Accessible Public Spaces
Design Standards

2013
Accessible Public Spaces Design Standards

i. Purpose

As part of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation, the Design of Public Spaces Standards (Accessibility Standards for the Built Environment) will come into effect on January 1, 2016. This mandates that all new construction of, or major changes related to:

- Recreational trails/beach access routes,
- Outdoor public eating areas,
- Outdoor play spaces,
- Outdoor paths of travel,
- Parking areas, and
- Service-related elements such as service counters

must conform to a certain set of standards. The purpose of this manual is to provide guidance for all new public space related construction or upgrades. In addition to presenting the regulations from the Design of Public Spaces Standards, other standards are also presented that pertain to features of parks and public spaces.

This manual is comprehensive and includes all features that may be found in an active or passive park or public space. By following these standards, the public spaces in the County of Brant can become accessible, inclusive and barrier free, allowing anyone who wants to use and enjoy them the opportunity to do so.

In cases where harm could be done to significant natural features (environmentally sensitive areas) or historic or cultural features or be impractical due to physical terrain, then these standards would not apply. Prior to undertaking any construction or upgrade project related to the specific requirements of the Accessibility Standard for the Design of Public Spaces consult the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005 Ontario Regulation 191/11 Integrated Accessibility Standards Part IV.1 Design of Public Space Standards (Accessibility Standards for the Built Environment).

ii. Acknowledgements

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1. Pathways, Trails and Exterior Walks

1.1 Width
All pathways, trails and exterior walks in parks, shall be at least 1.8 m in width, and no less than 1 m in width at any point.

1.2 Head Room Clearance
All pathways, trails and exterior walks must have a clear height that provides a minimum head room clearance of 2.1 m above the ground surface, and

Figure 1.1 Accessible Pathway

1.3 Surface
The surface of all pathways, trails and exterior walks shall be firm and stable, and contain no tripping hazards. Recommended surface types include: finely ground stone (stone dust), concrete, asphalt, brick and rubber. Concrete with a brushed surface is the most preferred, followed by asphalt, brick and then finely ground stone.

Figure 1.2 Pathway Surfaces

Brick Finely Ground Stone Brushed Concrete Rubber
Where a pathway, trail or exterior walk has an opening in the surface:
- the openings must not allow the passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm and;
- any elongated openings must be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of travel

1.4 **Slope**

1.4.1 **Running Slope**
The running slope of paths, trails and exterior walks shall be the minimum permitted by the terrain of the ground surface. Ideally the running slope should not exceed 1:20 (5%) if possible, and if not possible due to the terrain, then a maximum slope of 1:10 (10%) should not be exceeded.

1.4.2 **Cross Slope**
The cross slope of paths, trails and exterior walks shall be the minimum permitted by the terrain of the ground surface. Ideally the cross slope should not exceed 1:20 (5%) if possible, and if not possible due to the terrain, then a maximum slope of 1:10 (10%) shall not be exceeded.

1.5 **Colour Texture Delineation**
High colour and or tonal contrasts shall be used to distinguish path edges from bordering surfaces. This will create a visual field of travel for those with vision impairments that will help in guiding movement forward.

1.6 **Edge Protection**
The edges of the pathway shall be raised at least 5cm adjacent to any body of water or a change in level of more than 10 cm. As per the Building Code a guard not less than 1.07 m high shall be provided at each raised floor, mezzanine, balcony, gallery, interior or exterior vehicular ramp, and at other locations where the difference in level is more than 600 mm. The edge protection cannot impede the drainage of the trail surface in any way.

1.7 **Opening at Entrance**
The entrance to the exterior path of travel must provide a minimum clear opening of 850 mm, whether the entrance includes a gate, bollard or other entrance design. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

2. **Seating/Rest Areas**

All seating and rest areas shall be located on firm, level surfaces of either asphalt, concrete or crushed stone, and shall be identifiably delineated from the adjacent pathway, trail or exterior walk. This can be accomplished either through a change in texture, colour or tonality. All Seating/Rest Areas shall be located adjacent to accessible pathways, trails or exterior walks.
3. Accessible Seating

All seating shall be cane detectable (See Section 13 – Overhanging and Protruding Objects) and located on surfaces compliant with Section 2 – Seating/Rest Areas.

