ATTACHMENT A This forms part of application # DP21-0276 DVP21-0279 City of Planner thitials LK RELOWNE





This permit relates to land in the City of Kelowna municipally known as

340 Valley Road

and legally known as

Lot B Section 33 Township 26 ODYD Plan EPP107918

and permits the land to be used for the following development:

Apartment Housing

USE as per Zoning Bylaw

Multiple Dwelling Housing / Supportive Housing

The present owner and any subsequent owner of the above described land must comply with any attached terms and conditions.

<u>Date of Council Decision</u> March 1, 2022

Decision By: COUNCIL

<u>Development Permit Area:</u> Form and Character DP Area

Existing Zone: RM5 – Medium Density Multiple Housing

Future Land Use Designation: VC – Village Centre

This is NOT a Building Permit.

In addition to your Development Permit, a Building Permit may be required prior to any work commencing. For further information, contact the City of Kelowna, Development Services Branch.

NOTICE

This permit does not relieve the owner or the owner's authorized agent from full compliance with the requirements of any federal, provincial or other municipal legislation, or the terms and conditions of any easement, covenant, building scheme or agreement affecting the building or land.

Owner: Valleywood Retirement BT LTD. Inc. No. BC1321914

Applicant: Ed Hall

Planning & Development Services

Terry Barton	Date	
Community Planning Department Manager		

SCOPE OF APPROVAL

This Development Permit applies to and only to those lands within the Municipality as described above, and any and all buildings, structures and other development thereon.

This Development Permit is issued subject to compliance with all of the Bylaws of the Municipality applicable thereto, except as specifically varied or supplemented by this permit, noted in the Terms and Conditions below.

The issuance of a permit limits the permit holder to be in strict compliance with regulations of the Zoning Bylaw and all other Bylaws unless specific variances have been authorized by the Development Permit. No implied variances from bylaw provisions shall be granted by virtue of drawing notations that are inconsistent with bylaw provisions and that may not have been identified as required Variances by the applicant or Municipal staff.

2. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

- a) The dimensions and siting of the building to be constructed on the land be in accordance with Schedule "A";
- b) The exterior design and finish of the building to be constructed on the land be in accordance with Schedule "B";
- c) Landscaping to be provided on the land be in accordance with Schedule "C"; and
- d) The applicant be required to post with the City a Landscape Performance Security deposit in the form of a "Letter of Credit" in the amount of 125% of the estimated value of the landscaping, as determined by a Registered Landscape Architect.

And that variances to the following sections of Zoning Bylaw No. 8000 be granted:

Section 13.11.6(c): RM5 - Medium Density Multiple Housing, Development Regulations

To vary the maximum number of storeys from 4.5 permitted to 5 proposed.

Section 13.11.6(d): RM5 - Medium Density Multiple Housing, Development Regulations

To vary the minimum site front yard from 6.0 m permitted to 4.2 m proposed.

Section 7.6.1: Landscaping and Screening, Minimum Landscape Buffers

To vary the minimum required landscape buffer along portions of the rear property line from 3.0 m permitted to 1.2 m proposed.

This Development Permit is valid for two (2) years from the date of approval, with no opportunity to extend.

3. PERFORMANCE SECURITY

Performance Security received with DP19-0016 in the amount of \$195,296.68 to be transferred to DP21-0276.

4. INDEMNIFICATION

Upon commencement of the works authorized by this Permit the Developer covenants and agrees to save harmless and effectually indemnify the Municipality against:

a) All actions and proceedings, costs, damages, expenses, claims, and demands whatsoever and by whomsoever brought, by reason of the Municipality said Permit.

All costs, expenses, claims that may be incurred by the Municipality where the construction, engineering or other types of works as called for by the Permit results in damages to any property owned in whole or in part by the Municipality or which the Municipality by duty or custom is obliged, directly or indirectly in any way or to any degree, to construct, repair, or maintain.

The PERMIT HOLDER is the <u>CURRENT LAND OWNER</u>.

Security shall <u>ONLY</u> be returned to the signatory of the Landscape Agreement or their designates.

