



Development Process Timeline

2003 - Purchased House

2007 - Initiated Downzoning

2008 - Property Rezoned

2014 - Land Purchase Initiated

2017 - Land Purchase and Lot Consolidation Completed

2019 - Multi-Use Pathway Construction

2021 - Application for Carriage House Submitted to City





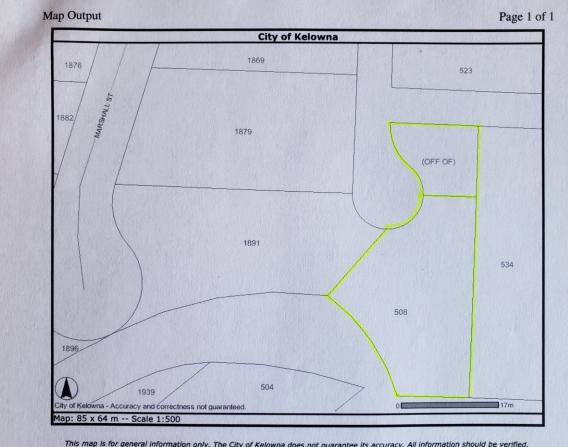




Property Purchase

- Property consisted of two titled lots
- Zoning was RM5





This map is for general information only. The City of Kelowna does not guarantee its accuracy. All information should be verified.







Rezoning

2007 - Downgraded zoning from RM5 to RU6



October 18, 2007

Planning and Development Services City of Kelowna 1435 Water Street Kelowna, BC V1Y 1J4

Attention: David Shipclark

Acting Director of Planning & Development Services

Dear Mr. Shipclark,

RE: 1859 Marshall Street 1879 Marshall Street 1891 Marshall Street and 508 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna (refered to collectively as the "Properties")

I am writing this letter on behalf of the owners of the above mentioned Properties. Please accept the attached letter dated March 19, 2007, and signed by each property owner, as a letter of authorization. This letter was first submitted to the City of Kelowna Planning Department in March of 2007. Based on discussions with Planning Technician Ryan Smith, the City of Kelowna Planning Department indicated firstly, that it would support rezoning the Properties from their current RM5 to RU6 and secondly, that it would facilitate the rezoning at the City's initiative and expense provided the Property owners were willing to pursue the rezoning collectively and concurrently. According to Mr. Smith, the proposed RU6 zoning is consistent with the City's objectives for this area.

After waiting for the application to be processed and receiving no response, an inquiry was made to the Planning Department on October 11th as to the status of the rezoning application. We were informed by Ms. Rose Hughes that although Ms. Shelley Gambacort was aware of the application, no documentation could be found. In addition, we were asked to complete the "Zoning Bylaw Amendments & Official Community Plan Amendments Application Form" and return it to the Planning Department. This application form has been completed and submitted along with this letter. We are requesting that, in light of the past delay, this rezoning application be processed in as timely a manner as possible.

We trust that the information provided is sufficient to satisfy your requirements at this time. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact either Jason Marzinzik at 869-4787 or David Bach at 868-2972. We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Regard

Jason Marzinzi

cc. Shelley Gambacort Current Planning Supervisor









2007 - Downgraded zoning from RM5 to RU6

2008 - Rezoning application approved





Corporate Services

City Clerks Office 1435 Water Street Kelowna, BC V1Y 1J4 Tel: (250) 469-8645 Fax: (250) 862-3315

February 20, 2008

Mr. Jason Marzinzik 508 Sutherland Avenue Kelowna, BC

Dear Mr. Marzinzik:

Bylaw No. 9923 - Rezoning Application No. Z07-0098 - Dale Riddell, David Bach, Nicole and Jason Marzinzik, Thieu Vu (Jason Marzinzik) – 1859, 1879 and 1891 Marshall Street and 508 Sutherland Avenue and off of Rowcliffe Avenue

Rezoning Authorization Bylaw No. 9923 received second and third readings by Kelowna City Council at a Regular Meeting held on Tuesday, February 19th, 2008.

