Development Permit DP23-0108





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

777 Denali Drive

and legally known as

Lot 3 Section 28 Township 26 ODYD Plan KAP74074 Except Plan EPS7017 (Phases 1 and 2)

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

Townhouse Housing with site-specific Text Amendment

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

Date of Council Approval: November 6, 2023

Development Permit Area: Form & Character

Existing Zone: MF2 - Townhouse Housing

Future Land Use Designation: S-MU - Suburban - Multiple Unit

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

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: Emil Anderson Construction Co. Ltd., Inc. No. C172775

Emil Anderson Construction Co. Ltd. Applicant:

Jocelyn Black Urban Planning Manager Planning & Development Services Date of Issuance



1. 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

THAT Council authorizes the issuance of Development Permit No. DP23-0108 for Lot 3 Section 28 Township 26 ODYD Plan KAP74074 located at 777 Denali Drive Kelowna, BC, subject to the following:

- 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";
- d) The applicant be required to post with the City a Landscape Performance Security deposit in the amount of 125% of the estimated value of the Landscape Plan, as determined by a Registered Landscape Architect;

AND FURTHER THAT this Development Permit is valid for two (2) years from the date of Manager approval, with no opportunity to extend.

3. PERFORMANCE SECURITY

As a condition of the issuance of this Permit, Council is holding the security set out below to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Permit. Should any interest be earned upon the security, it shall accrue to the Developer and be paid to the Developer or his or her designate if the security is returned. The condition of the posting of the security is that should the Developer fail to carry out the development hereby authorized, according to the terms and conditions of this Permit within the time provided, the Municipality may use enter into an agreement with the property owner of the day to have the work carried out, and any surplus shall be paid over to the property owner of the day. Should the Developer carry out the development as per the conditions of this permit, the security shall be returned to the Developer or his or her designate following proof of Substantial Compliance as defined in Bylaw No. 12310. There is filed accordingly:

a) An Irrevocable Letter of Credit OR certified cheque OR a Surety Bond in the amount of \$127,325.00

Before any bond or security required under this Permit is reduced or released, the Developer will provide the City with a statutory declaration certifying that all labour, material, workers' compensation and other taxes and costs have been paid.

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.

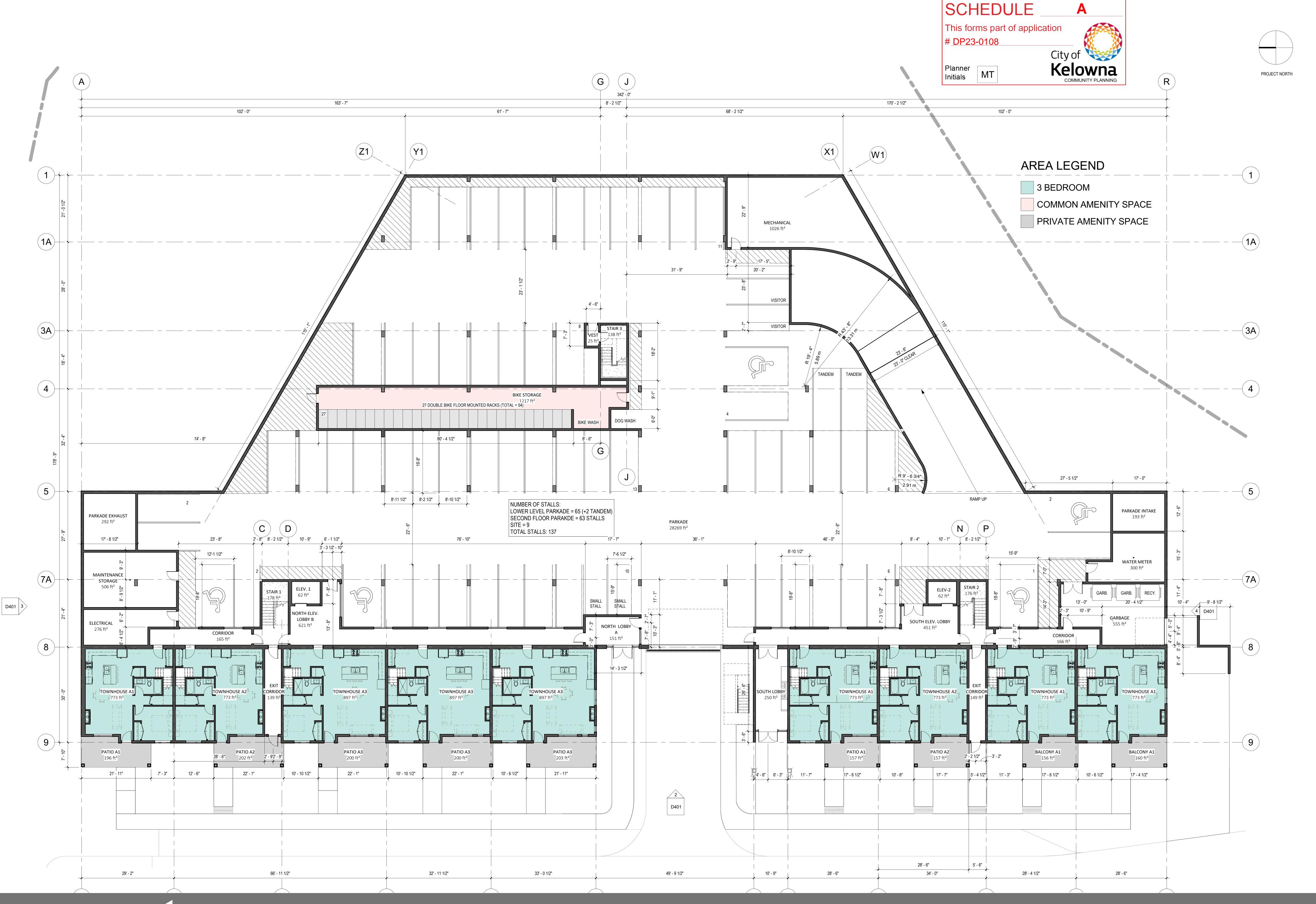
All costs, expenses, claims that may be incurred by the Municipality where the construction, engineering or other types of works as called for by the Permit results in damages to any property owned in whole or in part by the Municipality or which the Municipality by duty or custom is obliged, directly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