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT SET







1 SITE PLAN SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

PROJECT STATISTICS RM5

TEM	REQUIRED / ALLOWED	PROVIDED
1. PROPOSED SITE STATS	•	
SITE ZONING	RM5	RM5
LOT AREA	10.412 m² (112.082 ft²)	10.412 m² (112.082 ft²)
HEIGHT	4.5 STOREYS / (MAX)18.0 m (59.ft)	5.0 STOREYS / 17.2 m (56'-5") - VARIANCE REQUESTED
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS		162 UNITS
2. SETBACKS	•	•
FRONT YARD - VALLEY ROAD (EAST)	7.0m	4.2m - VARIANCE REQUESTED
SIDE YARD (NORTH)	7.0m	7.0m
SIDE YARD (SOUTH)	7.0m	7.0m
REAR YARD (WEST)	9.0m	9.0m
3. LANDSCAPE BUFFERS	•	•
FRONT YARD - VALLEY ROAD (EAST)	3.0 m (9.84 ft.) - LEVEL 2	3.0 m (9.84 ft.) - LEVEL 2
SIDE YARD (NORTH)	3.0 m (9.84 ft.) - LEVEL 3	3.0 m (9.84 ft.) - LEVEL 3
SIDE YARD (SOUTH)	3.0 m (9.84 ft.) - LEVEL 3	3.0 m (9.84 ft.) - LEVEL 3
REAR YARD (WEST)	3.0 m (9.84 ft.) - LEVEL 3	1.3 m (4.27 ft) - VARIANCE REQUESTED
4. FLOOR SPACE RATIO		
FLOOR AREA RATIO	1.1	1.05
LOT AREA	1.1	10.412.7 m² (112.082.2 ft²)
FLOOR AREA (NET)	_	10.960.9 m² (117.983.0 t²)
5. BUILDING SITE COVERAGE		10,200.3111 (111,200.011)
S. BUILDING SITE COVERAGE BUILDING SITE COVERAGE	(MAX) 40%	33%
BUILDING FOOT PRINT AREA	(MAX) 4.165 m² (44.832.5 ft²)	3.164.2 m² (34.059.18 ft²)
SITE COVERAGE (BLDG, DRIVES + PARKING)	(MAX) 4,165 ftr (44,832.5 ftr)	(3,164.2 m² (34,069.18 l²)
BUILDING FOOT PRINT AREA DRIVES + PARKING	(MAX) 6768.2 m² (72.852.8 ff)	6.448.7 m² (69.413 ft²)
6 PARKING	(894) 6/66.2 IF (72,602.6 IF)	0,440.7 HP (03,413 H)
CONGREGATE HOUSING		
ABOVE GROUND PARKING	0.35 STALLSBED = 71 STALLS (MIN)	74 STALLS; SPLIT BETWEEN ABOVE & BELOW GROUP
ABOVE GROUND PARKING RELOW GRADE PARKING	+	30 STALLS
HANDICAP PARKING	4 STALLS	44 STALLS 4 STALLS: SPLIT BETWEEN ABOVE & BELOW GROUN
VISITOR PARKING	0.14 STALLS BED = 28 STALLS (MIN)	28 STALLS; ABOVE GROUND
VISITOR PARKING STAFF PARKING	3 STALLS (MIN)	3 STALLS: ABOVE GROUND
LOADING PARKING SPACES	201ALLO (MIN)	2 STALLS
TOTAL PARKING STALLS REQUIRED/PROVIDED	102 STALLS (MIN)	106 STALLS PROVIDED
7 BICYCLE PARKING	Introductions)	In a second second
TOTAL BICYCLE PARKING (CLASS I) 1 PER 20 DWELLING UNITS	В	8
TOTAL BICYCLE PARKING (CLASS II) 6 PER PUBLIC ENTRANCE (OUTDOOR)	6	5
8. DENSITY		
1 BEDROOM		113 UNITS
1 BEDROOM + DEN		6 UNITS
STUDIO		4 UNITS
2 BEDROOM		38 UNITS
3 BEDROOM		1 UNIT
TOTAL		162 UNITS
10. PRIVATE OPEN SPACE	•	•
CONGREGATE HOUSING - 158 UNITS	7.5 mPUNIT	>7.5 mHUNIT

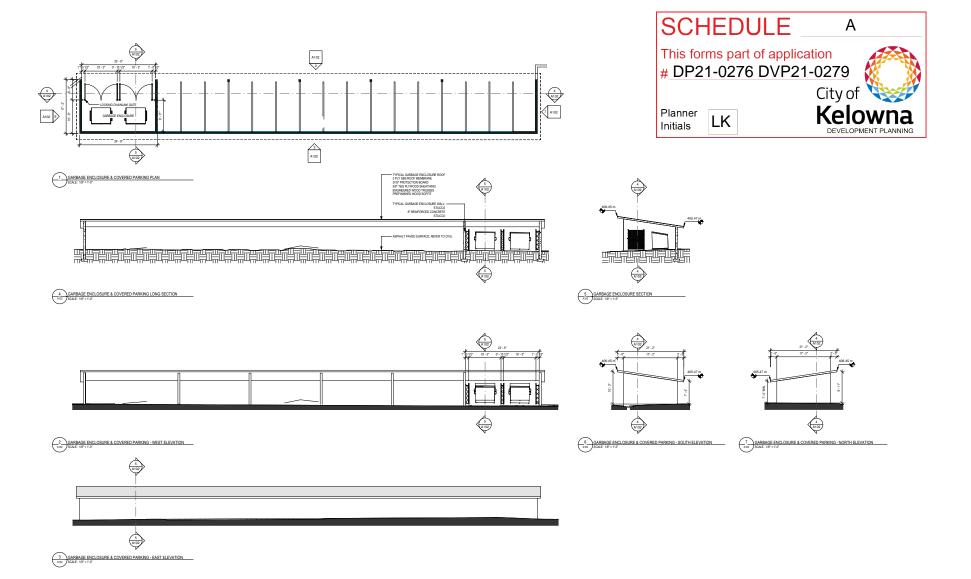
VALLEYWOOD SUITE SUMMARY					
SUITE TYPE	NUMBER OF BEDROOMS	SUITE AREA	NUMBER OF SUITES		
UNIT TYPE A1	STUDIO	344 SF	4		
UNIT TYPE B1	1 BED	569 SF	30		
UNIT TYPE B2	1 BED	597 SF	75		
UNIT TYPE B3	1 BED	635 SF	6		
UNIT TYPE B4	1 BED	662 SF	2		
UNIT TYPE C1	1 BED + DEN	776 SF	6		
UNIT TYPE D1	2 BED	824 SF	6		
UNIT TYPE D2	2 BED	976 SF	8		
UNIT TYPE D3	2 BED	991 SF	15		
UNIT TYPE D4	2 BED	1084 SF	5		
UNIT TYPE DS	2 BED	1063 SF	4		
UNIT TYPE E1	3 BED	1371 SF	1		