I note that a previous resolution of Council states in part:

THAT Rezoning Application No. Z07-0098 to amend the City of Kelowna Zoning Bylaw No. 8000 by changing the zoning classification of Lot 7, District Lot 14, ODYD, Plan 3286, located at 1859 Marshall Street, Lot 9, District Lot 14, ODYD, Plan 3286, located at 1879 Marshall Street, Lot 2, District Lot 139, ODYD, Plan 3957, located at 508 Street, Kelowna, B.C. from the RM5 – Medium Density Multiple Housing zone to the RIS – Two Dwelling Housing zone be considered by Council:

AND THAT the zone amending bylaw be forwarded to a Public Hearing for further

Accordingly, this application will be kept in-stream pending confirmation that all conditions are met. If you have any questions about this procedure, please contact Mr. Alec Warrender of the Planning Department (469-8776).

Please remove the Development Notice sign from the property, if you have not already done so.

Development Planner (A. Warrender) Development Engineering Manager (S. Muenz)

D. Scott Riddell, 1859 Marshall Street, Kelowna, BC V1Y 2B8 David Bach, 1879 Marshall Street, Kelowna, BC V1Y 2B8 Thieu Vu, 1891 Maarshall Street, Kelowna, BC V1Y 2B8

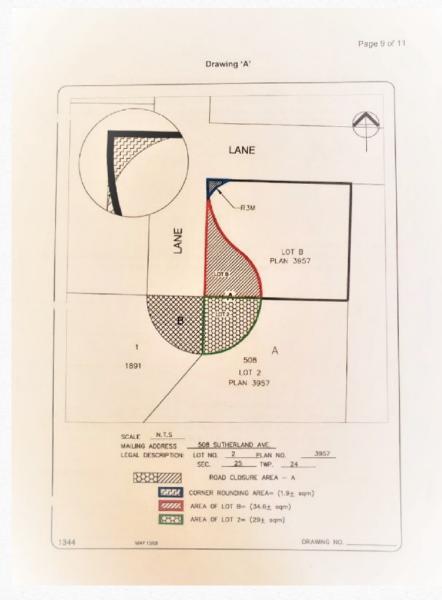






Land Purchase and Lot Consolidation

From 2014 to 2017 I completed a purchase of a portion of the back lane in order to facilitate construction of a carriage house with appropriate setbacks.



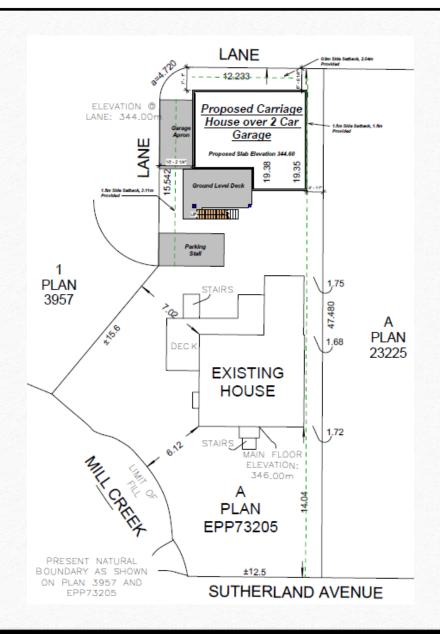






Proposed Development

I am proposing to build a carriage house at the back of my property with a two bedroom suite atop a two car garage.









Variances Required

Variance 1: S.9.5b.1(g) The maximum height is the lesser of 4.8m or the height of the principal dwelling, as measured to the midpoint of the roof.

I will require a height variance from 4.8m to 6.65m.











Variances Required

Variance 2: S.9.5b.1(f) The maximum upper storey floor area is 75% of the carriage house footprint area.

Due to the flat roof design, the upper storey will be equal to the carriage house footprint.





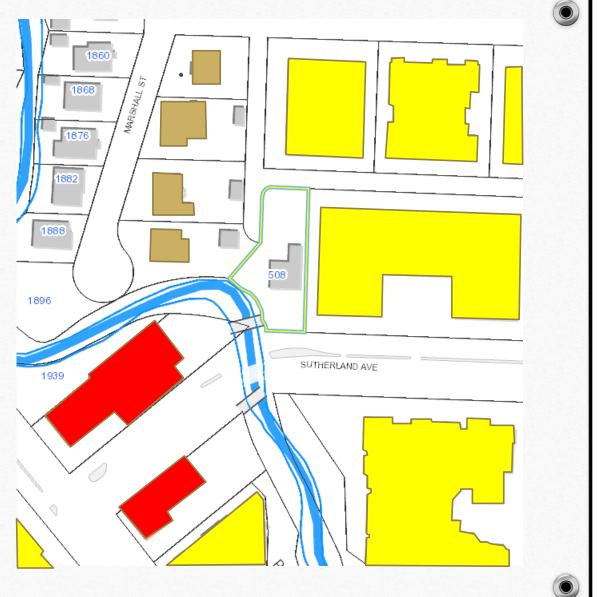






Site Context

- Surrounded by 4-story apartment complexes on three sides.
- Commercial businesses are located to the south-west.
- Several residential houses to the west.