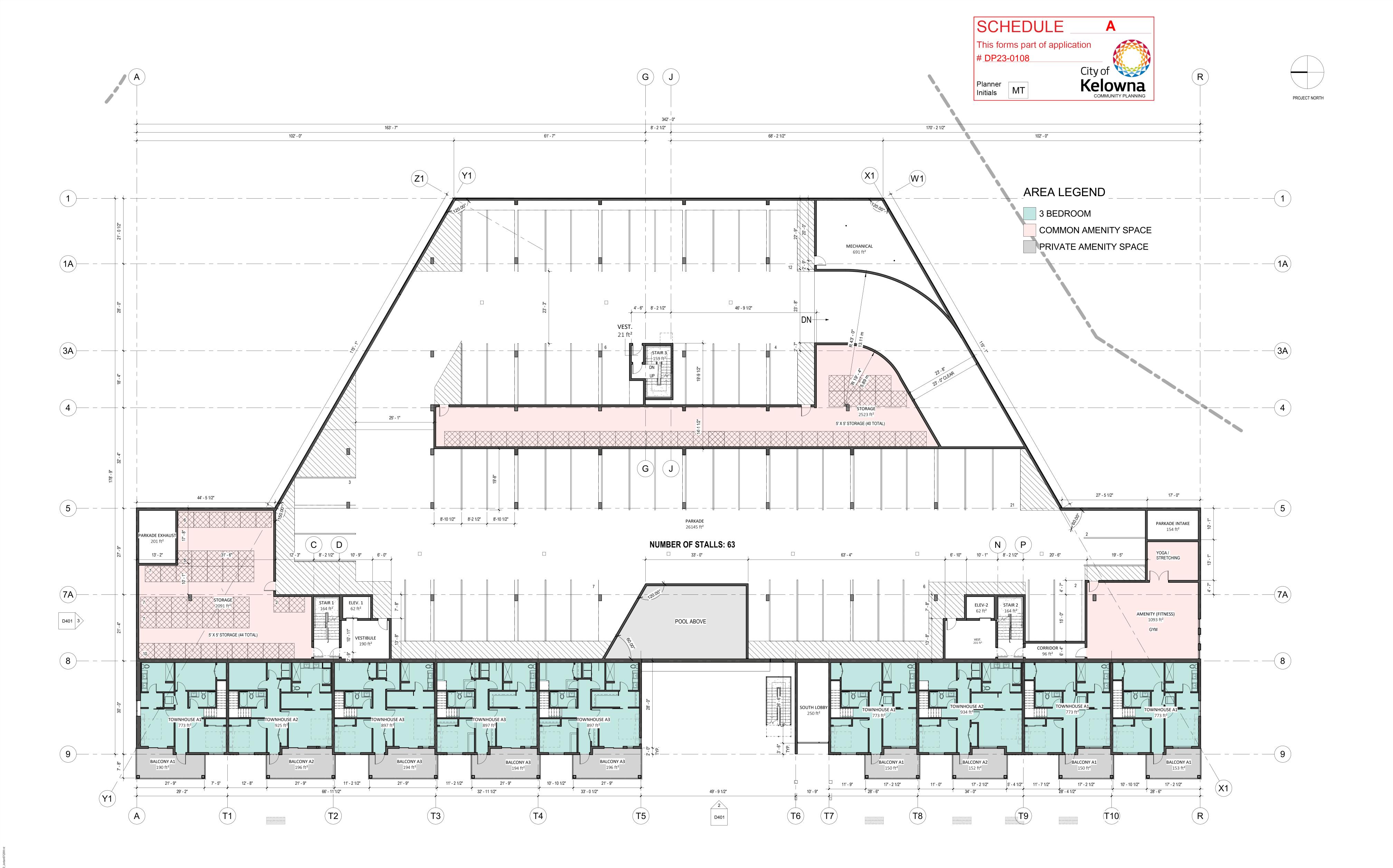






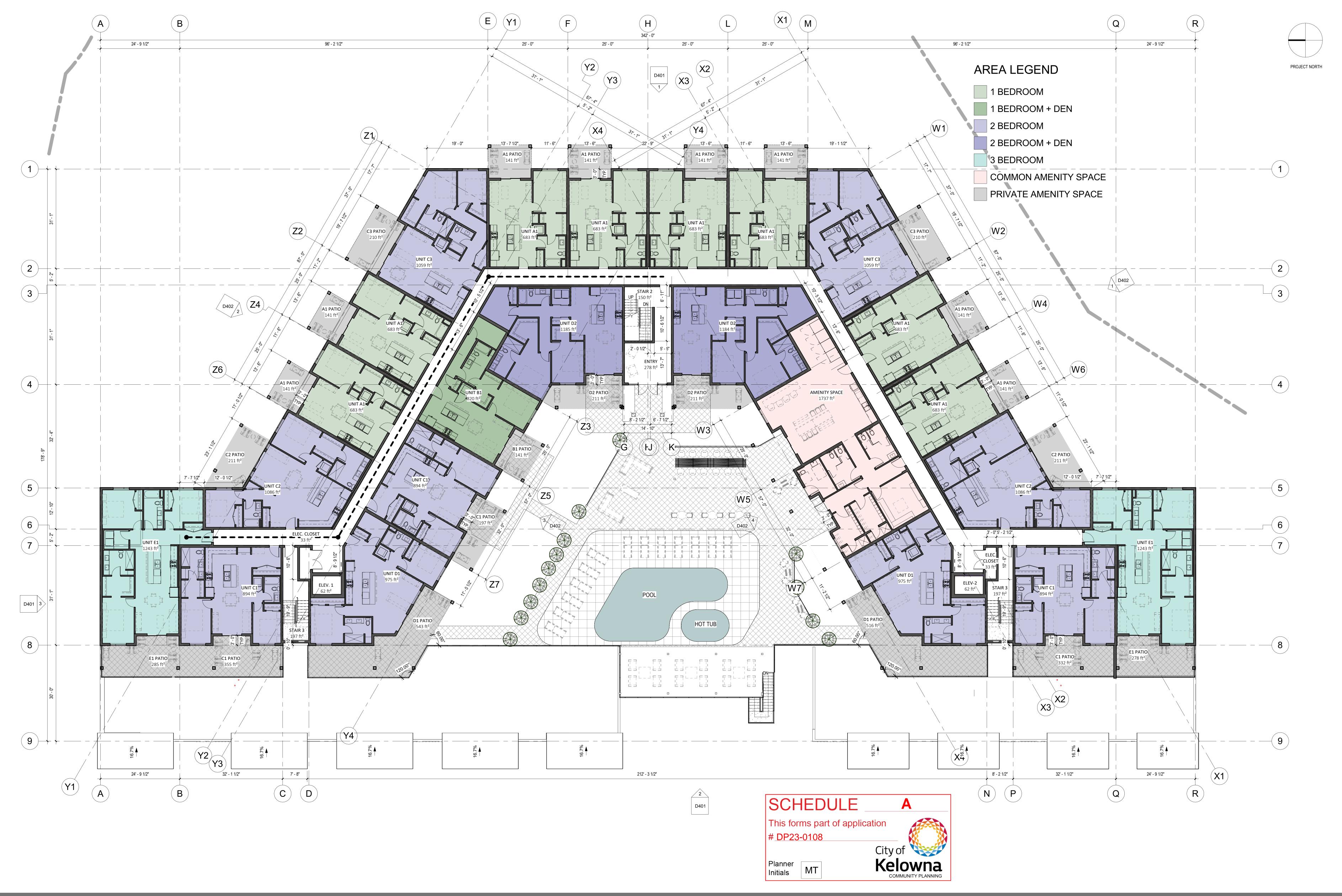
DENALI APARTMENTS & TOWNHOUSES

