From: Scala, Mary Joy

Sent: Wednesday, October 25, 2017 5:10 PM

To: 'Jennifer Mullen'

Cc: 'Mitch Crowder'; 'Danny MacNelly'; Haluska, Brian

Subject: BAR Action - 425, 501, 503 West Main Street - October 17, 2017

October 25, 2017

Quirk Charlottesville, LLC c/o Jennifer D. Mullen 919 E Main Street, Suite 2110 Richmond, VA 23219-4624

RE: Certificate of Appropriateness Application

BAR 16-09-01

425, 501, and 503 West Main Street

Tax Parcel 320175000, 320176000, and 320177000

Quirk Charlottesville, LLC, Owner/Jennifer D. Mullen, Esq., Applicant

New Construction: materials, massing, and design approval

Dear Applicant,

The above referenced project was discussed before a meeting of the City of Charlottesville Board of Architectural Review (BAR) on October 17, 2017. The following action was taken:

Miller moved: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for New Construction and Additions, I move to find that, contingent upon zoning compliance, the massing; materials; warm, dimmable lighting; and landscape plan of the proposed building satisfy the BAR's criteria and are compatible with these properties and other properties in the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the massing, materials, lighting, and landscape plan only as submitted with the following modifications: that there's consideration for the soil volume of the ginkgo adjacent to the parking garage on Commerce Street, consideration of an alternative to the privet [hedge on the front elevation of West Main Street], and coordination with the street scape project along West Main.

In addition, the applicant should provide the following details for review and approval in order to receive a final certificate of appropriateness:

- 1. Historic building details, including exterior stair details
- 2. Site furnishings
- 3. Glass specifications with a physical sample
- 4. Window and wall sections
- 5. Signage
- 6. Final information on mechanical units.

Sarafin seconded. Motion was approved (7-0).

If you have any questions, please contact me at 434-970-3130 or scala@charlottesville.org.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Joy Scala, AICP Preservation and Design Planner

Mary Joy Scala, AICP

Preservation and Design Planner
City of Charlottesville
Department of Neighborhood Development Services
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Charlottesville, VA 22902
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CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW STAFF REPORT October 17, 2017



Certificate of Appropriateness Application

BAR 16-09-01 425, 501, and 503 West Main Street Tax Parcel 320175000, 320176000, and 320177000 Quirk Charlottesville, LLC, Owner/ Jennifer D. Mullen, Esq., Applicant New Construction- Massing Approval

Background

425, 501 and 503 West Main Street are contributing structures in the Downtown Architectural Design Control (ADC) historic district.

There have been several recent approvals for mixed use projects on these properties that were not pursued:

<u>March 17, 2015</u> - A previous applicant received conditional BAR approval for a mixed use building at 421, 425, 501 and 503 West Main Street. No site plan was submitted, and that approval has expired.

<u>April 19, 2016</u> – A previous applicant received conditional BAR approval for a mixed use building at 425, 501, 503 West Main Street. No site plan was submitted, and there was no follow-up on the conditions.

<u>August 30, 2016 Work Session</u> – The BAR had a preliminary discussion with the current applicant for the upcoming Quirk boutique arts-based hotel project.

April 25, 2017 – The applicants met with the neighborhood to discuss the proposed development.

<u>May 16, 2017</u>- The BAR moved to find that the massing of the proposed building satisfies the BAR's criteria and is compatible with these properties and other properties in the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the massing only as submitted, it was approved 9-0.

The BAR moved to find that the demolition of the (Mel's Barber Shop) structure at the rear of 425 West Main Street satisfies the BAR's criteria and is compatible with these properties and other properties in the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted, it was approved 9-0.

The BAR moved to find that the demolition of the rear additions of 503 West Main Street satisfies the BAR's criteria and is compatible with these properties and other properties in the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted, it was approved 9-0.

The BAR moved to find that the demolition of the rear addition and the re-opening of the enclosed sleeping porches on the west side of 501 West Main Street satisfies the BAR's criteria and is compatible with these properties and other properties in the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted. The BAR did not approve the demolition of the 1924 side brick addition, it was approved 7-2 with Graves and Clayborne opposed.

Application

The applicant is requesting approval of a revised massing plan, materials, and the landscape plan for a new hotel. The property is zoned West Main Street East (WME) Mixed Use Corridor.

The BAR previously approved several demolitions on site (425 West Main Street, which is a small concrete block building on Commerce Street, and rear additions to 501 and 503 West Main Street). 501 and 503 West Main Street are proposed to be rehabilitated and incorporated into the scheme. The BAR also approved the massing in May 2017, which is being revised by this application.

The current design consists of four levels (52 ft.) above Main Street, and five levels above Commerce Street, with a rooftop level (max 18 feet in height and 25% of roof area) that includes a rooftop bar, restrooms, stairs, elevators, and screened mechanical.

With the rear demolitions, the building will be set back approximately 7 feet and 34 feet from rear facades of the two historic buildings. There will be no connection to the rear or east side of 501 West Main Street, as original proposed. Both 501 and 503 West Main Street are intended to stand alone.

The hotel will be built to the property line on the east side. The top three floors will be stepped back to allow windows. On the west side there is an open walkway adjacent the Eloise building that connects West Main Street and Commerce Street.

On the West Main Street façade there is a 10 foot required setback, and a 3-story (40 ft. high) streetwall, with the first floor having a 16 ft. height. Level 4 is stepped back 10 feet.

On Commerce Street, also a primary street, there is a required 10 foot setback. A 2-story streetwall is shown, with the three levels above stepped back 20 feet.

One level of structured parking, and an interior service area are accessed from Commerce Street. The hotel plans valet parking.

Massing

Changes to massing since the May submittal include:

- (1) deleting any new physical connections to 501 West Main Street at the side or rear. The building will connect on the east to the hotel with a bluestone paver terrace.
- (2)to accommodate required egress of floors 2 through4, the west side of the frontpiece on West Main Street will bump out slightly.
- (3) adding a new external stair to the rear of 503 West Main Street.

Materials

White brick with white mortar White pre-cast concrete Light bronze metal Cedar window reveals.

Landscape Plan

Remove one street tree on West Main Street
Six canopy trees on Commerce Street
Eight understory trees on site
Additional shrubs, groundcover, perennials and vines on site
Bluestone paving
Sumac plants on roof
Hicks yew on Commerce Street terrace

Criteria, Standards and Guidelines

Review Criteria Generally

Sec. 34-284(b) of the City Code states that,

In considering a particular application the BAR shall approve the application unless it finds:

- (1) That the proposal does not meet specific standards set forth within this division or applicable provisions of the Design Guidelines established by the board pursuant to Sec.34-288(6); and
- (2) The proposal is incompatible with the historic, cultural or architectural character of the district in which the property is located or the protected property that is the subject of the application.

Standards for Review of Construction and Alterations include:

- (1) Whether the material, texture, color, height, scale, mass and placement of the proposed addition, modification or construction are visually and architecturally compatible with the site and the applicable design control district;
- (2) The harmony of the proposed change in terms of overall proportion and the size and placement of entrances, windows, awnings, exterior stairs and signs;
- (3) The Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation set forth within the Code of Federal Regulations (36 C.F.R. §67.7(b)), as may be relevant;
- (4) The effect of the proposed change on the historic district neighborhood;
- (5) The impact of the proposed change on other protected features on the property, such as gardens, landscaping, fences, walls and walks;
- (6) Whether the proposed method of construction, renovation or restoration could have an adverse impact on the structure or site, or adjacent buildings or structures;
- (7) When reviewing any proposed sign as part of an application under consideration, the standards set forth within Article IX, sections 34-1020 et seq. (SIGNS) shall be applied; and
- (8) Any applicable provisions of the City's Design Guidelines.

Pertinent Guidelines for New Construction and Additions include:

A. INTRODUCTION

e. Multi-lot

Often new commercial, office, or multiuse buildings will be constructed on sites much larger than the traditionally sized lots 25 to 40 feet wide. Many sites for such structures are located on West Main Street and in the 14th and 15th Street area of Venable Neighborhood. These assembled parcels can translate into new structures whose scale and mass may overwhelm neighboring existing structures. Therefore, while this building type may need to respond to the various building conditions of the site, it also should employ design techniques to reduce its visual presence. These could include varying facade wall planes, differing materials, stepped-back upper levels, and irregular massing.

B. SETBACK

- 5) In the West Main Street corridor, construct new buildings with a minimal (up to 15 feet according to the zoning ordinance) or no setback in order to reinforce the street wall. If the site adjoins historic buildings, consider a setback consistent with these buildings.
- 6) On corners of the West Main Street corridor, avoid deep setbacks or open corner plazas unless the design contributes to the pedestrian experience or improves the transition to an adjacent residential area.
- 7) New buildings, particularly in the West Main Street corridor, should relate to any neighborhoods adjoining them. Buffer areas should be considered to include any screening and landscaping requirements of the zoning ordinance.
- 8) At transitional sites between two distinctive areas of setback, for instance between new commercial and historic commercial, consider using setbacks in the new construction that reinforce and relate to setbacks of the historic buildings.

C. SPACING

Spacing between buildings depends on the size of the lot, the size of the building, and side-yard setback requirements. Consistent spacing between a row of buildings helps to establish an overall rhythm along a street.

- 1) Maintain existing consistency of spacing in the area. New residences should be spaced within 20 percent of the average spacing between houses on the block.
- 2)Commercial and office buildings in the areas that have a well-defined street wall should have minimal spacing between them.
- 3)In areas that do not have consistent spacing, consider limiting or creating a more uniform spacing in order to establish an overall rhythm.
- 4) Multi-lot buildings should be designed using techniques to incorporate and respect the existing spacing on a residential street.

D. MASSING & FOOTPRINT

While the typical footprint of commercial building from the turn of the twentieth century might be 20 feet wide by 60 feet long or 1200 square feet per floor, new buildings in the downtown can be expected to be somewhat larger. Likewise, new buildings in the West Main Street corridor may be larger than this district's historic buildings. It is important that even large buildings contribute to the human scale and pedestrian orientation of the district.

- 1) New commercial infill buildings' footprints will be limited by the size of the existing lot in the downtown or along the West Main Street corridor. Their massing in most cases should be simple rectangles like neighboring buildings.
- 2) New infill construction in residential sub-areas should relate in footprint and massing to the majority of surrounding historic dwellings.
- 3) Neighborhood transitional buildings should have small building footprints similar to nearby dwellings.
- a. If the footprint is larger, their massing should be reduced to relate to the smaller-scaled forms of residential structures.
- b. Techniques to reduce massing could include stepping back upper levels, adding residential roof and porch forms, and using sympathetic materials.
- 4)Institutional and multi-lot buildings by their nature will have large footprints, particularly along the West Main Street corridor and in the 14^{th} and 15^{th} Street area of the Venable neighborhood.
- a. The massing of such a large scale structure should not overpower the traditional scale of the majority of nearby buildings in the district in which it is located.
- b. Techniques could include varying the surface planes of the buildings, stepping back the buildings as the structure increases in height, and breaking up the roof line with different elements to create smaller compositions.

E. HEIGHT & WIDTH

- 1.Respect the directional expression of the majority of surrounding buildings. In commercial areas, respect the expression of any adjacent historic buildings, which generally will have a more vertical expression.
- 2. Attempt to keep the height and width of new buildings within a maximum of 200 percent of the prevailing height and width in the surrounding sub-area.
- 3.In commercial areas at street front, the height should be within 130 percent of the prevailing average of both sides of the block. Along West Main Street, heights should relate to any adjacent contributing buildings. Additional stories should be stepped back so that the additional height is not readily visible from the street.
- 4. When the primary façade of a new building in a commercial area, such as downtown, West Main Street, or the Corner, is wider than the surrounding historic buildings or the traditional lot size, consider modulating it with bays or varying planes.
- 5.Reinforce the human scale of the historic districts by including elements such as porches, entrances, storefronts, and decorative features depending on the character of the particular sub-area.
- 6.In the West Main Street corridor, regardless of surrounding buildings, new construction should use elements at the street level, such as cornices, entrances, and display windows, to reinforce the human scale.

F. SCALE

1.Provide features on new construction that reinforce the scale and character of the surrounding area, whether human or monumental. Include elements such as storefronts, vertical and horizontal divisions, upper story windows, and decorative features.

G. ROOF

- 1. Roof Forms and Pitches
- a. The roof design of new downtown or West Main Street commercial infill buildings generally should be flat or sloped behind a parapet wall.
- b. Neighborhood transitional buildings should use roof forms that relate to the neighboring residential forms instead of the flat or sloping commercial form.
- c. Institutional buildings that are freestanding may have a gable or hipped roof with variations.
- d. Large-scale, multi-lot buildings should have a varied roof line to break up the mass of the design using gable and/or hipped forms.
- e. Shallow pitched roofs and flat roofs may be_appropriate in historic residential areas on a contemporary designed building.
- f. Do not use mansard-type roofs on commercial buildings; they were not used historically in Charlottesville's downtown area, nor are they appropriate on West Main Street.
- 2. Roof Materials

Common roof materials in the historic districts include metal, slate, and composition shingles.

- a. For new construction in the historic districts, use traditional roofing materials such as standingseam metal or slate.
- b. In some cases, shingles that mimic the appearance of slate may be acceptable.
- c. Pre-painted standing-seam metal roof material is permitted, but commercial-looking ridge caps or ridge vents are not appropriate on residential structures.
- d. Avoid using thick wood cedar shakes if using wood shingles; instead, use more historically appropriate wood shingles that are thinner and have a smoother finish.
- e. If using composition asphalt shingles do not use light colors. Consider using neutral-colored or darker, plain or textured-type shingles.
- f. The width of the pan and the seam height on a standing-seam metal roof should be consistent with the size of pan and seam height usually found on a building of a similar period.
- 3. Rooftop Screening
- a. If roof-mounted mechanical equipment is used, it should be screened from public view on all sides.

- b. The screening material and design should be consistent with the design, textures, materials, and colors of the building.
- c. The screening should not appear as an afterthought or addition the building.

H. ORIENTATION

- 1. New commercial construction should orient its façade in the same direction as adjacent historic buildings, that is, to the street.
- 2. Front elevations oriented to side streets or to the interior of lots should be discouraged.

I. WINDOWS & DOORS

- 1. The rhythm, patterns, and ratio of solids (walls) and voids (windows and doors) of new buildings should relate to and be compatible with adjacent historic facades.
- a. The majority of existing buildings in Charlottesville's historic districts have a higher proportion of wall area than void area except at the storefront level.
- b. In the West Main Street corridor in particular, new buildings should reinforce this traditional proportion.
- 2. The size and proportion, or the ratio of width to height, of window and door openings on new buildings' primary facades should be similar and compatible with those on surrounding historic facades.
- a. The proportions of the upper floor windows of most of Charlottesville's historic buildings are more vertical than horizontal.
- b. Glass storefronts would generally have more horizontal proportions than upper floor openings.
- 3. Traditionally designed openings generally are recessed on masonry buildings and have a raised surround on frame buildings. New construction should follow these methods in the historic districts as opposed to designing openings that are flush with the rest of the wall.
- 4. Many entrances of Charlottesville's historic buildings have special features such as transoms, sidelights, and decorative elements framing the openings. Consideration should be given to incorporating such elements in new construction.
- 5. Darkly tinted mirrored glass is not an appropriate material for windows in new buildings within the historic districts.
- 6. If small-paned windows are used, they should have true divided lights or simulated divided lights with permanently affixed interior and exterior muntin bars and integral spacer bars between the panes of glass.
- 7. Avoid designing false windows in new construction.
- 8. Appropriate material for new windows depends upon the context of the building within a historic district, and the design of the proposed building. Sustainable materials such as wood, aluminum-clad wood, solid fiberglass, and metal windows are preferred for new construction. Vinyl windows are discouraged.
- 9. Glass shall be clear. Opaque spandrel glass or translucent glass may be approved by the BAR for specific applications.

I. PORCHES

1. Porches and other semi-public spaces are important in establishing layers or zones of intermediate spaces within the streetscape.

K. STREET-LEVEL DESIGN

- 1. Street level facades of all building types, whether commercial, office, or institutional, should not have blank walls; they should provide visual interest to the passing pedestrian.
- 2. When designing new storefronts or elements for storefronts, conform to the general configuration of traditional storefronts depending on the context of the sub-area. New structures do offer the opportunity for more contemporary storefront designs.

- 3. Keep the ground level facades(s) of new retail commercial buildings at least eighty percent transparent up to a level of ten feet.
- 4. Include doors in all storefronts to reinforce street level vitality.
- 5. Articulate the bays of institutional or office buildings to provide visual interest.
- 6. Institutional buildings, such as city halls, libraries, and post offices, generally do not have storefronts, but their street levels should provide visual interest and display space or first floor windows should be integrated into the design.
- 7. Office buildings should provide windows or other visual interest at street level.
- 8. Neighborhood transitional buildings in general should not have transparent first floors, and the design and size of their façade openings should relate more to neighboring residential structures.
- 9. Along West Main Street, secondary (rear) facades should also include features to relate appropriately to any adjacent residential areas.
- 10. Any parking structures facing on important streets or on pedestrian routes must have storefronts, display windows, or other forms of visual relief on the first floors of these elevations.
- 11. A parking garage vehicular entrance/exit opening should be diminished in scale, and located off to the side to the degree possible.

L. FOUNDATION and CORNICE

- 1. Distinguish the foundation from the rest of the structure through the use of different materials, patterns, or textures.
- 2. Respect the height, contrast of materials, and textures of foundations on surrounding historic buildings.
- 3. If used, cornices should be in proportion to the rest of the building.
- 4. Wood or metal cornices are preferred. The use of fypon may be appropriate where the location is not immediately adjacent to pedestrians.

Discussion and Recommendations

The applicant is requesting revised massing approval, approval of materials and landscape plan.

- The BAR should view actual samples of the materials.
- The proposed landscape plan matches what is currently under concurrent site plan review. The BAR must approve the landscape plan before the applicant can receive preliminary site plan approval.
- Preliminary lighting designs have been submitted for comment.
- Approval of the revised massing plan is subject to zoning requirements regarding the rooftop structure. It may cover no more than 25% of the roof area.
- The BAR should specify what additional items it needs to review (see checklist below) before it can issue a final COA, such as dimensioned elevation drawings for all sides of the buildings, and the restoration of the "sleeping porch" on 501 West Main Street.

BAR Checklist for New Construction

- 1. Massing drawings
- 2. Dimensioned elevation drawings for all four elevations, and color perspectives in context
- 3. Materials and colors (materials samples and/or cut sheets as appropriate) for: Walls, roof, foundation, cornice, trim, windows (minimum 70 VLT specifications for clear glass), appurtenances, doors, garage doors, storefronts, balcony railings, canopies
- 4. Details:

Wall sections

5. Site/landscape design:
Site walls and fences (height, material), paving materials, species of trees and additional plantings, patio furniture including umbrellas, tents, patio railings, decking, pergolas, awnings

- 6. Lighting: site and building (fixture cut sheets, mounting height, dark sky, color of light)
- 7. Signage: Locations and general sizes for building name (1) and retail spaces (2 each)
- 8. Mechanical units: rooftop and ground locations; screening; transformer locations; restaurant vents; solar energy systems

Checklist for Rehabilitations

- 1. Metal roof details: pan width, seam height, no ridge vents, material, color or finish Philadelphia gutter repair
- 2. Brick: Do not paint unpainted masonry; correct mortar choice
- 3. Window repair or replacement (cut sheets, light pattern, clear glass, opening size, trim)
- 4. Other repairs or replacements: Note any changes to design, materials, colors
- 5. Additions or attachments (See new construction above)

Suggested Motion

Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for New Construction and Additions, I move to find that the massing, materials and landscape plan of the proposed building satisfy the BAR's criteria and are compatible with these properties and other properties in the Downtown ADC district, and that the BAR approves the massing, materials and landscape plan only as submitted (or with the following modifications...).

In addition, the applicant should provide the following details for review and approval in order to receive a final certificate of appropriateness:

- 1.---
- 2.---
- 3.---

Quirk Charlottesville (QRC) 501 W. Main St.