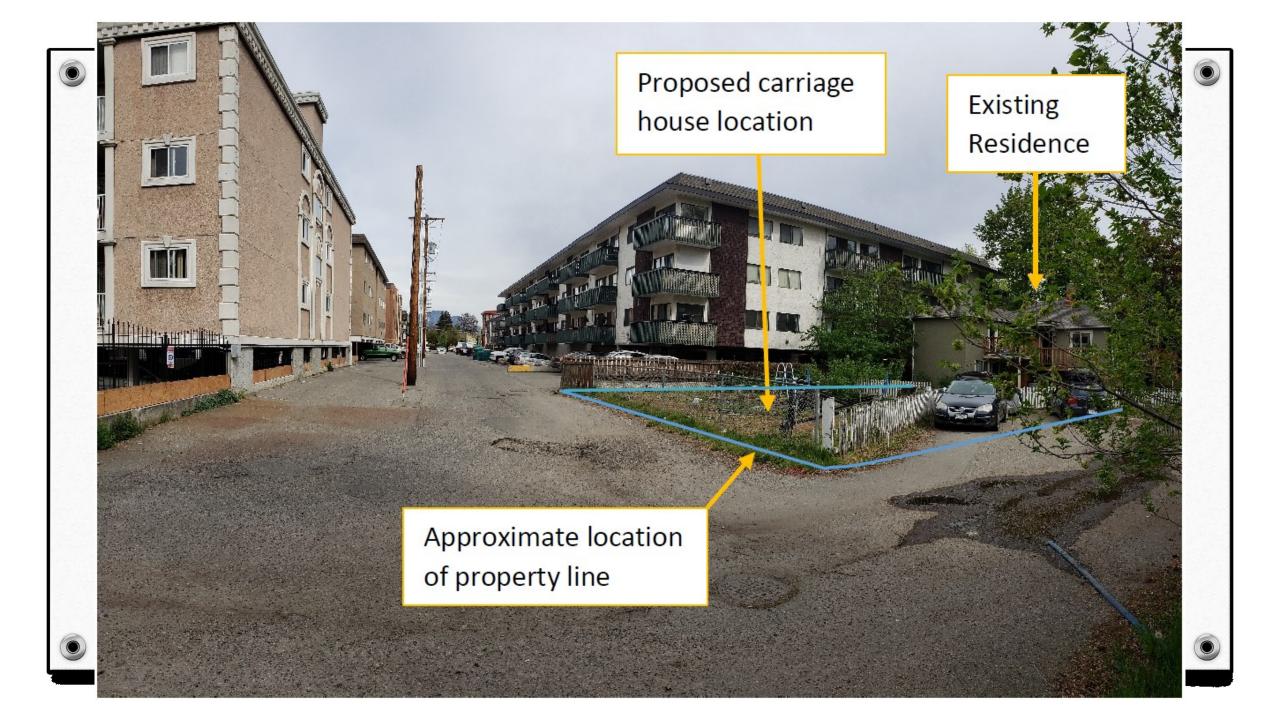




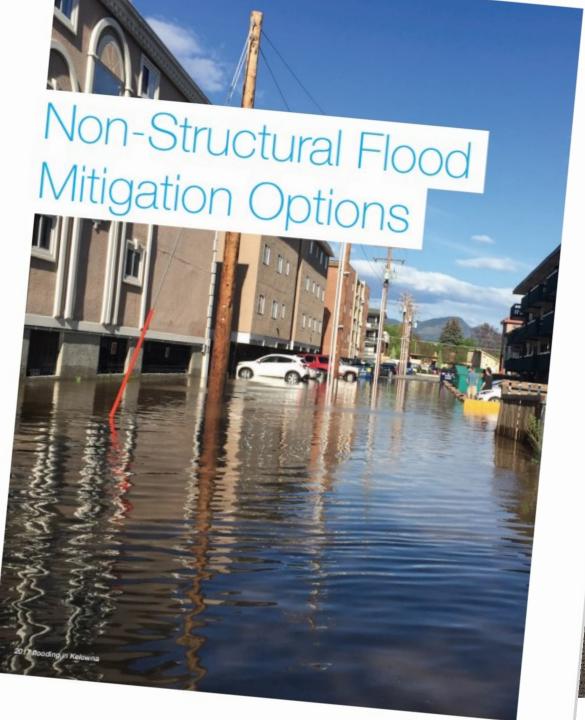




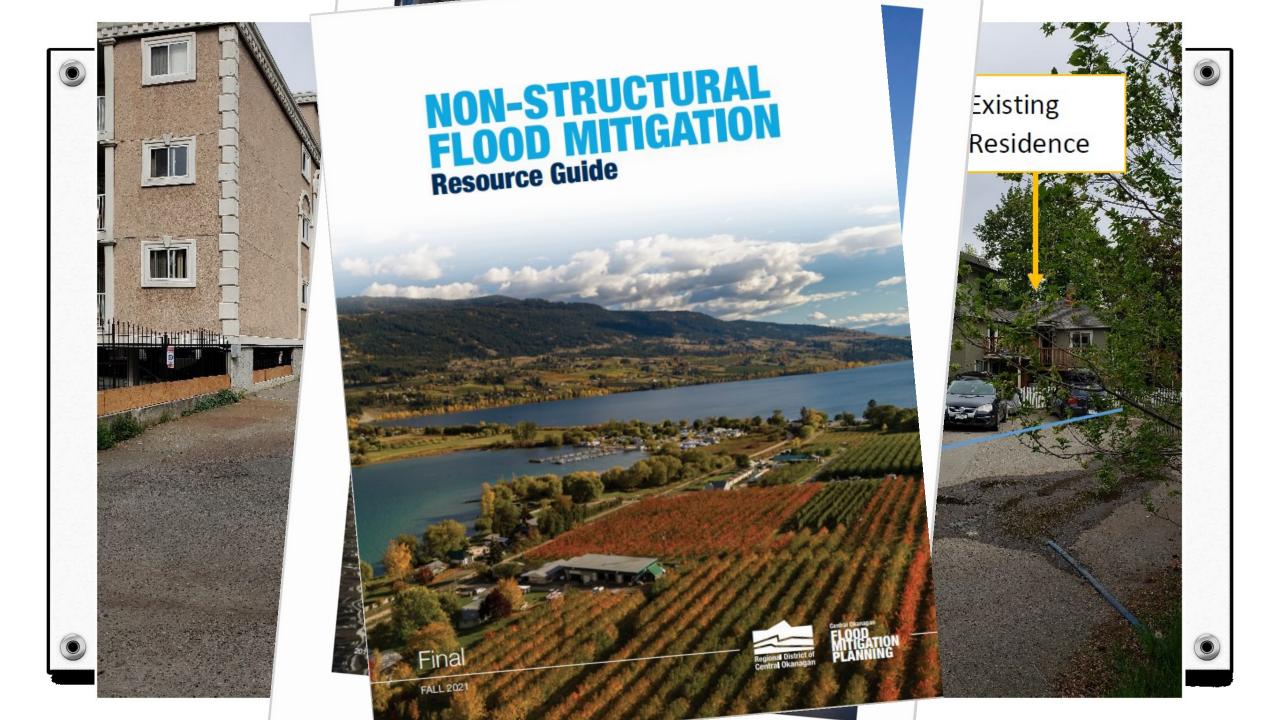


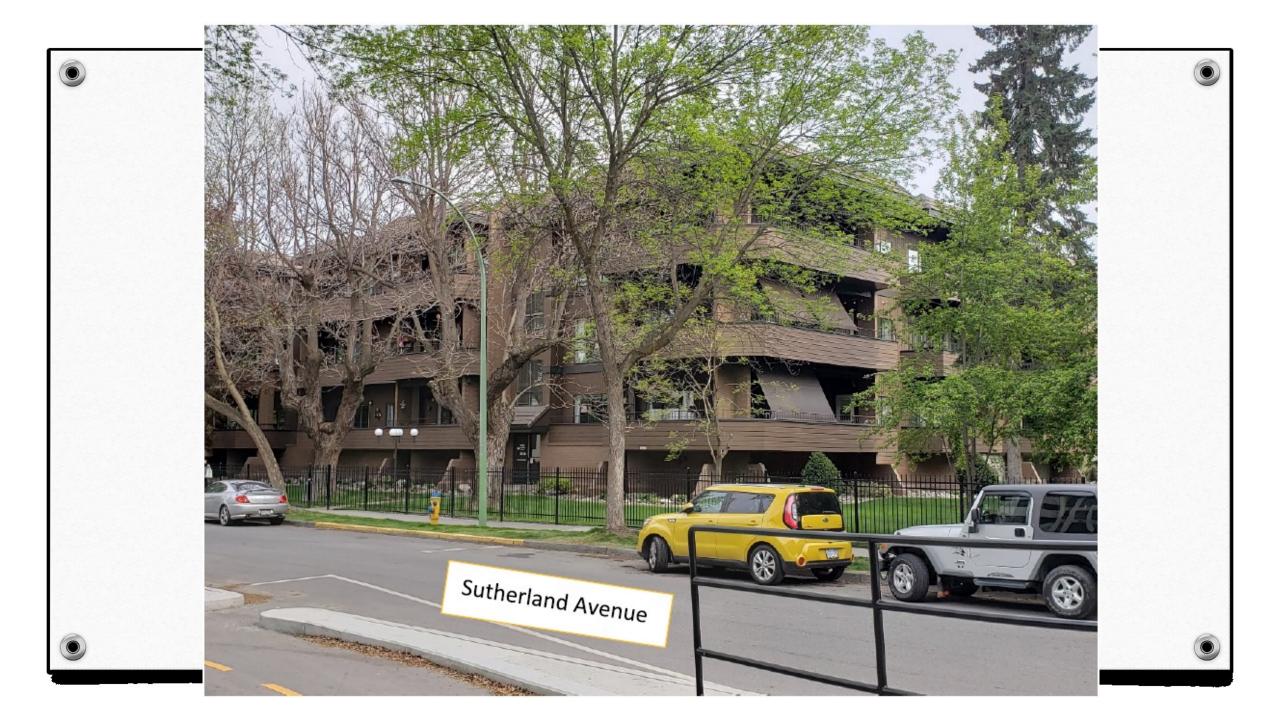


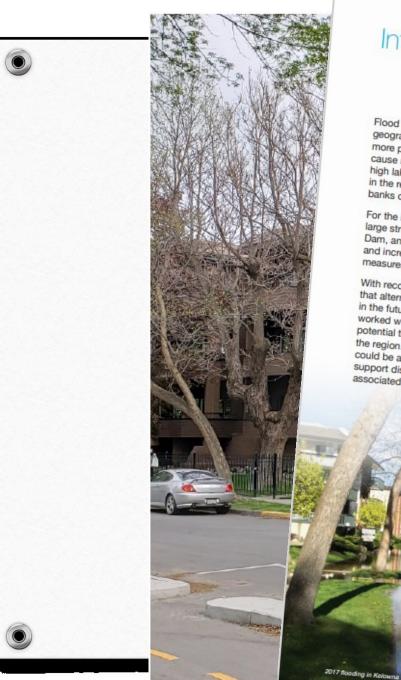












Introduction

Flood is a natural and regular process that has shaped the physical geography of the Okanagan Valley since time immemorial. With more people and development in the region, these floodwaters now cause more damage and devastation, most recently in 2017 when high lake levels caused widespread flooding along the shorelines in the region, and in 2018 when the lake and creeks spilled their

For the last century, flood risk has been primarily managed using large structural engineering works such as the Okanagan Lake Dam, and dikes along creeks and rivers. With climate change and increasing development pressures, these hazard reduction measures are being tested to their limits.