Planner Initials

















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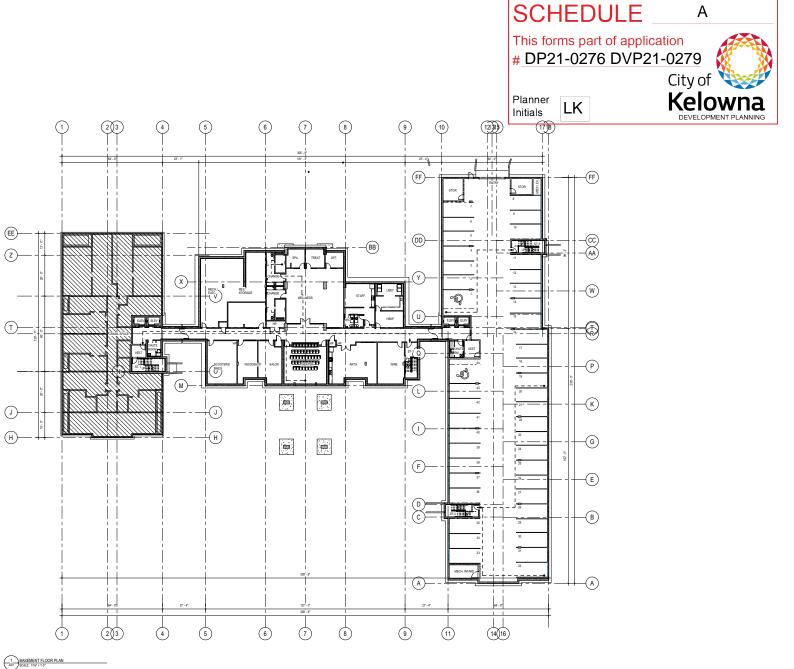
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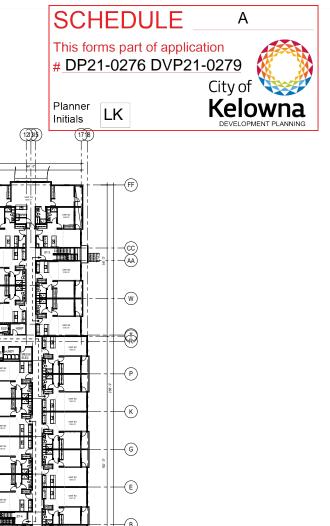
VALLEY RETIREMENT RESORT

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BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



(5) MAIN FLOOR PLAN

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VALLEYWOOD RETIREMENT RESORT

MAIN FLOOR PLAN









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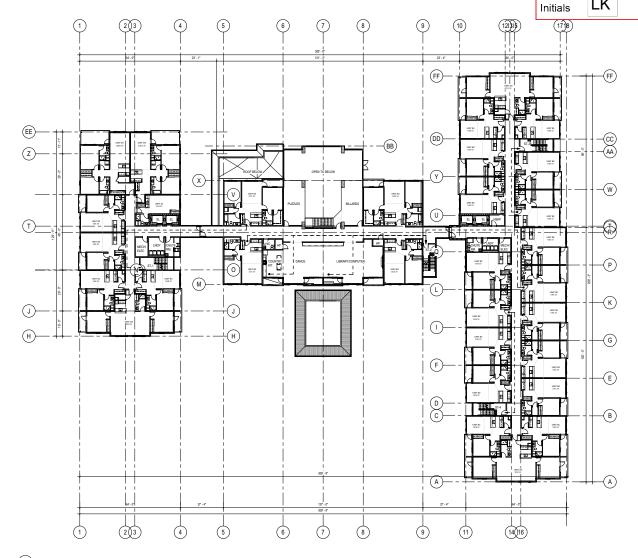
PROJECT: 18254

SCALE: 1195" = 1-10"