Charlottesville, VA 22902

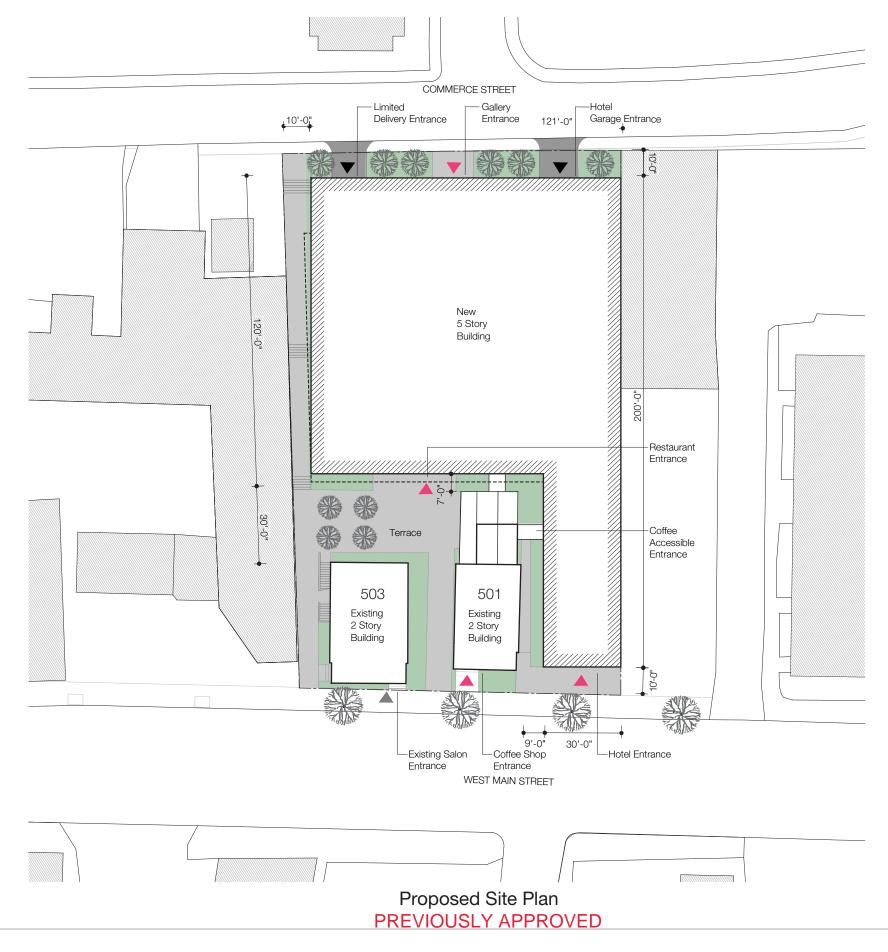
Board of Architectural Review

Design Updates from May 16, 2017 Meeting 17 October 2017



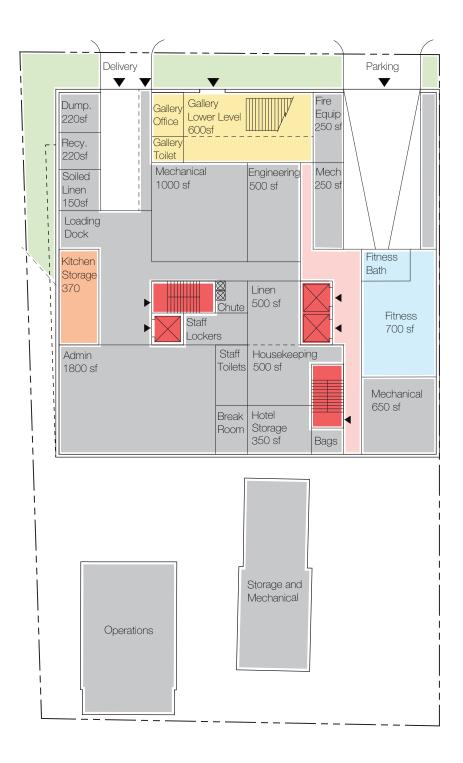
ARCHITECTUREFIRM

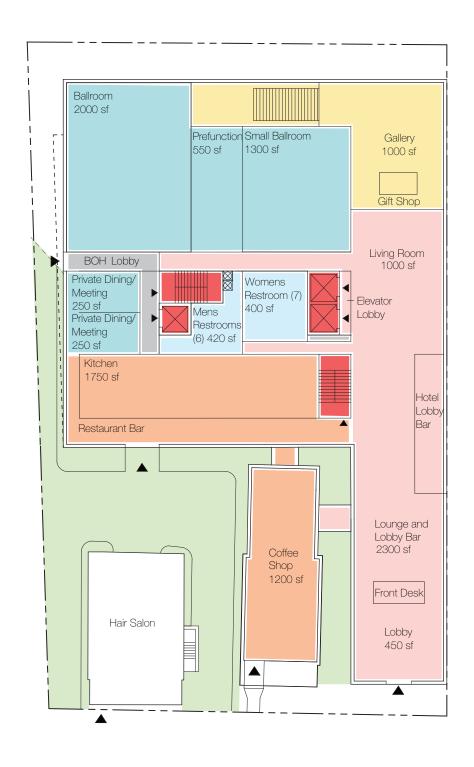
Previously Approved Floor Plans





0 BOH





Public Space
Food and Beverage
Art Gallery
Assembly Areas
Amenities
Service Area
Vertical Circulation
Green Space

1 Lobby

2 & 3 Guestrooms





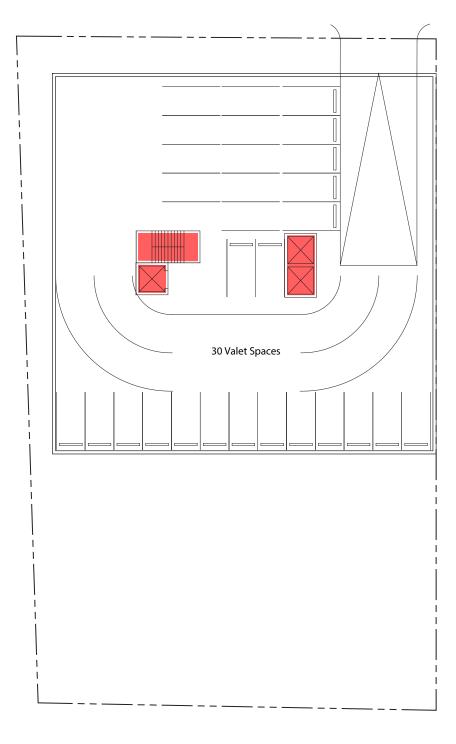
4 Guestrooms

KE)	<u> </u>
	Public Space
	Food and Beverage
	Guestrooms
	Service Area
	Vertical Circulation
	Vertical Circulation

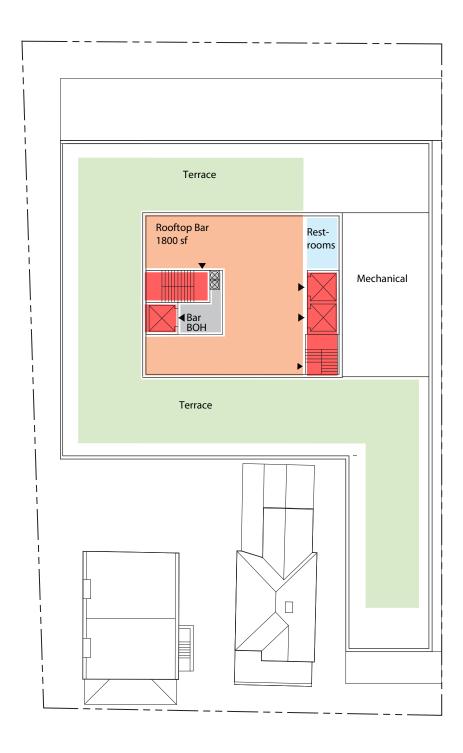
IYPE	SF	COUNT
A1 Guestroom A2 Guestroom B1 Jr. Suite B2 Jr. Suite C1 Suite	300 sf 305 sf 400 sf 550 sf 700 sf	21
	Total:	78

Proposed Programming PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

-1 Parking



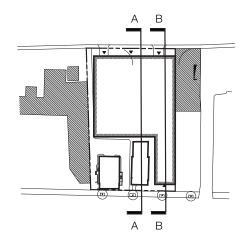
5 Rooftop

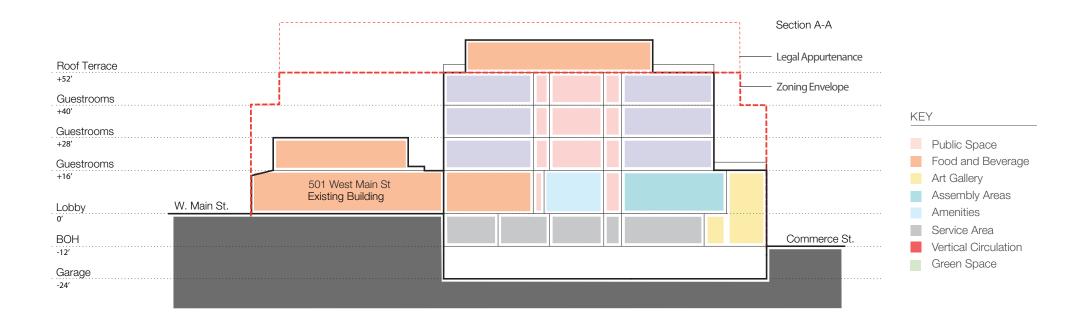


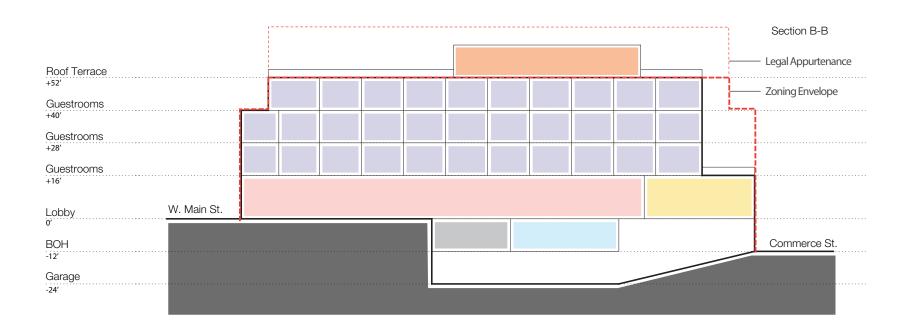
Food and Beverage
Service Area
Vertical Circulation
Amenities
Green Space