777 DENALI DRIVE KELOWNA, BC V1V 2P5





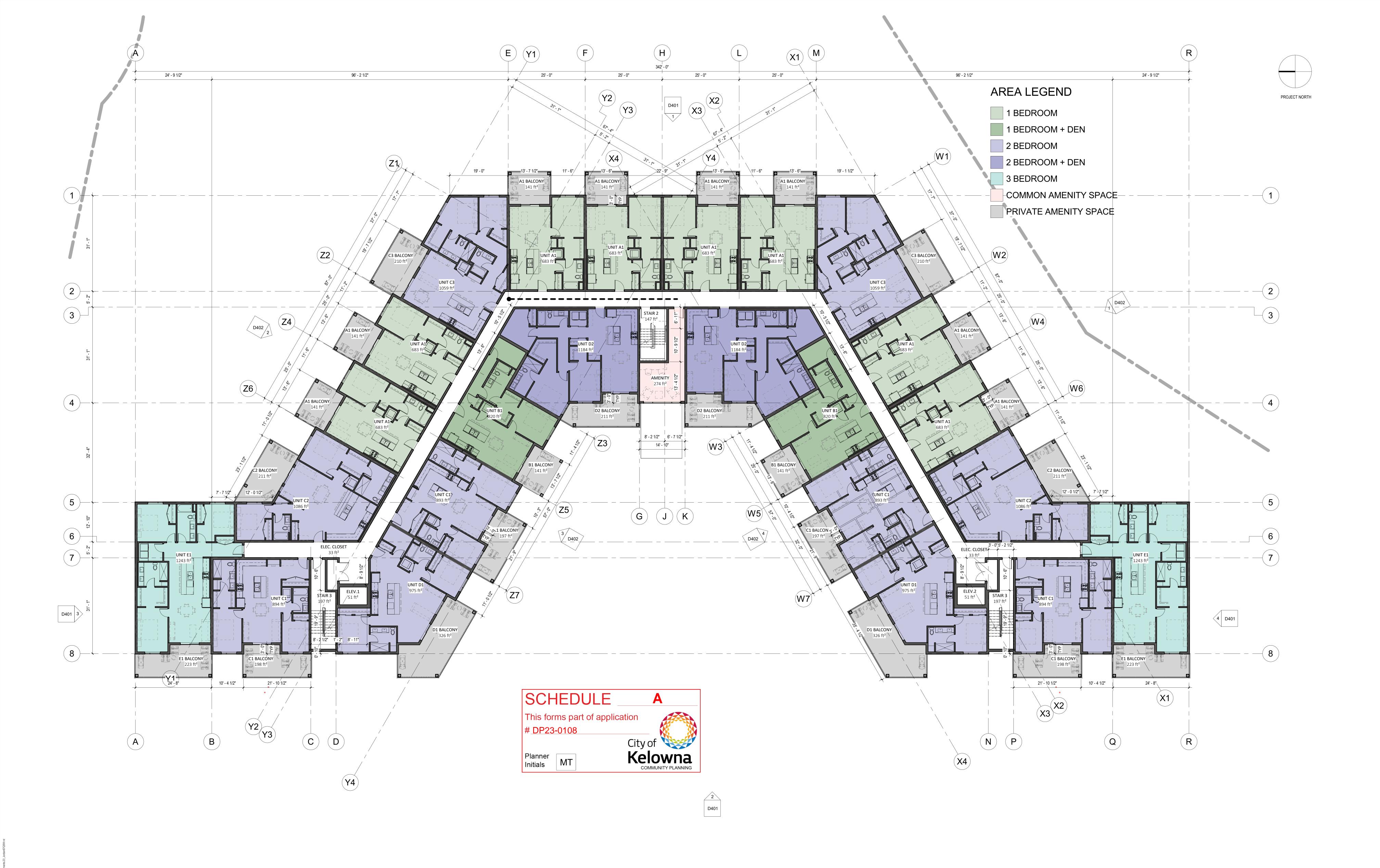




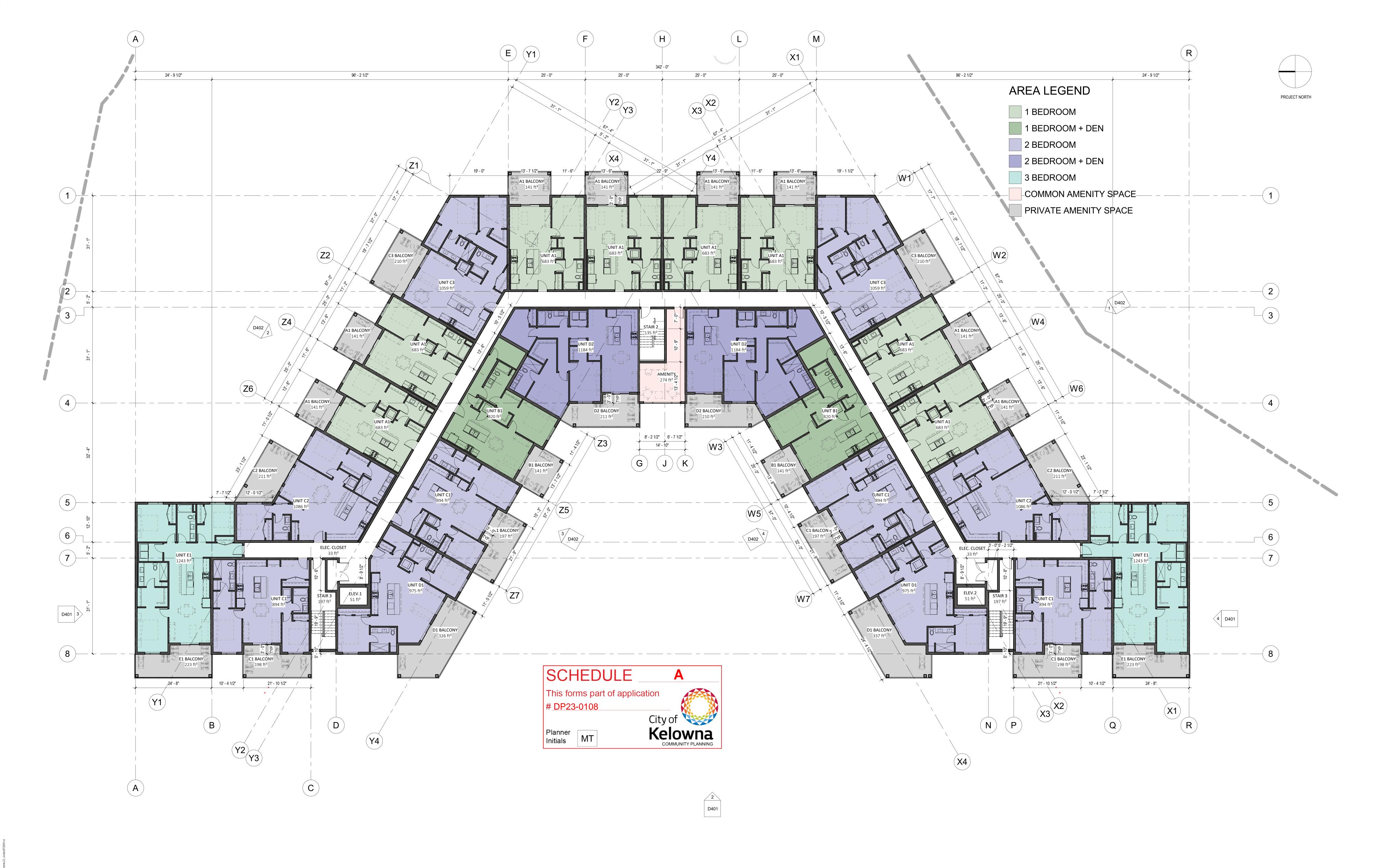