3.1 Benches
Benchs shall be located adjacent to pathways, trails and exterior walks in order to provide convenient seating/rest places without becoming an obstacle.

Benches shall:
- have back and arm rests;
- be of contrasting colour to their background; and
- have an adjacent firm, level ground surface that is at least 920 mm x 1.37 m
3.2 Picnic Tables

A minimum of 20 per cent of the tables that are provided must be accessible to persons using mobility aids by having knee and toe clearance underneath the table and in no case shall there be less than one table in an outdoor public use eating area that meets this requirement.

Picnic tables shall be located on a firm, level surface that is separately delineated from the pathway, trail or exterior walk that leads to it either by texture, colour or tonal contrast. This surface shall be adjacent to an accessible pathway, trail or exterior walk.

Picnic tables shall be provided that have an extension of the table surface to allow for wheelchair access.

Picnic tables shall also, whenever possible, have an opening at both ends between the seat and the table top surface, to allow for easy access onto the seat.

Figure 3.2 Accessible Picnic Table

Accessible picnic table in an accessible rest area

4. Signage/Way Signage

Signage should be simple, uncluttered and incorporate plain language. The use of graphic symbols and universal symbology is helpful for individuals such as children; those with a limited literacy level; or those who speak a different language. Sharp contrasts in colour make signage easier for anyone to read, particularly someone with a visual impairment. The intent of the symbol must be evident, culturally universal and not counterintuitive. Lettering on signs should be sufficiently large enough to be read by those with vision impairments and scaled appropriately for the distance at which they are intended to be viewed from.

Areas of accessible facilities that shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility are:

- parking spaces, designated as reserved for individuals with disabilities;
- accessible passenger loading and drop off zones;
- accessible entrances when not all are accessible (inaccessible entrances shall have directional signage to indicate the route to the nearest accessible entrance);
- accessible toilet and bathing facilities, including single-use portable units, when not all are accessible; and
- accessible means of egress

In addition, all entranceways to parks should be identified with signage indicating: what amenities are contained within the park and what barriers to accessibility are located in the park, if any exist and cannot be rectified, as well as the alternatives to these barriers (example: if there is a steep pathway, this would be identified, and an alternative pathway would be noted on the sign).

All trail heads should have signage that identifies the following:
- The length of the trail
- The location of amenities where provided
- Directional arrow
- Any other pertinent information about the trail and park

Figure 4.1 Way Signage

5. Playground Equipment

Playground manufacturers offer barrier-free playground equipment. Any upgrade to an existing playground, or construction of a new one must contain some accessible play features.

Accessible playgrounds incorporate ramps and railings into the design of them to allow children in wheelchairs to maneuver through the equipment and utilize it as they please. This type of equipment features elements that are accessible to children such as low monkey bars and slides which have been designed to allow
children who can get out of their chairs, to crawl and slide on them. Additional features and retrofits can be added to playground equipment to make them accessible. These include ramps leading onto equipment with hand rails and things such as raised sand tables that are accessible by wheelchair. Whenever possible, these additions and retrofits should be added to existing playground equipment areas.

All playground equipment areas should be able to be reached by an accessible pathway that links to an accessible entrance point such as a ramp or opening in the border which surrounds the equipment. The playground itself shall be built on a level surface and the surface shall be accessible for a wheelchair. The best surface for accessibility is soft rubber. Engineered Wood Fiber surfaces can be accessible if they utilize stabilizing binders such as non-foaming polyurethane or acrylic and polyvinyl acetate polymer emulsions.

Figure 5.1 Accessible Playground Area and Equipment

6. Viewing Areas (For Sport Observation)

Viewing areas should provide clear sightlines to the field of play, be located on a firm, stable surface and should be able to be reached by an accessible pathway, or exterior walk. If it is not possible for a wheelchair to utilize stands located in a viewing area, then a flat surface should be provided beside the stands for wheelchairs and lawn chairs, sufficient in size for comfortable maneuverability. The stands themselves should feature a handrail along the exterior of them and down the middle of them, if possible, to assist people with mobility issues in traversing up the steps to a seat. If possible, it is recommended that accessible stairs be located on at least one side of a stand structure.
7. Stairs

7.1 Rise and Run
All exterior stairs shall have:
- a run between 280 mm and 355 mm between successive steps;
- a rise between 125 mm and 180 mm between successive steps;
- uniform treads and risers in any one flight;
- closed risers;
- slip resistant surfaces;
- must be equipped with tactile walking surface indicators that are built in or applied to the walking surface, and the tactile walking surface indicators must:
  - have raised tactile profiles,
  - have a high tonal contrast with the adjacent surface,
  - be located at the top of all flights of stairs, and
  - extend the full tread width to a minimum depth of 610 mm commencing one tread depth from the edge of the stair.