Proposed Programming PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

Previously Approved Zoning Envelope



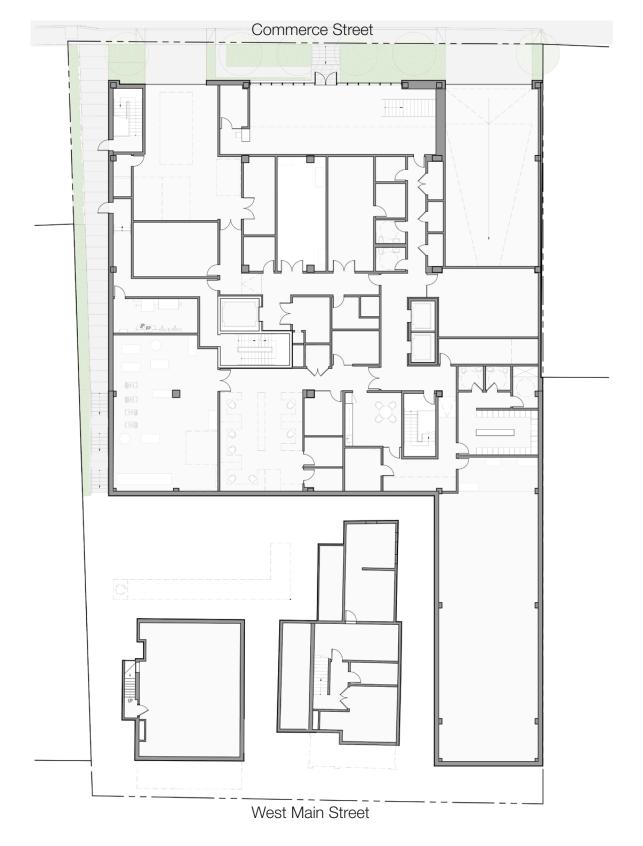




Programming Sections PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

Floor Plan and Massing Updates

Floor 0 - BOH and Gallery Entrance

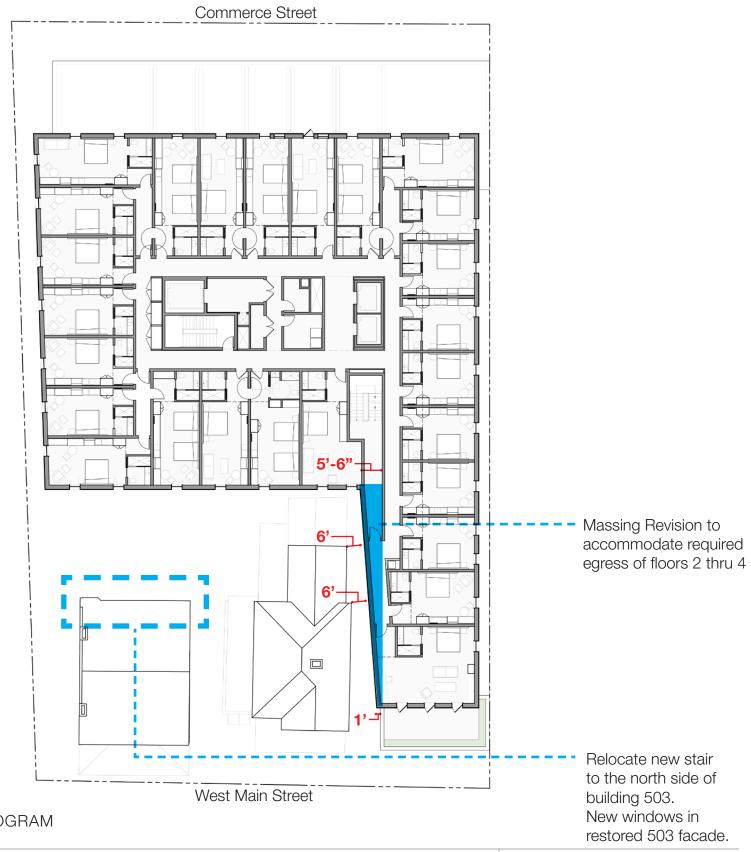


Floor 1 - Hotel Lobby and Restaurant



UPDATED PROGRAM

Floors 2 thru 4 - Guestrooms



UPDATED PROGRAM



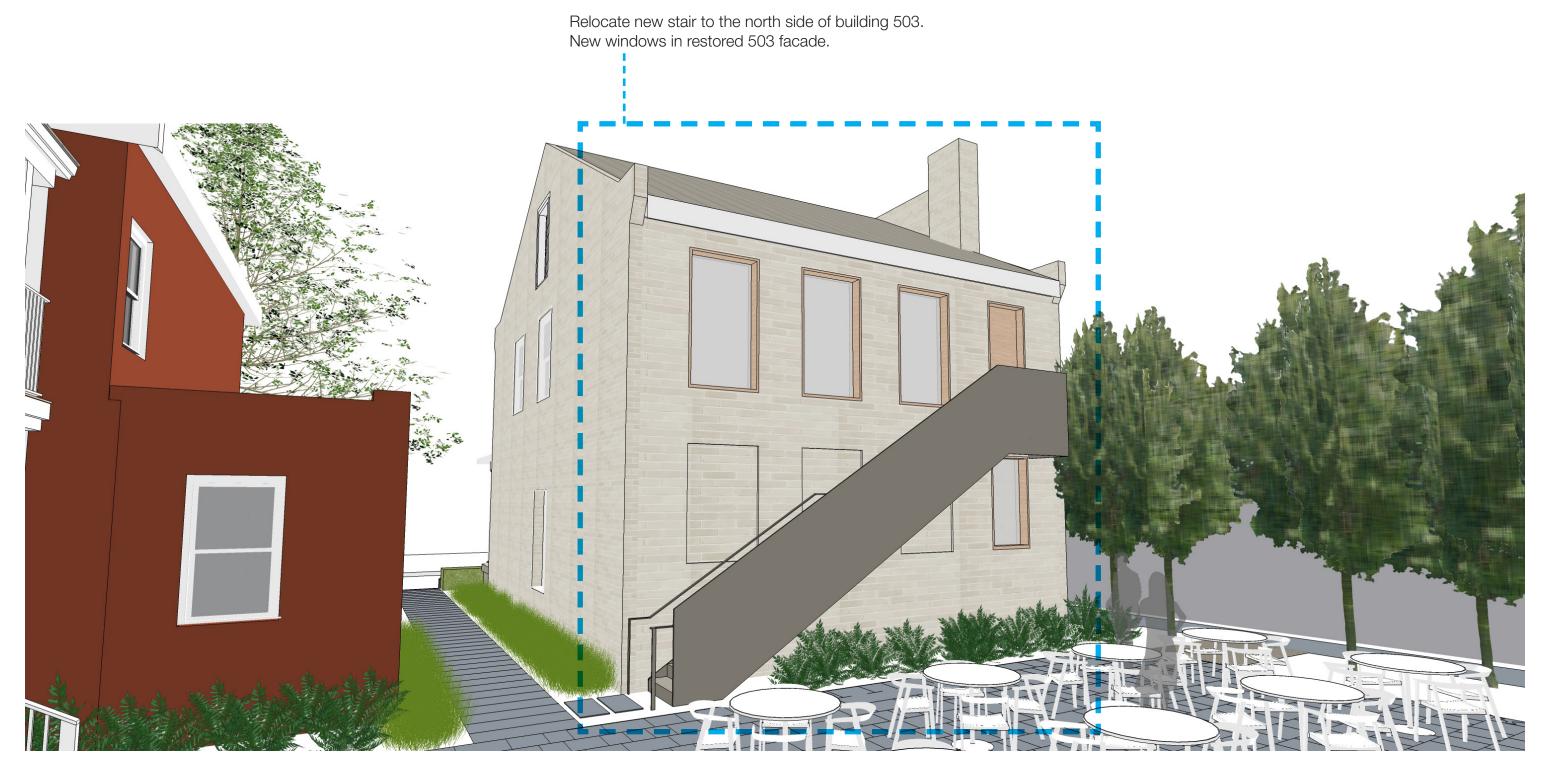
West Main Street

MASSING REVISION



West Main Street

MASSING REVISION

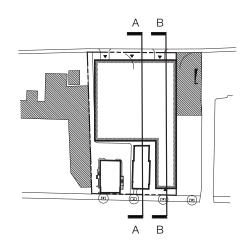


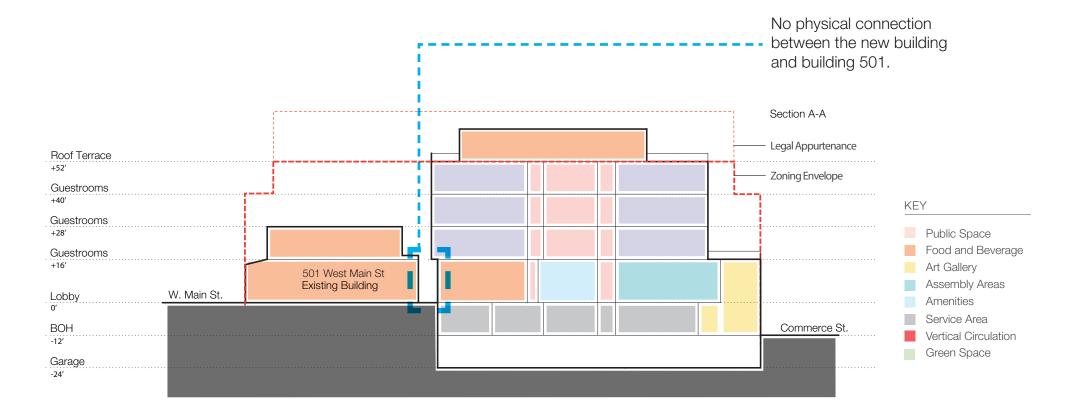
Building 501 West Main Street

Building 503 West Main Street

503 WEST MAIN STREET

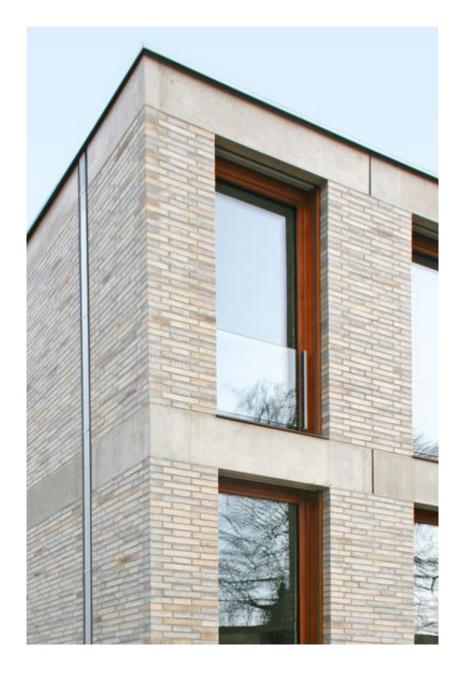
Zoning Envelope Updates





PROGRAMMING SECTION

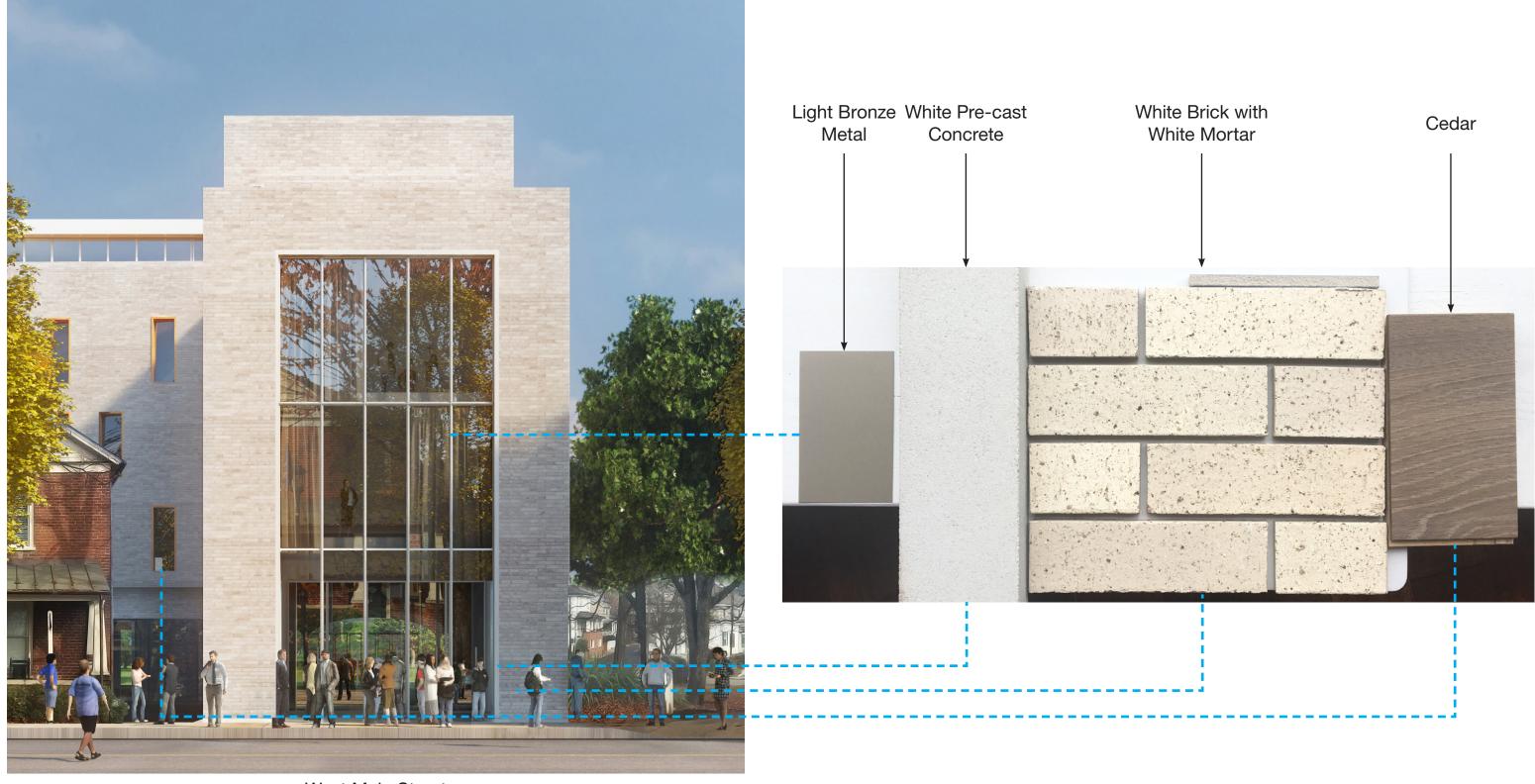
Exterior Materials Update







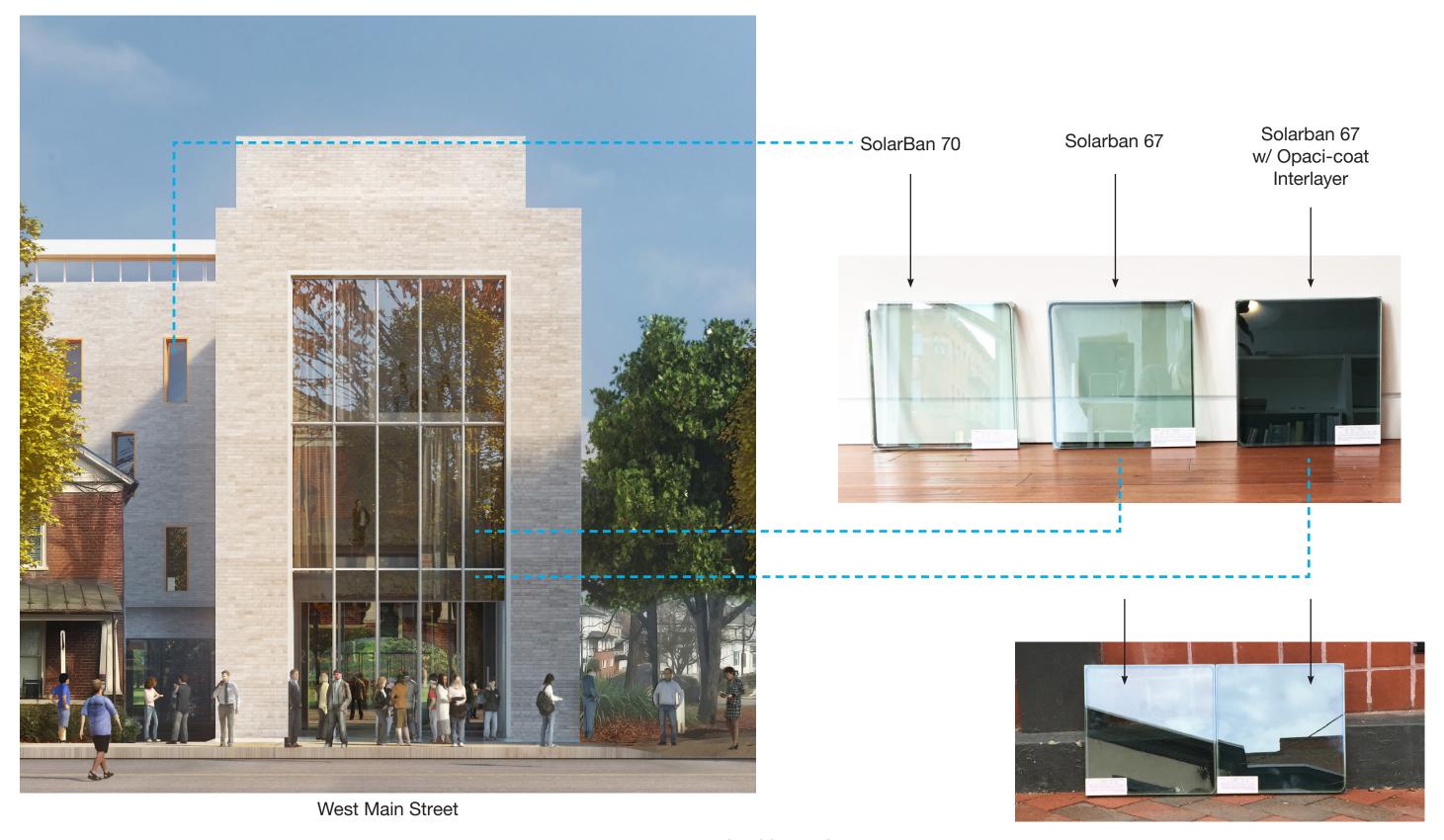
FACADE PRECEDENT IMAGES



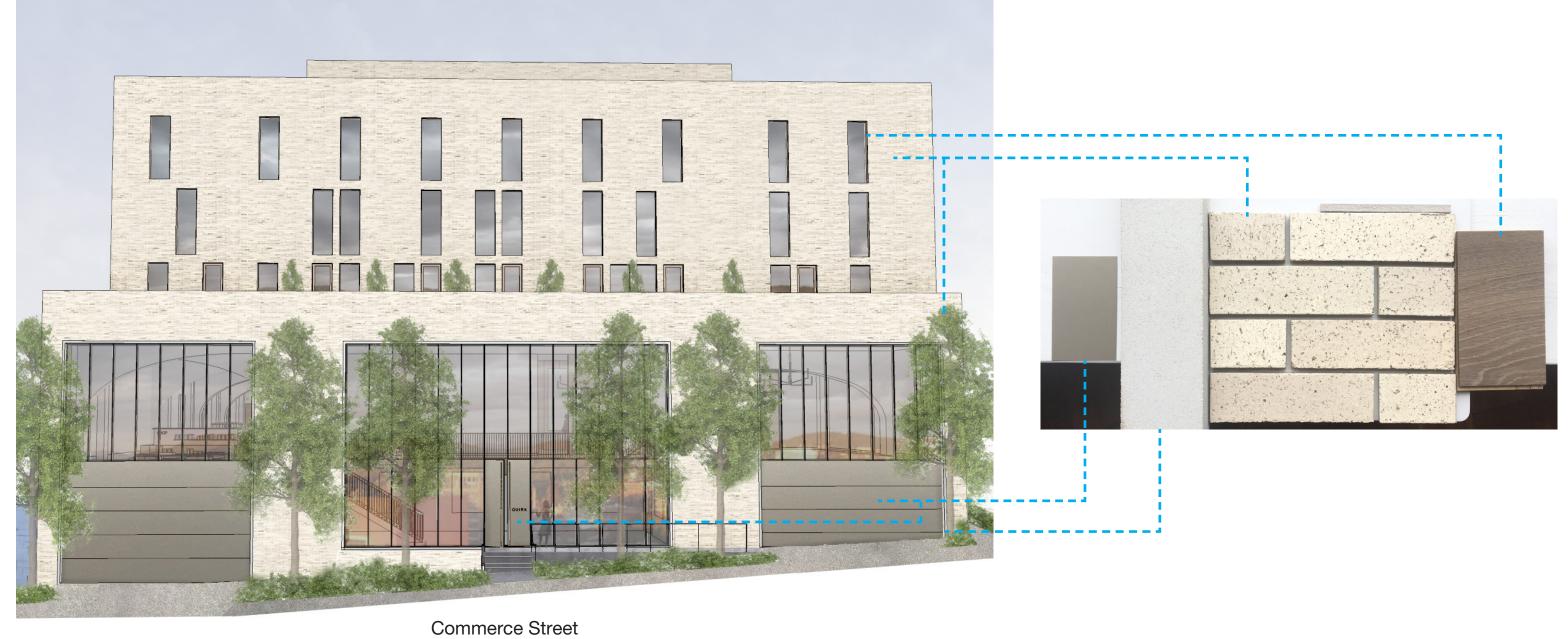
West Main Street

EXTERIOR MATERIALS

17 October 2017



GLASS TYPES



EXTERIOR MATERIALS

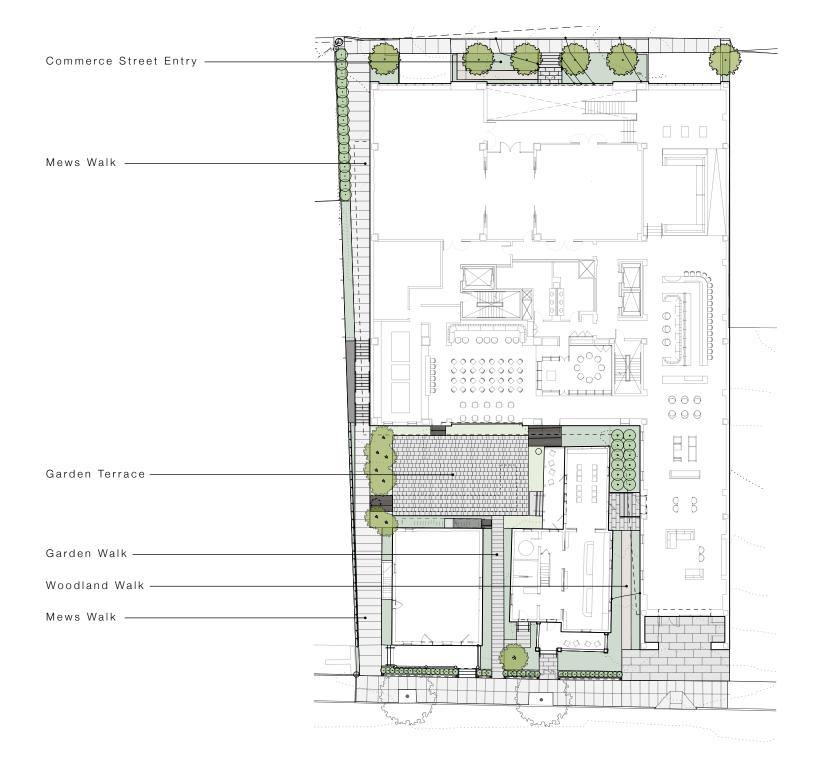


Commerce Street

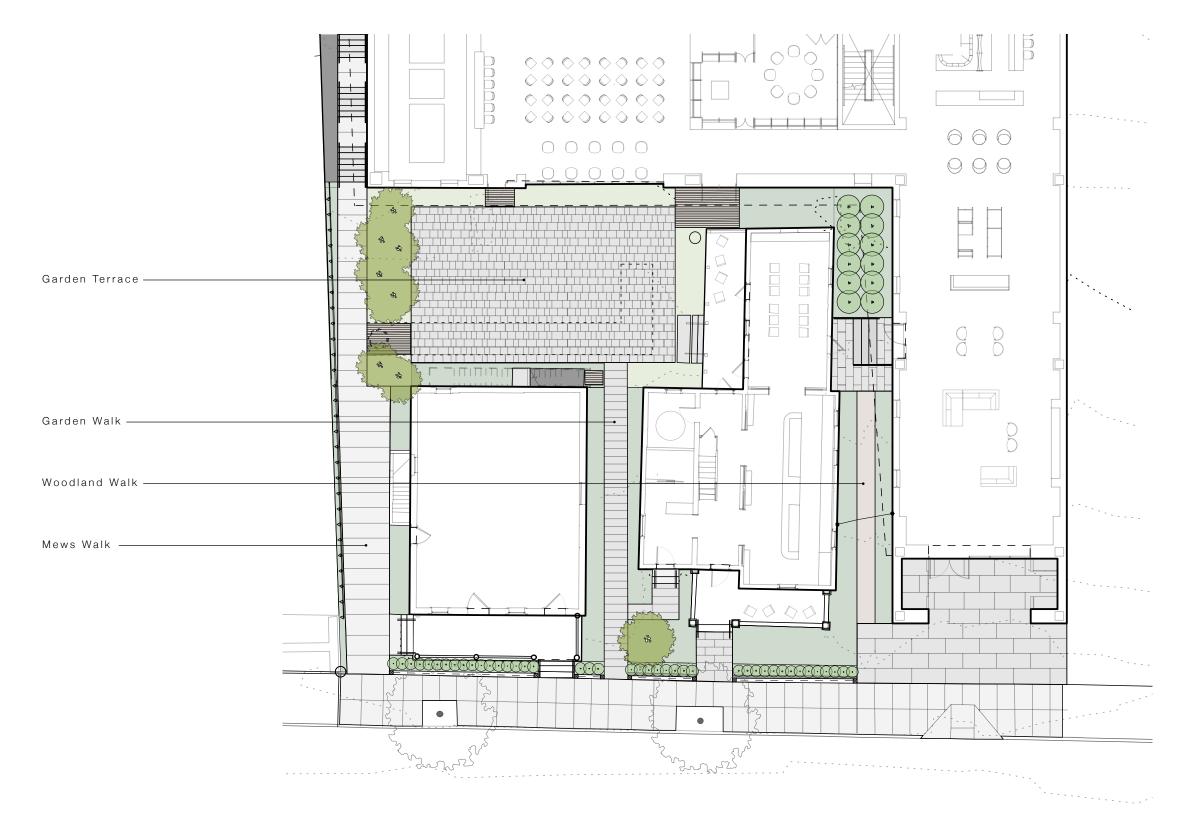
GLASS TYPES

Landscape Design Update

Site Plan Update



LANDSCAPE SITE PLAN 1/32" = 1' - 0"



LANDSCAPE SITE PLAN 1/16" = 1' - 0"

17 October 2017



SITE SECTION

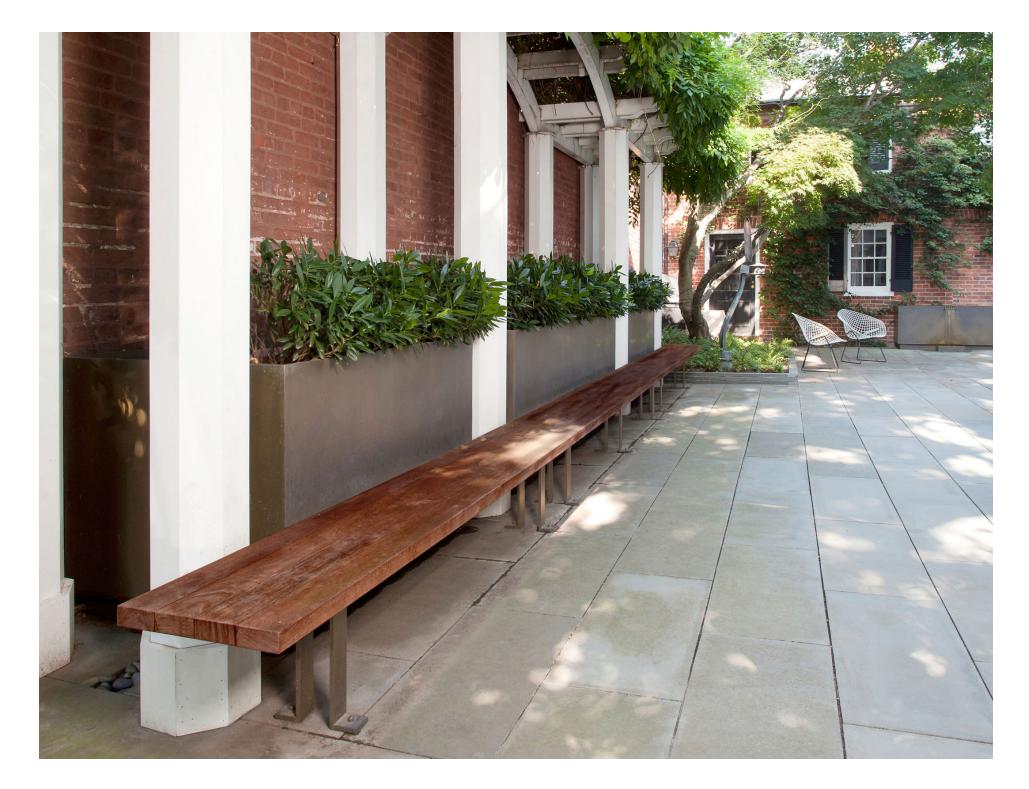


SITE SECTION -GARDEN TERRACE

Gregg Bleam Landscape Architect

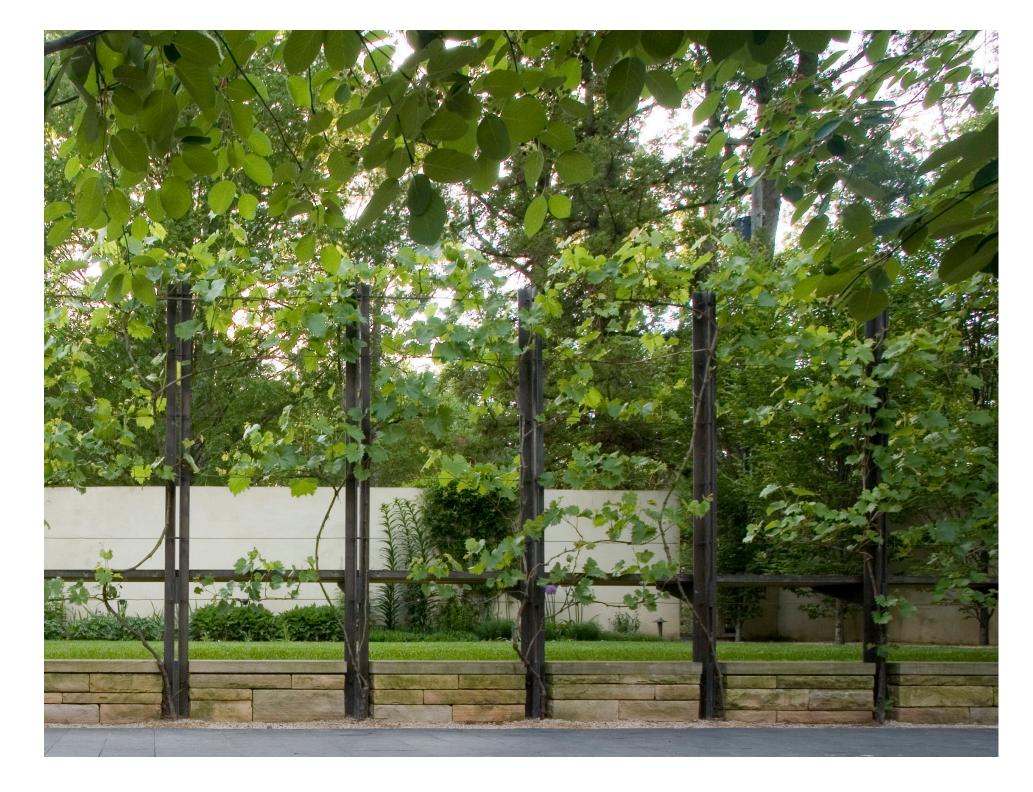


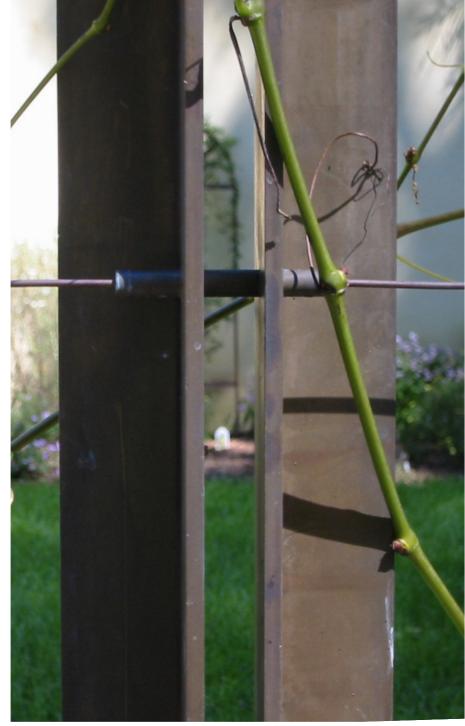
SITE SECTION



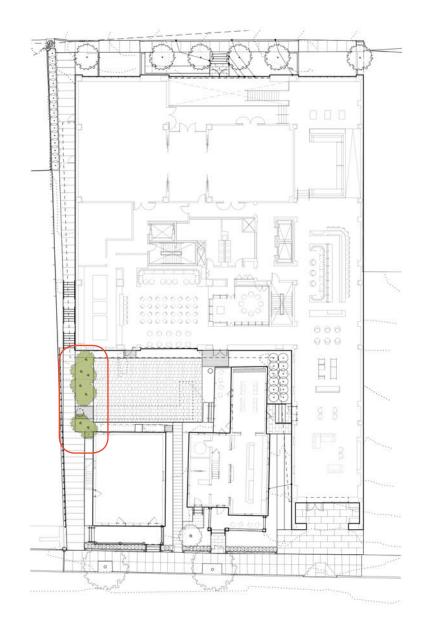


BLUESTONE PAVING





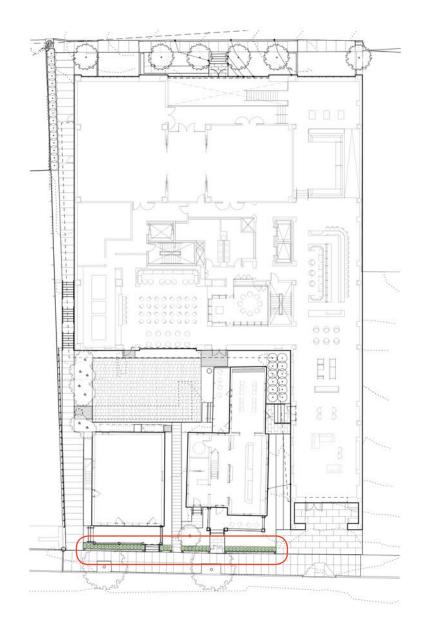
SCRIM







Sweetbay Magnolia Magnolia virginiana





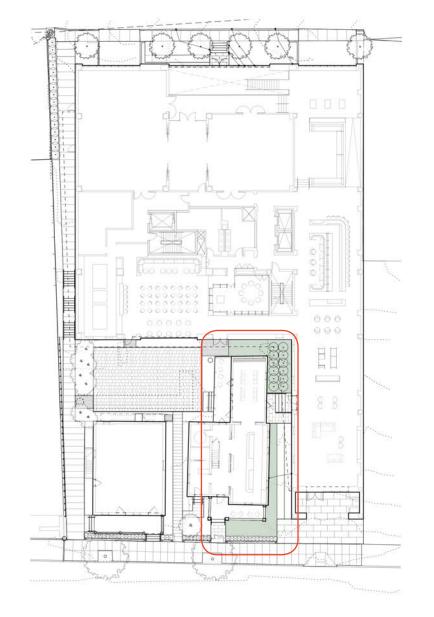


California Privet Ligustrum ovalifolium

HEDGES

17 October 2017

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Christmas Fern *Polystichum acrostichoides*



Sweet White Violet (evergreen; Apr-June & Fall) Viola odorata 'Alba'



Pennsylvania Sedge Carex pensylvanica



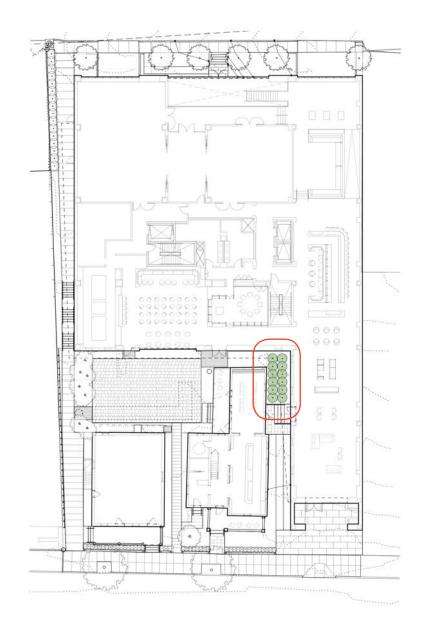
White Wood Aster (August-October) Aster divaricatus (syn. Eurybia divaricata)