DRAININ BY: NBIAB

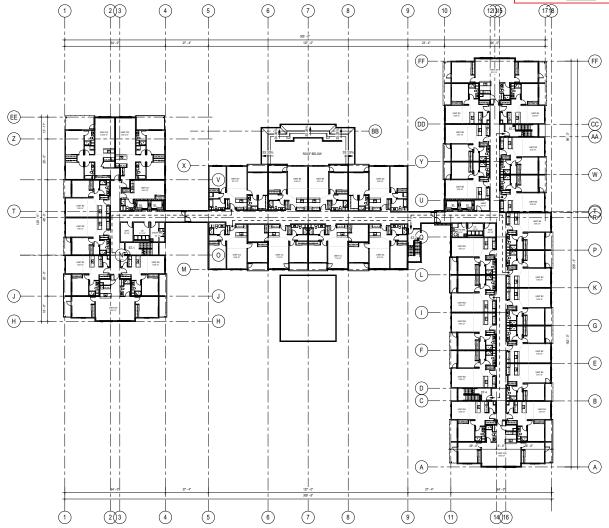
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1 THIRD TO FOURTH FLOOR PLAN SCALE: 1/19" = 1'-0"



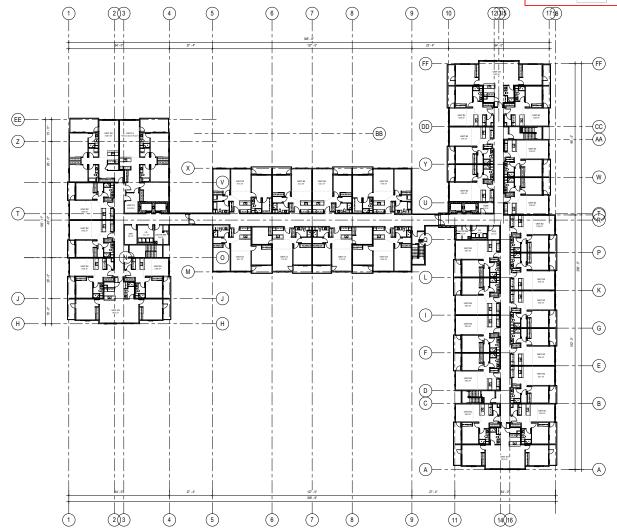
VALLEYWOOD RETIREMENT RESORT

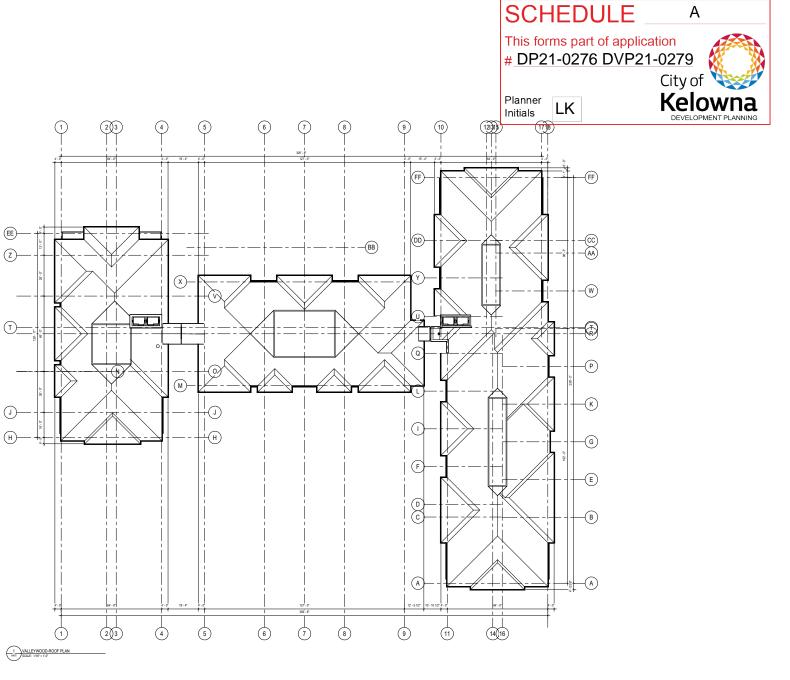
THIRD - FOURTH FLOOR PLANS







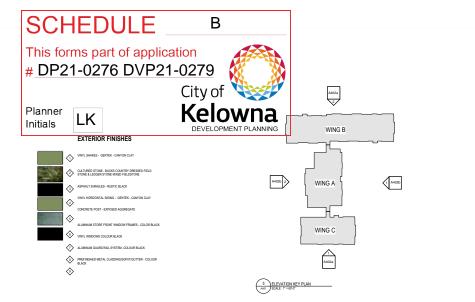


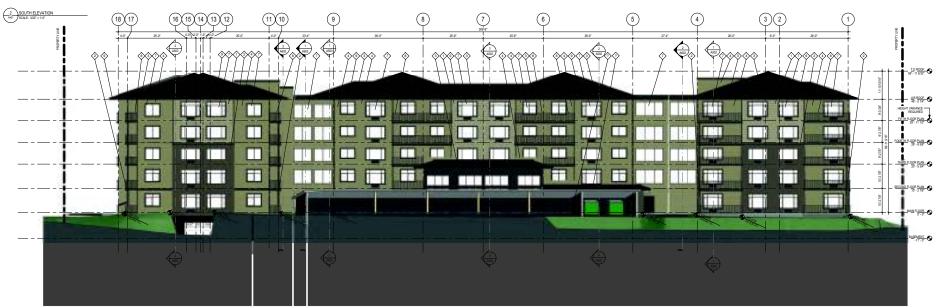


















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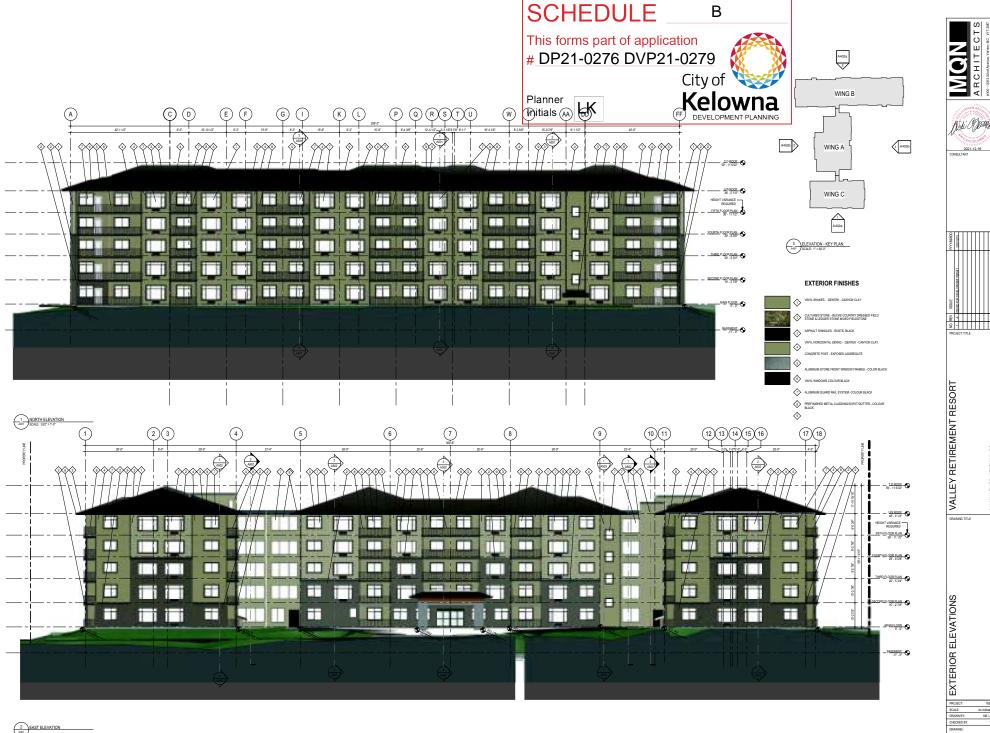
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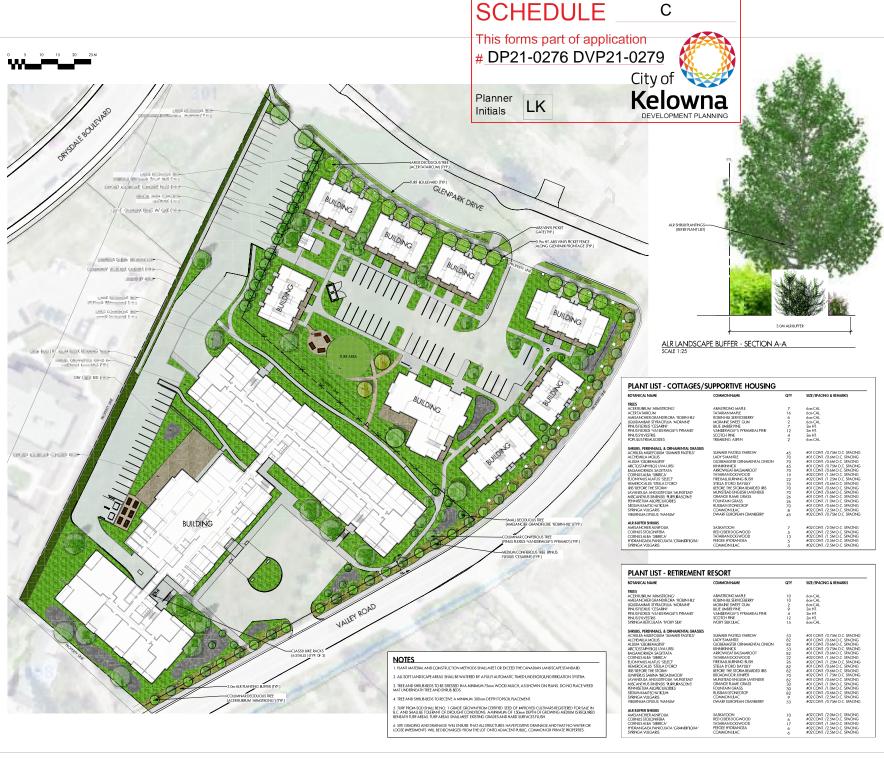
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EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

PROJECT: 18254
SCALE: As indicated
DRAWN BY: NB / AP
CHECKED BY: VT
DRAWNG:











VALLEY RETIREMENT RESORT AND COTTAGES

CONCEPTUAL LANDSCAPE PLAN

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- DEVELOPMENT PERMIT GUIDELINES

Chapter 2 - The Design Foundations: apply to all projects and provide the overarching principles for supporting creativity, innovation and design excellence in Kelowna.