With recognition that existing structural mitigation has limits and that alternative measures will be needed to mitigate flood damages in the future, the Regional District of Central Okanagan (RDCO) has worked with partners and stakeholders to better understand the potential to implement non-structural flood mitigation options in the region. This resource guide outlines a 'toolbox' of options that could be applied within the Central Okanagan and is intended to support discussions of benefits, challenges, and potential tradeoffs

NON-STRUCTURAL **FLOOD MITIGATION**

Flood mitigation can be achieved through a wide variety of actions. The broad toolbox of actions that are NOT large, engineered structures (e.g., dikes and dams) are collectively called non-structural flood mitigation options.















My property is located in the Mill Creek Floodplain.

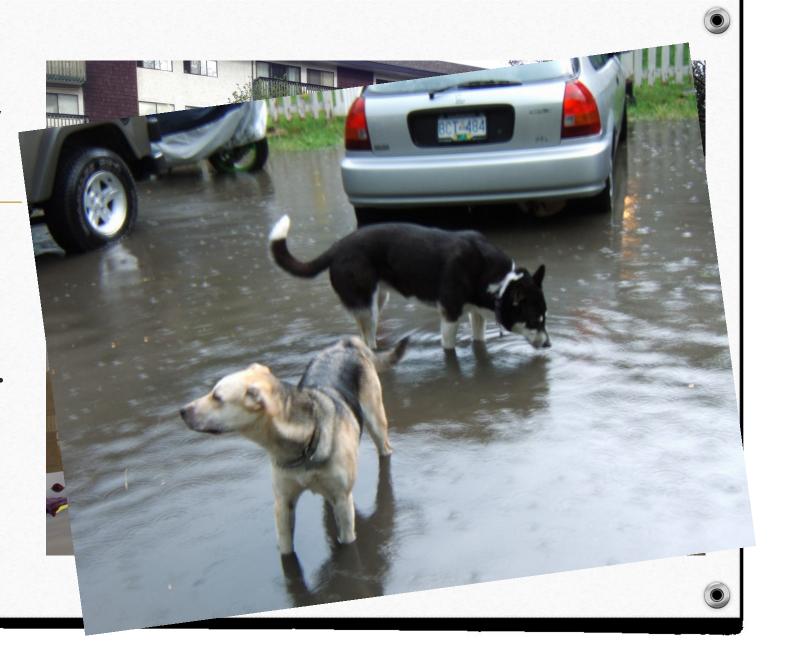








My property is located in the Mill Creek Floodplain.







My property is located in the Mill Creek Floodplain.







My property is located in the Mill Creek Floodplain.





BUILDING CONTROLS FOR NEW BUILDS

With flood hazard areas increasing in size, and increasing development pressures, it is not always possible to sterilize land use within flood hazard areas. Changing the built form so that damages to structures are limited, or more easily recoverable is an effective means of reducing risk. This can be relatively easily achieved for new

BUILDING MANAGEMENT — Building Controls for New Builds

18. Elevate Structures (New Builds)

The elevation of an individual building above the expected flood level using fill, stilts, or

EFFECTIVENESS OF ST	or suits, or
PEOPLE	REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE DURING A FLOOD EVENT
STRUCTURES Reduce risks to	health and safety of people
UISRUPTION CAMPAGE GAMAGE	9 to other
ECONOMY electricity, gas, o	ommunications) Highly effective Highly effective
EMERGENCY RESPONSE Increases to	a to local economy including agriculture
CLIMATE THE STREET	High
- morahtabil	Ity of option a
EFFECT OF OPTION ITSELF ON ITS SUPPOSE	ity of option to multiple climate futures Ineffective

EFFECT OF OPT	ION ITSEL -	mate future	S. J. Gliective
COMMUNITY	ION ITSELF ON ITS SURROUNDI	NGS	Ineffective
	riousing		
ENVIRONMENT	Social connectedness Habitat health (connectedness)	and support	
CULTURE	Habitat health (aquatic, quality	and supports wetland, and riparian) and water	Negative Neutral
OBSTACLES	and outdoor	rpanan) and water	
	Suidiory	illestyle	Neutral
COST	Political and public will		Neutral
	pictrientation cost		Relatively easy
PPORTUNITIES	Maintenance cost		Relatively easy

OPPORTUNITIES

 Standard approach currently applied in BC. Well understood and relatively easy to CHALLENGES

- Creates challenges for accessibility and servicing.
- Potential for reduced aesthetics when neighbouring sites are at different elevations.