Witchalder (Apr-May) Fothergilla gardenii

WOODLAND WALK GARDEN

Page 23





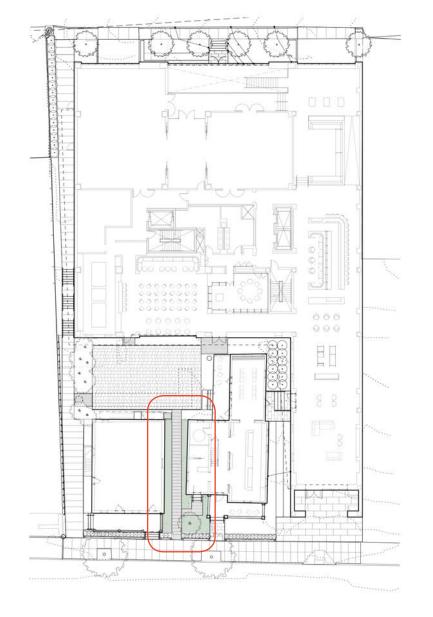




Carolina allspice (April-July) Calycanthus floridus 'Athens'

WOODLAND SHRUBS

17 October 2017





Christmas Fern *Polystichum acrostichoides*



Snowdrop Windflower (Apr-June) Anemone sylvestris

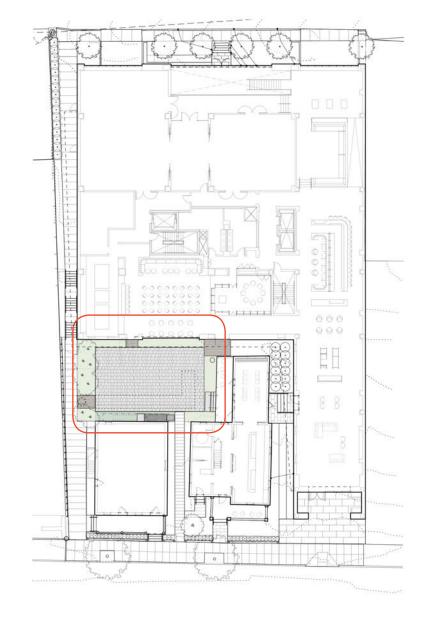


Lenten Rose (evergreen, Feb-May)
Helleborus x hybridus 'Double Ellen White' & Helleborus niger



Windflower (Aug-Oct) Anemone x hybrida 'Honorine Jobert'

GARDEN WALK





Sweet White Violet (evergreen; Apr-June & Fall) Viola odorata 'Alba'

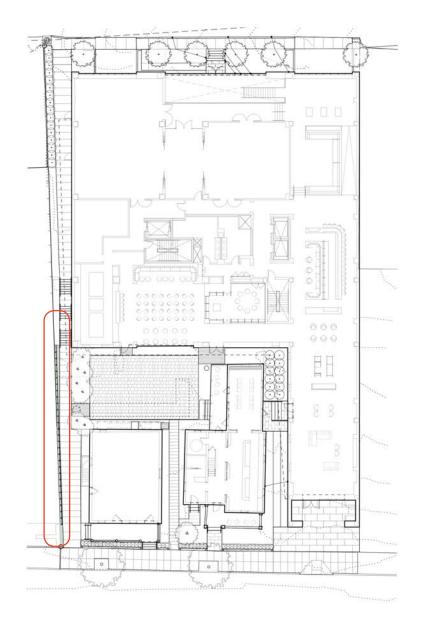


Pennsylvania Sedge Carex pensylvanica



Dwarf Crested Iris (April) Iris cristata 'Tennessee White'

GARDEN TERRACE



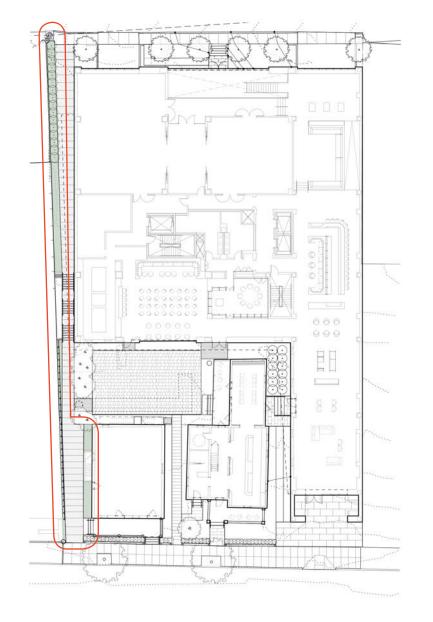




Hop Vine Humulus lupulus

VINES - SCRIM

ARCHITECTUREFIRM





Christmas Fern Polystichum acrostichoides

Sweet White Violet (Apr-June)

Viola odorata 'Alba'



Turtlehead (blooms Aug-Oct) Chelone glabra

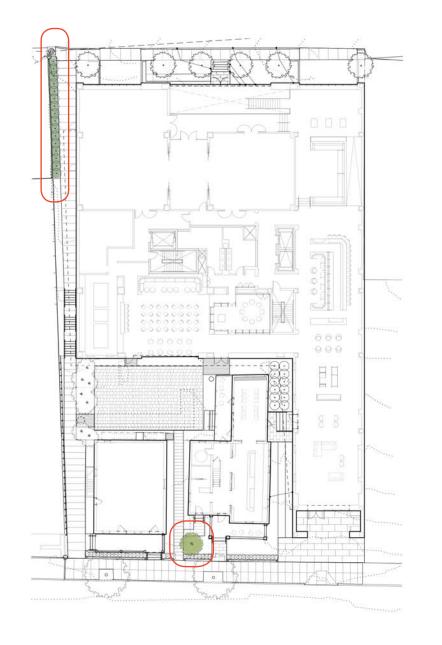


White False Indigo (Apr-May) Baptisia alba



Pennsylvania Sedge Carex pensylvanica

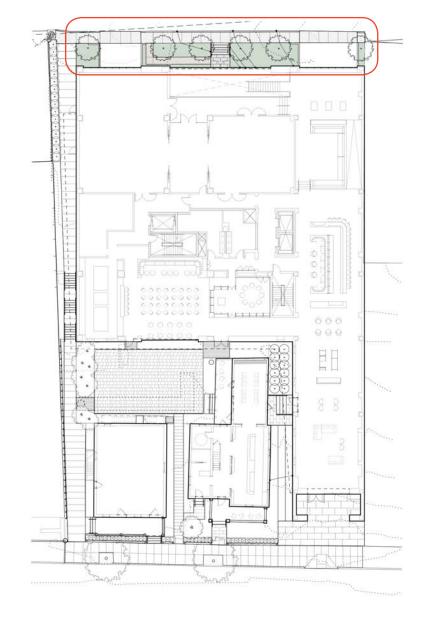
MEWS WALK







Serviceberry *Amelanchier canadensis*





Sweet White Violet (evergreen; Apr-June & Fall) Viola odorata 'Alba'

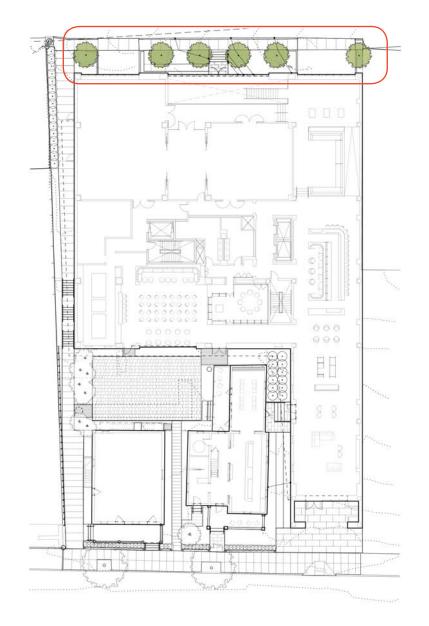


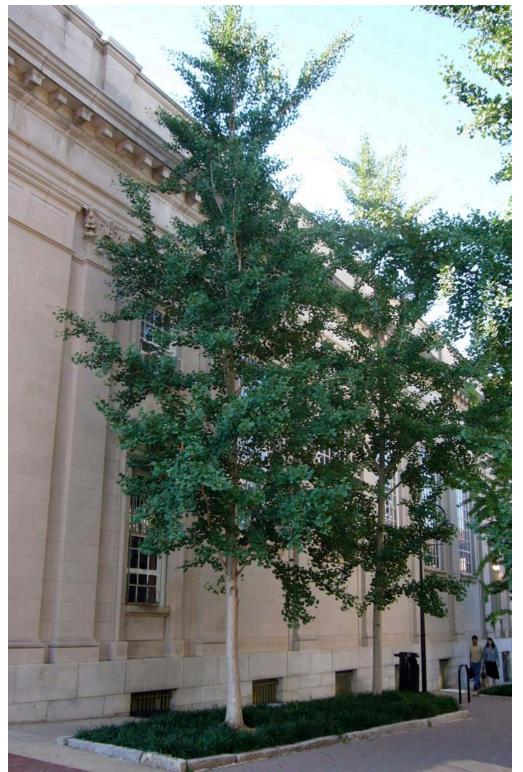
Snowdrop (Feb-March) Galanthus nivalis



Pennsylvania Sedge Carex pensylvanica

COMMERCE STREET ENTRY

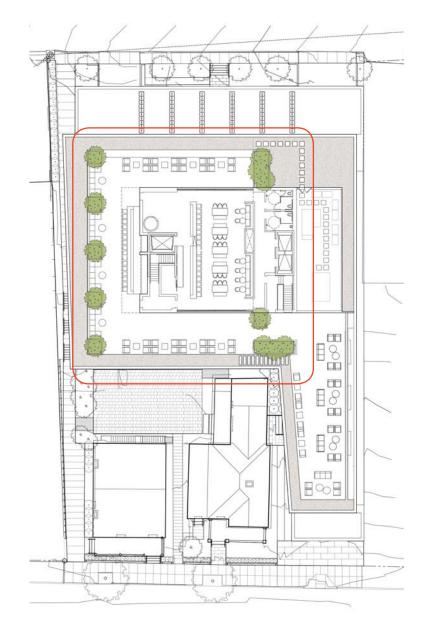






Sentry Ginkgo Ginkgo biloba 'Princeton Sentry'

STREET TREES







Smooth Sumac Rhus glabra



Coastal Strawberry (evergreen groundcover) Fragaria chiloensis

ROOFTOP TERRACE

Second Floor Guestroom Terraces Commerce Street



Guestroom Terraces



Guestroom Terraces



Hicks Yew (Taxus x media 'Hicksii')