- Facilitate Active Mobility
- Use Placemaking to Strengthen Neighbourhood Identity
- Create Lively and Attractive Streets & Public Spaces
- · Design Buildings to the Human Scale
- Strive for Design Excellence

The General Residential and Mixed Use Guidelines: provide the key guidelines that all residential and mixed use projects should strive to achieve to support the Design Foundations.

 The General Guidelines are supplement by typology-specific guidelines (e.g., Townhouses & Infill on page 18-19, High-Rise Residential and Mixed-Use on page 18-42), which provide additional guidance about form and character.

Chapter 2 - Design Foundations Apply To All Projects Page 18-8

Section 2.1 - General Residential and Mixed Use Design Guidelines
Page 18-9

Section 2.2 - Achieving High Performance
Page 18-17

Chapter 3
Townhouses & Infill

Page 18-19

Chapter 4 Low & Mid-Rise Residential & Mixed Use

Page 18-34

Chapter 5 High-Rise Residential & Mixed Use Page 18-42

*Note: Refer to the Design Foundations and the Guidelines associated with the specific building typology.

FORM & CHARACTER - DEVELOPMENT PERMIT GUIDELINES

Consideration has been given to the following guidelines as identified in Chapter 18 of the City of Kelowna 2040 Official Community Plan:

RATE PROPOSALS COMPLIANCE TO PERTINENT GUIDELINE (1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying)	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
CHAPTER 4.0: LOW & MID-RISE RESIDENTIAL & MIXED USE						
4.1 Guidelines						
4.1.1 Relationship to the Street	1					
Lobby area and main building entrance is clearly visible from the fronting street and sidewalk.						1
Wherever possible, blank walls at grade are not encouraged.					√	
Enclosed parking garages are located away from street frontages or public open space.						1
Ground oriented units with entries or glazing have been provided to avoid the blank/dead frontage along the street.				√		
When unavoidable, blank walls have been screened with landscaping or have been incorporated with a patio/café or special materials have been provided to make them visually interesting.					√	
Residential and Mixed-use Buildings						
Residential buildings at the ground floor have a set back between 3-5m from the property line to create a semi-private entry or transition zone to individual units and to allow for an elevated front entryway or raised patio.	√					
A maximum 1.2m desired height (e.g., 5-6 steps) for front entryways has been provided. Where the water table requires this to be higher, in these cases, larger patio has been provided and parking has been screened with ramps, stairs, and landscaping.	√					
Ground floor units accessible from the fronting street or public open spaces have been provided with individual entrances.	√					
Buildings are sited and oriented so that windows and balconies are overlooking public streets, parks, walkways, and shared amenity spaces while minimizing views into private residences.						√
4.1.2 Scale and Massing		1	1		ı	,
Proposed residential building façade has a length of 6om (4om length is preferred).						√
Buildings over 40m in length are incorporating significant horizontal and vertical breaks in façade.	√					
Commercial building facades are incorporating significant break at approximately 35m intervals.	√					
Proposed residential building has a maximum width of 24m.		√				
Seven to Twelve Storey Buildings		1	1	1	1	1
Proposed building is provided with a 2-3 storey podium at the base of the building.	√					

RATE PROPOSALS COMPLIANCE TO PERTINENT GUIDELINE (1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying)	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
Built form's upper storeys have a minimum 2m stepback and more generous upper storey terraces facing south, and west are provided.				1		
Minimum 30m building separation between primary building facades is provided.	√					
Courtyards and mid-block connections within building sideyards are 6m wide (minimum).	√					
4.1.3 Site Planning			1	1		1
On sloping sites, building floor levels are following the natural grade and avoiding the blank wall situation.	√					
Buildings are sited to be parallel to the street and have a distinct front-to-back orientation to public street and open spaces and to rear yards, parking, and/or interior courtyards.						√
Building sides that are interfacing with streets, mid-block connections, and other open spaces (building fronts) are positively framing and activating streets and open spaces and supporting pedestrian activity.				√		
Larger buildings are broken up with mid-block connections which have public accessibility wherever possible.				√		
Ground floors adjacent to mid block connections have entrances and windows facing the mid block connection.				√		
4.1.4 Site Servicing, Access, and Parking						•
Vehicular access is provided from the lane.	√					
 Where there is no lane, and where the re-introduction of a lane is difficult or not possible, access is provided from the street, provided: Access is from a secondary street, where possible, or from the long face of the block; Impacts on pedestrians and the streetscape is minimized; and, There is no more than one curb cut per property. Above grade structure parking should only be provided in instances 			1/			√
where the site or high water table does not allow for other parking forms.			٧			
 When parking cannot be located underground due to the high water table and is to be provided above ground, screen the parking structure from public view as follows: On portions of the building that front a retail or main street, line the above ground parking with active retail frontage; On portions of the building that front onto non-retail streets, line the above ground parking with an active residential frontage, such as ground oriented townhouse units; When active frontages are not able to be accommodated, screen parking structures by using architectural or landscaped screening elements; On corner sites, screen the parking structure from public view on both fronting streets using the appropriate strategy listed above. 			V			

