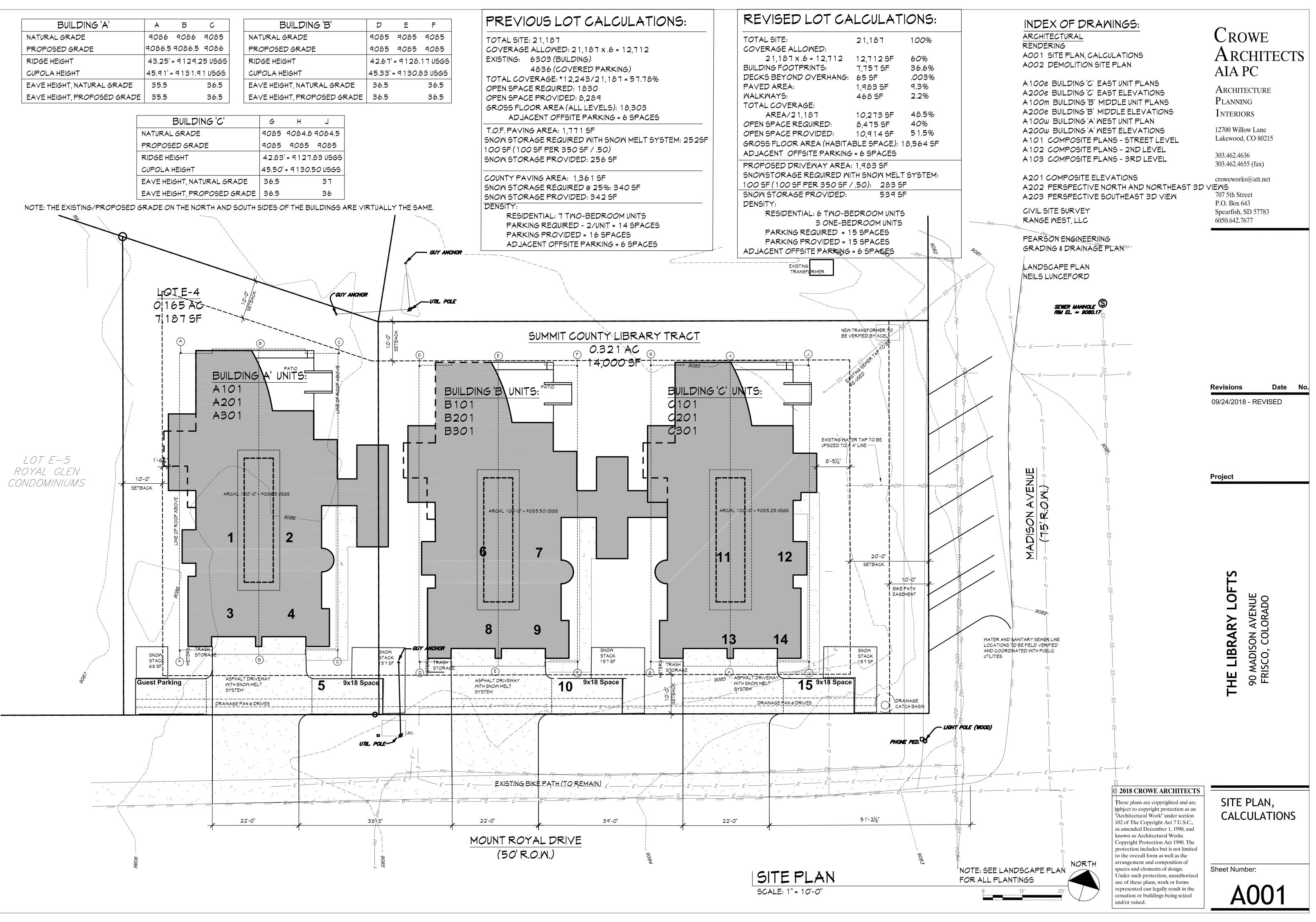
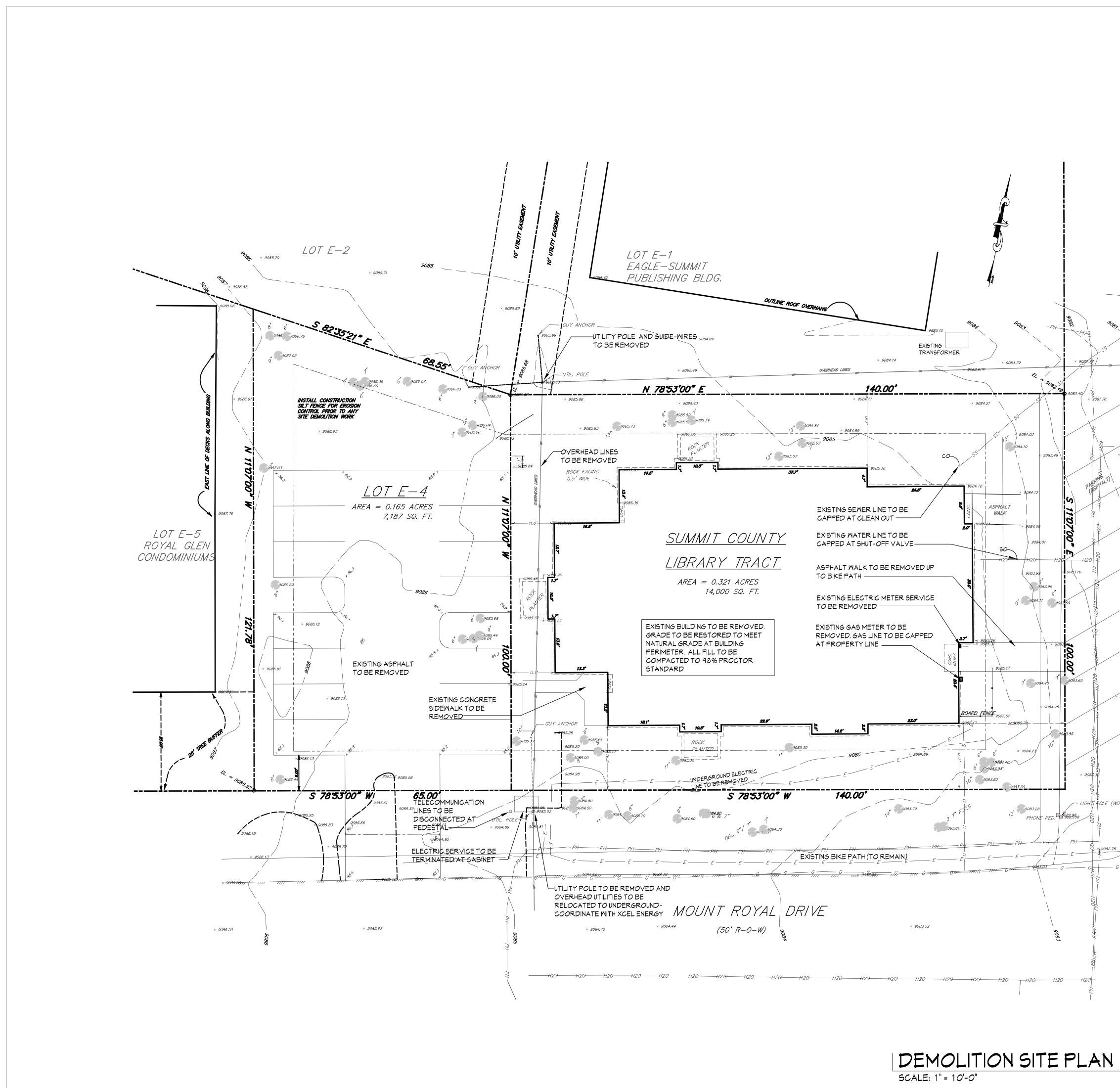


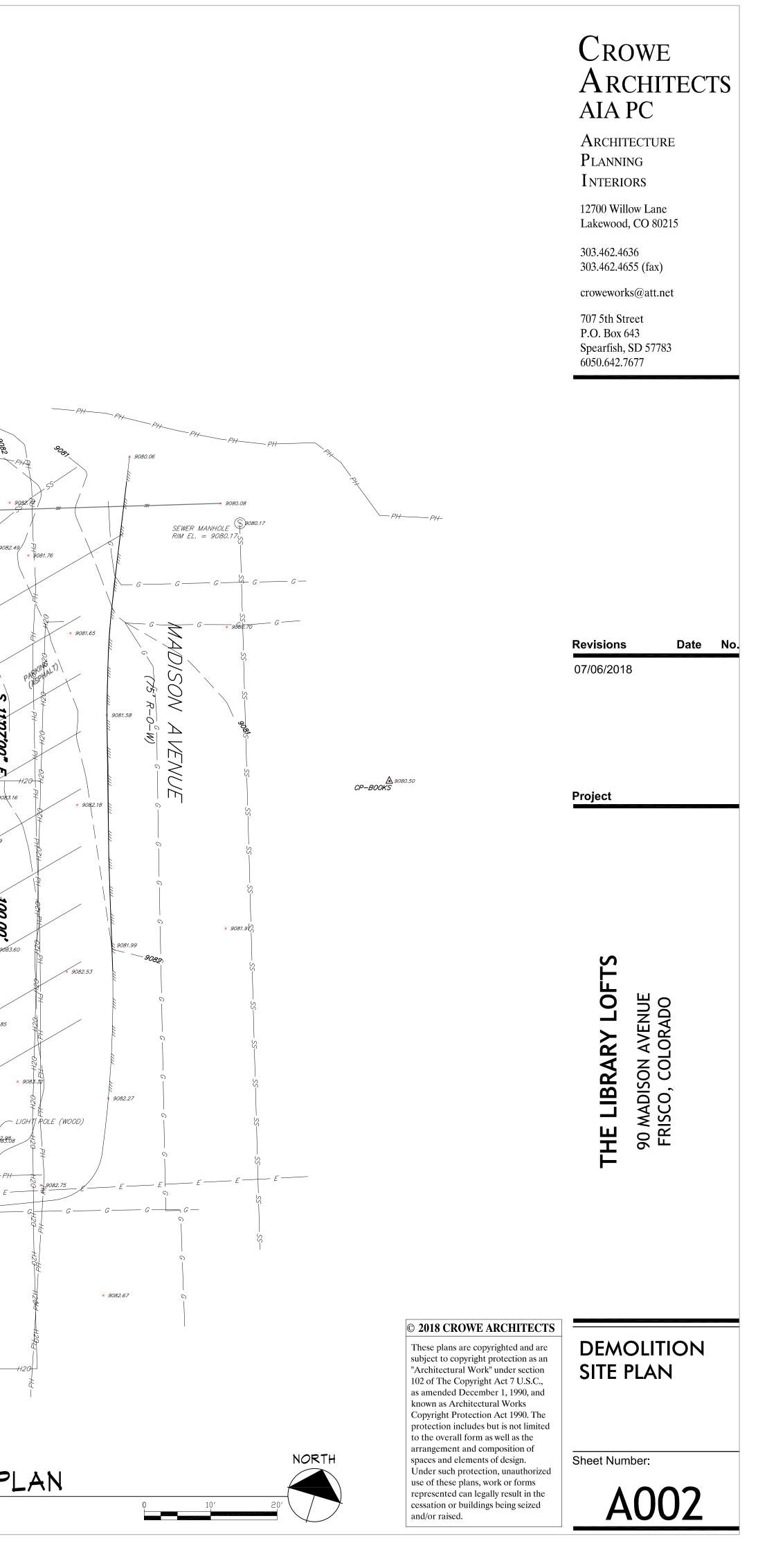
				_			
BUILDING 'A'	A	В	C		BUILDING 'B'	D	E
NATURAL GRADE	9086	9086	9085		NATURAL GRADE	9085	908
PROPOSED GRADE	9086.5	9086.5	9086		PROPOSED GRADE	9085	908
RIDGE HEIGHT	43.25'	= 9129.2	25 USGS		RIDGE HEIGHT	42.67'	= 91
CUPOLA HEIGHT	45.91'=	= 9131.9	1 USGS		CUPOLA HEIGHT	45.33' -	- 913
EA∨E HEIGHT, NATURAL GRADE	35.5		36.5		EAVE HEIGHT, NATURAL GRADE	36.5	
EAVE HEIGHT, PROPOSED GRADE	35.5		36.5		EAVE HEIGHT, PROPOSED GRADE	36.5	

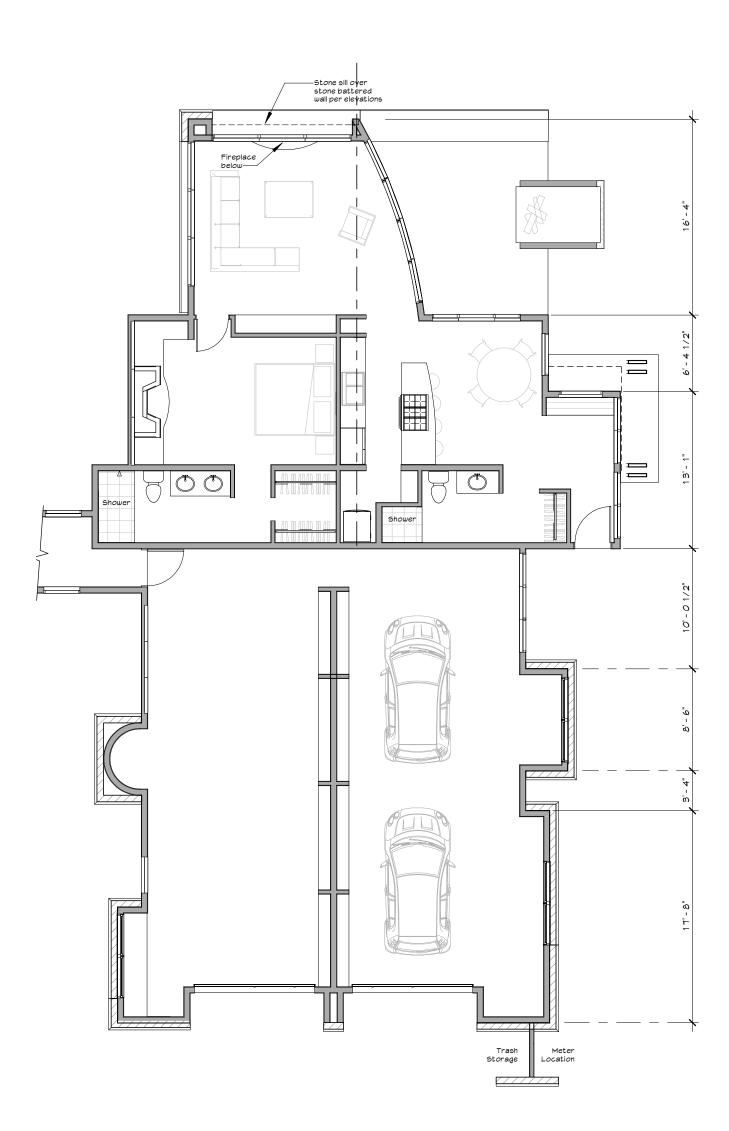
BUILDING 'C'	G	Η	L
NATURAL GRADE	9085	9084.8	9084.5
PROPOSED GRADE	9085	9085	9085
RIDGE HEIGHT	42.83	'= 9127.	83 USGS
CUPOLA HEIGHT	45.50'	= 9130.	50 USGS
EAVE HEIGHT, NATURAL GRADE	36.5		37
EAVE HEIGHT, PROPOSED GRADE	36.5		36