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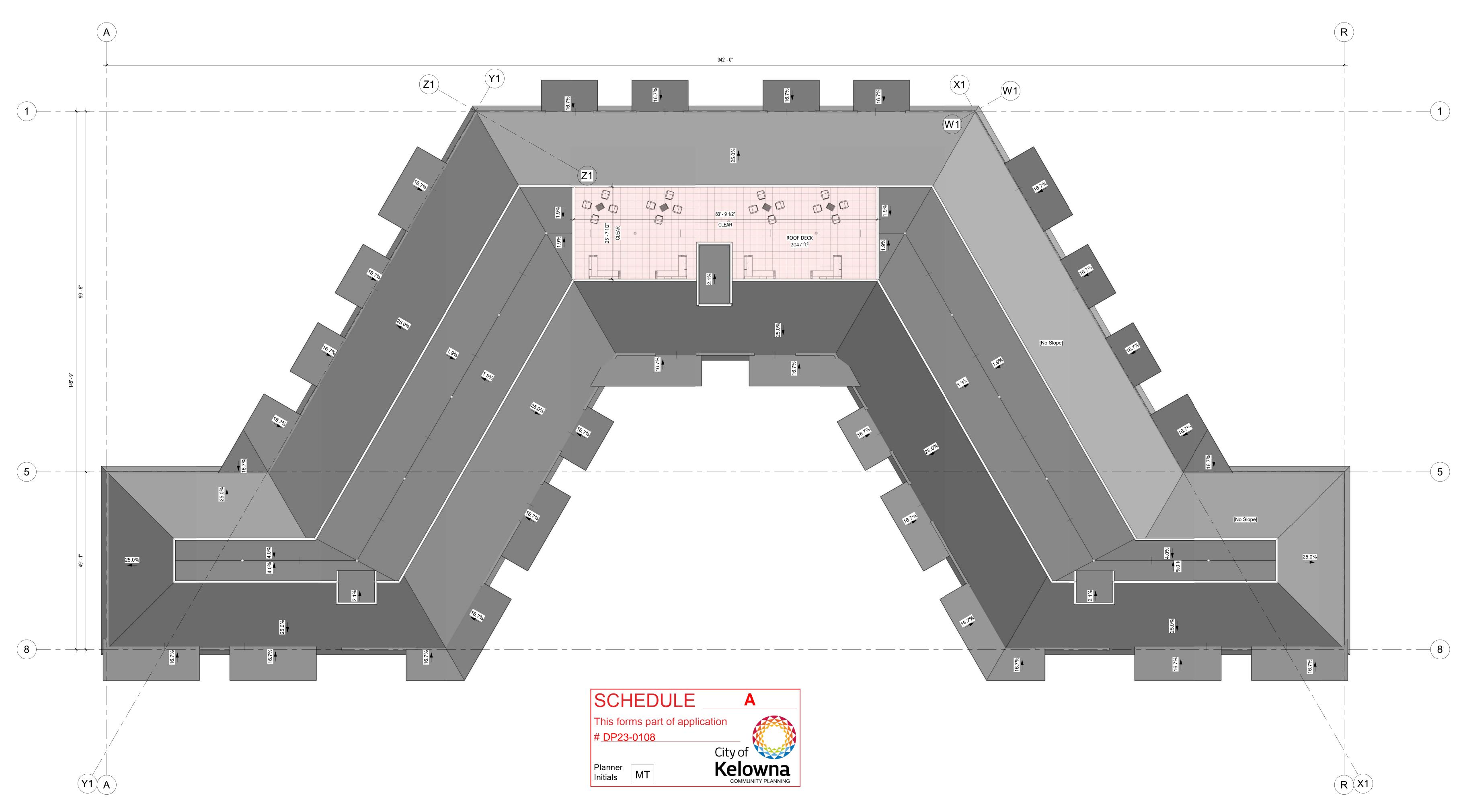