Buildings with ground floor residential may integrate half-storey underground parking to a maximum of 1.2m above grade, with the following considerations: Semi-private spaces should be located above to soften the edge and be at a comfortable distance from street activity, and Where conditions such as the high water table do not allow for this condition, up to am is permitted, provided that entryways, stairs, landscaped terraces, and patios are integrated and that blank walls and barriers to accessibility are minimized. 4.1.5 Publicly Accessible and Private Open Spaces Publicly accessible private spaces (e.g., private courtyards accessible and available to the public) have been integrated with public open areas to create seamless, contiguous spaces. Semi-private open spaces have been located to maximize sunlight penetration, minimize noise disruptions, and minimize 'overlook' from adjacent units. Outdoor Amenity Areas: design plazas and parks to: Contain 'three edges' (e.g., building frontage on three sides) where possible and be sized to accommodate a variety of activities; Be animated with active uses at the ground level; and, Be located in sunny, south facing areas. Internal courtyard design provides: abalance of hardscape and softscape areas to meet the specific needs of surrounding residents and/or users. Mid-block connections design includes active frontages, seating, and landscaping. Morotrop Amenity Spaces Shared rooftop amenity spaces (such as outdoor recreation space and rooftop gardens on the or balance of amenity and private yby: Limiting sight lines from overlooking residential units to outdoor amenity space areas through the use of pergolas or covered areas where privacy is desired; and Controlling sight lines from the outdoor amenity space into adjacent or nearby residential units. Reduce the heat island effect by including plants or designing a green roof, with the following considerations: Secure trees and tall shrubs to the roof deck; and Ensure soil depths and types are appr	RATE PROPOSALS COMPLIANCE TO PERTINENT GUIDELINE (1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying)	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
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	4.1.6 Building Articulation, Features & Materials		1	1	1		<u> </u>

RATE PROPOSALS COMPLIANCE TO PERTINENT GUIDELINE	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
(1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying)						
Articulate building facades into intervals that are a maximum of 15m						
wide for mixed-use buildings and 20m wide for residential buildings.						
Strategies for articulating buildings should consider the potential						
impacts on energy performance (see 2.2.1), and include:						
 Façade Modulation – stepping back or extending forward a 						
portion of the façade to create a series of intervals in the facade;						
 Repeating window patterns at intervals that correspond to 						
extensions and step backs (articulation) in the building facade;						
 Providing a porch, patio, deck, or covered entry for each interval; 						
Providing a bay window or balcony for each interval, while						
balancing the significant potential for heat loss through thermal						
bridge connections which could impact energy performance;						
Changing the roof line by alternating dormers, stepped roofs,						
gables, or other roof elements to reinforce the modulation or						
articulation interval;						
Changing the materials with the change in building plane; and Drawide a limbing fixture trailing transport to the planet and the planet are fixed trailing.						
 Provide a lighting fixture, trellis, tree, or other landscape feature within each interval. 						
				1		
Break up the building mass by incorporating elements that define a building's base, middle and top.				٧		
Use an integrated, consistent range of materials and colors and provide				1		
variety by, for example, using accent colors.				V		
Articulate the facade using design elements that are inherent to the					V	
building as opposed to being decorative. For example, create depth in					V	
building facades by recessing window frames or partially recessing						
balconies to allow shadows to add detail and variety as a byproduct of						
massing.						
Incorporate distinct architectural treatments for corner sites and highly				1		
visible buildings such as varying the roofline (See Figure 41), articulating				'		
the facade, adding pedestrian space, increasing the number and size of						
windows, and adding awnings and canopies.						
Weather Protection		I	1			
Provide weather protection (e.g. awnings, canopies, overhangs, etc.)						
along all commercial streets and plazas (See Figure 42), with particular						
attention to the following locations:						
Primary building entrances,						
 Adjacent to bus zones and street corners where people wait for 						
traffic lights;						
 Over store fronts and display windows; and 						
Any other areas where significant waiting or browsing by people						
occurs.						
Architecturally-integrate awnings, canopies, and overhangs to the						
building and incorporate architectural design features of buildings from						
which they are supported.						
Place and locate awnings and canopies to reflect the building's						
architecture and fenestration pattern.						