7.2 Nosing
Stair nosing shall:
- project not more than 38 mm, and
- have no abrupt undersides

7.3 Handrails/Guiderails
Handrails must be included on both sides of stairs.

A guard must be provided that is not less than 920 mm, measured vertically to the top of the guard from a line drawn through the outside edges of the stair nosings and 1.07 m around the landings and is required on each side of a stairway where the difference in elevation between ground level and the top of the stair is more than 600 mm but, where there is a wall, a guard is not required on that side.
Where stairs are more than 2.2 m in width, one or more intermediate handrails that are continuous between landings must be provided and located so there is no more than 1.65 m between handrails.

8. Concession Counters

When constructing new service counters, which includes replacing existing service counters, the following requirements must be met:

- There must be at a minimum, one service counter that accommodates a mobility aid for each type of service provided and the accessible service counter must be clearly identified with signage, where there are multiple queuing lines and service counters.
- Each service counter must accommodate a mobility aid, where a single queuing line serves a single or multiple counters. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

The service counter that accommodates mobility aids must meet the following requirements:

- be at a maximum height of 900 mm,
- have no obstructions that adversely affect the ability of the public or staff to pass along information or have eye contact,
- be a minimum of 760 mm wide, with knee space below at least 250 mm deep by 700 mm high, to allow easy wheelchair/scooter approach and use, and
- The floor space in front of the counter must be sufficiently clear so as to accommodate a mobility aid. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Figure 8.1 Accessible Service Counter
9. Fixed queuing guides

When constructing new fixed queuing guides, the following requirements must be met:
- The fixed queuing guides must provide sufficient width to allow for the passage of mobility aids and mobility assistive devices.
- The fixed queuing guides must have sufficiently clear floor area to permit mobility aids to turn where queuing lines change direction.
- The fixed queuing guides must be cane detectable. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

10. Waiting areas

When constructing a new waiting area or redeveloping an existing waiting area, where the seating is fixed to the floor, a minimum of three per cent of the new seating must be accessible, but in no case shall there be fewer than one accessible seating space. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

11. Pavilions/Shelters

Pavilions or shelters shall be able to be reached by an accessible pathway, trail or exterior walk and shall be joined to one of these with a flush level joint. The Pavilion/Shelter surface should be firm and level and provide ample room for wheelchair maneuverability. If benches or picnic tables are located within a pavilion or shelter they should meet the same standards as outlined in Section 3 – Accessible Seating.

Figure 11.1 Accessible Pavilion Entrance

12. Bridges/Ramps

Bridges may be present in a public space if there is a water feature such as a river or stream. Bridges should be designed to be as accessible as possible. The same standards applied to ramps (see below) should be applied to bridges.
Ramps should be provided where pathway slopes exceed the previously mentioned standards of pathways, trails and exterior walks (Section 1.4 – Pathways, Trails and Exterior Walks, Slope). Ramps may also be necessary to facilitate access onto a different surface or level, or to provide access to playground equipment structures. The purpose of ramps is to assist wheelchair users and those with other mobility issues. Due to an increase in slope on ramps as compared to pathways, trails or exterior walks, it is imperative that they be kept clear of weather barriers such as snow and ice where applicable. If the park is heavily used in the winter then the ramps should be cleared by staff. If parks are not used by pedestrians during this season then the ramps deemed to be too slippery will be closed for the winter.

12.1 **Slope**
A ramp should not have a running slope of more than 1:15

12.2 **Landings**
Landings must be provided:
- at the top and bottom of the ramp,
- where there is an abrupt change in the direction of the ramp, and
- at horizontal intervals not more than 9 feet apart

Landings must be a minimum of 1.67 m x 1.67 m at the top and bottom of the ramp and where there is an abrupt change in the direction of the ramp.

