjacent to an intersection.
- Temporary fencing should be installed by the Applicant to ensure pedestrian safety.
 - Temporary planters can substitute railings for delineation.
 - Fences must have an open appearance and should be secured without damaging or drilling into the sidewalk, roadway or curb.
 - Patio elements (umbrellas, planter boxes, signs, sandwich boards, etc.) must not overhang or extend beyond the fenced area.
 - The height of all fencing and railings must be as follows:
 - Adjacent to the street/vehicular traffic: 1.2 m (3.9 ft) from the top of the walking or road surface.
- Temporary fencing to meet AGCO requirements must also be met by the applicant as applicable.
- Patio access cannot be through a business kitchen or employee-only areas.
- A temporary patio must have two separate exits when it is barricaded with fencing or railings and has a capacity for more than 60 people.
- Business name and logo may appear on fencing, but other banners and signs are generally prohibited.
- Patio umbrellas are allowed for sun shade, must stand at least 2.1 m (6.9 ft) above the walking surface, and must not extend past the fencing.
- Patio service shall be stopped by 11:00 p.m. unless otherwise extended by the City, as per noise limits described in the Noise Control By-law 360-79. Amplified sound is not permitted to extend past 5:00 p.m.
- There must be access to a fire extinguisher within 15.2 m (50 ft) of any part of the patio, and the patio must maintain a 5.0 m (16.4 ft) clearance from fire hydrants, and a 0.5 m (1.6 ft) clearance from fire department connections.
- No open-air fires (bonfires, no solid, gel or liquid fuel permitted) allowed within the patio, however an enclosed CSA-certified propane patio heater (with a maximum 20 lb tank) is permitted. The heater shall be located at least 3.0 m (9.8 ft) away from tree branches, operated as per the manufacturer's directions and not stored on the road right-of-way when not in use.

- The Applicant shall remain solely responsible and liable for all maintenance and repairs to the temporary patio.



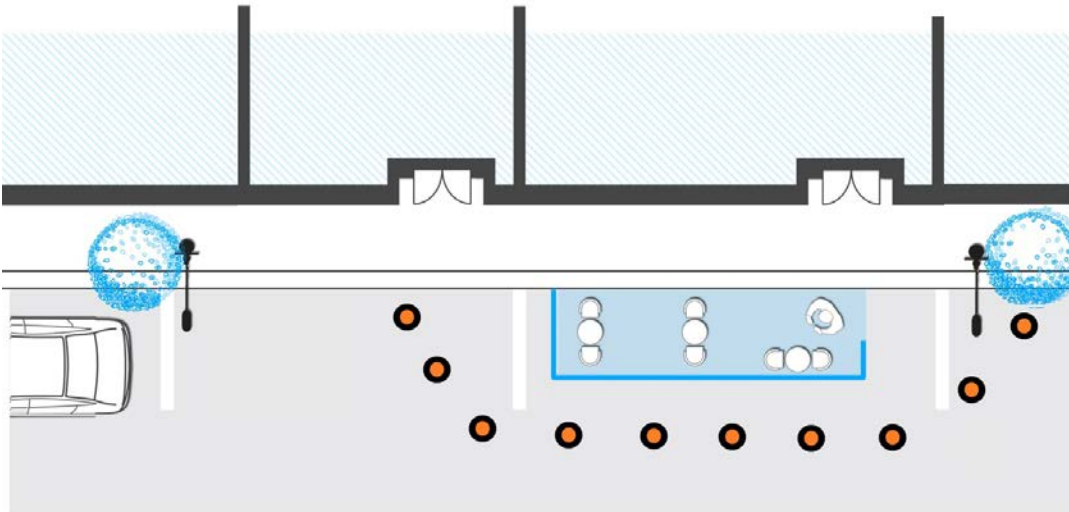
Additional Safety Requirements

Temporary patios can be located in front or to the side of an establishment within the municipal road right-of-way, including municipal on-street parking spots, boulevards, and curb lanes. Patios will not be permitted in spaces with parking restrictions or in special zones (bus lane, loading zone etc.). In addition, the patio may be located in adjacent municipal parking lots.

