



Zelinka Priamo Planning Justification Report Statements

July 2018

Mitigation of Adverse Impacts

In the context of infill and intensification developments, adverse impacts are typically considered to be loss of privacy, noise, and the visual impacts of site development (including any shadowing). Privacy will be maintained through the use of landscaping, retention of trees, fencing, and lack of windows, as noted above. There is no reasonable expectation that the proposed development would generate noise beyond what would typically be expected from a residential development. The visual impacts of the proposed development are minimal given the height of the proposed buildings and proposed landscape and fencing treatments. Lighting for

There is every reason to expect noise 24/7. The reasons are identified in a following slide.

There is a Huge Leap from R1 to R5

Current Zoning

Zone: Residential R1 (R1-6) Zone Permitted Uses: single detached dwellings Height: maximum 10.5 metres

Requested Zoning

Zone: Residential R5 (R5-7(_)) Zone

Permitted Uses: cluster townhouse dwellings and cluster stacked townhouse dwellings Special Provision(s): reduced front yard depth minimum of 2.1 metres and reduced interior side yard depth minimum (westerly) of 1.7 metres

Residential Density: maximum 60 units per hectare

Height: maximum 12 metres

The 536/542 Discourse has been Exclusively Site-Based

- The issue is occupant density, yet it has ben given scant attention, despite the high probability that this will end up being a 60-unit complex. Nobody wants to talk about it, even though it is the single most important quality of life factor
- City staff may not have clear statutory authority to consider this deterministic variable, but Council does, and it has precedents to support it:
 - London Zoning By-law Z.-1 (Section 2 Definitions) restricts the number of bedrooms allowed in certain areas. Why? To control the number of people residing on the property.
 - The OBC establishes the max. number of persons per "sleeping room" at "2"

Doing the math for Windermere: 60 bedrooms X 2=120.

We could see anywhere from 60-120 people on this site during evening hours vs. 10 if these remained R-1 properties

R5-7 Deviations

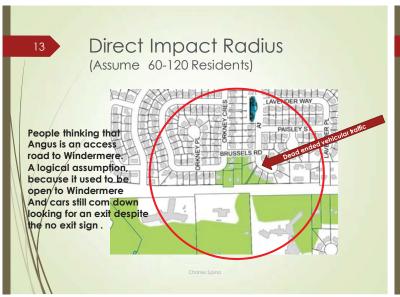
(this list, prepared by staff, was useful, but it is only marginally relevant)

BY-LAW RESTRICTIONS	REQUIRED	AS SHOWN ON PLAN
(a) Use	Townhouses stacked townhouses	Back-to-back townhouses
(b) Lot Area (m²)	1,000 sq m	2,771 sq m
(c) Lot Frontage (m)	30.0m	57.7m
(d) Front Yard (m)	8.0m	*2.1m
(e) Rear Yard (m)	6.0m	6.0m
(f) Interior Yard (m)	4.5m / 4.5m	*1.7m / +20m
(g) Exterior Yard (m)	N/A	N/A
(h) Landscaped Open Space	30%	48%
(i) Lot Coverage	45%	29%
(j) Height (m)	1 <u>2.0m</u>	~9m

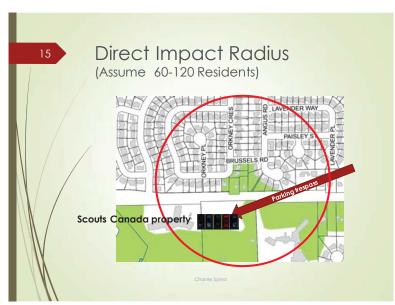
The Not-So-Obvious Consequences of Hyper intensification.....

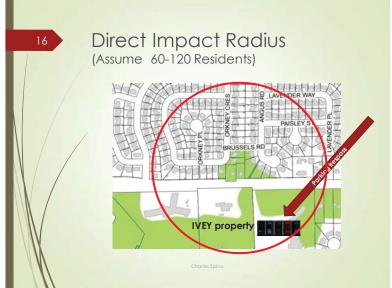
and over reliance on the infill mantra to justify all manner of deviation from R1 prescriptions

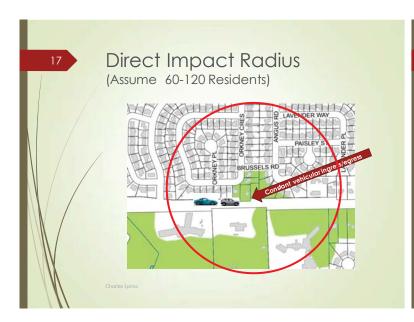
Selected impacts within a defined 300-metre radius







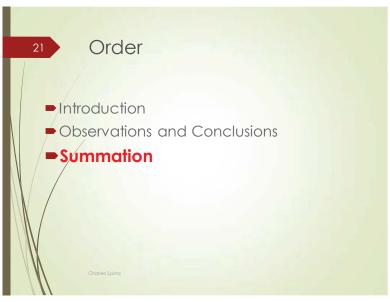


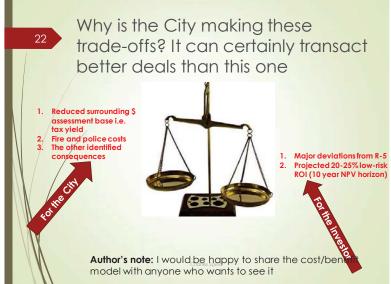


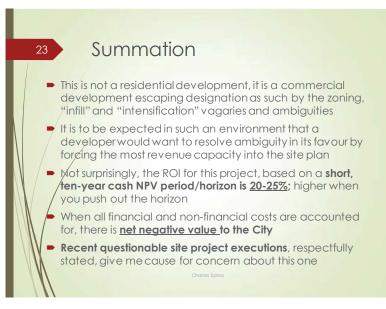


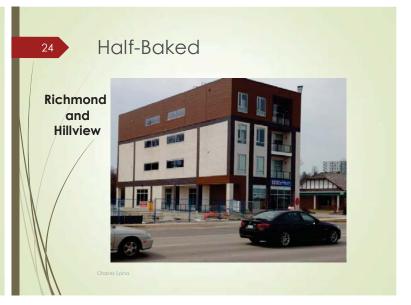






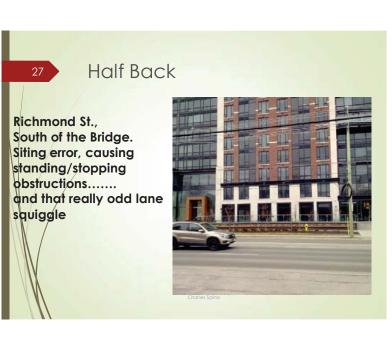




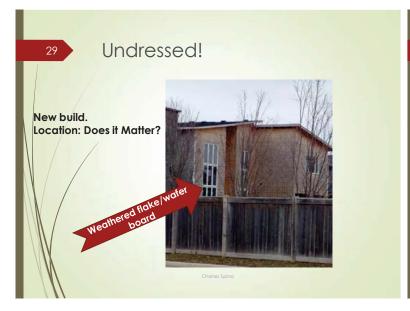












This is not a residential development, it is a commercial development escaping designation as such by the zoning, "infill" and "intensification" vagaries and ambiguities

It is to be expected in such an environment that a developer would want to resolve ambiguity in its favour by forcing as much revenue capacity into the site plan

The ROI for this project, based on a short, ten-year cash NPV period/horizon is 20-25%; higher when you push out the horizon

When all financial and non-financial costs are accounted for, there is net negative value to the City

Questionable planning, approvals and projection execution gives the cause for concern

is application should be denied.