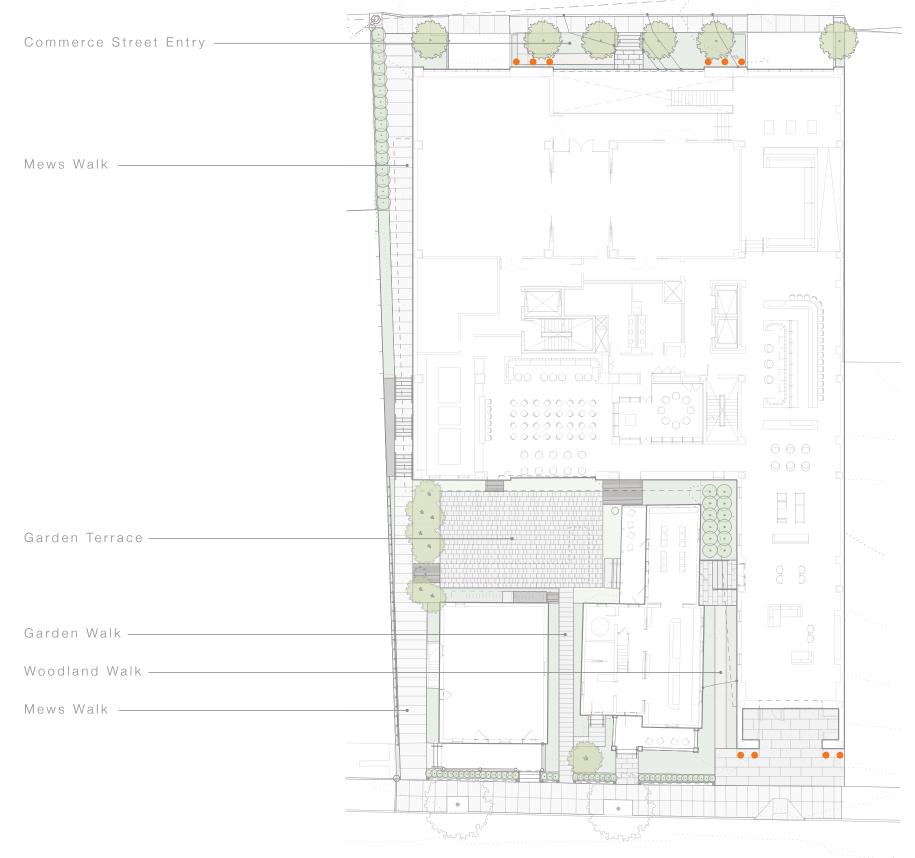


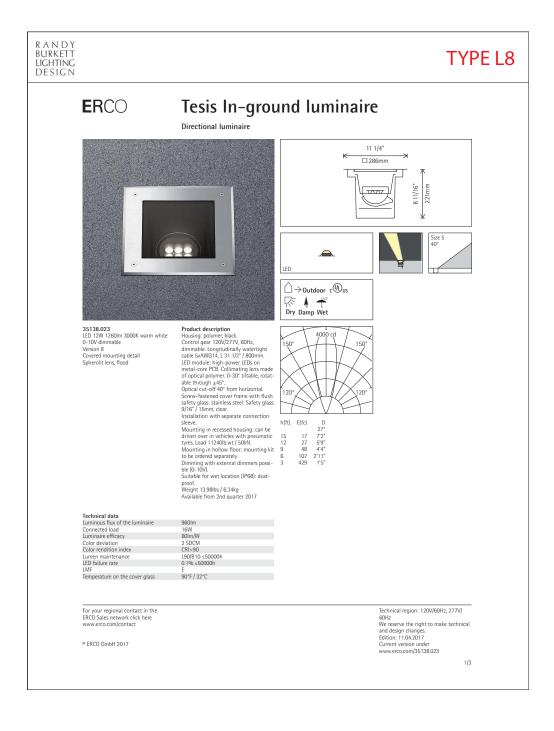
Guestroom Terraces

Site Lighting Design



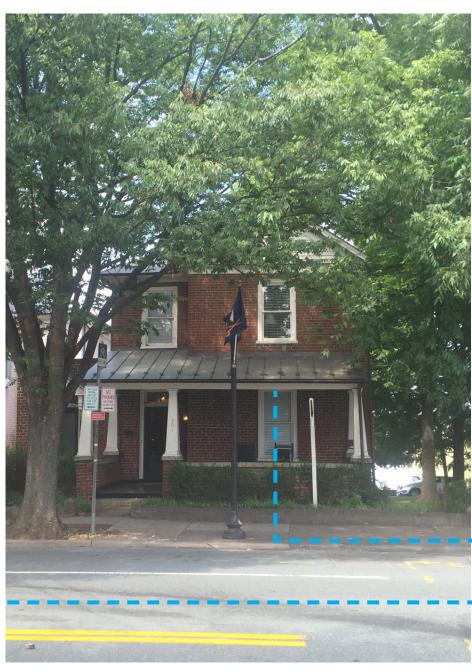
LIGHTING STRATEGY FOR PRIMARY ENTRANCES





LIGHTING STRATEGY FOR PRIMARY ENTRANCES

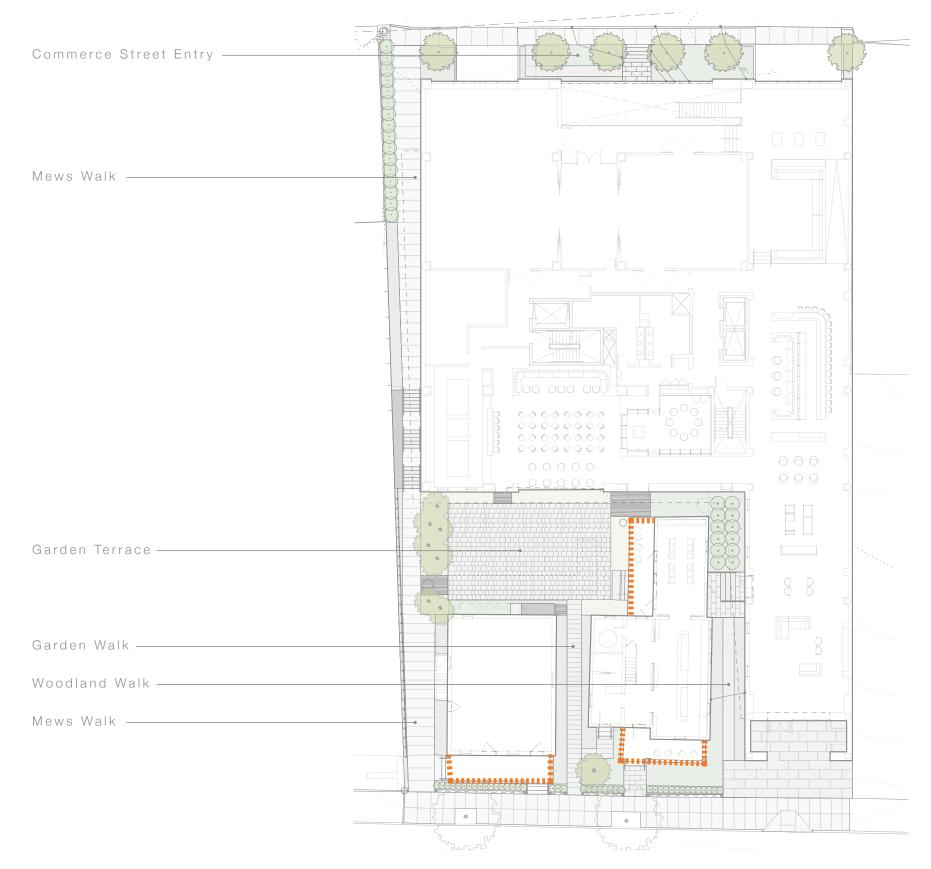




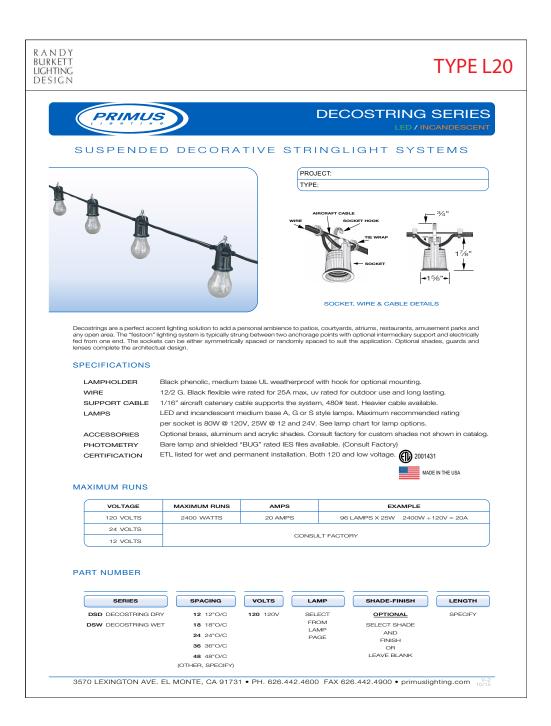




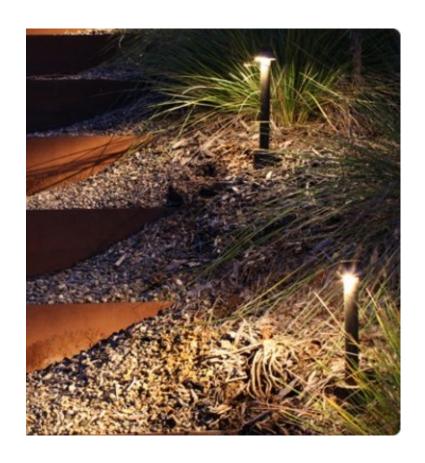
501 AND 503 WEST MAIN STREET

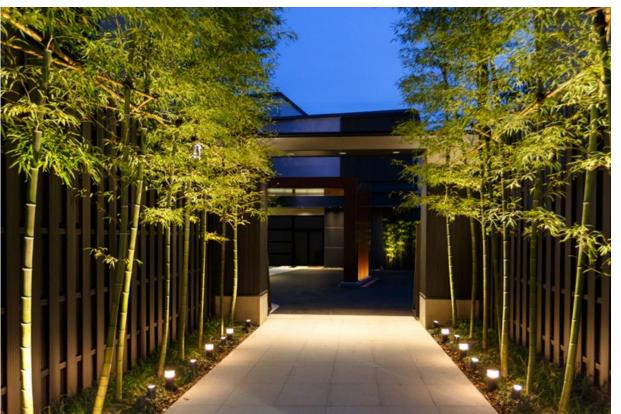






17 October 2017





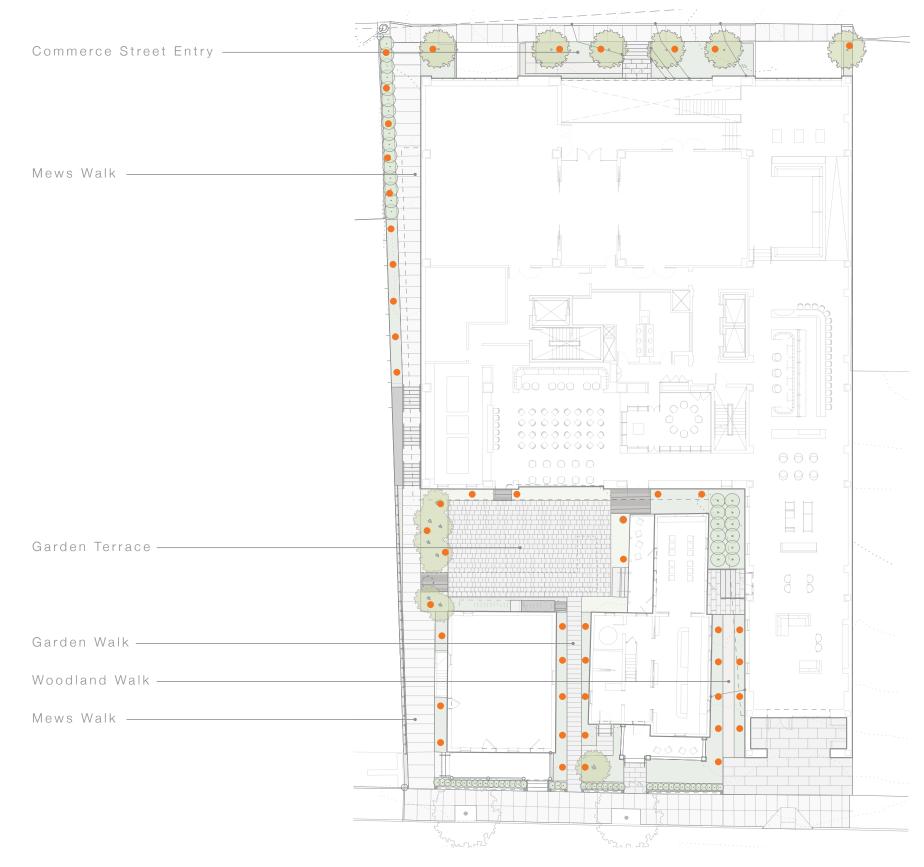


SITE PATH LIGHTING





DINING TERRACE LIGHTING



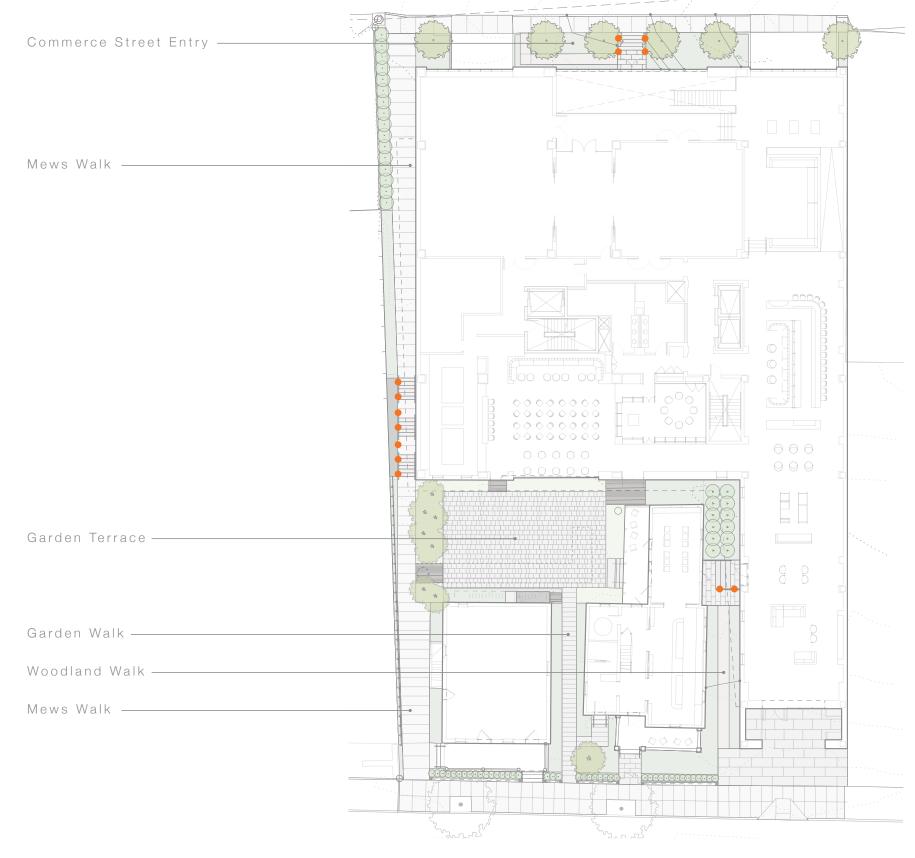


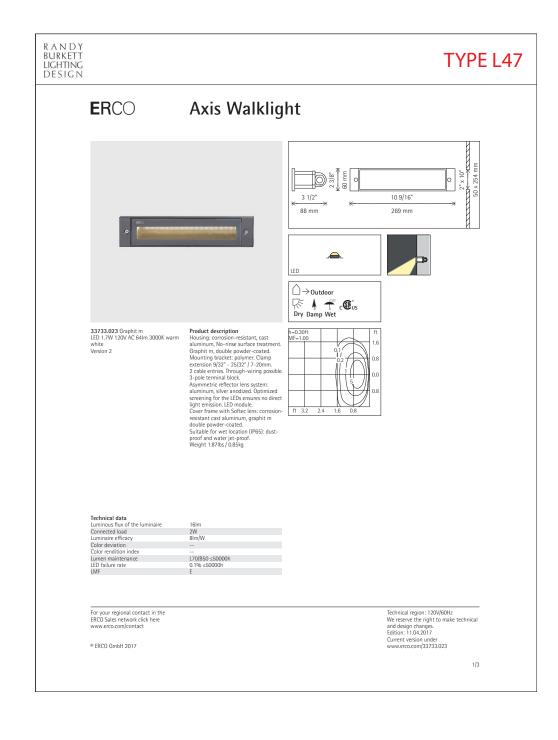
LIGHTING STRATEGIES FOR PATHS AND LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS





LIGHTING STRATEGIES FOR EXTERIOR STAIRS

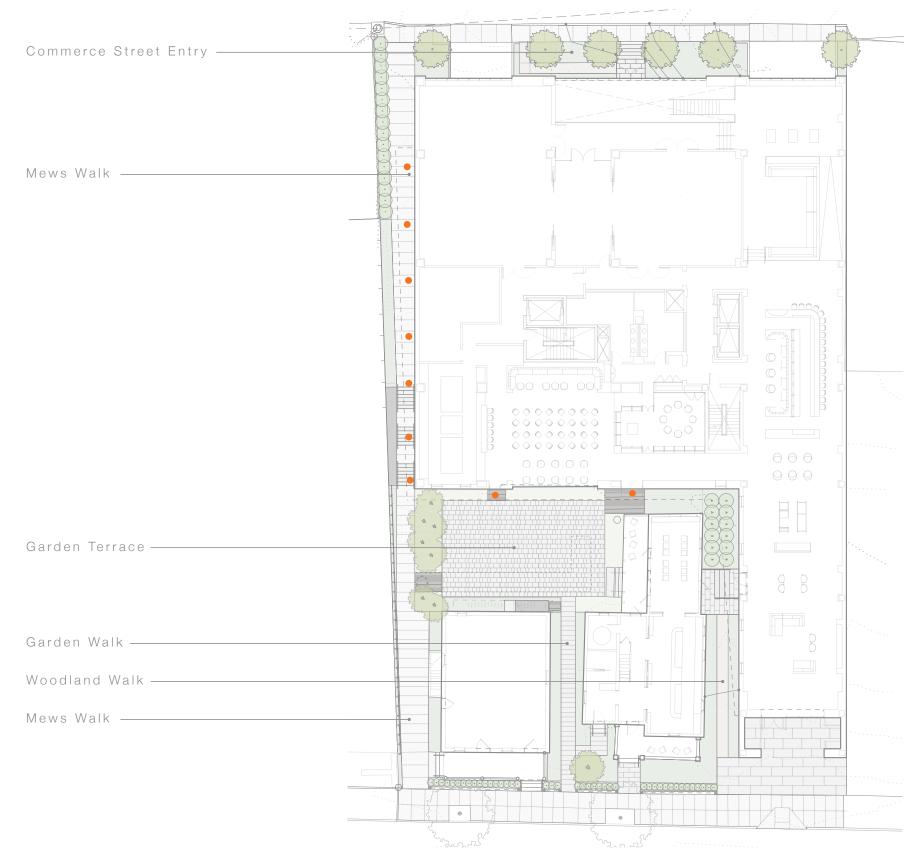


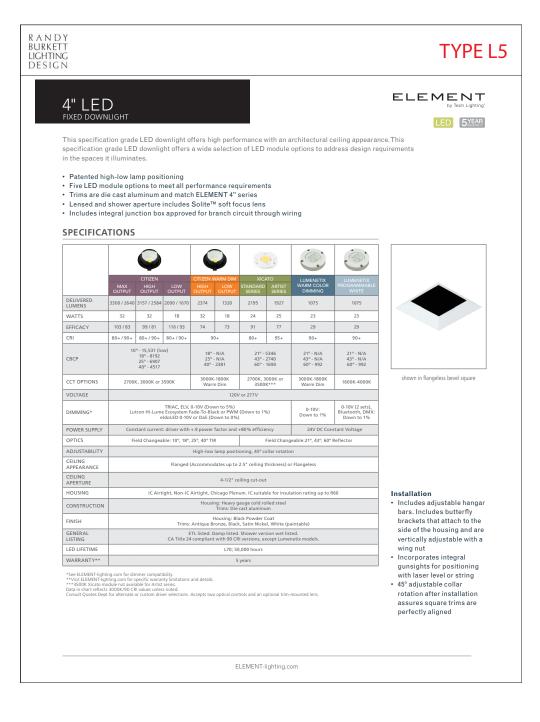


LIGHTING STRATEGIES FOR EXTERIOR STAIRS



LIGHTING STRATEGY FOR MEWS WALK & RESTAURANT ENTRY



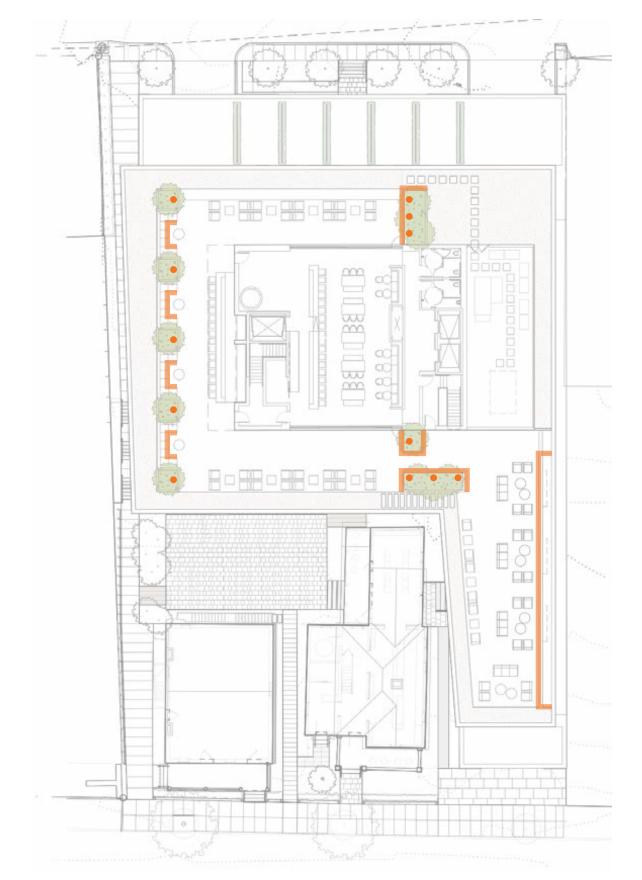


LIGHTING STRATEGY FOR MEWS WALK & RESTAURANT ENTRY



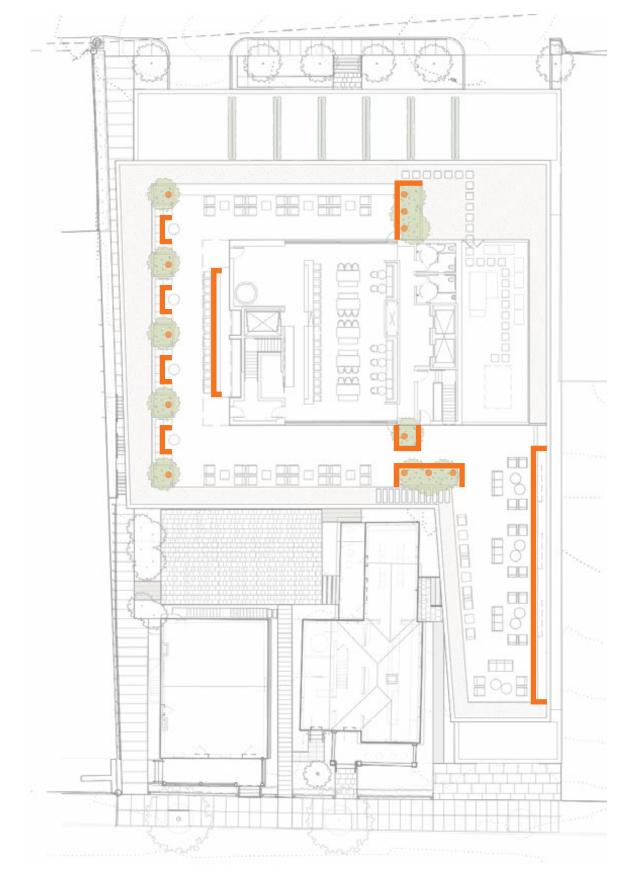


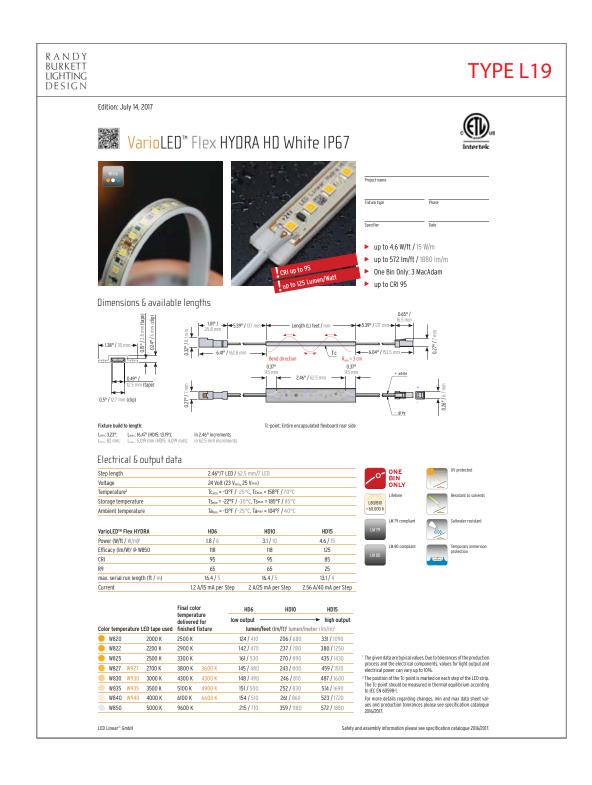
ROOFTOP TERRACE LIGHTING





LIGHTING STRATEGY FOR THE ROOFTOP BAR AND RESTAURANT





LIGHTING STRATEGY FOR THE ROOFTOP BAR AND RESTAURANT

Interior Design Update







Design Precedent



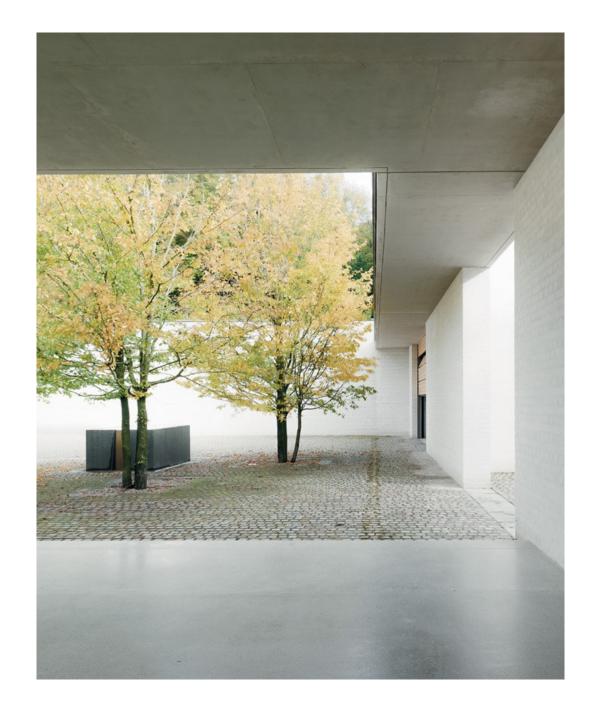


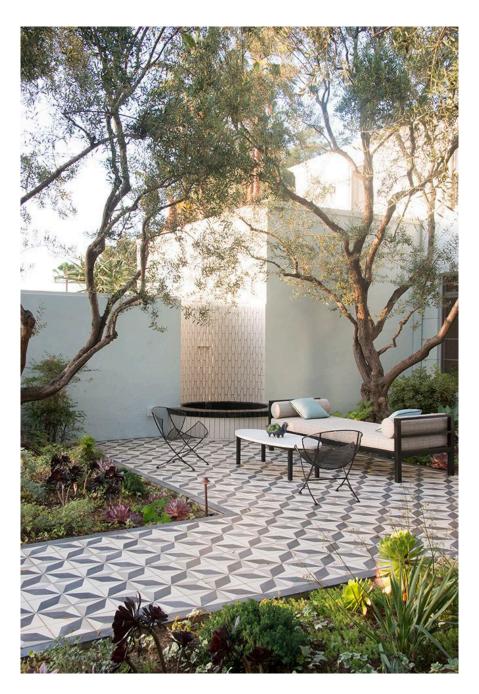






Design Precedent

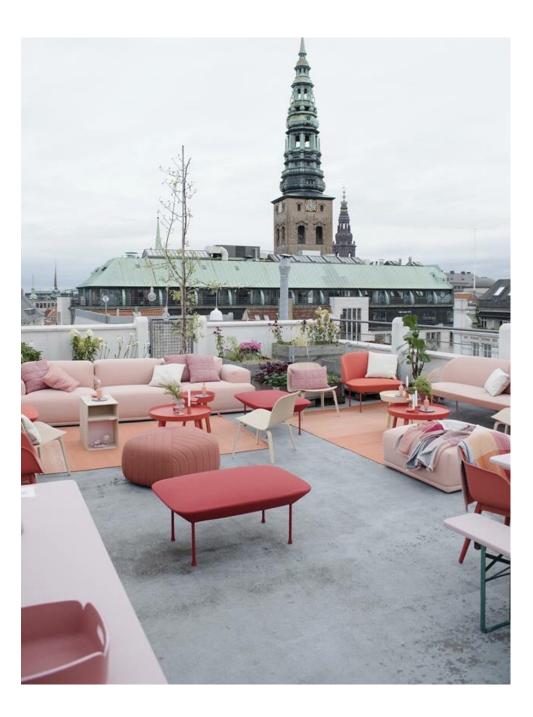


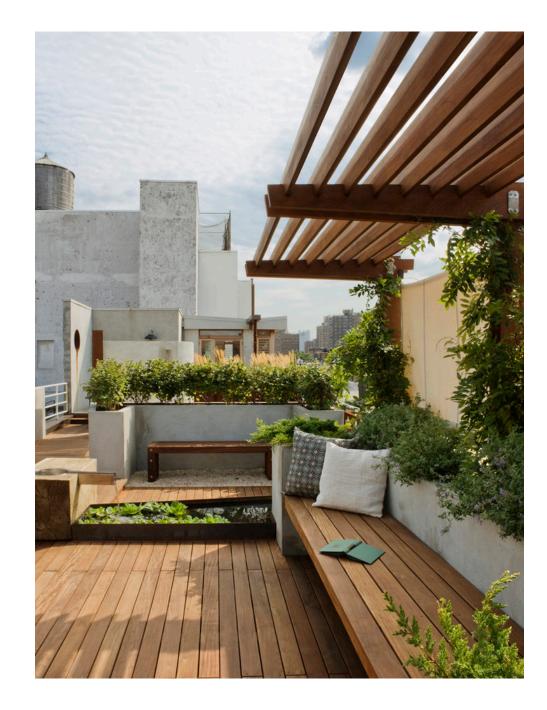




Design Precedent







Design Precedent

Lobby | Restaurant | Gallery



Hotel Lobby



Hotel Lobby



Hotel Lobby



Hotel Lobby



Commerce Street Elevation



Ballroom Entrance



Ballroom



Ground Level Dining Terrace



Hotel Restaurant

Coffee Shop | Whisky Lounge



501 West Main Street - Coffee Bar and Whisky Lounge





Coffee Shop



Coffee Shop



Coffee Shop

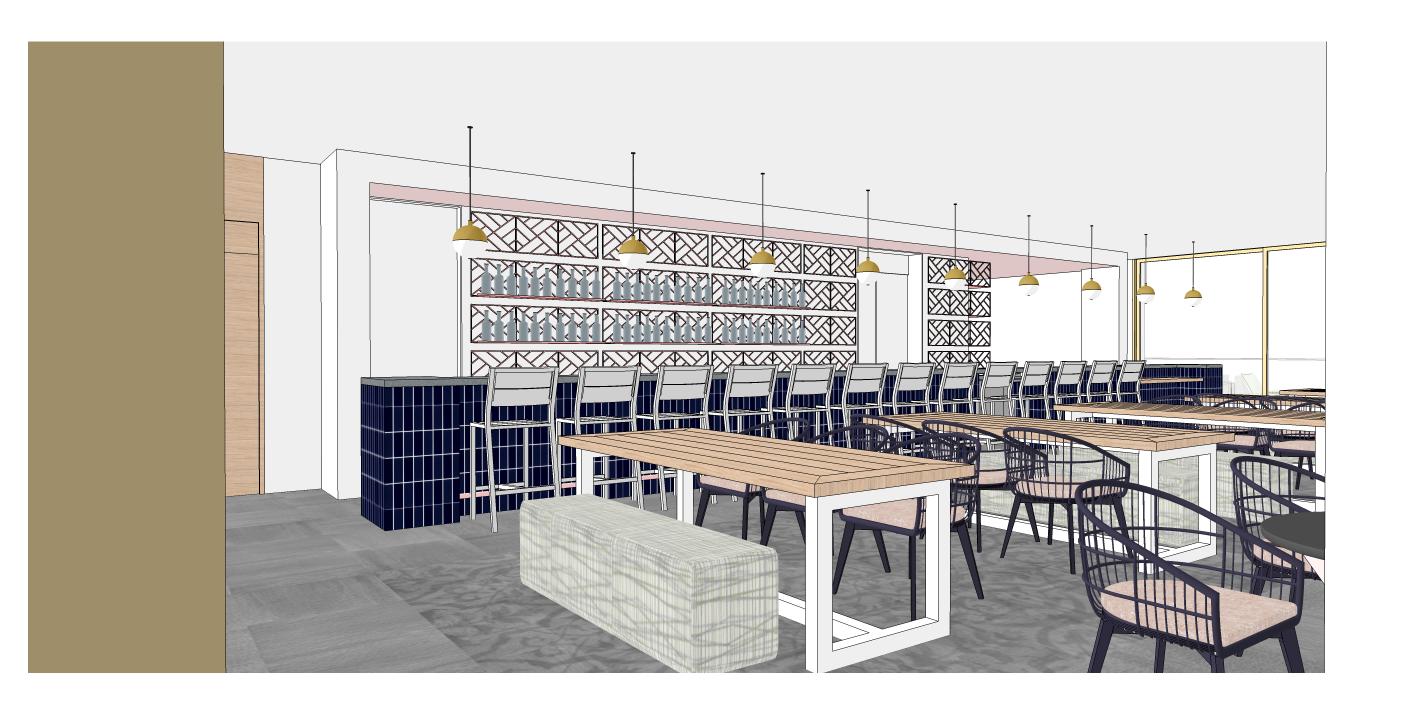
ARCHITECTUREFIRM



Whisky Lounge

ARCHITECTUREFIRM

Rooftop Restaurant



Rooftop Restaurant

ARCHITECTUREFIRM



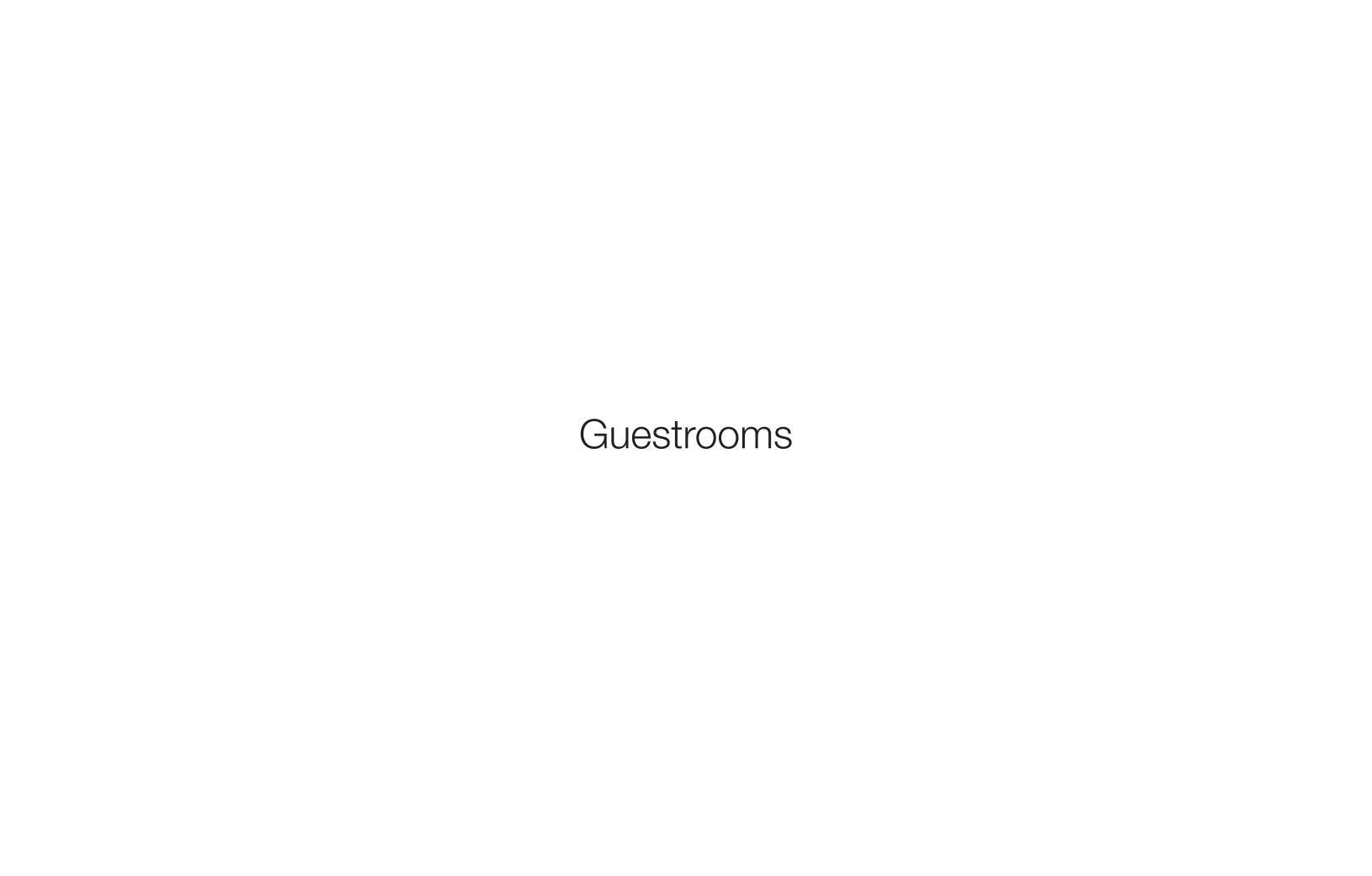
Rooftop Restaurant



Rooftop Terrace



Rooftop Terrace



GUESTROOM | KING

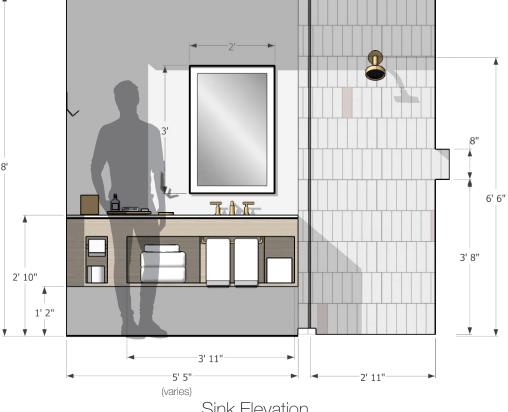


BATHROOM LAYOUT | TYPE B COLOR ACCENT

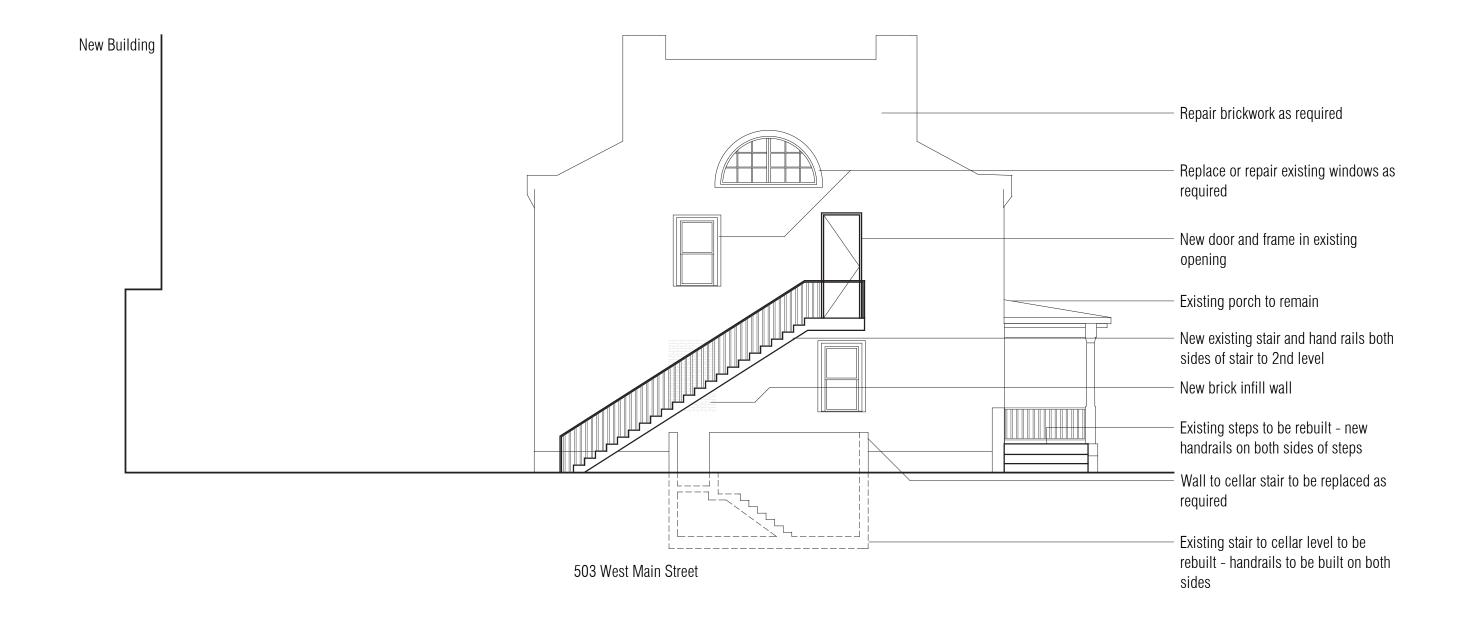






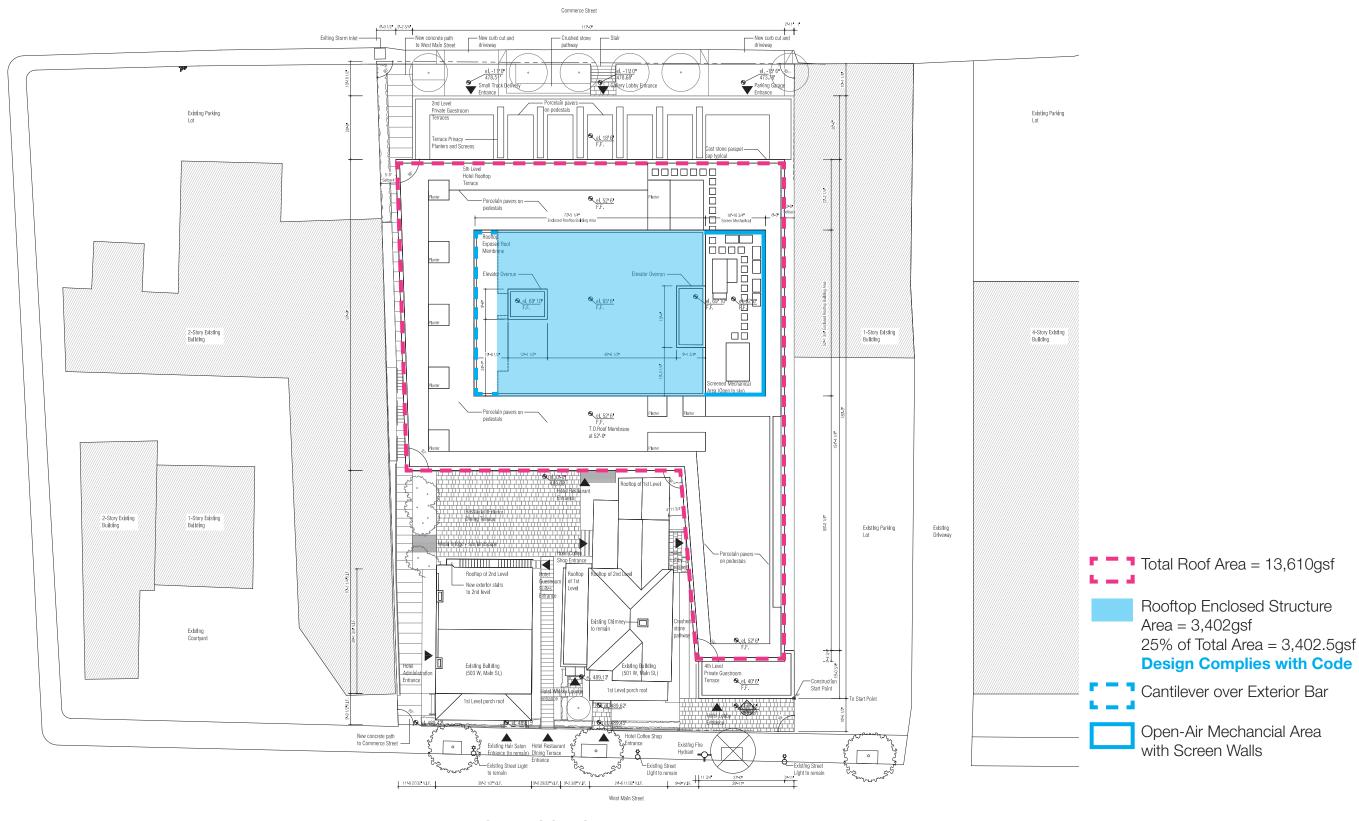


Appendix

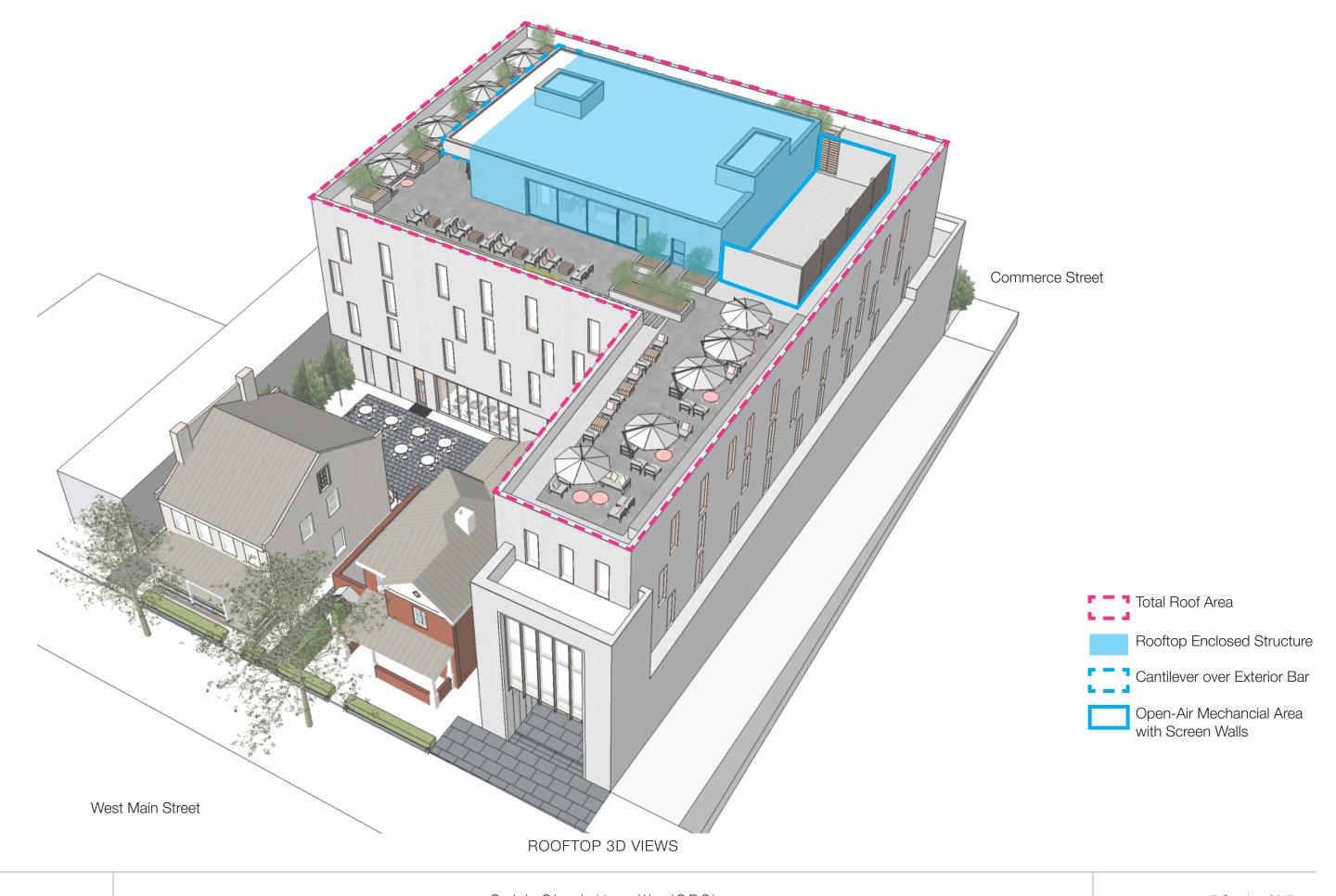


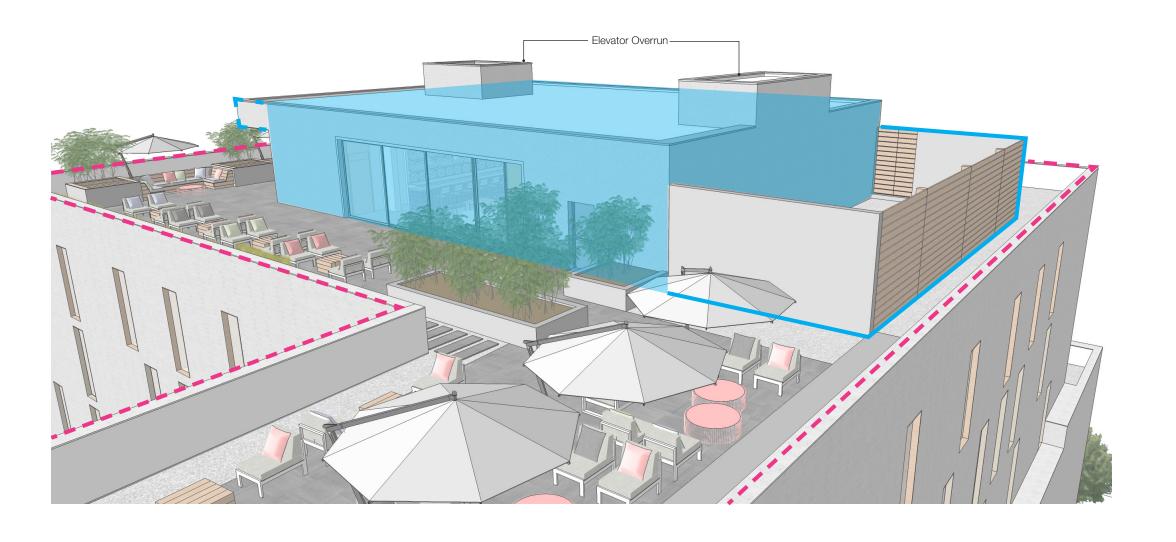
503 WEST MAIN STREET PREVIOUS EXTERIOR STAIR LOCATION

Dimensioned Site Plan with Rooftop Area Calculations



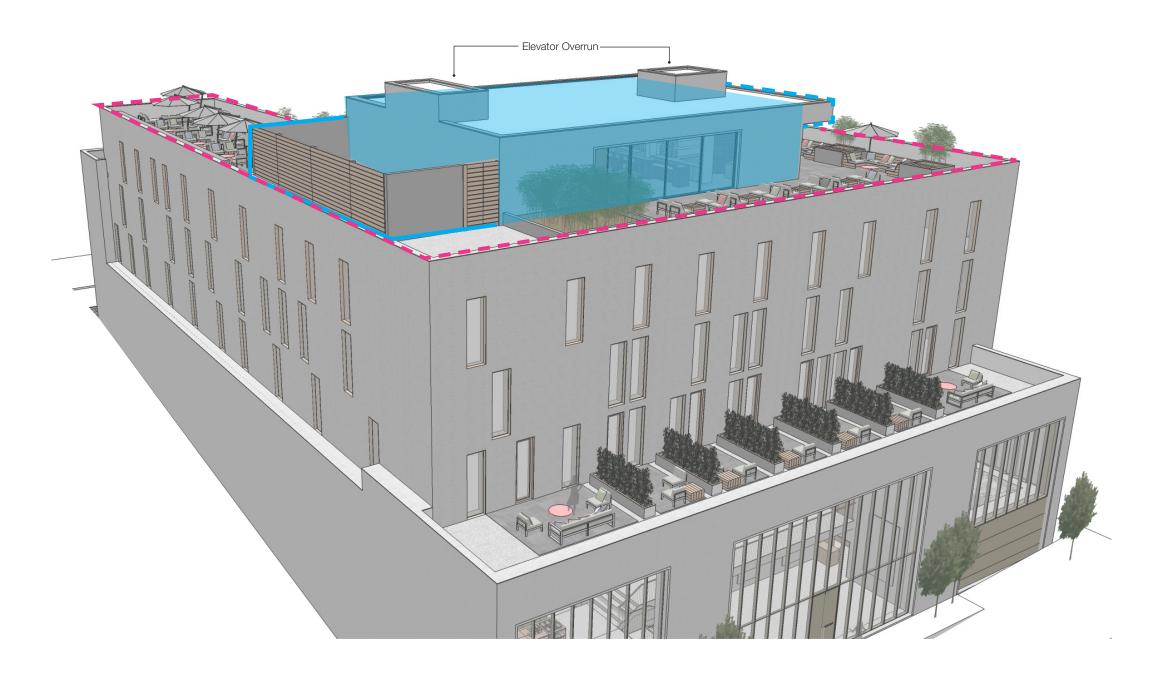
SITE ROOFTOP PLAN







ROOFTOP 3D VIEWS



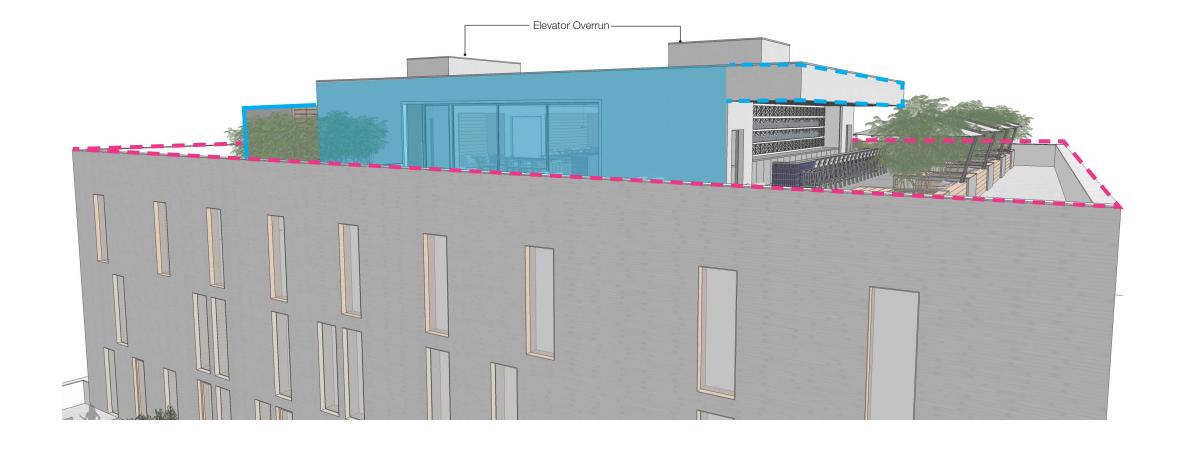
Total Roof Area

Rooftop Enclosed Structure

Cantilever over Exterior Bar

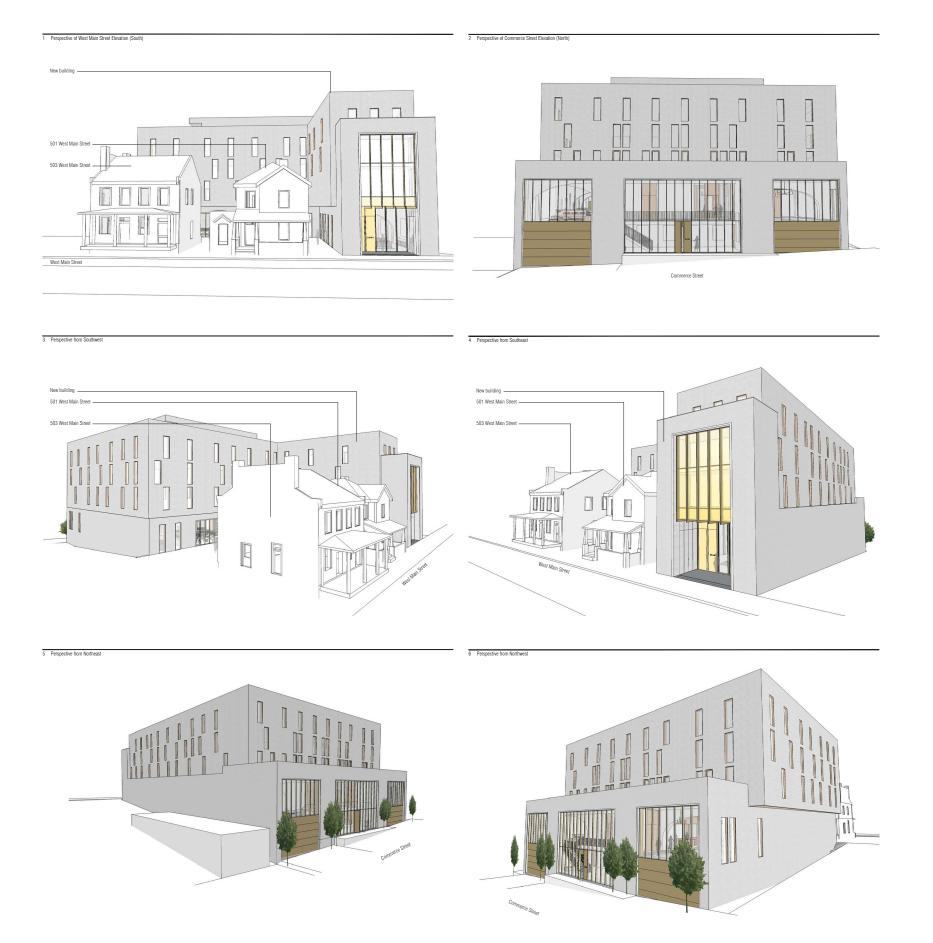
Open-Air Mechancial Area with Screen Walls

ROOFTOP 3D VIEWS





Building Massing in Site Context



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 100% Schematic Design
 30 Jun 2017

 30% Design Development
 04 Aug 2017

 100% Design Development
 12 Oct 2017

Views are for basic massing ONLY. Elevations, materials, window locations, etc. should be verified by looking at actual drawings.