Landings must be a minimum of 1.67 m in length and at least the same width as the ramp for an in-line ramp.

![](image)

12.3 **Surface**
The surface of the ramp must be:
- firm and stable
- slip resistant

Where a ramp has openings in its surface
- the openings must not allow passage of an object that has a diameter of more than 20 mm, and
- any elongated openings must be oriented approximately perpendicular to the direction of travel
12.4 Width
Ramps should have a minimum width of 900 mm meters between handrails with 1.2 metres being the optimum width. Where a ramp is the only means of access to an entrance, the width must be 1.5 metres.

12.5 Handrails/Guiderails
Handrails must be provided on both sides of the ramp and the handrails must:
- be continually graspable along their entire length and have circular cross-section with an outside diameter not less than 30 mm and not more than 40 mm, or any non-circular shape with a graspable portion that has a perimeter not less than 100 mm and not more than 155 mm and whose largest cross-sectional dimension is not more than 57 mm,
- be not less than 865 mm and not more than 965 mm high, measured vertically from the surface of the ramp, except that handrails not meeting these requirements are permitted if they are installed in addition to the required handrail,
- terminate in a manner that will not obstruct pedestrian travel or create a hazard,
- extend horizontally not less than 300 mm beyond the top and bottom of the ramp, and
- be provided with a clearance of not less than 50 mm between the handrail and any wall to which it is attached.

Where a ramp is more than 2.2 m in width:
- one or more intermediate handrails which are continuous between landings must be provided and located so that there is no more than 1.65 m between handrails.

The ramp must have a wall or guard on both sides and where a guard is provided, it must,
- be not less than 1.07 m measured vertically to the top of the guard from the ramp surface, and
- be designed so that no member, attachment or opening located between 140 mm and 900 mm above the ramp surface being protected by the guard will facilitate climbing.

The ramp must have edge protection that is provided.
- with a curb at least 50 mm high on any side of the ramp where no solid enclosure or solid guard is provided, or
- with railings or other barriers that extend to within 50 mm of the finished ramp surface. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6

**Figure 12.3 Bridge Guiderails**
13. **Overhanging and Protruding Objects**

13.1 **Overhanging Objects**

Overhanging objects onto pathways, trails or exterior walks such as tree branches should not be any lower than 2.7 m to create adequate headroom. This also ensures that these objects do not become hazards and barriers for those with vision impairments.

13.2 **Protruding Objects**

Items that are mounted on walls can act as protruding object hazards. This may include items such as light fixtures or shelves. Branches can also act as protruding objects onto pathways and trails. Protruding objects should not protrude more than 100 mm unless they are cane detectable at or below 680 mm above the ground surface. The 680 mm height from the ground ensures that the protruding object can be felt by a cane, as cane users have a very difficult time protecting themselves from the waste up. All items that protrude should have a beveled, sloped or slanted edge to eliminate any sharp edge or corner that a user may come in contact with.

**Figure 13.1 Range of Cane Detection**

‘Cane detectable’ means that a cane can detect the object. The object must have a vertical surface with no indents that a cane may pass through, and must be a continuous height so that a cane may not pass over the object under the height of 680 mm. The object must be solid and firm so that a cane can clearly identify it.

Protruding object standards do not apply to a continuous protrusion such as a handrail or a guard.
14. Shade

Whenever possible, shaded areas should be provided in parks. Shade providing amenities include: covered benches, covered picnic tables, covered pavilions or shelters, and trees. If trees are used to provide shade, canopy or branches that overhang onto a pathway, trail or exterior walk, or a seating/rest area must comply with Section 13 – Overhanging and Protruding Objects. Shade is especially important in the hot weather summer months. Providing shade will enhance the user’s enjoyment of a park and will lead to greater use and utilization of parks in the summer.

Figure 14.1 Shaded Rest Area

15. Lighting

For public spaces that are utilized at night such as parks that contain softball diamonds, lighting must be provided.

The best locations for lighting include:
- along pathways and exterior walks,
- at trailheads,
- around activity surfaces and playground equipment areas,
- at accessible building and park entrances,
- at passenger loading zones and at accessible parking facilities.