DENALI APARTMENTS & TOWNHOUSES

777 DENALI DRIVE KELOWNA, BC V1V 2P5







ROOF PLAN







DENALI APARTMENTS & TOWNHOUSES

777 DENALI DRIVE KELOWNA, BC V1V 2P5

D401







EXTERIOR FINISH LEGEND

- FIBER CEMENT PANEL (HORIZONTAL)
- COLOUR: DARK GREY FIBER CEMENT PANEL (HORIZONTAL)
- COLOUR: WHITE FIBER CEMENT PANEL (VERTICAL BOARD & BATTEN)
- ACRYLIC STUCCO
- COLOUR: WHITE METAL SIDING (HORIZONTAL)
- COLOUR: WOOD GRAIN MANUFACTURED STONE
- CLEAR GLAZING IN BLACK PVC FRAME
- 3'-6" HIGH BLACK ALUMINUM RAILING C/W GLASS PANELS 3'-6" HIGH BLACK ALUMINUM RAILING C/W TINTED GLASS
- ROOF SHINGLE COLOUR: DARK GREY
- COLUMN CLAD IN PVC CLADDING
- COLOUR: WOOD GRAIN CLEAR GLAZING DOORS IN BLACK PVC FRAMES
- WOOD TRELLIS
- COLOUR: WOOD GRAIN
- TIMBERFRAME CANOPY **BUILDING SIGNAGE** TYPE: ALUMINUM CHANNEL LETTERS
- FONT: ROBOTO MEDIUM HEIGHT: 1'-8" DEPTH: 4"
- COLOUR: DARK GREY **BUILDING SIGNAGE**
- TYPE: ALUMINUM CHANNEL LETTERS FONT: ROBOTO MEDIUM
- DEPTH: 4" COLOUR: DARK GREY
- WALL TRIM COLOUR: TO MATCH SIDING
- FASCIA BOARD COLOUR: DARK GREY
- PREFINISHED METAL FLASHING COLOUR: DARK GREY
- METAL SOFFIT (HORIZONTAL) COLOUR: WOOD GRAIN
- CONCRETE PEDASTAL
- FLUSH STEEL DOORS COLOUR: PAINTED TO MATCH EXTERIOR SIDING



DENALI APARTMENTS & TOWNHOUSES

777 DENALI DRIVE KELOWNA, BC V1V 2P5

D402

17176





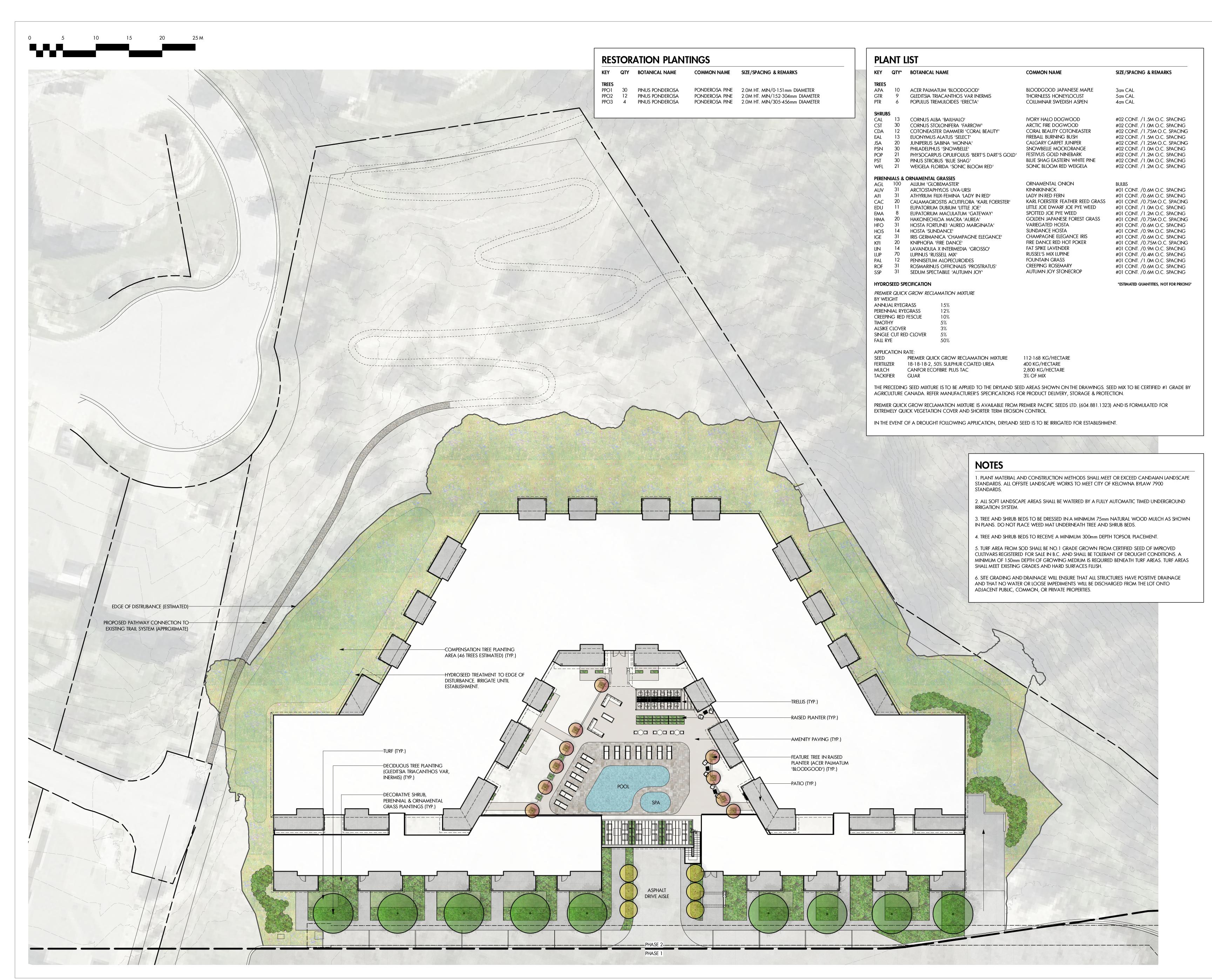


- 1A FIBER CEMENT PANEL (HORIZONTAL)
 COLOUR: DARK GREY
- 1B FIBER CEMENT PANEL (HORIZONTAL)
 COLOUR: WHITE
- FIBER CEMENT PANEL (VERTICAL BOARD AND BATTEN)
 COLOUR: WHITE
- ACRYLIC STUCCO COLOUR: WHITE
- METAL SIDING (HORIZONTAL)
 COLOUR: WOOD GRAIN
- 5 MANUFACTURED STONE
- 6 CLEAR GLAZING IN BLACK FRAMES
- 7A 3'-6" HIGH BLACK ALUMINUM RAILING C/W GLASS PANELS
- 8 ROOF SHINGLE COLOUR: DARK GREY











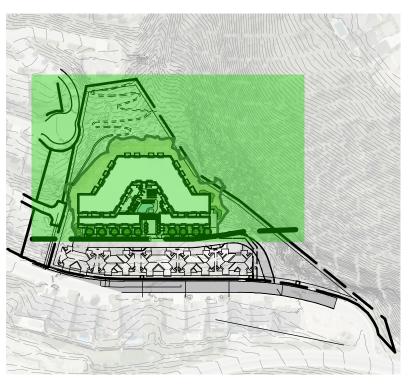
Kelowna, BC V1Y 9T5 T (250) 469-9757 www.ecora.ca

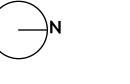
SCHEDULE

This forms part of application
DP23-0108

DP23-0108

Planner Initials MT





777 DENALI PHASE 2

Kelowna, BC

DRAVVING TITLE

ISSUED FOR / REVISION
1 23.03.30

PROJECT TITLE

CONCEPTUAL LANDSCAPE PLAN

2 23.04.14 Development Permit

3		
4		
5		
	,	
	22.01.22	
PROJECT NO	23-0133	
DESIGN BY	DF	
DRAWN BY	NM	
	NM FB	
CHECKED BY	FB	

DRAWING NUMBER

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
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FORM & CHARACTER - 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.