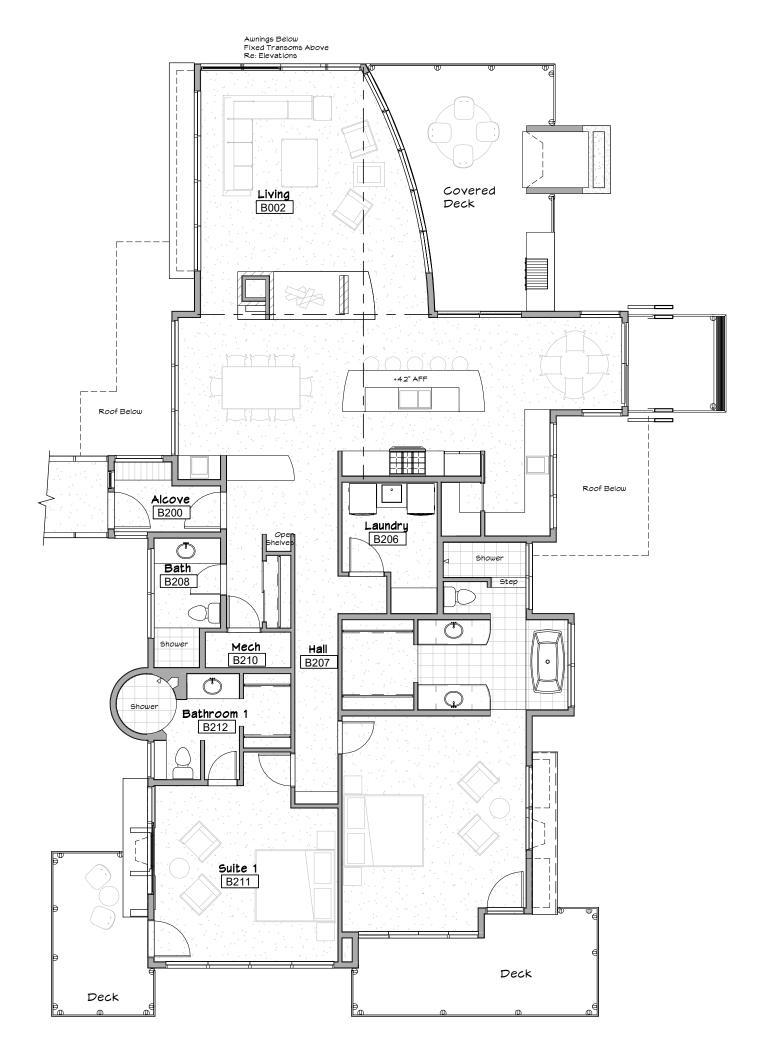


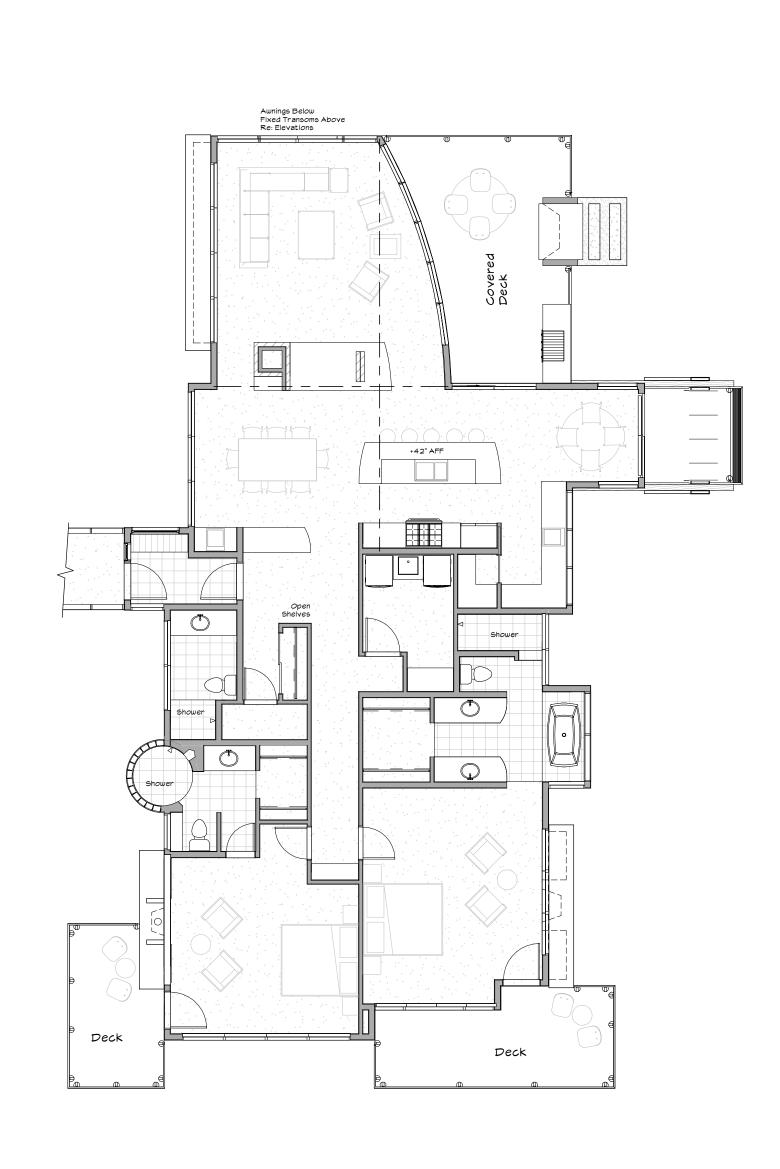






1 LEVEL 1 - STREET LEVEL





2 **LEVEL 2 - UNIT PLAN** 1/8" = 1'-0"

3 **LEVEL 3 - UNIT PLAN**



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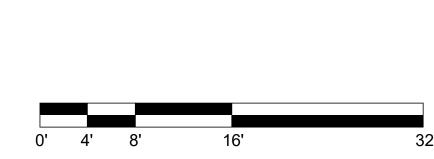
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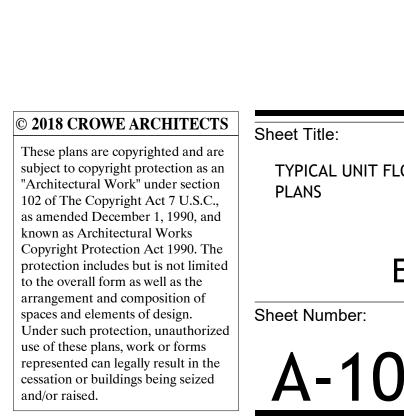
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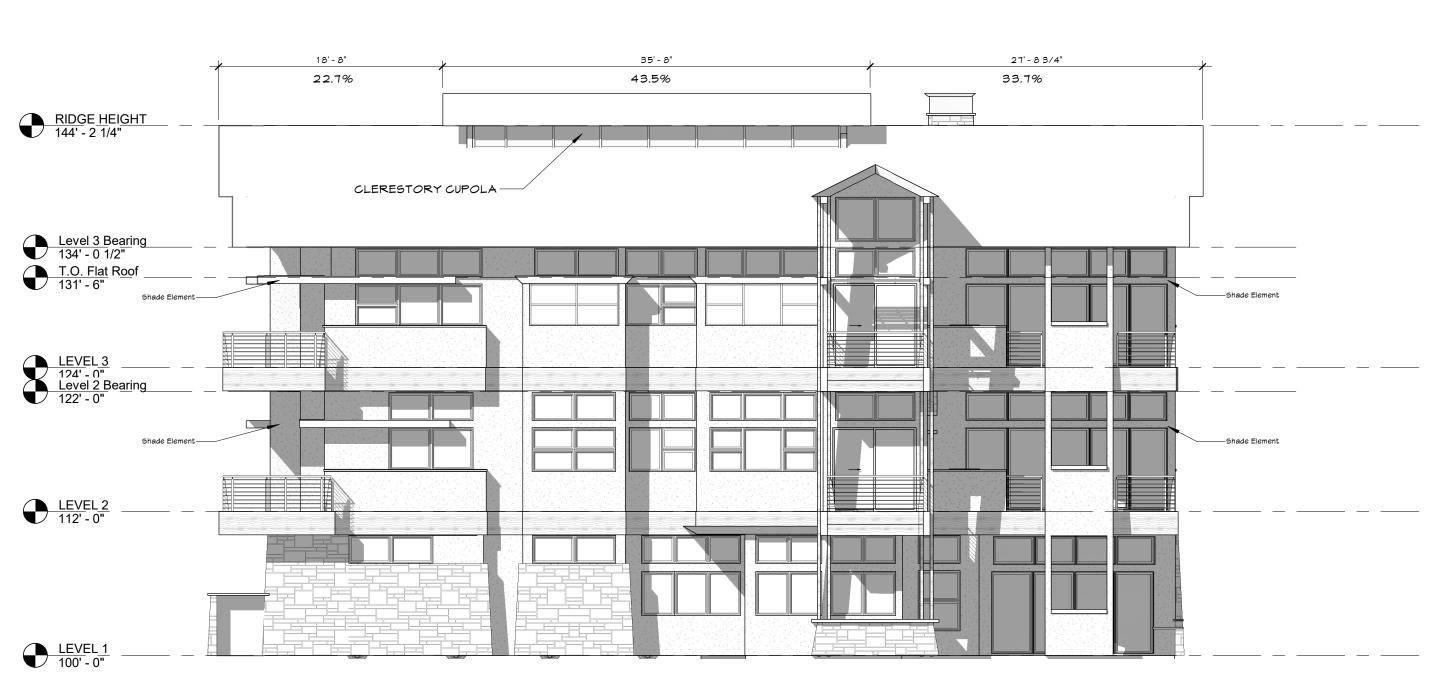






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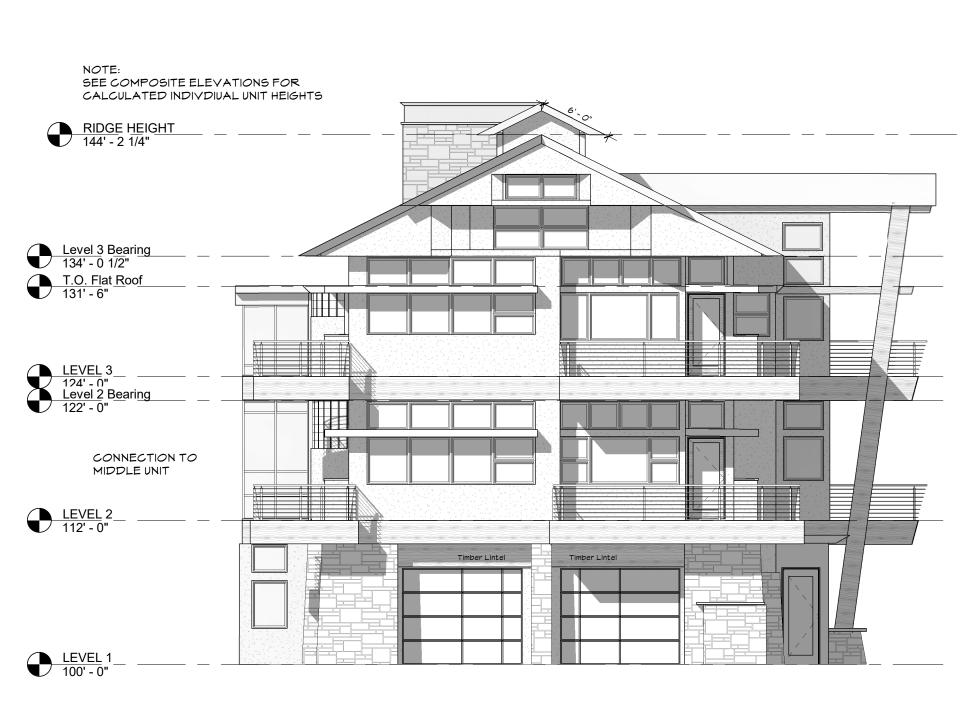