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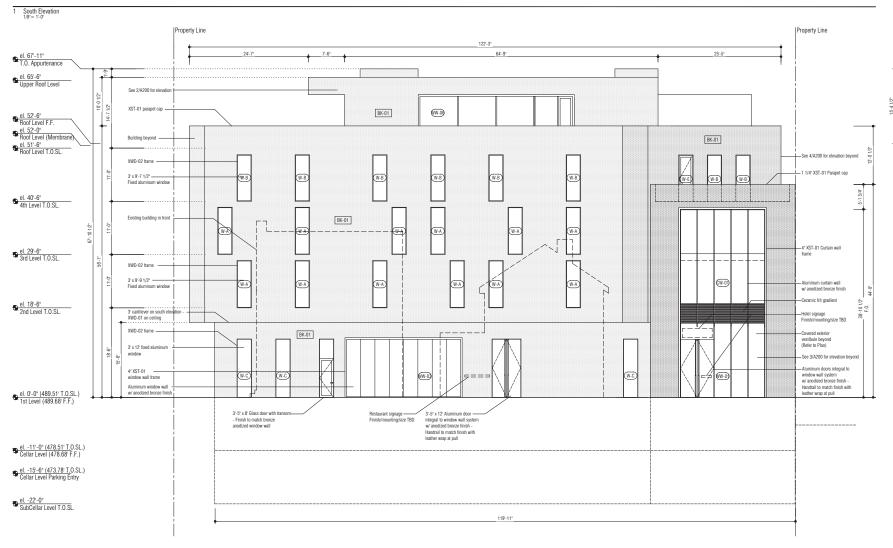
Quirk Charlottesville Charlottesville, VA

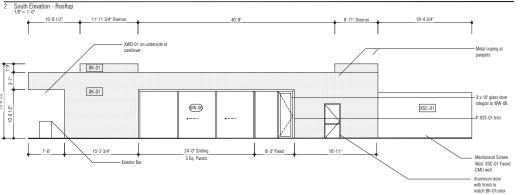
100% DD Submission 12 October 2017 Issue: Date: Scale:

Building Perspectives

A203.00

Dimensioned Building Elevations





AB-01 At barrier

Br-01 Sprice:

CNUC-01 Sentino brok

Sprice:

CNUC-02 Sprice:

CNUC-02 Sprice:

CNUC-02 Sprice:

CNUC-03 Sprice:

CNUC-04 Sprice:

CNUC-05 Sprice:

CNUC-05 Sprice:

CNUC-05 Sprice:

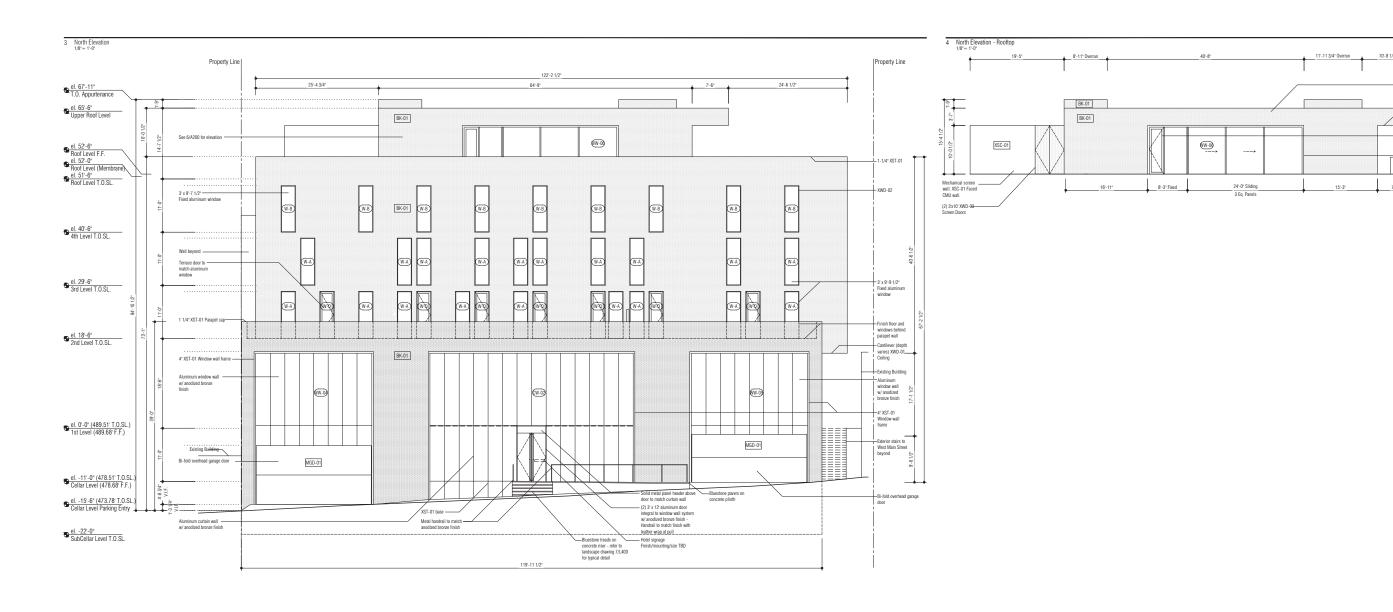
CNUC-06 Sprice:

CNUC-07 Sprice:

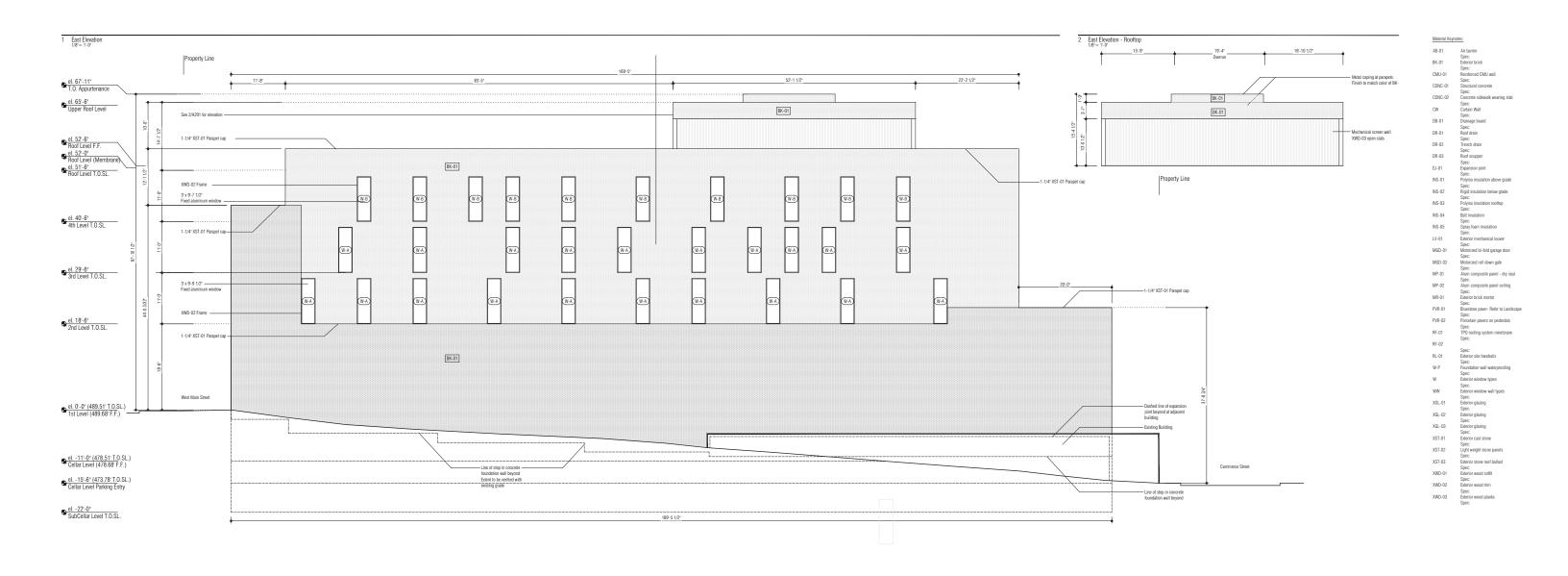
CNUC-08 Sprice:

CNUC-09 Sp

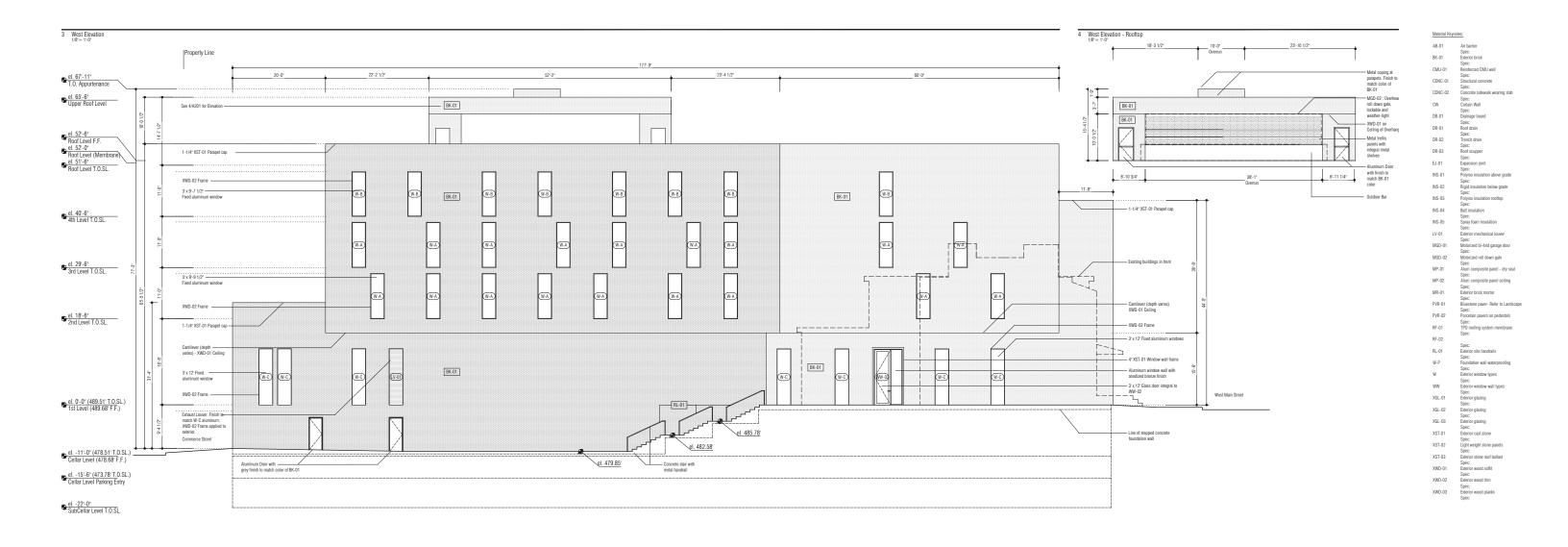
SOUTH ELEVATION - WEST MAIN STREET

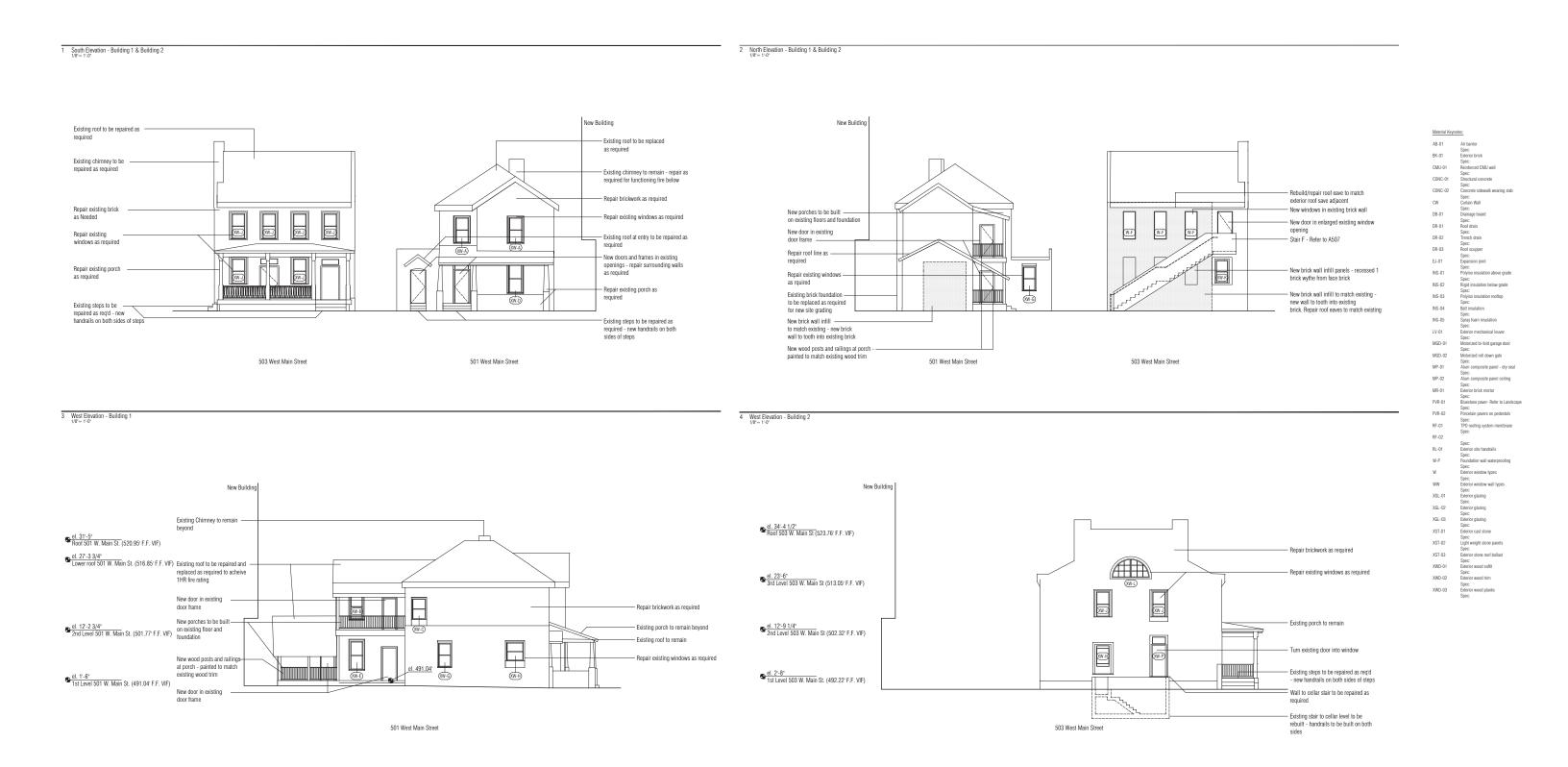






EAST ELEVATION

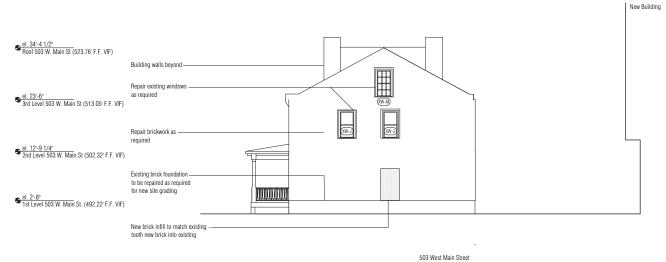




EXISTING BUILDINGS 501 AND 503 WEST MAIN STREET ELEVATIONS

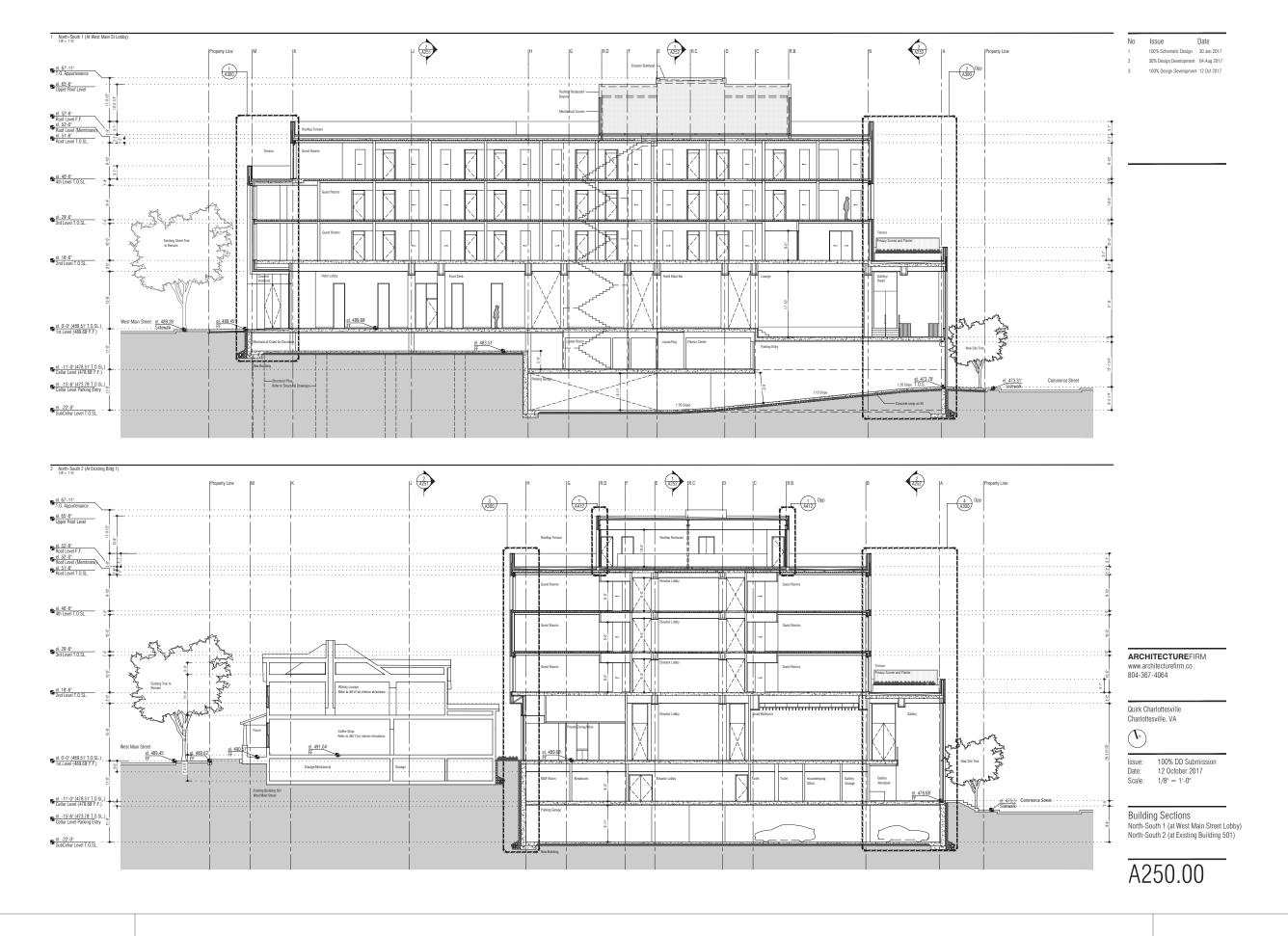
5 East Elevation - Building 1
10% = 1.0°
10% = 1.0°