- Patios cannot be located at an existing bus stop and the associated bus stop tapers.
- If the patio is located within the curb lane/municipal on-street parking lane, the City will provide all necessary traffic safety barriers. The Applicant will be responsible for providing the necessary ramps.
- If temporary relocation of the sidewalk to the curb lane/municipal on-street parking lane is required, the City will provide the necessary ramps.

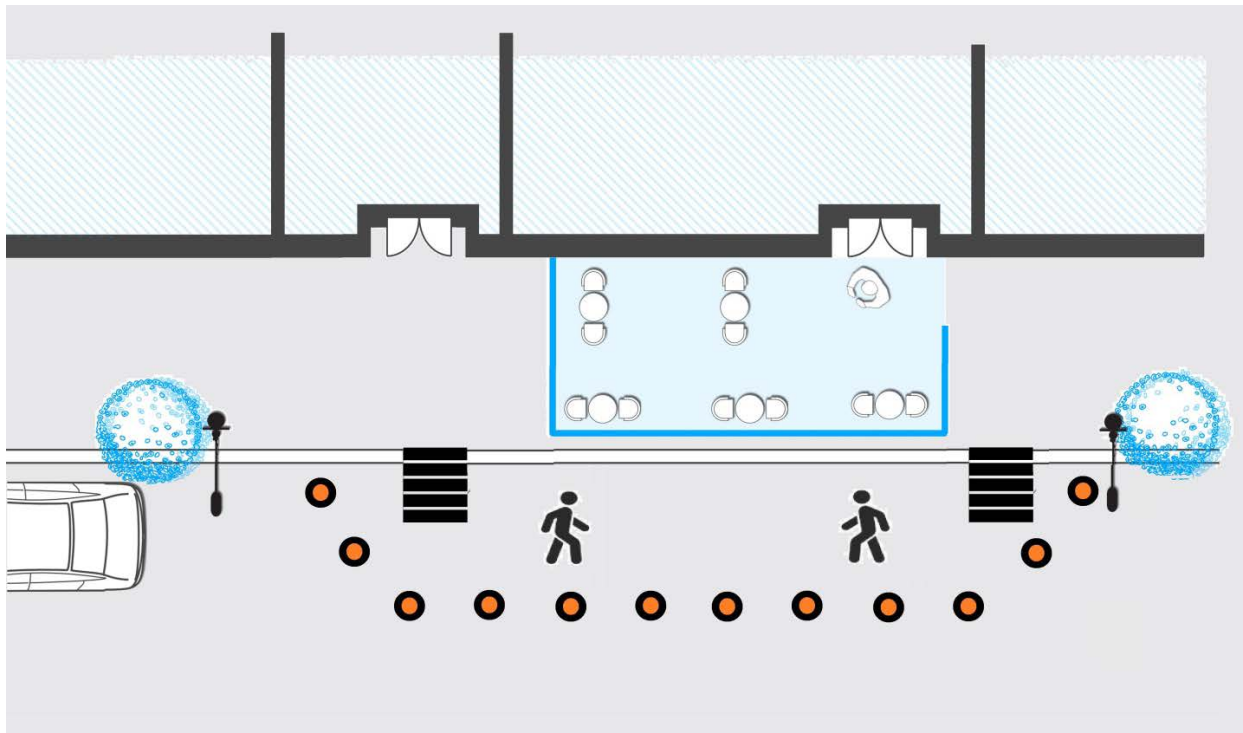
1. Example of patio in the curb lane/on-street parking lane

- Type of barrier or traffic control devices will be determined by the City (e.g. concrete barrier wall or traffic barrels).



2. Example of patio on the existing sidewalk/boulevard and sidewalk relocated to the curb lane/on-street parking lane

- Type of barrier or traffic control devices will be determined by the City (e.g. concrete barrier wall or traffic barrels).



3. Example of patio on the existing sidewalk/boulevard with the sidewalk maintained