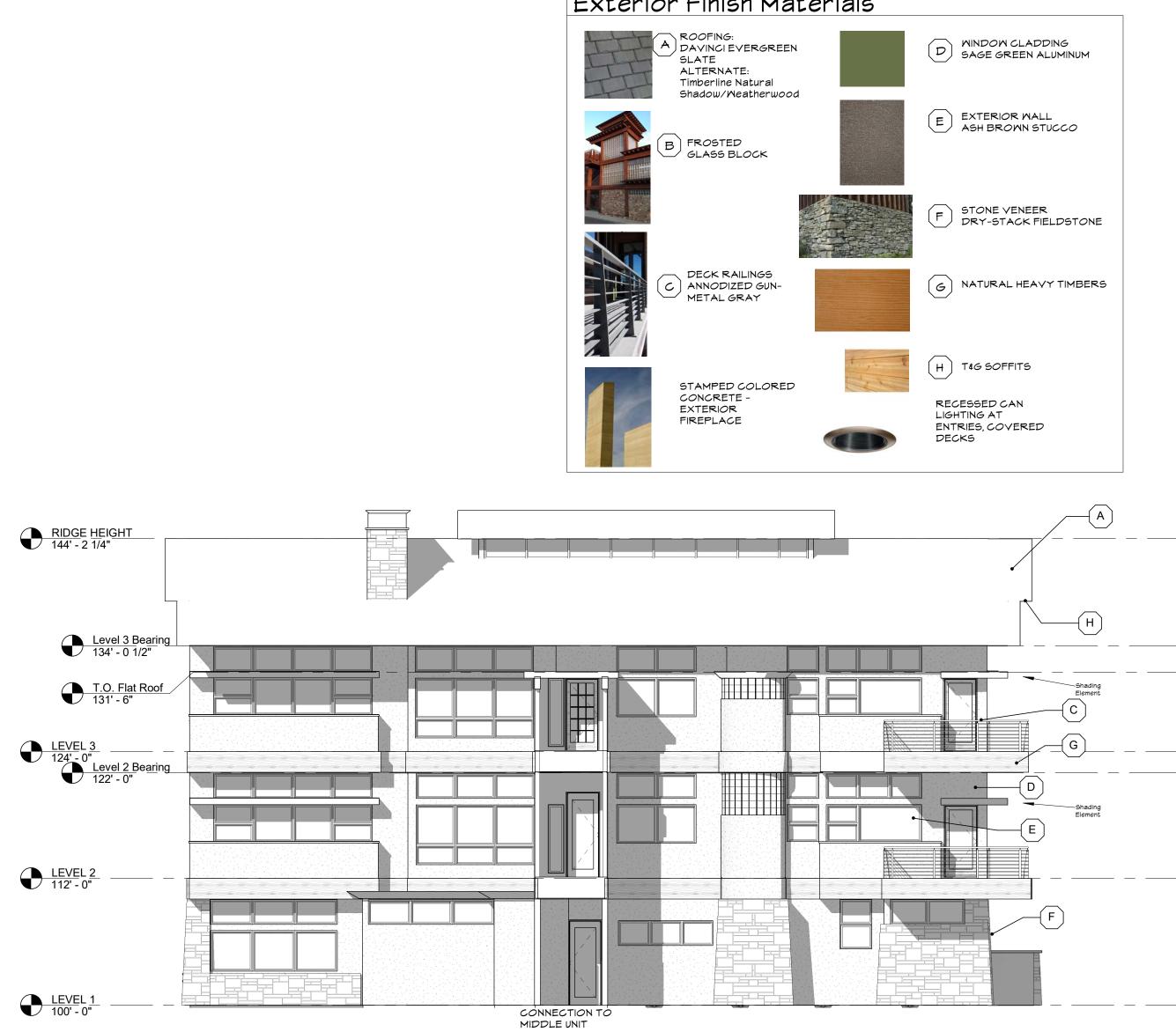
3 NORTH ELEVATION

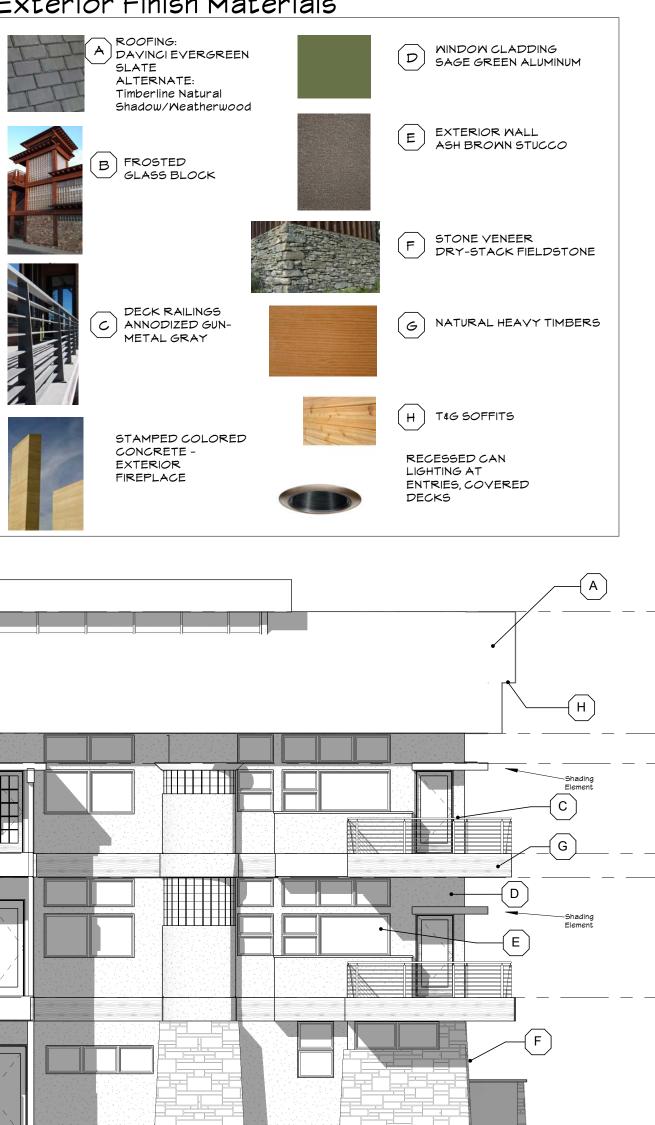




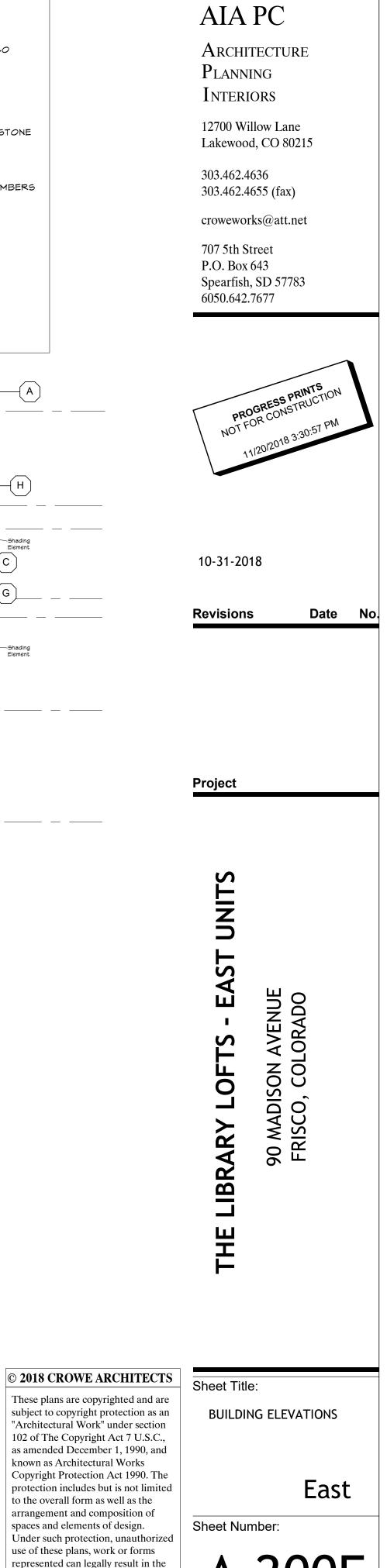


4 **WEST ELEVATION** 1/8" = 1'-0"





Exterior Finish Materials



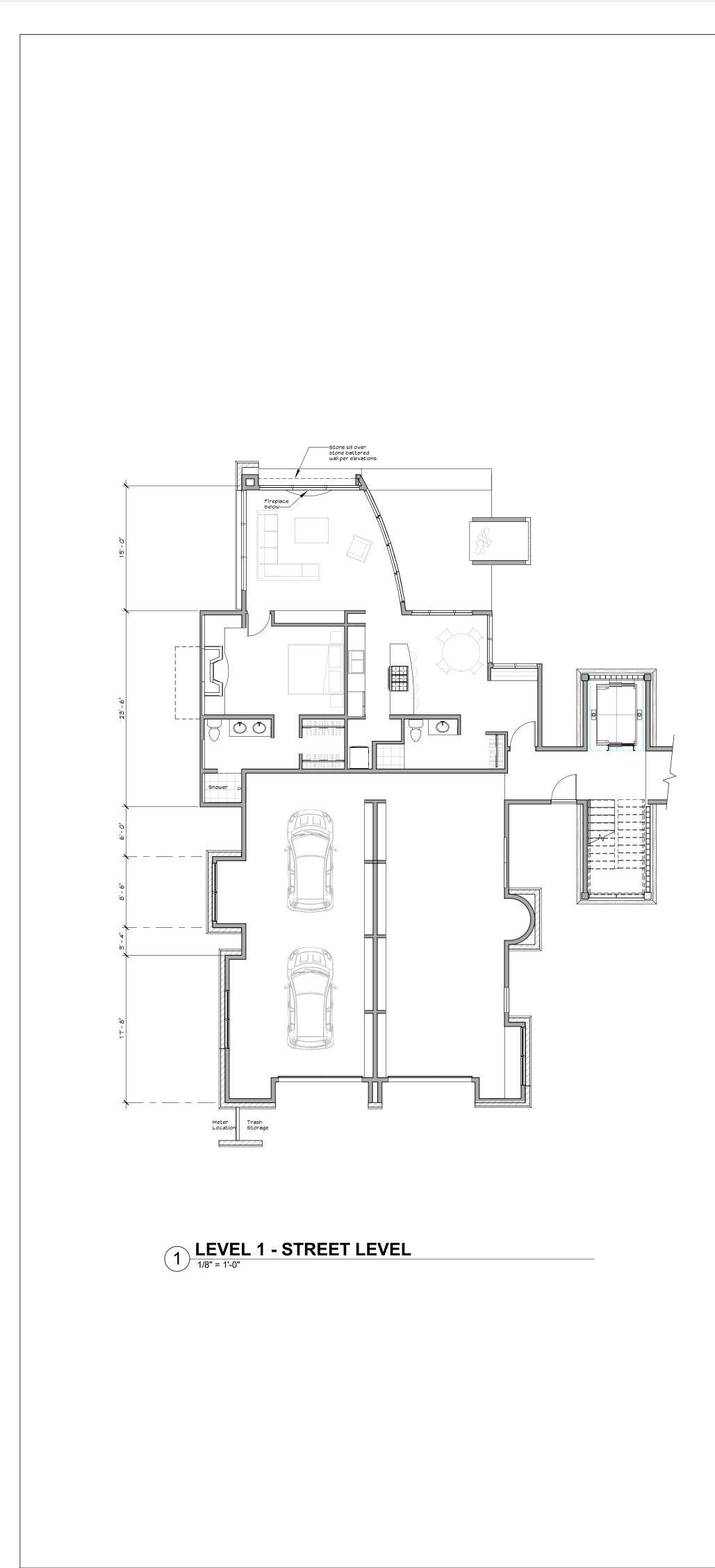
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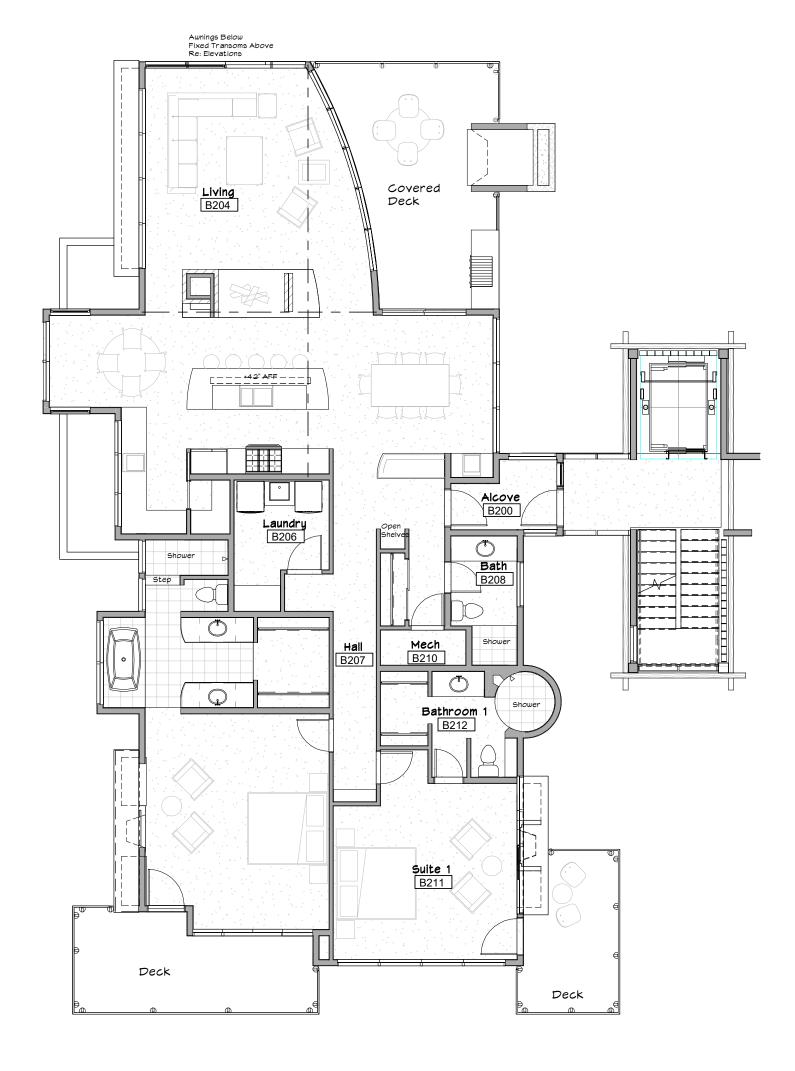
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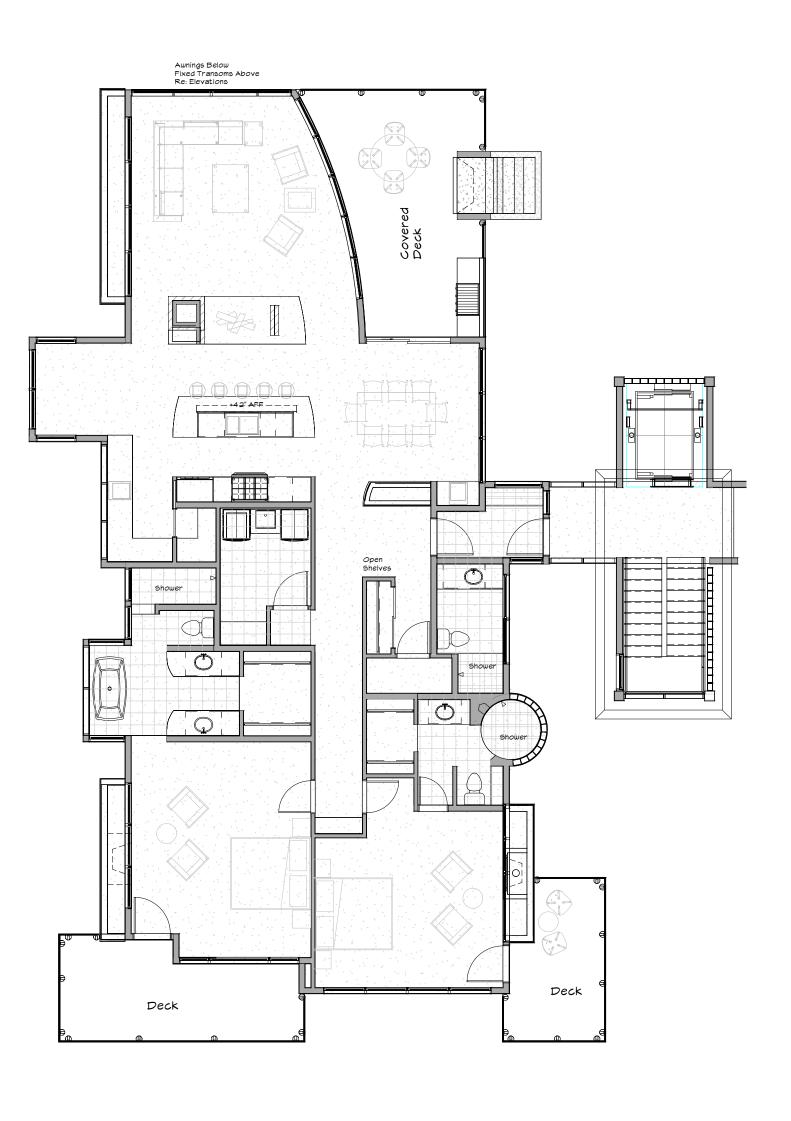
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2 **LEVEL 2 - UNIT PLAN**