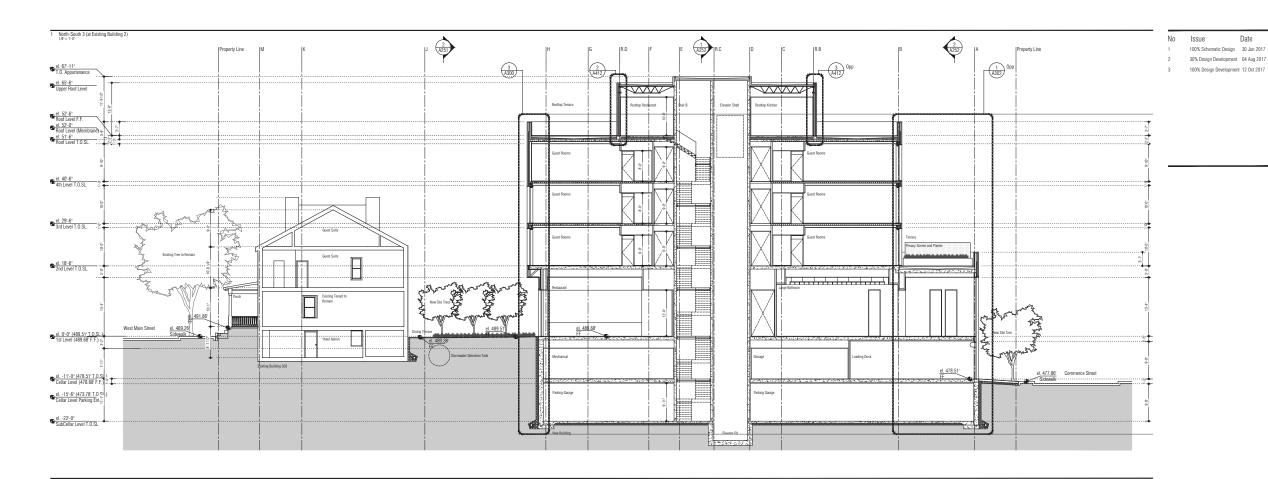


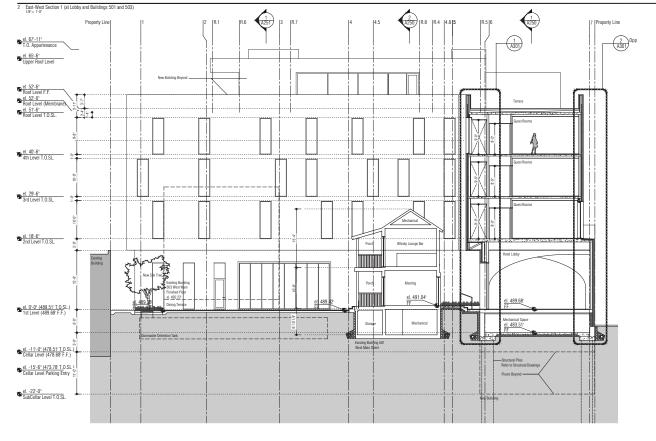


XST-03 XWD-01 XWD-02

Building Sections and Wall Sections







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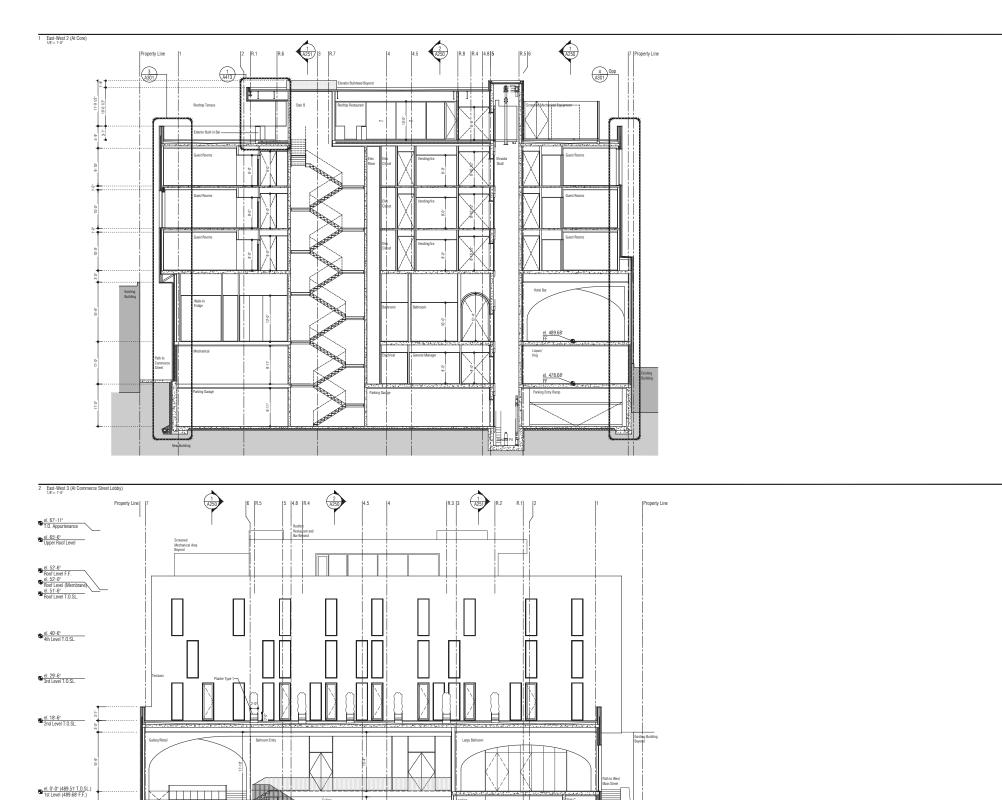
Quirk Charlottesville Charlottesville, VA

Issue: 100% DD Submission
Date: 12 October 2017
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Building Sections North-South 3 (at Existing Building 501) East-West 1 (at Lobby/Bldgs 501 and 503)

A251.00

Quirk Charlottesville (QRC)



No	Issue	Date
1	100% Schematic Design	30 Jun 2017
2	30% Design Development	04 Aug 2017

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Quirk Charlottesville Charlottesville, VA

Issue: 100% DD Submission
Date: 12 October 2017
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

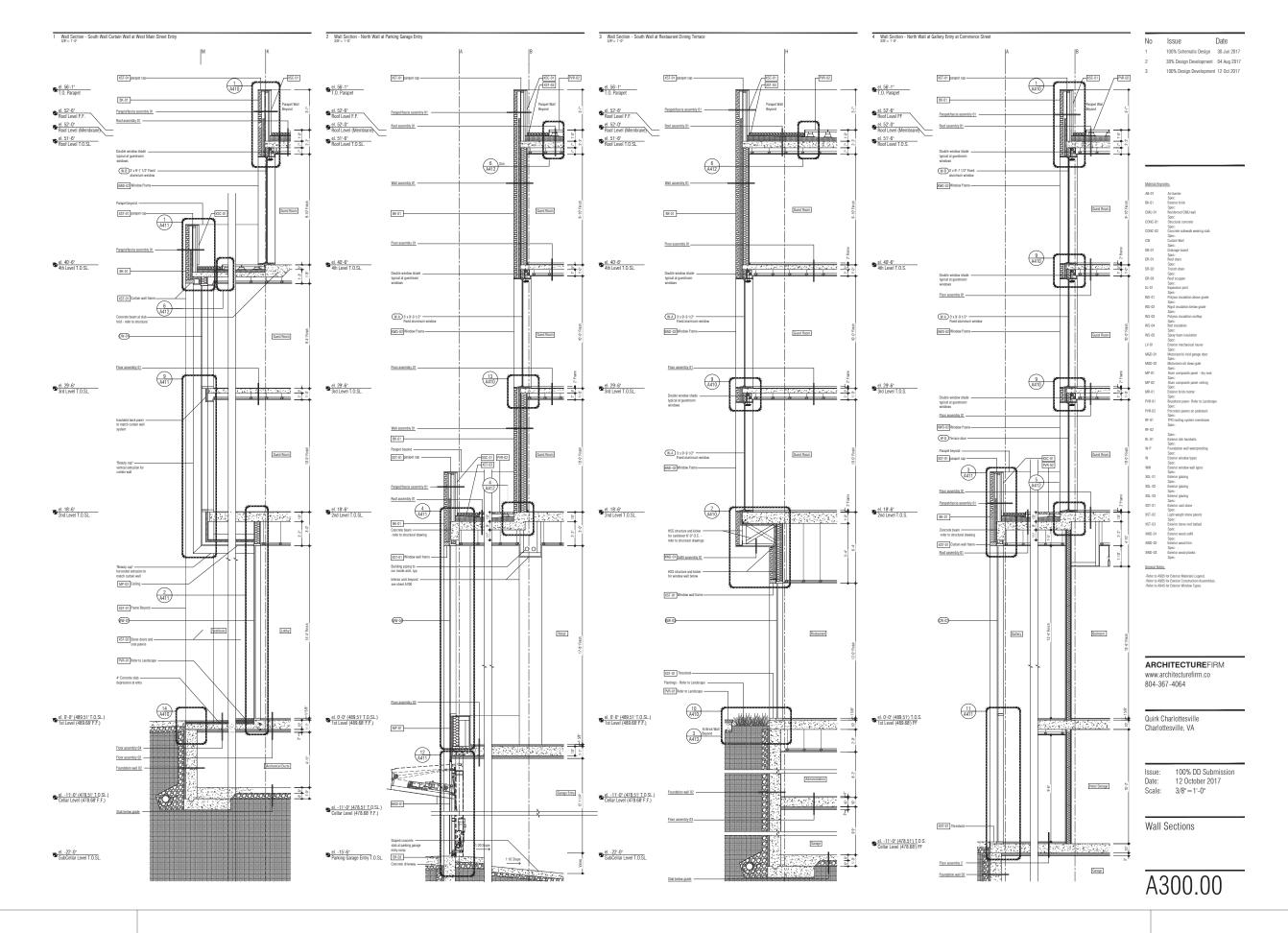
Building Sections East-West 2 (at Core) East-West 3 (at Commerce Street Lobby)

A252.00

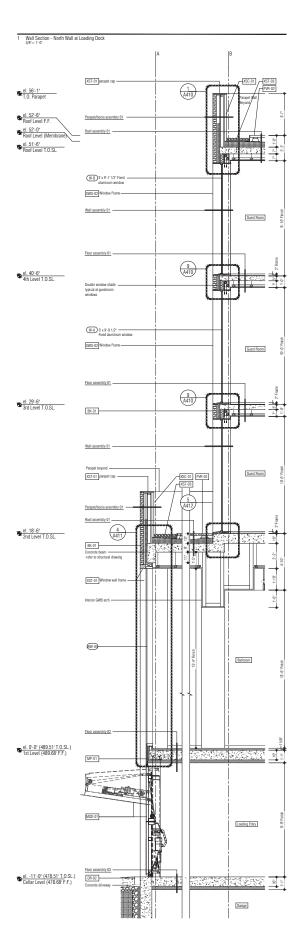
el. -11'-0" (478.51' T.O.SL.) Cellar Level (478.68' F.F.)

el. -15'-6" (473.78" T.O.SL)
Cellar Level Parking Entry

el. -22'-0"
SubCellar Level T.O.SL.







No Issue

 1
 100% Schematic Design
 30 Jun 2017

 2
 30% Design Development
 04 Aug 2017

3 100% Design Development 12 Oct 201

Material Keynotes

AB-01 Air barrier
Spec:
BK-01 Ederior brick
Spec:
CMU-01 Reinforced CN
Spec:

Spec:
CONC-01 Structural concrete
Spec:
CONC-02 Concrete sidewalk wear
Sine:

Spec:
CW Curtain Wall
Spec:
DB-01 Drainage board
Spec:
DR-01 Roof drain

DR-02 Trench drain
Spec:
DR-03 Roof scupper
Spec:
EJ-01 Expression initit

Spec:
INS-01 Polyiso insulation above grade
Spec:
INS-02 Rigid insulation below grade

NS-02 Rigid insulation below grade Spec: NS-03 Polyiso insulation rooftop Spec:

INS-04 Batt insulation Spec: INS-05 Spray foam insulat Spec:

LV-01 Eleterior mechanical louver Spec: MGD-01 Motorized bi-fold garage di Spec: MGD-02 Motorized roll down gate

Spec:
MP-01 Alum composite panel - dry see
Spec:
MP-02 Alum composite panel ceiling
Spec:

PVR-01 Bluestone paver- Refer to Landsc Spec: PVR-02 Porcelain pavers on pedestals Spec:

Spec:
RF-02
Spec:
RL-01 Euterior site handrails
Spec:

W-P Foundation wall waterproof Spec: W Elderior window types Spec: WW Exterior window wall types Spec:

XGL-02 Enterior glazing
Spec:
XGL-02 Enterior glazing
Spec:
XGL-03 Enterior glazing
Spec:

Spec:
XST-02 Light weight stone panels
Spec:
XST-03 Exterior stone roof ballast
Spec:
XWD-01 Exterior wood soffit

Spec: XWD-02 Exterior wood trim Spec: XWD-03 Exterior wood planks

General Notes:

-Refer to A905 for Exterior Materials Legend. -Refer to A905 for Exterior Construction Assemb

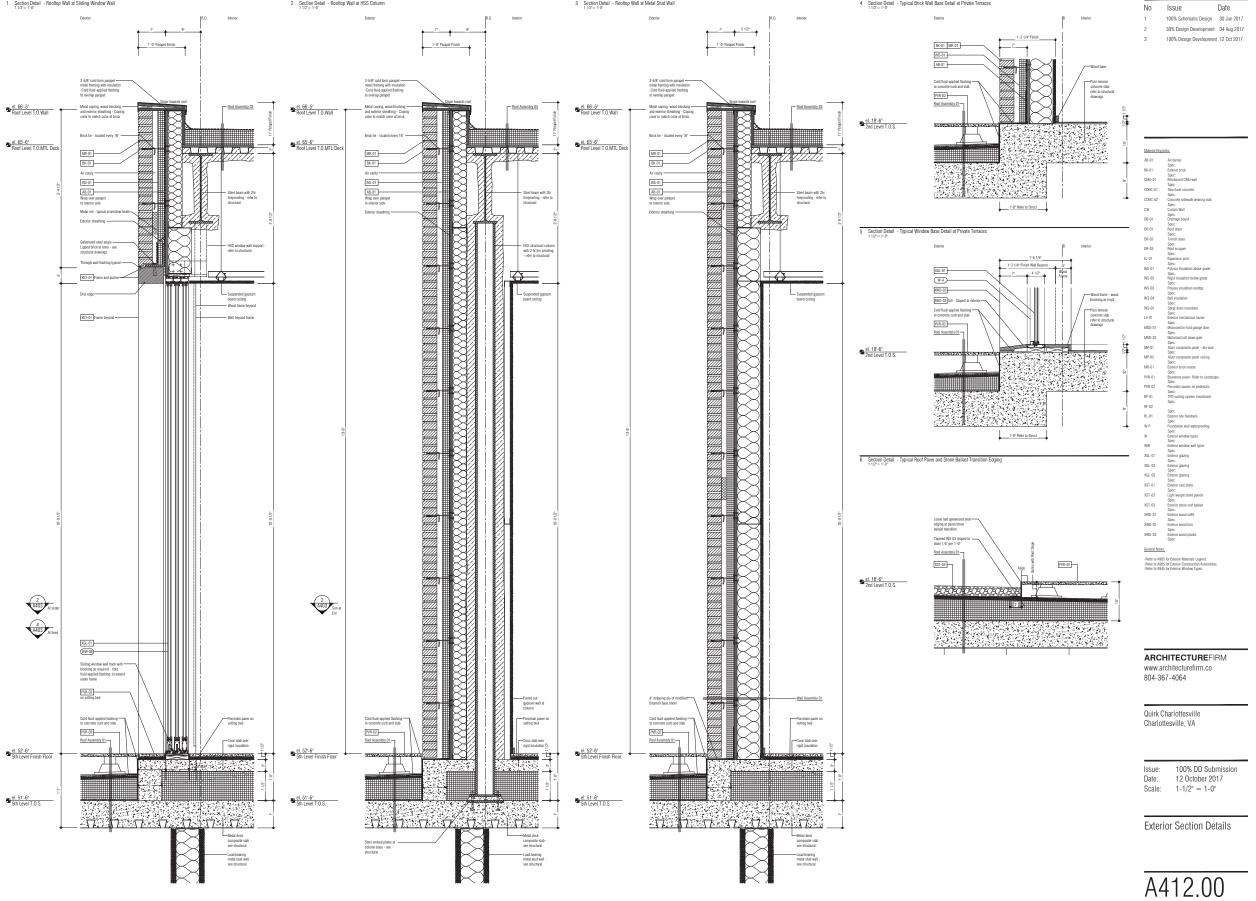
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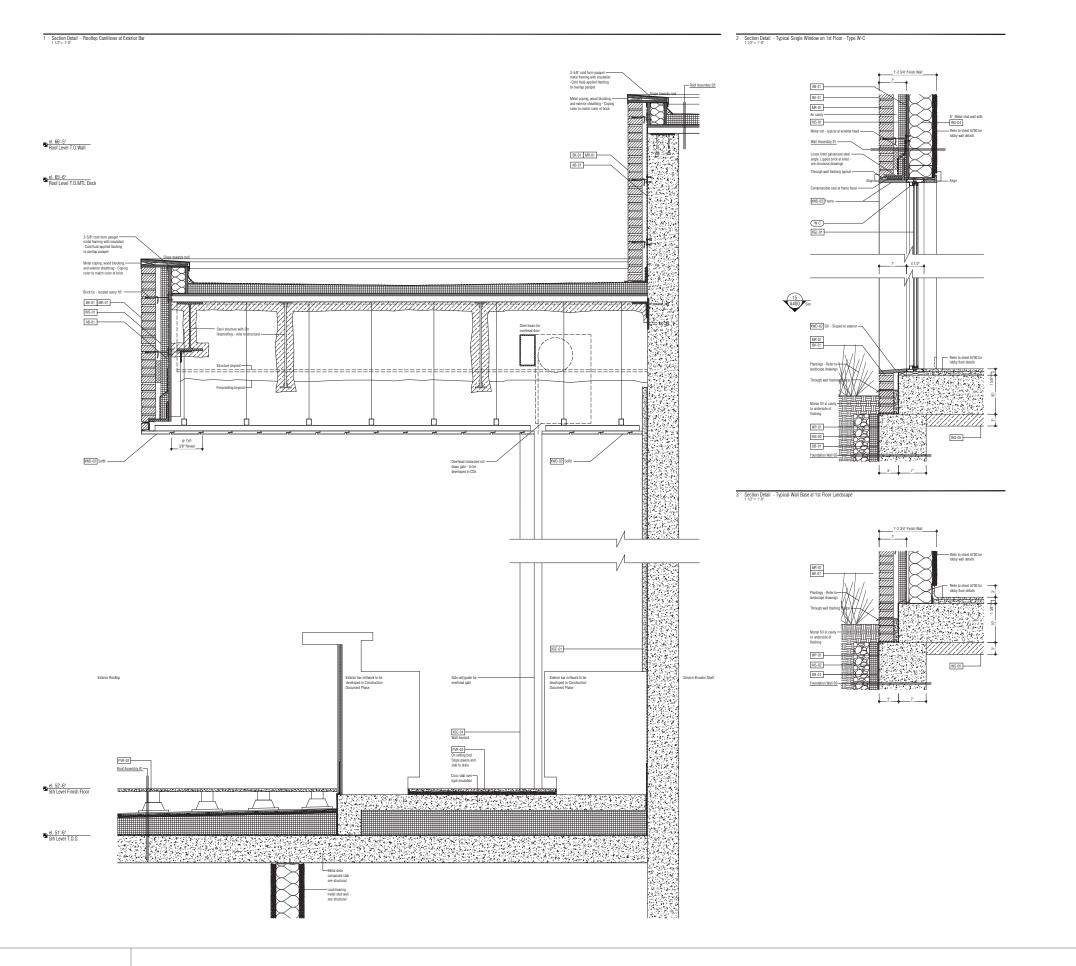
Quirk Charlottesville Charlottesville, VA

Issue: 100% DD Submission
Date: 12 October 2017
Scale: 3/8"=1'-0"

Wall Sections

A302.00





No Issue

1 100% Schematic Design 30 Jun 2017 2 30% Design Development 04 Aug 2017

3 100% Design Development 12 Oct

Material Keynotes:

■ Air barrier Spec: ■ C-01 Exterior brick

Spec: Structural concrete

Spec:

Spec:
Concrete sidewalk wearing

Spec: TalV Curtain Wall

Drainage board Spec: DR-01 Roof drain

Spec:
Trench drain
Spec:
Spec:

Spec:

Roof scupper
Spec:

Bi-01 Expansion joint

NS-01 Polyiso insulation a Spec:

Spec:
Polyiso insulation roofts
Spec:

Spec: INS-05 Spray foam insulation Spec:

V-01 Exterior mechanical lou Spec: MGD-01 Motorized bi-fold garag

MGD-02 Motorized roll down gah Spec:

P-01 Alum composite panel - dry Spec:

Spec:
MR-01 Exterior brick mortar

PVR-01 Bluestone paver- Refer to Land Spec:

Spec: TPO roofing system membran Snec:

E-01 Exterior site handrails Spec:

W-P Foundation wall waterpro Spec: Exterior window types

Exterior window types
Spec:
WW Exterior window wall type

GL-01 Exterior glazing Spec: GL-02 Exterior olazion

GL-03 Exterior glazing Spec:

XST-02 Light weight stone par Spec:

Spec: WD-01 Exterior wood soffit

VD-02 Exterior wood trim Spec:

Spec: SWD-03 Exterior wood plank Spec:

■neral Notes:

Refer to A905 to

Refer to A905 for Ederior Materials Legend.
 Refer to A905 for Ederior Construction Assen
 Refer to A945 for Ederior Window Types.

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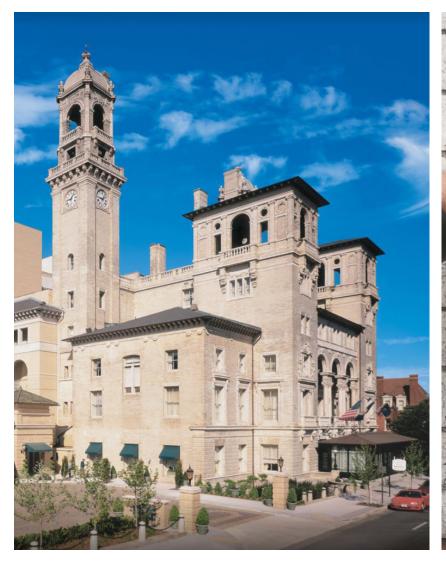
Quirk Charlottesville Charlottesville, VA

Issue: 100% DD Submission
Date: 12 October 2017
Scale: 1-1/2" = 1-0"

Exterior Section Details

A413.00

17 October 2017





BRICK STUDY - COLOR COMPARISON WITH THE JEFFERSON HOTEL