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 GUIDER (1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying) 2.1 General residential & mixed use guidelines 2.1.1 Relationship to the Street a. Orient primary building facades and entries to the fronting or open space to create street edge definition and activity b. On corner sites, orient building facades and entries to be fronting streets. c. Minimize the distance between the building and the side create street definition and a sense of enclosure. d. Locate and design windows, balconies, and street-level to	N/A N/A ng street y. th	1	2	3	4	5 5 √
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	usos to					,
croate active trentages and leves on the street, with add						√
create active frontages and 'eyes on the street', with add	iitionai					
glazing and articulation on primary building facades. e. Ensure main building entries are clearly visible with direc	t ciaht					,
e. Ensure main building entries are clearly visible with direc lines from the fronting street.	it signit					✓
f. Avoid blank, windowless walls along streets or other pub	lic opon					
spaces.	inc open					√
	retail and 🗸					
 g. Avoid the use of roll down panels and/or window bars on commercial frontages that face streets or other public or 						
spaces.	Jen					
h. In general, establish a street wall along public street fron	tages to					1
create a building height to street width ration of 1:2, with						•
minimum ration of 11:3 and a maximum ration of 1:1.75.	14					
Wider streets (e.g. transit corridors) can support greater	streetwall					
heights compared to narrower streets (e.g. local streets)						
 The street wall does not include upper storeys that are see 						
from the primary frontage; and	ELDACK					
 A 1:1 building height to street width ration is appropriate 	ofor a lane					
of mid-block connection condition provided the street w						
is no greater than 3 storeys.	anricigne					
2.1.2 Scale and Massing	N/A	1	2	2	1.	Г
a. Provide a transition in building height from taller to short		-	_	3	./)
buildings both within and adjacent to the site with consid					•	
for future land use direction.	aciddioi1					
b. Break up the perceived mass of large buildings by incorp	orating					√
visual breaks in facades.	uy					•
c. Step back the upper storeys of buildings and arrange the	massing	 	 			√
and siting of buildings to:						
 Minimize the shadowing on adjacent buildings as well as 	public					
and open spaces such as sidewalks, plazas, and courtyard						
 Allow for sunlight onto outdoor spaces of the majority of 						
floor units during the winter solstice.	9.00110					



2.1	3 Site Planning	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a.	Site and design buildings to respond to unique site conditions and						✓
	opportunities, such as oddly shaped lots, location at prominent						
	intersections, framing of important open spaces, corner lots, sites						
	with buildings that terminate a street end view, and views of						
	natural features.						
b.	Use Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)						✓
	principles to better ensure public safety through the use of						
	appropriate lighting, visible entrances, opportunities for natural						
	surveillance, and clear sight lines for pedestrians.						
C.	Limit the maximum grades on development sites to 30% (3:1)				✓		
d.	Design buildings for 'up-slope' and 'down-slope' conditions					✓	
	relative to the street by using strategies such as:						
•	Stepping buildings along the slope, and locating building						
	entrances at each step and away from parking access where						
	possible;						
•	Incorporating terracing to create usable open spaces around the						
	building						
•	Using the slope for under-building parking and to screen service						
	and utility areas;						
•	Design buildings to access key views; and						
•	Minimizing large retaining walls (retaining walls higher than 1 m						
	should be stepped and landscaped).						
e.	Design internal circulation patterns (street, sidewalks, pathways)						✓
	to be integrated with and connected to the existing and planed						
	future public street, bicycle, and/or pedestrian network.						
f.	Incorporate easy-to-maintain traffic calming features, such as on-	✓					
	street parking bays and curb extensions, textured materials, and						
	crosswalks.						
g.	Apply universal accessibility principles to primary building entries,						✓
	sidewalks, plazas, mid-block connections, lanes, and courtyards						
	through appropriate selection of materials, stairs, and ramps as						
	necessary, and the provision of wayfinding and lighting elements.						
2.1	4 Site Servicing, Access, and Parking	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a.	Locate off-street parking and other 'back-of-house' uses (such as						✓
	loading, garbage collection, utilities, and parking access) away						
	from public view.						
b.	Ensure utility areas are clearly identified at the development						✓
	permit stage and are located to not unnecessarily impact public or						
	common open spaces.						
c.	Avoid locating off-street parking between the front façade of a						✓
	building and the fronting public street.						
d.	In general, accommodate off-street parking in one of the						✓
	following ways, in order of preference:						
•	Underground (where the high water table allows)						
•	Parking in a half-storey (where it is able to be accommodated to						
	not negatively impact the street frontage);					1	



•	Garages or at-grade parking integrated into the building (located						
	at the rear of the building); and						
•	Surface parking at the rear, with access from the lane or						
	secondary street wherever possible.						
e.	Design parking areas to maximize rainwater infiltration through	✓					
	the use of permeable materials such as paving blocks, permeable						
_	concrete, or driveway planting strips.						
f.	In cases where publicly visible parking is unavoidable, screen using	✓					
	strategies such as:						
•	Landscaping;						
•	Trellises;						
•	Grillwork with climbing vines; or						
•	Other attractive screening with some visual permeability.						_
g.	Provide bicycle parking at accessible locations on site, including:						√
•	Covered short-term parking in highly visible locations, such as						
	near primary building entrances; and						
•	Secure long-term parking within the building or vehicular parking						
_	area.						_
h.	Provide clear lines of site at access points to parking, site						√
	servicing, and utility areas to enable casual surveillance and safety.						
i.	Consolidate driveway and laneway access points to minimize curb						√
	cuts and impacts on the pedestrian realm or common open						
	spaces. Minimize negative impacts of parking ramps and entrances					,	
j.	through treatments such as enclosure, screening, high quality					√	
	finishes, sensitive lighting and landscaping.						
2 1	.5 Streetscapes, Landscapes, and Public Realm Design	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a.	Site buildings to protect mature trees, significant vegetation, and	14/7	-	∠	3	4)
u.	ecological features.			•			
b.	Locate underground parkades, infrastructure, and other services						√
٥.	to maximize soil volumes for in-ground plantings.						•
C.	Site trees, shrubs, and other landscaping appropriately to						√
	maintain sight lines and circulation.						•
d.	Design attractive, engaging, and functional on-site open spaces						1
	with high quality, durable, and contemporary materials, colors,						
	lighting, furniture, and signage.						
e.	Ensure site planning and design achieves favourable microclimate						√
	outcomes through strategies such as:						
•	Locating outdoor spaces where they will receive ample sunlight						
	throughout the year;						
•	Using materials and colors that minimize heat absorption;						
•	Planting both evergreen and deciduous trees to provide a balance						
1	Training both evergreen and decidoods trees to provide a balance						
	of shading in the summer and solar access in the winter; and						
•	3 3						
• f.	of shading in the summer and solar access in the winter; and						√
	of shading in the summer and solar access in the winter; and Using building mass, trees and planting to buffer wind.						√



