

*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	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
(1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying) CHAPTER 3.0: TOWNHOUSES & INFILL						
3.1 Townhouse Guidelines						
3.1.1 Relationship to the Street						
Townhouse built form is addressing the street frontage and front doors are directly accessible from a public walkway.				√		
Corner Sites: built form is addressing both street frontages and front doors are directly accessible from a public walkway.	~					
End Unit: Townhouse built forms end unit is oriented perpendicularly to the street frontage and has high quality architectural design treatment with main entrance directly accessible from the fronting street.	v					
Blank façades (without window openings) proposed along the street frontages.					✓	
Prominent entrance features for the main front doors such as stoops, porches, recessed entries, and canopies are provided.					~	
Appropriate transition between public and private realm is being achieved by changes in grade, decorative railings, and planters.					~	
3.1.2 Scale and Massing						
Proposed built form is sympathetic to the neighbourhood context and providing sensitive transition to the adjacent context (existing and future buildings, parks, and open spaces)					~	
Built Form is establishing a consistent rhythm along the street frontage with articulation of individual units through integration of projections/ recesses (entries and balconies), change in materials of the façade.					✓	
Townhouse block is comprising of maximum 6 units.						~
3.1.4 Open Spaces						
Townhouse units are designed to have easy access to useable private or semi-private outdoor amenity space.					√	
Front yards are designed to include a pathway from the fronting street to the primary entrance of the unit, landscaping, and semi-private outdoor amenity space.				~		
Rear yard with undeveloped frontages along streets and open spaces should be avoided.				~		
Design of private outdoor amenity spaces is having access to sunlight. Design of private outdoor amenity spaces is having a railing or fencing to					✓	✓
increase privacy. Design of private outdoor amenity spaces is having landscaped areas to						↓
soften the interface with the street or open spaces.						

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Design of front patios provide entrance to the unit and is raised a minimum of 0.6m and maximum of 1.2m to create a semi-private zone.					~	
Roof patios are provided with parapets with railings and minimize direct sight lines into nearby units.	✓					
Roof patios have access away from primary facades.	\checkmark					
Balconies are designed to inset or partially inset and offer privacy, shelter, reducing building bulk and minimize shadowing impact.				~		
Minimum of 10% of total site areas is allocated to common outdoor amenity area.					~	
3.1.5 Site Servicing, Access, and Parking						
Landscaping is provided to frame building entrances, soften edges, screen parking garages and to break up long facades.					~	
Site Servicing: Waste collection systems such as, Molok bins are located away from any public views.					~	
Parking						
Townhouses facing public streets are provided with a rear-access garage or integrated tuck under parking.						~
If applicable, centralized parking areas that eliminate the need to integrate parking into individual units are provided.					~	
Visitor parking with pedestrian connections to the townhouse units is provided in an accessible location (adjacent to townhouse blocks or centralized parking integrated with shared outdoor amenity space).						~
Access			1			1
Internal circulation of vehicles is providing necessary turning radii and a safe access and egress.						✓
Large townhouse developments with internal circulation pattern are provided with a minimum of two access/egress points within the site.						~
Access points are located to minimize the impact of headlights on building interiors.						~
3.1.6 Building Articulation, Features, and Materials						
Façade is designed and articulated to reflect positive attributes of the neighbourhood character.					~	
Strategy to articulate façade: Recessing or projecting of architectural features to highlight the identity of individual units.				~		
Strategy to articulate façade: main entrance and rooflines features, and other architectural elements have been incorporated in the design.					~	
Infill townhouses are designed to incorporate design elements, proportions and other characteristics found within the neighbourhood.					~	

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(1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying)						
Infill townhouses are provided with durable, quality materials similar or					~	
contemporary to those found within the neighbourhood.						
Privacy of units is maintained on site and on adjacent properties by					✓	
minimizing overlook and direct sight lines from the building. The						
following strategies have been incorporated in design:						
• Off setting the location of windows in facing walls and locating						
doors and patios to minimize privacy concerns;						
Use of clearstory windows;						
Use of landscaping or screening; and						
Use of setbacks and articulation of the building.						