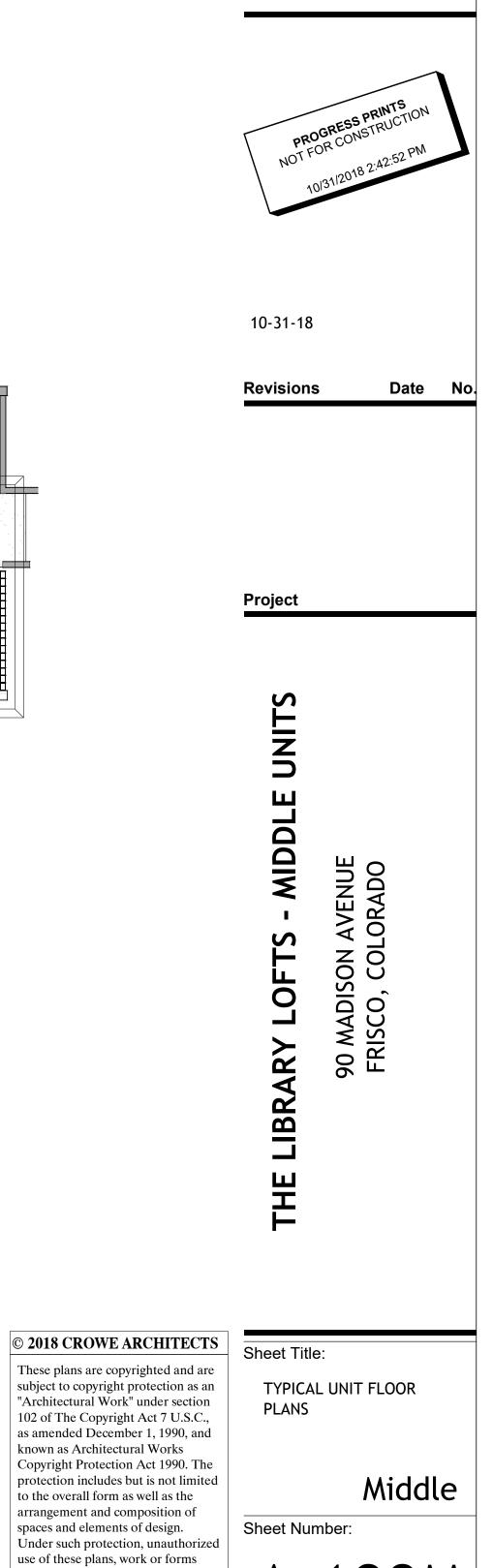
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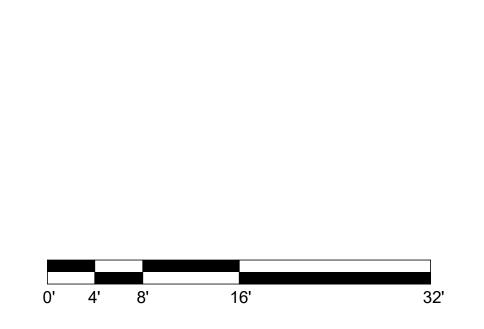
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known as Architectural Works

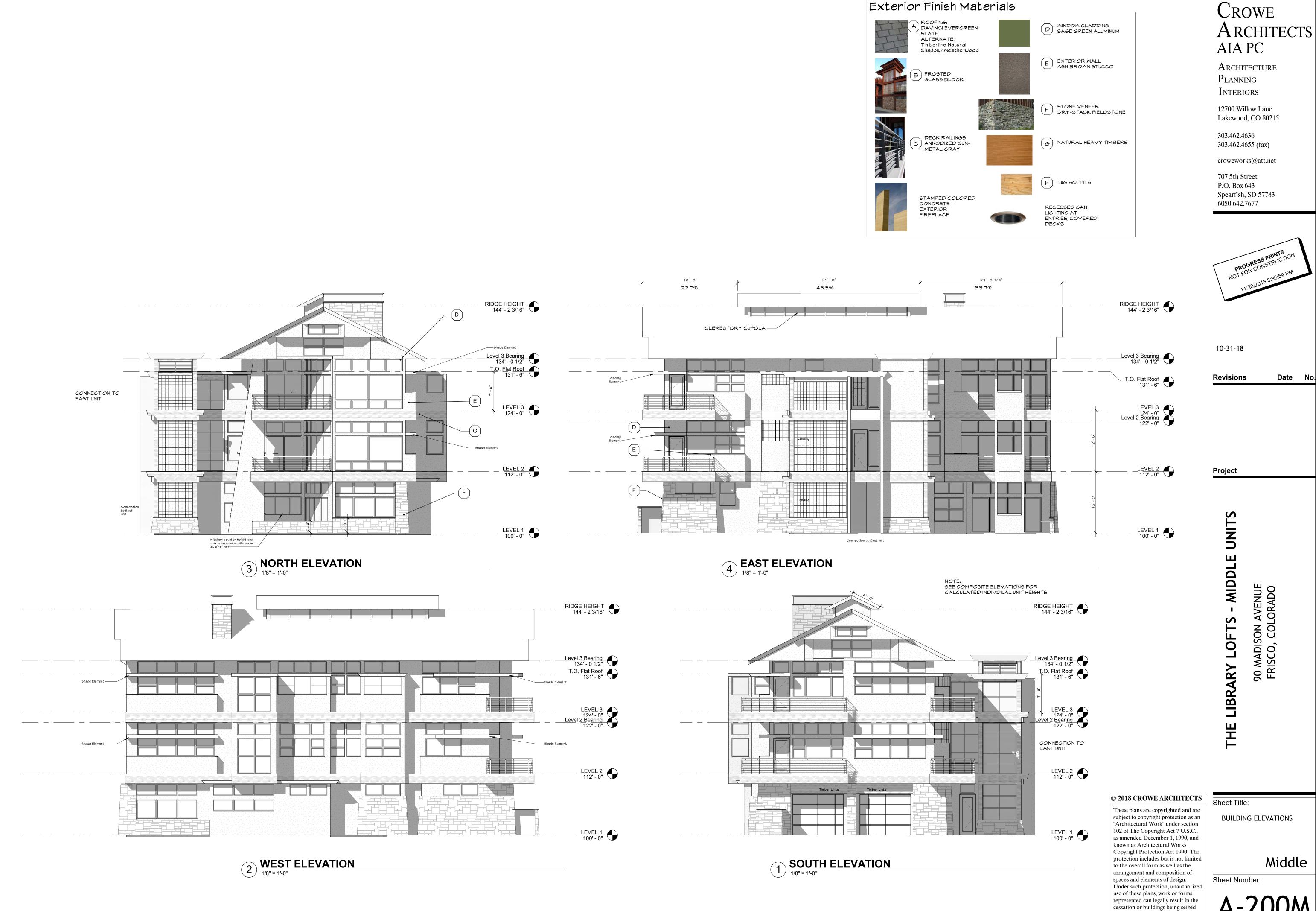
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represented can legally result in the

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and/or raised.



