Lighting should be:
- evenly distributed, and
- be positioned so as to not create an obstruction, such as a protrusion or tripping hazard;
Lighting fixtures that do not provide a view of the light source, either directly or by reflection, from common sight lines should be used.

16. Washrooms

Refer to Ontario Building Code and National Building Code for standards relating to accessible washroom features.

17. Accessible Parking

17.1 Off-street parking structures
Off-street parking facilities must provide the following two types of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities:
- Type A, a wider parking space which has a minimum width of 3.4 m and signage that identifies the space as “van accessible”.
- Type B, a standard parking space which has a minimum width of 2.4 m. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6. (County Zoning By-law stipulates minimum parking space width of 2.8 m)

17.2 Access Aisles
Access aisles, the space between parking spaces that allows persons with disabilities to get in and out of their vehicles, must be provided for all parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in off-street parking facilities. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Access aisles may be shared by two parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in an off-street parking facility and must meet the following requirements. They must:
- have a minimum width of 1.5 m,
- extend the full length of the parking space, and
- be marked with high tonal contrast diagonal lines, which discourage parking in them, where the surface is asphalt, concrete or some other hard surface. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.
17.3 Minimum number and type of accessible parking spaces
Off-street parking facilities must have a minimum number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, in accordance with the following requirements:

1. One parking space for the use of persons with disabilities, which meets the requirements of a Type A parking space, where there are 12 parking spaces or fewer.

2. Four per cent of the total number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, where there are between 13 and 100 parking spaces in accordance with the following ratio, rounding up to the nearest whole number:

   a. Where an even number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities are provided in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph, an equal number of parking spaces that meet the requirements of a Type A parking space and a Type B parking space must be provided.

   b. Where an odd number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities are provided in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph, the number of parking spaces must be divided equally between parking spaces that meet the requirements of a Type A parking space and a Type B parking space, but the additional parking space, the odd-numbered space, may be a Type B parking space.
3. One parking space for the use of persons with disabilities and an additional three per cent of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, where there are between 101 and 200 parking spaces must be parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, calculated in accordance with ratios set out in subparagraphs 2 a and b, rounding up to the nearest whole number.

4. Two parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities and an additional two per cent of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, where there are between 201 and 1,000 parking spaces must be parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in accordance with the ratio in subparagraphs 2 a and b, rounding up to the nearest whole number.

5. Eleven parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities and an additional one per cent of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities, where more than 1,000 parking spaces are provided must be parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities in accordance with the ratio in subparagraphs 2 a and b, rounding up to the nearest whole number. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

In determining the location of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities that must be provided where there is more than one off-street parking facility at a site, an obligated organization may distribute them among the off-street parking facilities in a manner that provides substantially equivalent or greater accessibility in terms of distance from an accessible entrance or user convenience. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6

17.4 Signage
   Each accessible parking space must be delineated by a sign that is:
   - mounted vertically on a post that is colour contrasted with the surrounding and background environment, and meets the requirements of signage as outlined in Section 4 – Signage/Way Signage,
   - at least 300 mm wide and 400 mm high,
   - installed at a height of 1.5 m from the ground surface to the bottom of the sign,
   - for perpendicular or angled parking, centered on at the front of the parking space,
   - for parallel parking, located adjacent to and toward the front of the parking space, and
   - incorporated with pavement markings

All signs must be in accordance with section 11 of Regulation 581 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Accessible Parking for Persons with Disabilities) made under the Highway Traffic Act. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.
17.5 Exception

An exception to the required minimum number of parking spaces for the use of persons with disabilities is permitted where an obligated organization can demonstrate that it is not practicable to comply with the requirement because existing physical or site constraints prevent it from meeting the required ratio, such as where the minimum width for parking spaces for persons with disabilities or access aisles cannot be met because of existing pay and display parking meters, surrounding curb edges, walkways, landscaping or the need to maintain a minimum drive aisle width. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

- where that number is an even number, the number of parking spaces must be divided equally between parking spaces that meet the requirements of a Type A parking space and a Type B parking space; and
- where that number is an odd number, the number of parking spaces must be divided equally between parking spaces that meet the requirements of a Type A parking space and a Type B parking space, but the additional parking space, the odd-numbered space, may be a Type B parking space. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