g.	Plant native and/or drought tolerant trees and plants suitable for						√
9.	the local climate.						•
h.	Select trees for long-term durability, climate and soil suitability,						√
	and compatibility with the site's specific urban conditions.						•
i.	Design sites and landscapes to maintain the pre-development						√
١.	flows through capture, infiltration, and filtration strategies, such						•
	as the use of rain gardens and permeable surfacing.	,					
j.	Employ on-site wayfinding strategies that create attractive and	✓					
	appropriate signage for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists using						
	a 'family' of similar elements.						
	.6 Building Articulation, Features and Materials	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a.	Express a unified architectural concept that incorporates variation						✓
	in façade treatments. Strategies for achieving this include:						
•	Articulating facades by stepping back or extending forward a						
	portion of the façade to create a series of intervals or breaks;						
•	Repeating window patterns on each step-back and extension interval;						
•	Providing a porch, patio, or deck, covered entry, balcony and/or						
	bay window for each interval; and						
•	Changing the roof line by alternating dormers, stepped roofs,						
	gables, or other roof elements to reinforce each interval.						
b.	Incorporate a range of architectural features and details into						,
D.							√
	building facades to create visual interest, especially when						
	approached by pedestrians. Include architectural features such as:						
	bay windows and balconies; corner feature accents, such as turrets						
	or cupolas; variations in roof height, shape and detailing; building						
	entries; and canopies and overhangs.						
	Include architectural details such as: Masonry such as tiles, brick,						
	and stone; siding including score lines and varied materials to						
	distinguish between floors; articulation of columns and pilasters;						
	ornamental features and art work; architectural lighting; grills and						
	railings; substantial trim details and moldings / cornices; and						
	trellises, pergolas, and arbors.						
C.	Design buildings to ensure that adjacent residential properties					√	
	have sufficient visual privacy (e.g. by locating windows to						
	minimize overlook and direct sight lines into adjacent units), as						
	well as protection from light trespass and noise.						
d.	Design buildings such that their form and architectural character						√
	reflect the buildings internal function and use.						
e.	Incorporate substantial, natural building materials such as					√	
-	masonry, stone, and wood into building facades.					•	
f.	Provide weather protection such as awnings and canopies at				<u> </u>		√
''	primary building entries.						•
_	Place weather protection to reflect the building's architecture.				1		./
g.					-	-	V /
h.	Limit signage in number, location, and size to reduce visual clutter						√
	and make individual signs easier to see.	<u> </u>					<u> </u>



i. Provide visible signage identifying building addresses at all entrances.

SECTION 4.0: LOW & MID-RISE RESIDENTIAL N	IIXED U	SE				
RATE PROPOSALS COMPLIANCE TO PERTINENT GUIDELINE	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
(1 is least complying & 5 is highly complying)						
4.1 Low & mid-rise residential & mixed use guidelines	_					
4.1.1 Relationship to the Street	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
 i. Ensure lobbies and main building entries are clearly visible from the fronting street. 						✓
j. Avoid blank walls at grade wherever possible by:					✓	
• Locating enclosed parking garages away from street frontages or public open spaces;						
 Using ground-oriented units or glazing to avoid creating dead 						
frontages; and						
When unavoidable, screen blank walls with landscaping or						
incorporate a patio café or special materials to make them more						
visually interesting.						
Residential & Mixed Use Buildings						
k. Set back residential buildings on the ground floor between 3-5 m						✓
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 1.2 m height (e.g. 5-6 steps) is desired for front 						
entryways.						
 Exceptions can be made in cases where the water table requires 						
this to be higher. In these cases, provide a larger patio and screen						
parking with ramps, stairs and landscaping.						
I. Incorporate individual entrances to ground floor units accessible						✓
from the fronting street or public open spaces.						
m. Site and orient buildings so that windows and balconies overlook						✓
public streets, parks, walkways, and shared amenity spaces while						
minimizing views into private residences.						
4.1.2 Scale and Massing	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a. Residential building facades should have a maximum length of 60						✓
m. A length of 40 m is preferred.						
b. Residential buildings should have a maximum width of 24 m.						✓
c. Buildings over 40 m in length should incorporate a significant						✓
horizontal and vertical break in the façade.						
d. For commercial facades, incorporate a significant break at	✓					
intervals of approximately 35 m.						
4.1.3 Site Servicing, Access, and Parking	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a. On sloping sites, floor levels should step to follow natural grade					✓	
and avoid the creation of blank walls.						



b.	Site buildings to be parallel to the street and to have a distinct						√
	front-to-back orientation to public street and open spaces and to						
	rear yards, parking, and/or interior court yards:						
•	Building sides that interface with streets, mid-block connections and other open spaces and should positively frame and activate						
	streets and open spaces and support pedestrian activity; and						
•	Building sides that are located away from open spaces (building						
	backs) should be designed for private/shared outdoor spaces and						
	vehicle access.						
C.	Break up large buildings with mid-block connections which should	√					
	be publicly-accessible wherever possible.						
d.	Ground floors adjacent to mid-block connections should have	✓					
	entrances and windows facing the mid-block connection.						
	4 Site Servicing, Access and Parking	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a.	Vehicular access should be from the lane. Where there is no lane,						✓
	and where the re-introduction of a lane is difficult or not possible,						
	access may be 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 minimised; and						
•	There is no more than one curb cut per property.						
b.	Above grade structure parking should only be provided in						√
J .	instances where the site or high water table does not allow for						•
	other parking forms and should be screened from public view with						
	active retail uses, active residential uses, architectural or						
	landscaped screening elements.						
C.	Buildings with ground floor residential may integrate half-storey	√					
	underground parking to a maximum of 1.2 m 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 2 m 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	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a.	Integrate publicly accessible private spaces (e.g. private	✓					
	courtyards accessible and available to the public) with public open						
1.	areas to create seamless, contiguous spaces.	,					
b.	Locate semi-private open spaces to maximize sunlight	✓					
	penetration, minimize noise disruptions, and minimize 'overlook'						
Pa	from adjacent units. oftop Amenity Spaces	<u> </u>					
C.	Design shared rooftop amenity spaces (such as outdoor recreation						./
C.	space and rooftop gardens on the top of a parkade) to be						√
	space and roomer gardens on the top of a parkage, to be		<u> </u>				<u> </u>