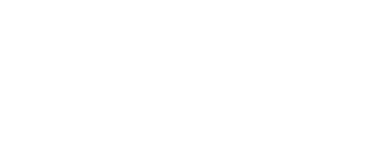


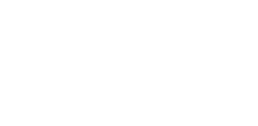






































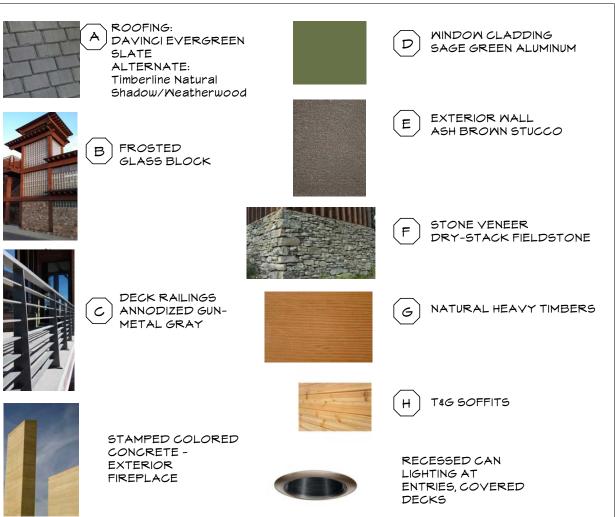






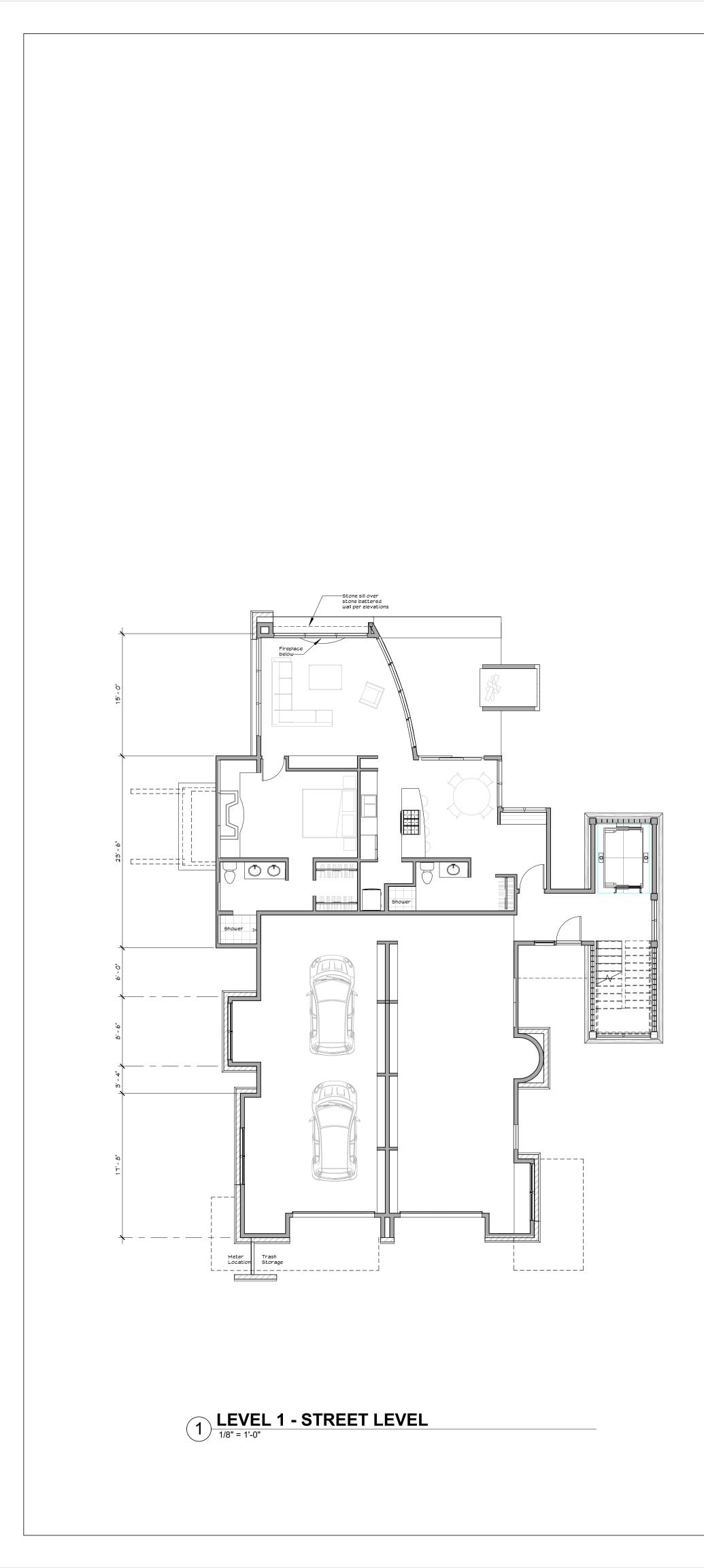




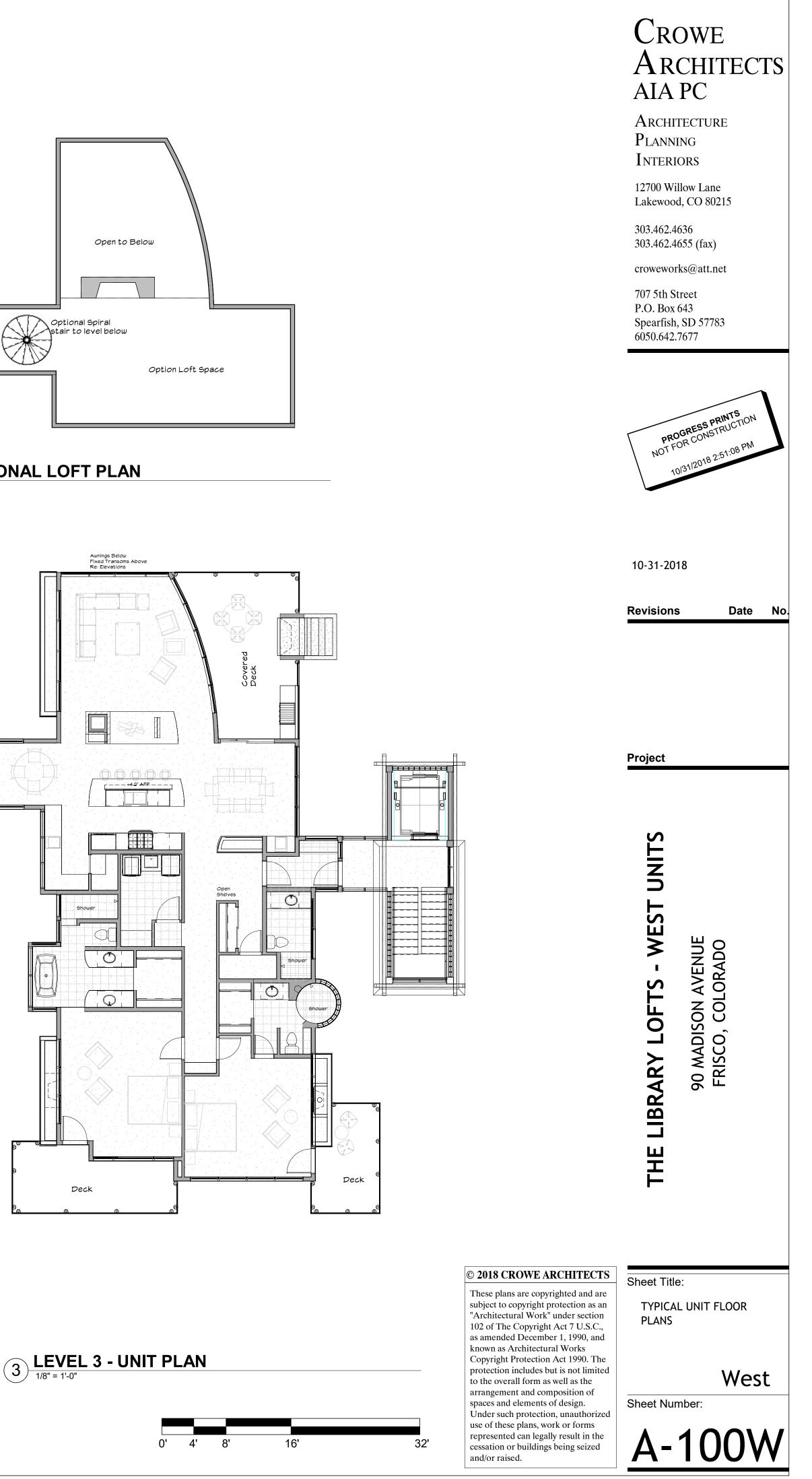


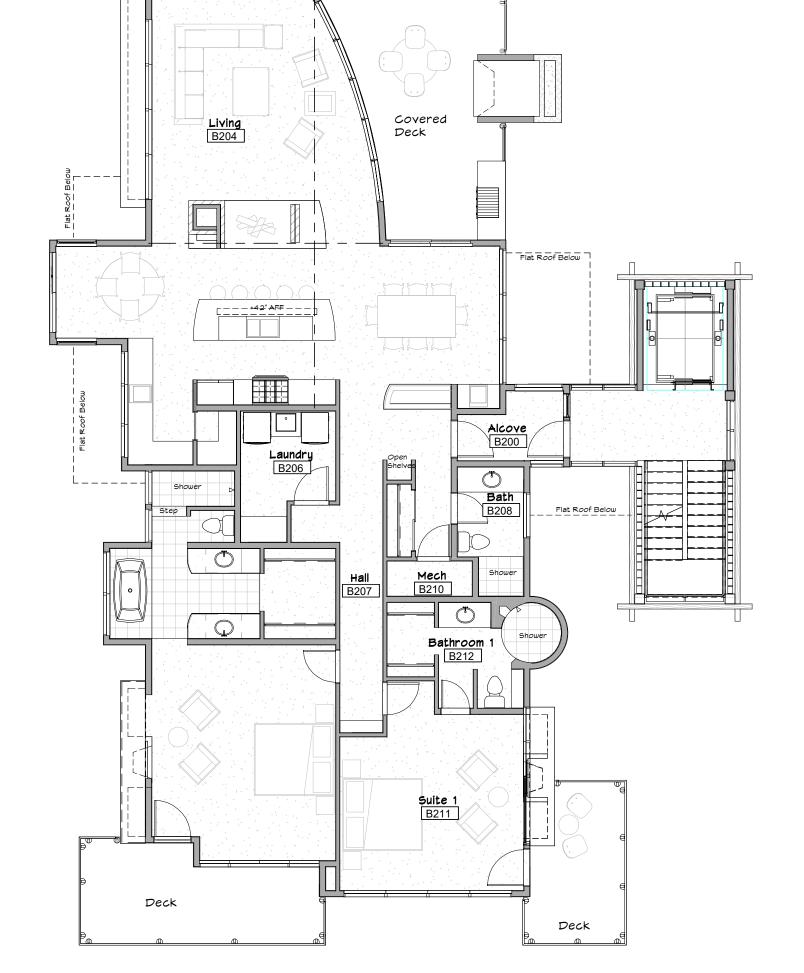
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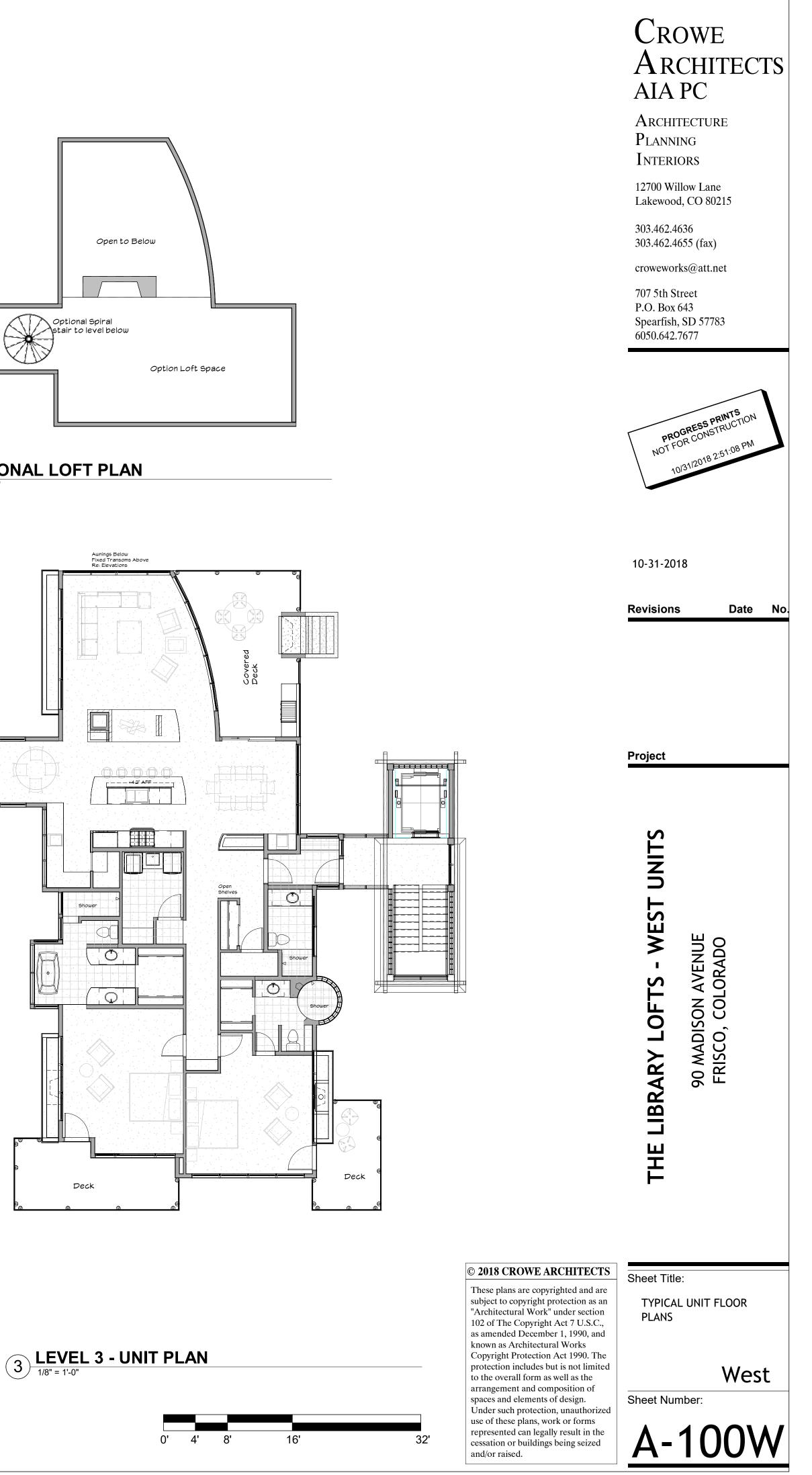
Exterior Finish Materials