RATE PROPOSALS COMPLIANCE TO PERTINENT GUIDELINE	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
(1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying)						
Place awnings and canopies to balance weather protection with daylight					√	
penetration. Avoid continuous opaque canopies that run the full length						
Signage						
Provides attractive signage on commercial buildings that identifies uses	\checkmark					
and shops clearly but which is scaled to the pedestrian rather than the						
motorist. Some exceptions can be made for buildings located on						
highways and/or major arterials in alignment with the City's Sign Bylaw.						
Avoid the following types of signage:	\checkmark					
 Internally lit plastic box signs; 						
Pylon (stand alone) signs; and						
Rooftop signs.						
Uniquely branded or colored signs are encouraged to help establish a	\checkmark					
special character to different neighbourhoods.						



December 14, 2021 City of Kelowna

Development Services 1435 Water Street Kelowna, BC, V1Y 1J4

Phone: 250-469-8960 Fax: 250-862-3314

Re: Valleywood Retirement Resort – Project History and Design Rationale 340 Valley Road, Kelowna, BC

Development Services Staff,

MQN Architects is currently engaged to design a multi-residential development at 340 Valley Road, Kelowna, BC. Beginning in 2019, the property was successfully rezoned from A1 – Agriculture 1 to RM5 – Medium Density Multi-Residential; the Valleywood Retirement Resort has been developed in concert with the RM5 zoning bylaws and with previously granted variances to the front setback, rear landscape buffer, and building height.

With this development permit application, we are seeking variances for the above-mentioned zoning requirements to ensure our existing design remains viable. To account for the irregular shape of the lot, we are requesting a front setback variance from the minimum 6.0m down to 4.2m. Additionally, to accommodate site access for residents from Glenpark Drive while also meeting parking requirements, we are requesting a landscape buffer variance from the minimum 3.0m down to 1.2m. Finally, to provide more usable space for added housing, and to align with neighboring developments, we are requesting a building height variance from the maximum 4.5 stories to 5 stories. It should be noted that while we are asking for a variance in the number of stories, the overall building height will remain under the maximum building height set out in RM5 of 18.0m.

As a popular retirement destination, there is a strong and ever-growing need for affordable seniors' congregate housing in Kelowna. Within the next twenty years, this demand is expected to double, increasing the pressure on existing housing infrastructure. To address this need, Regency Retirement Resorts has continued to design, build, and operate seniors congregate housing facilities throughout the Kelowna area. The Valleywood Retirement Resort will stand as Regency's eight such facility. Unfortunately, due to the emergence of COVID in 2019, the completion of Regency's seventh development, Summerwood Retirement Resort, was delayed by more than a year. As of late 2019, Valleywood Retirement Resort had received a 2-year development permit; however, COVID's continued impact on the completion of Summerwood reduced Regency's ability to dedicate resources, as originally planned, toward further development of the Valleywood Retirement Resort.



Brian F. Quiring Architect AIBC, MAA, M.Arch

Vicki A. Topping Architect AIBC, M.Arch. LEED AP+

Roger B. Green Architect AIBC, MRAIC, M.Arch

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Despite Regency and MQN's best efforts to find alternate solutions, including submission of a building permit application to show commitment to the project, Valleywood's original development permit lapsed in December 2021. We still strongly feel that Valleywood Retirement Resort will play a vital role in helping to keep rents reasonable and service levels high, through its' ability to add significantly to the rental stock of seniors' congregate housing units in the Kelowna market.



The 172,000 sq. ft. facility will feature 162 rental units split between 5 floors and will include a large communal dining room, serviced by a commercial kitchen, as well as a chapel and other smaller lounges and conservatories for rest, reflection, and relaxation. Valleywood will also feature a variety of amenity spaces catering to many different activities, located within the basement, main and second floors.

The proposed Valleywood Retirement Resort is nestled within a quiet residential area, among other similarly sized developments, including a long-term seniors' care facility, supplying the opportunity for a continuum of care for those looking to remain in the area. Additionally, there is a supportive living facility immediately adjacent to the property with a park and play space for children, offering Valleywood residents an occasion to interact with the surrounding community. While the Valleywood Retirement Resort provides residents with access to all necessary amenities in-house, it is also conveniently within walking-distance to other shopping and service areas.

The main entrance faces east toward Valley Road and features a small parking lot and port cochere for guests. Service and resident vehicular access is primarily located off Glenpark Drive, helping to decrease traffic congestion concerns on the busier Valley Road, and reduces the impact the Valleywood development has on pedestrian traffic.

Building projects find success through striking a balance between various project goals such as meeting the needs of its users and surrounding community, timelines, budget, costs, design, constructability, and profitability. Finding the balance can be a challenge; yet this process of finding balance can provide direction and shape, as was the case in this project.

2021-12-16

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

viek A. Topping, Architect AIBC, M. Arch.

MQN Architects

Brian F. Quiring Architect AIBC, MAA, M.Arch

Vicki A. Topping Architect AIBC, M.Arch. LEED AP+

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