	accessible to residents and to ensure a balance of amenity and						
	privacy by:						
•	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 by using fencing, landscaping,						
	or architectural screening.						
d.	Reduce the heat island affect 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 appropriate for proposed plants						
	and ensure drainage is accommodated.						
4.1	.6 Building Articulation, Features, and Materials	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
a.	Articulate building facades into intervals that are a maximum of 15						✓
	m wide for mixed-use buildings and 20 m wide for residential						
	buildings. Strategies for articulating buildings should consider the						
	potential impacts on energy performance and include:						
•	Façade Modulation – stepping back or extending forward a						
	portion of the façade to create a series of intervals in the façade;						
•	Repeating window pattern intervals that correspond to extensions						
	and step backs (articulation) in the building façade;						
•	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						
•	Provide a lighting fixture, trellis, tree or other landscape feature						
	within each interval.						
b.	Break up the building mass by incorporating elements that define						✓
	a building's base, middle and top.						
C.	Use an integrated, consistent range of materials and colors and						✓
	provide variety, by for example, using accent colors.						
d.	Articulate the façade using design elements that are inherent to						✓
	the buildings as opposed to being decorative. For example, create						
	depth in building facades by recessing window frames or partially						
	recessing balconies to allow shadows to add detail and variety as a						
	byproduct of massing.						
e.	Incorporate distinct architectural treatments for corner sites and	✓					
	highly visible buildings such as varying the roofline, articulating						
	the façade, adding pedestrian space, increasing the number and						
	size of windows, and adding awnings or canopies.						
	·		_		_	_	_



f. •	Provide weather protection (e.g. awnings, canopies, overhangs, etc.) along all commercial streets and plazas 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.	1			
g.	Architecturally-integrate awnings, canopies, and overhangs to the building and incorporate architectural design features of buildings from which they are supported.				✓
h.	Place and locate awnings and canopies to reflect the building's architecture and fenestration pattern.				✓
i.	Place awnings and canopies to balance weather protection with daylight penetration. Avoid continuous opaque canopies that run the full length of facades.				✓
j.	Provide attractive signage on commercial buildings that identifies uses 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.	1			
k.	Avoid the following types of signage:	√			
•	Internally lit plastic box signs;				
•	Pylon (stand alone) signs; and				
•	Rooftop signs.				
I.	Uniquely branded or colored signs are encouraged to help establish a special character to different neighbourhoods.	√			



May 16, 2023

Development Services 1435 Water Street Kelowna, B.C, V1Y 1J4 MQN ARCHITECTS

> Suite 100-3313 32nd Ave Vernon, BC VIT 2M7 250-542-1199 Info@mqn.ca www.mqn.ca

Re: Denali Drive – Design Rationale

Dear City of Kelowna's Community Planning,

Located at 777 Denali Drive, Kelowna, B.C, the site is partially graded and backs onto a heavily sloped vegetated area. The project consists of a two storey parkade, two storey townhome units, three stories of multi-family residential apartment units, and various amenity spaces. The townhome is comprised of nine, three bedroom units and is situated in front of the parkade creating a pedestrian friendly street scape. The three story apartment complex is located above the parkade and is comprised of 70, one, two and three bedroom units. The amenity space is located on the main floor of the apartment building with outdoor pool, hot tub, and various seating options, as well, an amenity space is on the roof of the apartment with more seating and social spaces.

The proposed site is designated in the 2040 Official Community Plan (OCP) as S-MU (Suburban Multi-Unit) which addresses the need for higher residential density in the Gateway and Suburban Neighborhoods by allowing a greater variety of multi-unit housing. The 2040 OCP mentions the need to create more density within Suburban Neighborhoods to alleviate the cost of maintaining, repair and replacing infrastructure to help the long term financial sustainability of the City. This project looks at creating more density while both the townhomes that front the street and the low rise apartment building situated behind the townhouses are supported uses and typologies in the 2040 OCP (ground-oriented multi-unit residential and low rise apartment). Being a three storey low rise apartment building, we are under the 2040 OCP supported form requirement of 4 storeys.

Working with the civil engineer, we addressed the Hillside Housing Forms objective of minimizing the impact on hillside areas by reducing or minimizing the cut and fill requirements of the project.

To help reduce social isolation and foster social interaction, the project has allocated large areas of common open space amenities including a pool, hot tub, and various seating opportunities on the apartment main floor level (parkade roof) while also providing a roof top deck to provide a space for smaller or quieter activities or social engagements.

As per the zoning requirements for Multi-Dwelling Zones (MF2) and the Site Specific Regulation (this property is permitted to have Apartment housing limited to 3 storeys), the project meets all requirements as required by the City of Kelowna Zoning Bylaw 12375 without the need for a development variance permit.

Brian F. QuiringArchitect AIBC, MAA, M.Arch

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

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



The proposed massing for this project has been developed to break down the vertical scale into the street orientated 2 storey townhomes along the front while stepping back to the 3 storey apartment building behind. The partial U shape of the form and massing for the 3 storey apartment building breaks up the form creating variation as the apartment steps even further back while creating a large amenity space (pool deck and seating) at the center of the development creating a focal point to help foster community and social engagement.

Using similar vocabulary, scale, and materiality that is currently used for the existing duplexes, the townhomes are an important aspect that will create an inclusive, ground orientated, complex that is well integrated into the existing context. The townhomes and apartment will use a robust exterior cladding system that is comprised of cementitious siding or panels with neutral tones that will blend into the surrounding context. Wood elements are utilized in select areas to provide warmth and the feeling of nature to the project.

Our intention and focus of this project is to create a community minded pedestrian friendly development while creating interesting architecture through articulations, form, and massing.

We hope that the above design rational meets your approvals and we look forwards to hearing from you. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Vicki Topping, Architect AIBC, Partner MQN Architects

ATTACHMENT C
This forms part of application
DP23-0108
City of
Planner
Initials
MT
Kelowna
COMMUNITY PLANNING







PERSPECTIVE 2





PERSPECTIVE 3



PERSPECTIVES











PERSPECTIVE 7 PERSPECTIVE 8



DRAWING: D405