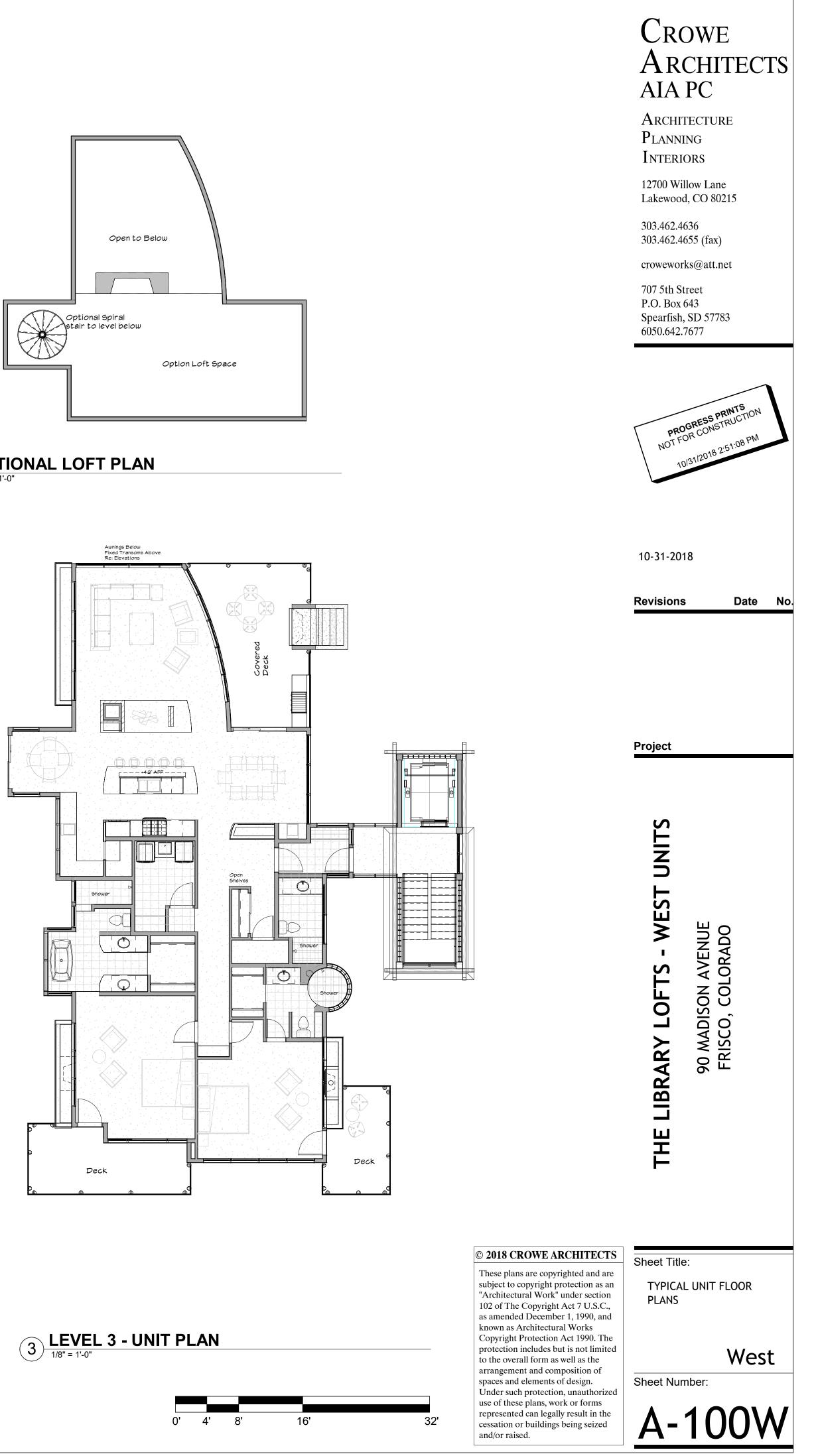


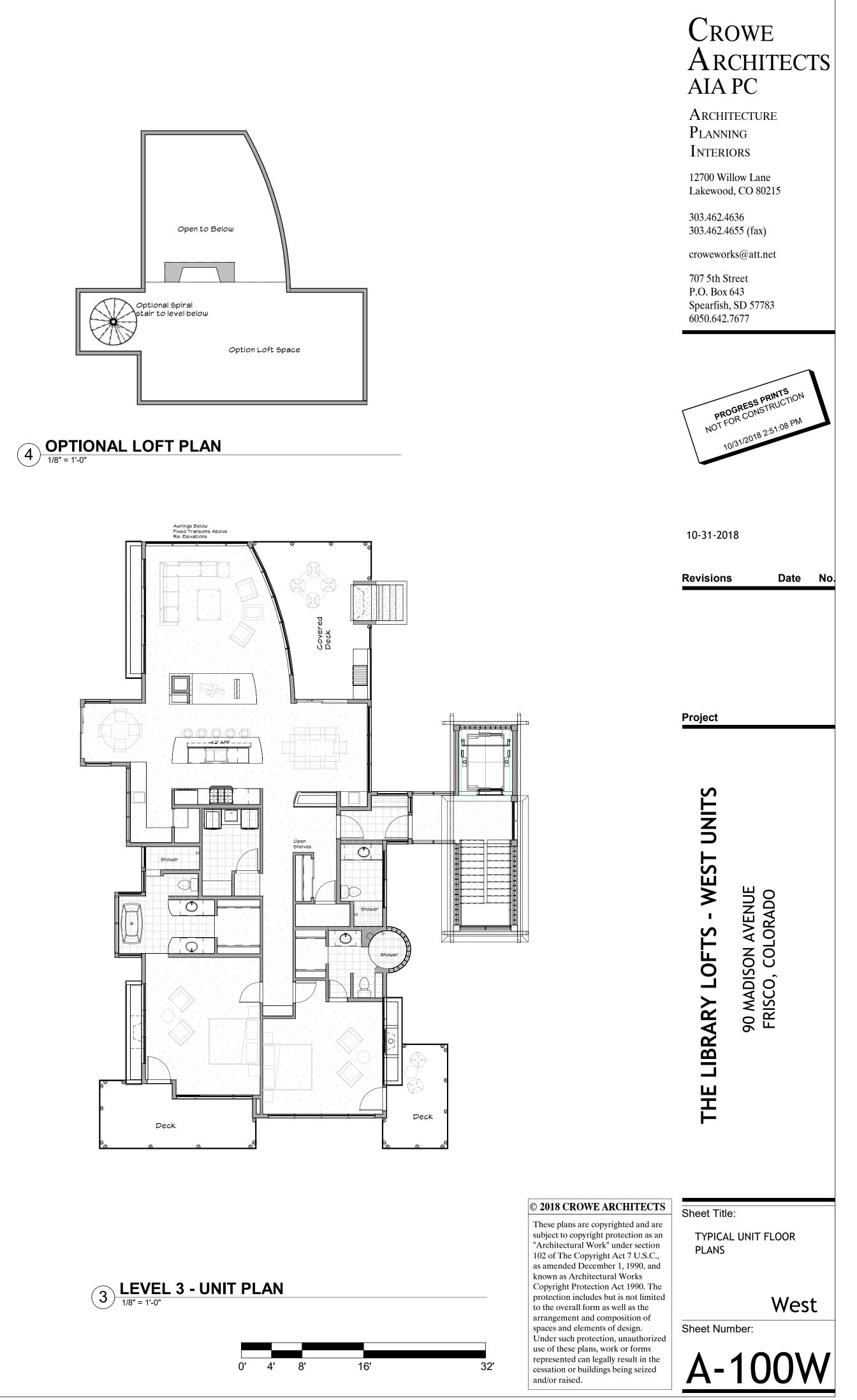
Awnings Below Fixed Transoms Above Re: Elevations

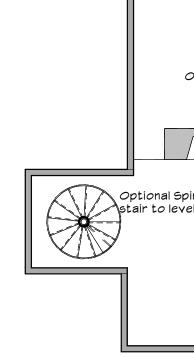










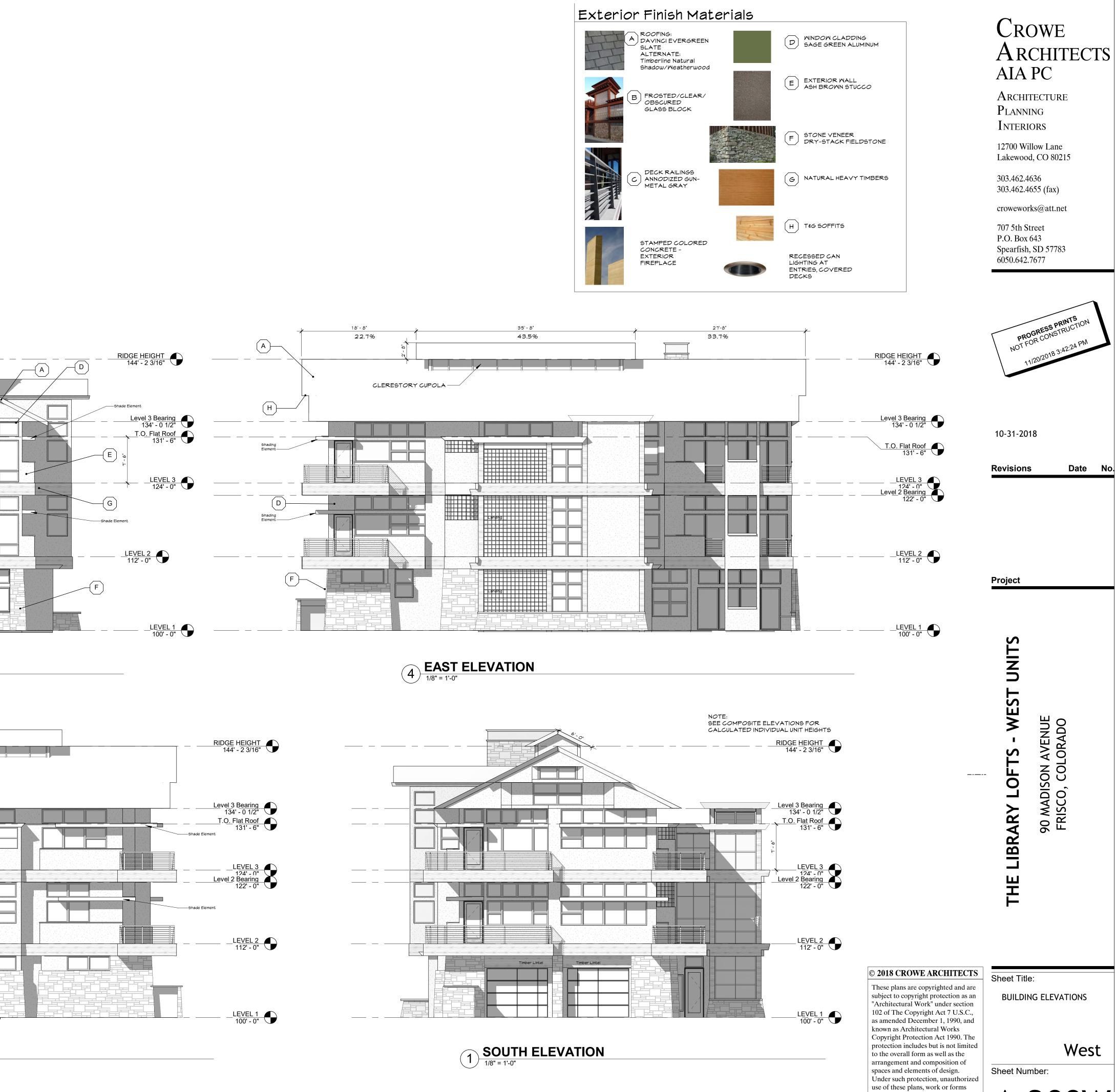


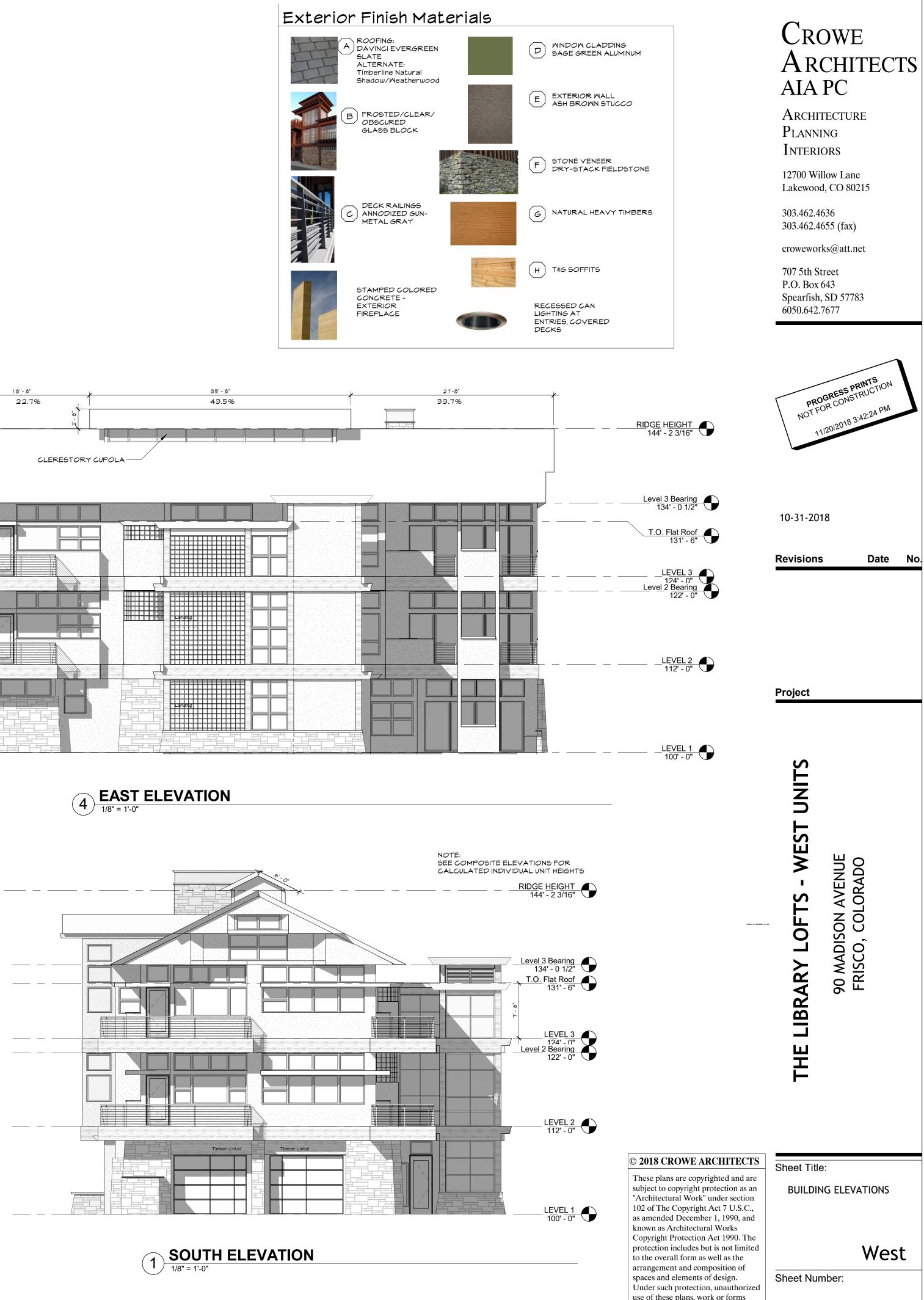
2 WEST ELEVATION 1/8" = 1'-0"