17.6 On-street parking spaces

When constructing or redeveloping existing on-street parking spaces, designated public sector organizations shall consult on the need, location and design of accessible on-street parking spaces and shall do so in the following manner:

- Designated public sector organizations must consult with the public and persons with disabilities.
- Municipalities must also consult with their municipal accessibility advisory committees, where one has been established in accordance with subsection 29 (1) or (2) of the Act. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

17.7 Overhead structures

Overhead structures, such as canopies that provide protection over parking areas or drop off zones shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 2.75 meters.
18. Passenger Loading and Drop Off Zones

The passenger loading and drop off zone allows for a safe location to exit a vehicle without stepping into traffic flow or directly onto a raised sidewalk. This zone should ideally be located at the main entranceway to a building or a park, or at least be visible from this location, so that people waiting to be picked up can clearly see when their ride has arrived.

Passenger loading and drop off zones shall have the following standards:
- provide an access aisle at least 1.4 m in width,
- if there are curbs between the pathway, trail or exterior walk and the loading and drop off zone, then these curbs should be cut to create an accessible transition between the loading and drop off surface and the pathway, trail or exterior walk surface,
- the surface should be firm and level and the slope of the surface should not exceed 1:100, and
- in parks where there is only one parking space, the space must be compliant with the standards set forth in this document for parking and loading/drop off zones.

19. Curb Ramps

Where a curb ramp is provided on an exterior path of travel, the curb ramp must align with the direction of travel and meet the following requirements:
- the curb ramp must have a minimum clear width of 1,500 mm, exclusive of any flared sides,
- the running slope of the curb ramp must,
  a. be a maximum of 1:8, where elevation is less than 75 mm, and
  b. be a maximum of 1:10, where elevation is 75 mm or greater and 200 mm or less,
- the maximum cross slope of the curb ramp must be no more than 1:50,
- the maximum slope on the flared side of the curb ramp must be no more than 1:10, and
- where the curb ramp is provided at a pedestrian crossing, it must have tactile walking surface indicators that
  c. have raised tactile profiles,
  d. have a high tonal contrast with the adjacent surface,
  e. are located at the bottom of the curb ramp,
  f. are set back between 150 mm and 200 mm from the curb edge,
  g. extend the full width of the curb ramp, and
  h. are a minimum of 610 mm in depth. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

20. **Depressed Curbs**

Where a depressed curb is provided on an exterior path of travel, the depressed curb must meet the following requirements:
- the depressed curb must have a maximum running slope of 1:20,
- the depressed curb must be aligned with the direction of travel,
- where the depressed curb is provided at a pedestrian crossing, it must have tactile walking surface indicators that,
  a. have raised tactile profiles,
  b. have high tonal contrast with the adjacent surface,
  c. are located at the bottom portion of the depressed curb that is flush with the roadway,
  d. are set back between 150 mm and 200 mm from the curb edge, and
  e. are a minimum of 610 mm in depth. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

**Figure 20.1 Curb Cut 1**
Figure 20.2 Curb Cut 2

Figure 20.3 Curb Cut 3
21. **Accessible Pedestrian Signals**

Where new pedestrian signals are being installed or existing pedestrian signals are being replaced at a pedestrian crossover, they must be accessible pedestrian signals. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Accessible pedestrian signals must meet the following requirements. They must:
- have a locator tone that is distinct from a walk indicator tone,
- be installed within 1,500 mm of the edge of the curb,
- be mounted at a maximum of 1,100 mm above ground level,
- have tactile arrows that align with the direction of crossing,
- include both manual and automatic activation features, and
- include both audible and vibro-tactile walk indicators. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

22. **Consultation**

The Municipal Accessibility Advisory Committee, as well as persons with disabilities and members of the public must be consulted on the following matters with respect to the following areas of construction:

Recreational trails
- the slope of the trail,
- the need for, and location of, ramps on the trail,
- the need for, location and design of,
  a. rest areas,
b. passing areas,
c. viewing areas,
d. amenities on the trail, and
e. any other pertinent feature. O. Reg. 413/12, s. 6.

Outdoor play spaces
   - layout and accessible features to be included

On street parking spaces
   - need, location and design of accessible on-street parking spaces