3 NORTH ELEVATION



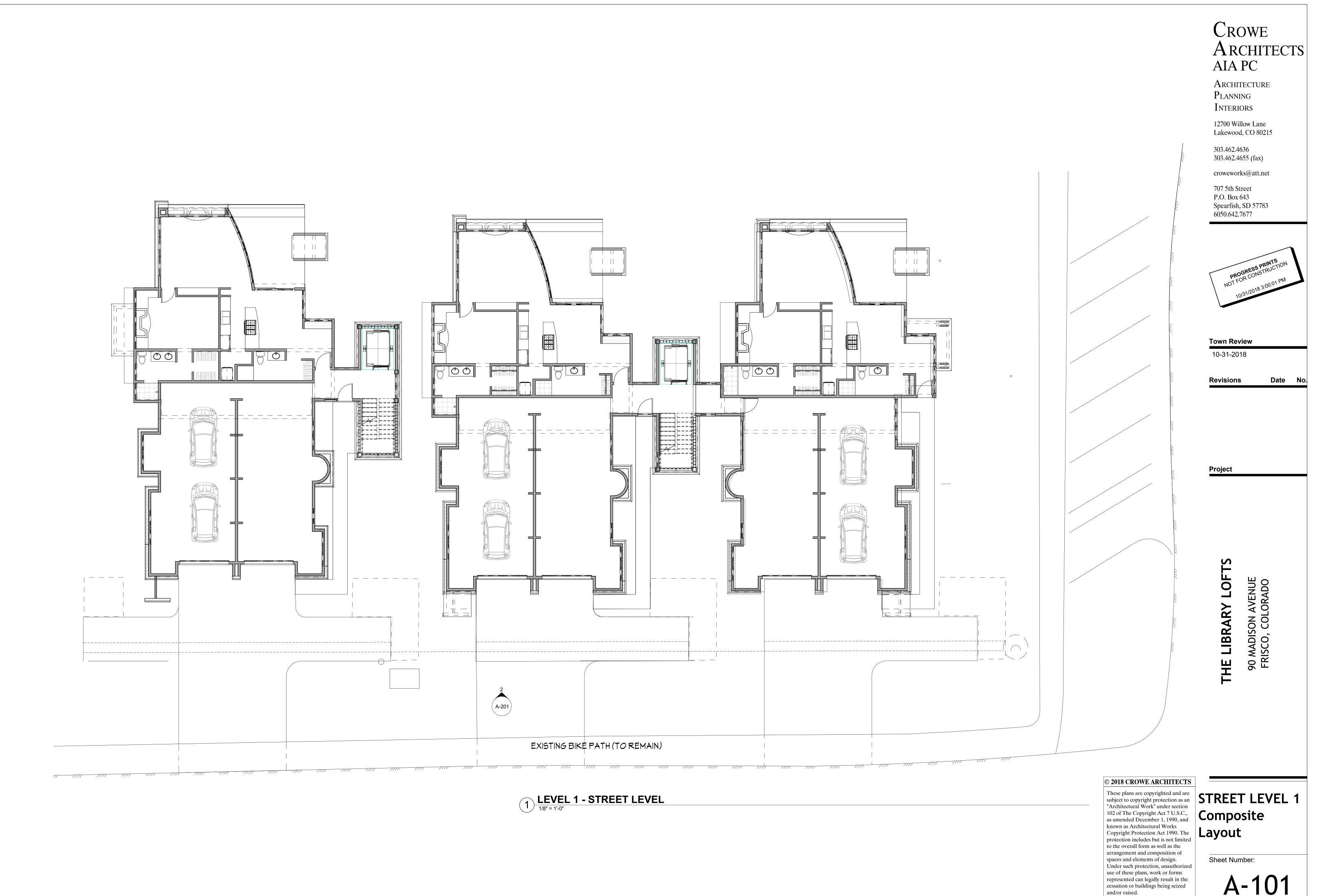






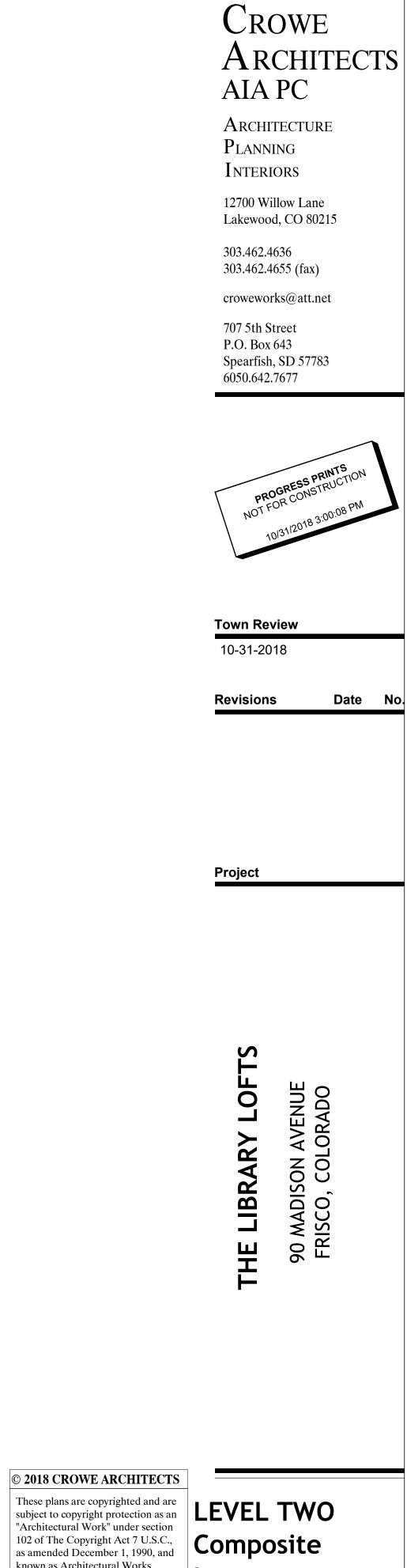
represented can legally result in the cessation or buildings being seized

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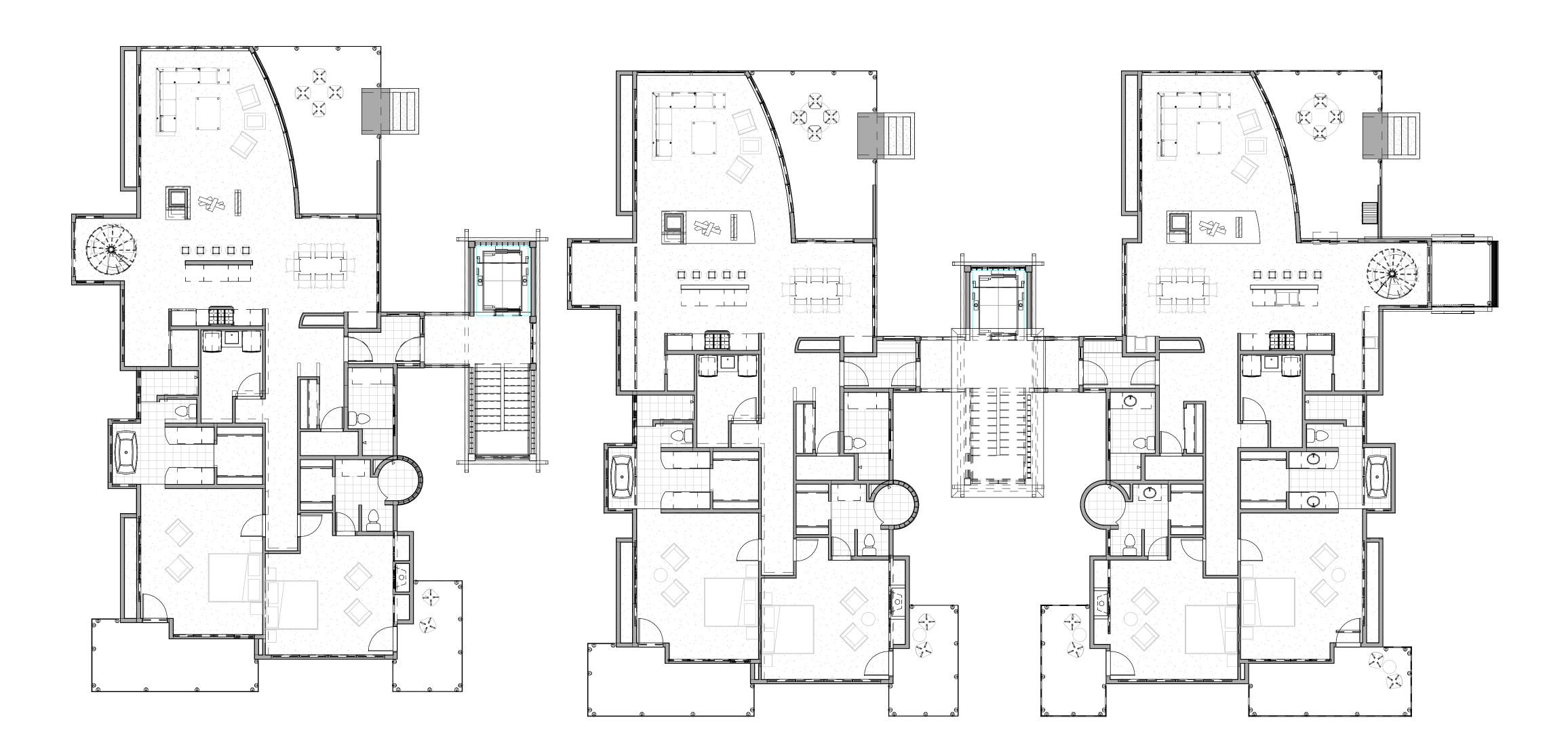
1 **LEVEL 2 - UNIT PLANS**



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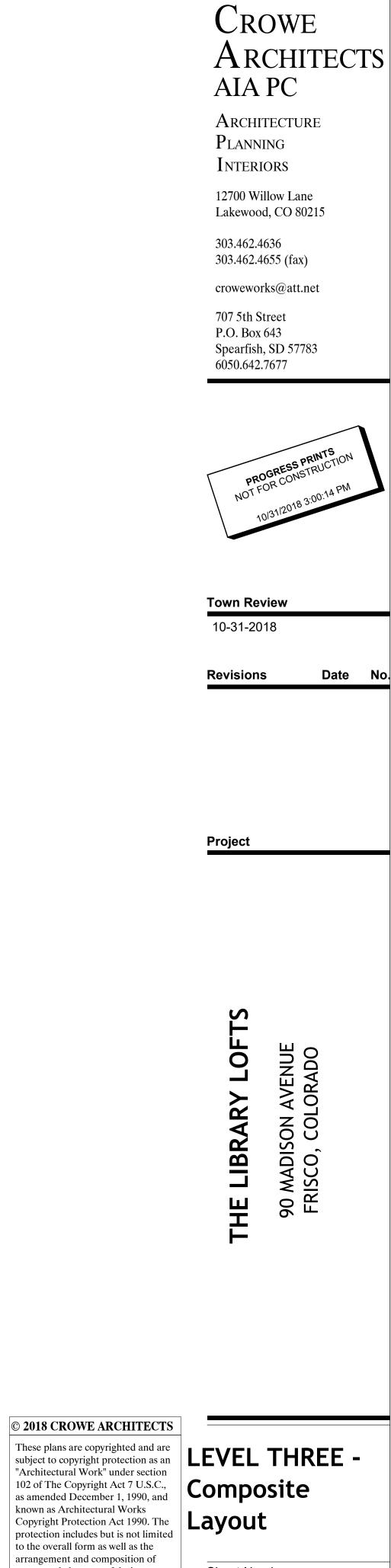
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Sheet Number:



side 1 1

1 **LEVEL 3 - UNIT PLANS**



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Sheet Number:





1 NORTH ELEVATION 1/8" = 1'-0"



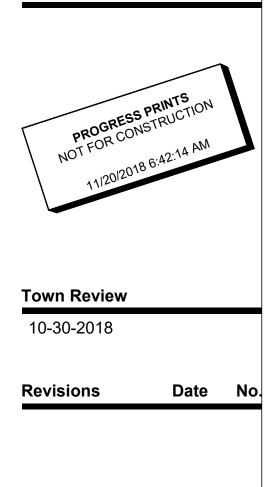
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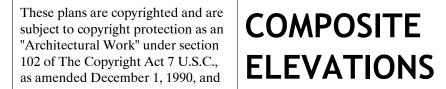




Project

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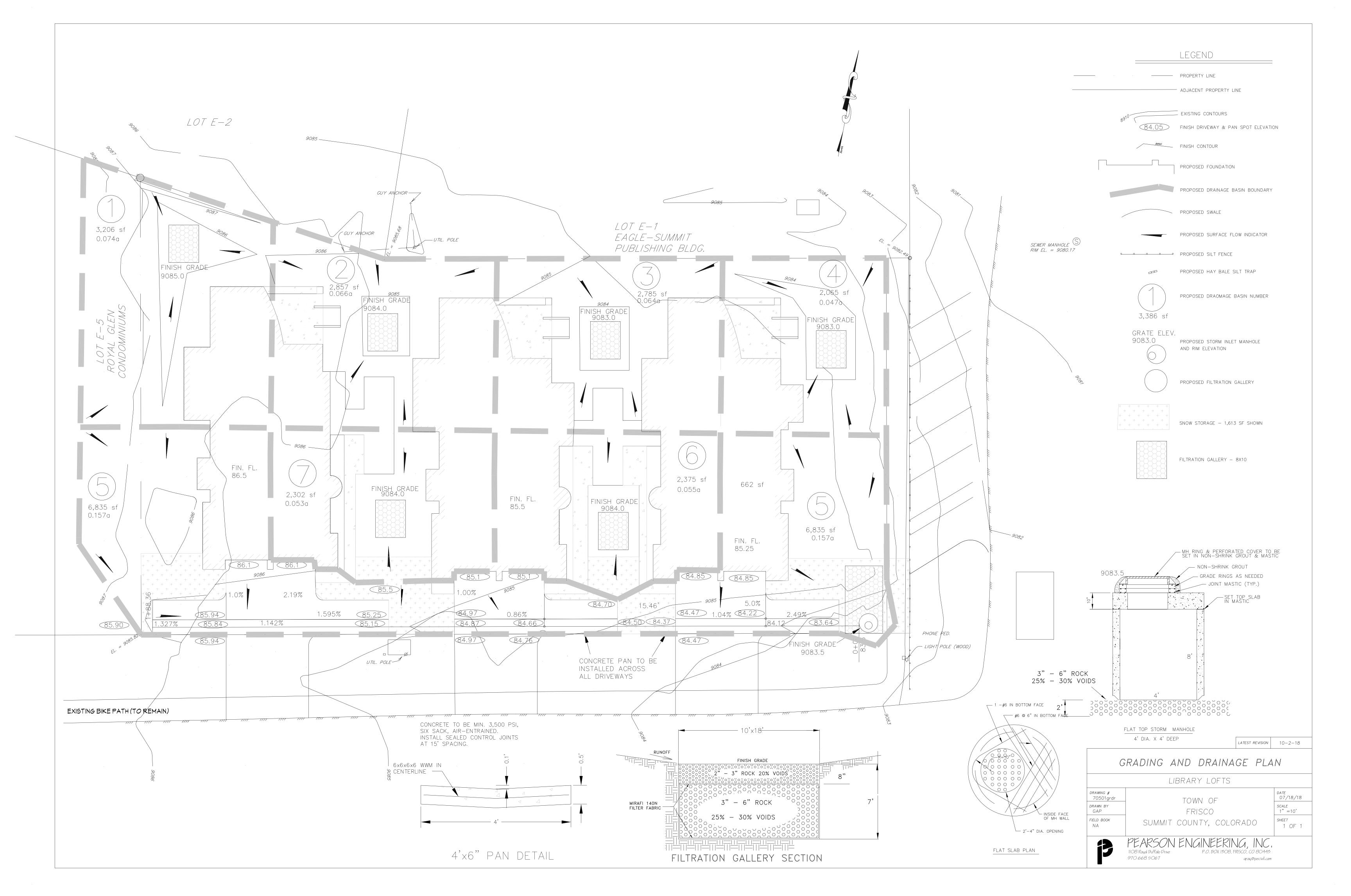
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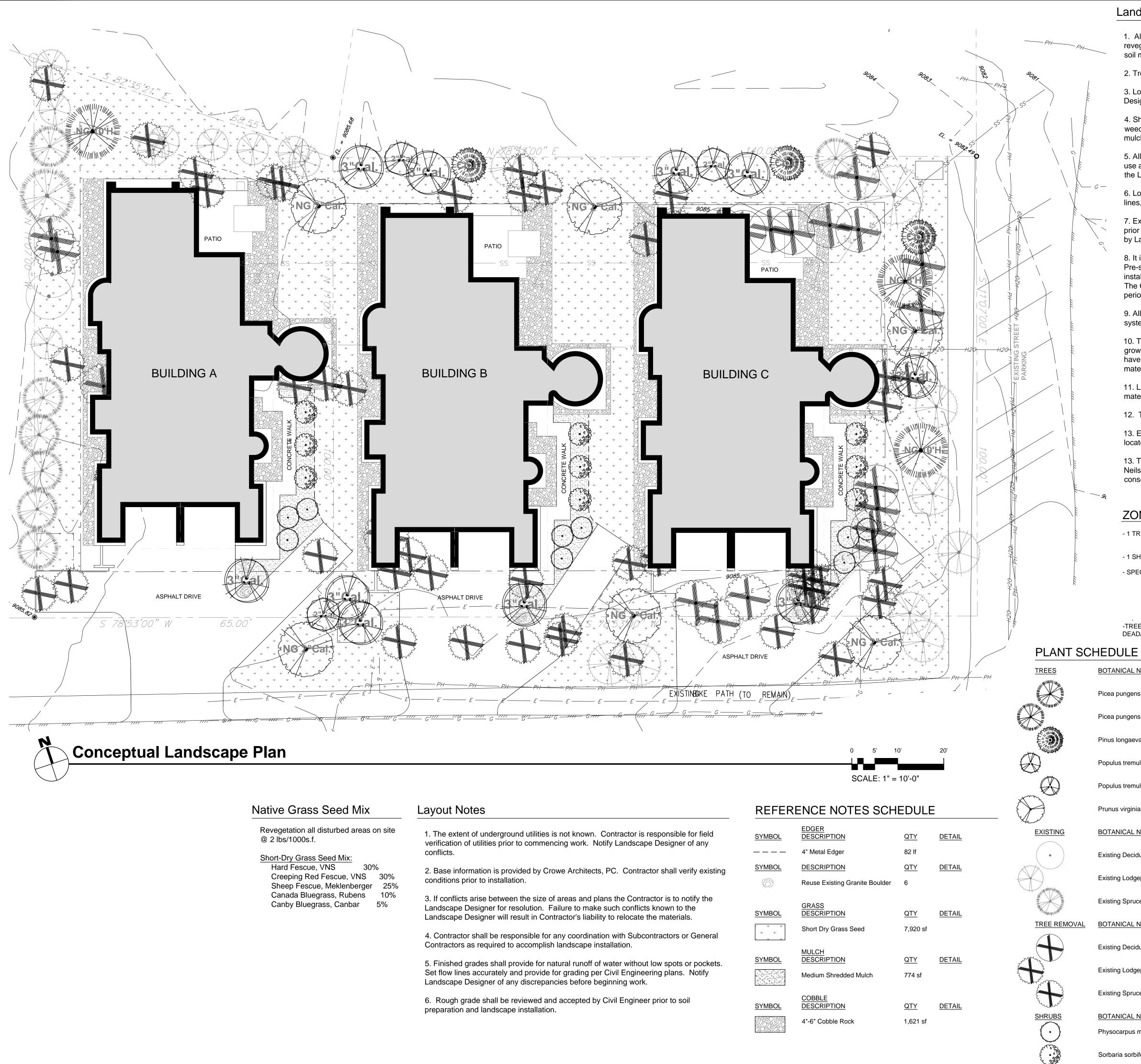














Landscape Notes

1. All areas of disturbance, not formally landscaped with other ground cover shall be revegetated with 3" topsoil and mulch or short dry grass seed, depending on location. All soil must be approved by Landscape Designer prior to installation.

2. Tree and shrub wells to be back filled with 50% native soil and 50% organic amendment.

3. Location of all trees shall be staked by Contractor and approved by the Landscape Designer prior to installation.

4. Shredded wood mulch will be used as a ground cover treatment in designated areas with weed barrier fabric. All shrub and tree planting beds shall receive medium shredded wood mulch 3" deep over weed barrier fabric.

5. All boulders over 1.5' in diameter uncovered during excavation will be stocked on site for use as landscape boulders as shown per plan. Final boulder placement to be approved by the Landscape Designer.

6. Locate all plant material to avoid snow shed, snow removal locations, sight lines, utility lines, fire hydrants, and easements.

7. Exact placement and shape of planting beds shall be reviewed by Landscape Designer prior to installation of irrigation drip tubing. Shrubs, in their pots, shall be placed for review by Landscape Designer.

8. It is the contractor's responsibility to furnish plant material free of pests or disease. Pre-selected, "tagged" material must be inspected by the Landscape Designer prior to installation. The Contractor must certify that all plant material is free of pests and disease. The Contractor must warranty all plant materials for health and proper installation for a period of one year after installation per their contract.

9. All new trees and shrubs shall be drip irrigated upon installation. A permanent irrigation system is required.

10. The plant materials in the snow storage area have been selected by their hardiness, growth habit and ability to shed snow. Both shrub varieties shown in the snow storage area have these qualities either by limber branching structure or caning habit in growth. Plant materials shown can withstand heavy snow load and snow stacking.

11. Landscaping installed in this project shall be maintained in perpetuity. If any new plant material in this plan dies within 1 year it must be replaced per this landscape plan.

12. This proposed plan contains no sod or lawn areas.

13. Existing vegetation including tree and shrubs shall receive a 4 foot high visibility fence located no closer to the plant than the drip line.

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-- 9ı

ZONING CODE COMPLIANCE:

- 1 TREE FOR EVERY 875 SQFT (21,187 SQFT SITE) = 25 TREES ARE REQUIRED: 38 PROVIDED (INCLUDING 50% CREDIT FOR 13 OF THE 27 EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN)

- 1 SHRUB FOR EVERY 1,500 SQFT = 15 SHRUBS REQUIRED: 18 PROVIDED

- SPECIES DIVERSITY: NO VARIETY OF TREE EXCEEDS 33% OF TOTAL TREE COUNT LODGEPOLE PINES = 32.7%% OF TREE COUNT ASPEN = 28.8% OF TREE COUNT

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE = 21.3% OF TREE COUNT

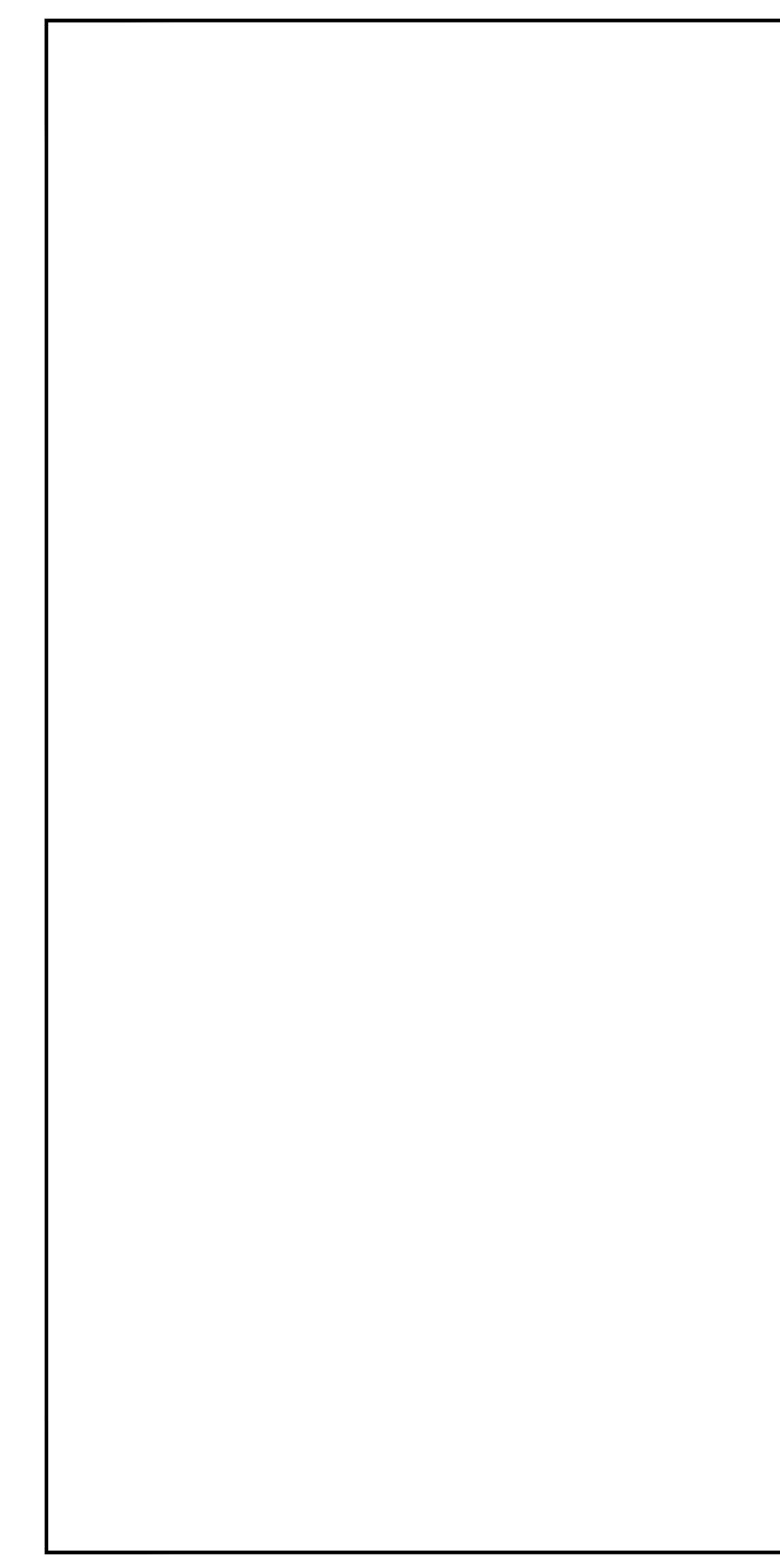
BRISTLECONE PINE = 5.7% OF TREE COUNT SHUBERT CHOKE CHERRY = 11.5%

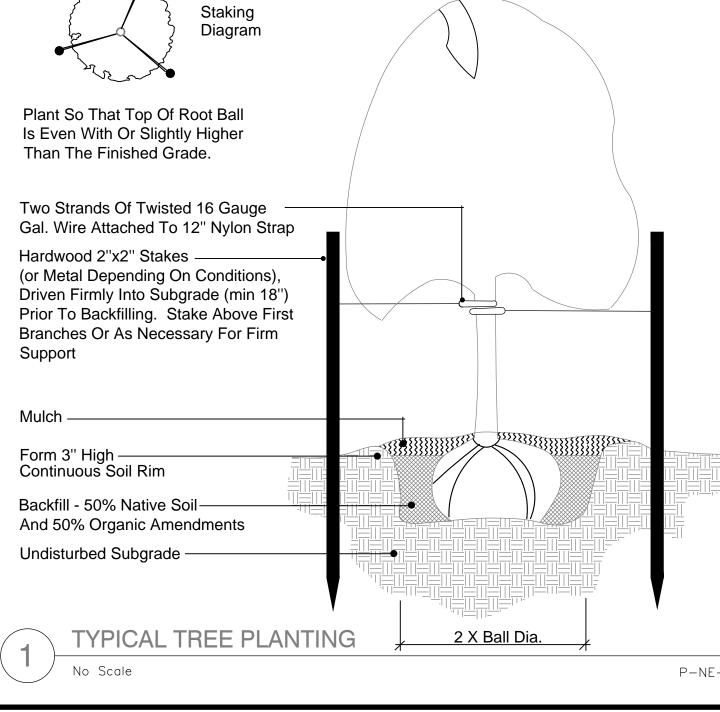
-TREES SHOWN TO BE REMOVED ARE EITHER CONFLICTING WITH THE PROPOSED BUILDING, DEAD/DYING, OVERGROWN, OR POSE A FIRE DANGER.

BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	CONT	CAL	SIZE	<u>QTY</u>
Picea pungens `Glauca` / Colorado Blue Spruce	Nursery Grown		10` Height	2
Picea pungens `Glauca` / Colorado Blue Spruce	Nursery Grown		8` Height	1
Pinus longaeva / Bristlecone Pine	Collected		6` Height	3
Populus tremuloides / Quaking Aspen	B & B	2"Cal		3
Populus tremuloides / Quaking Aspen	B & B	3"Cal		10
Prunus virginiana `Shubert` / Shubert Choke Cherry	Nursery Grown	2"Cal		6
BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	CONT	CAL	SIZE	<u>QTY</u>
Existing Deciduous Tree	Existing			2
Existing Lodgepole Pine	Existing			18
Existing Spruce Tree	Existing			8
BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	CONT	CAL	SIZE	<u>QTY</u>
Existing Deciduous Tree	Existing to be Removed			14
Existing Lodgepole Pine Tree	Existing to be Removed			46
Existing Spruce Tree	Existing to be Removed			6
BOTANICAL NAME / COMMON NAME	SIZE	FIELD2	FIELD3	<u>QTY</u>
Physocarpus monogynus / Mountain Ninebark	5 gal			9
Sorbaria sorbifolia stellipila / Ural Falsespirea	5 gal			9

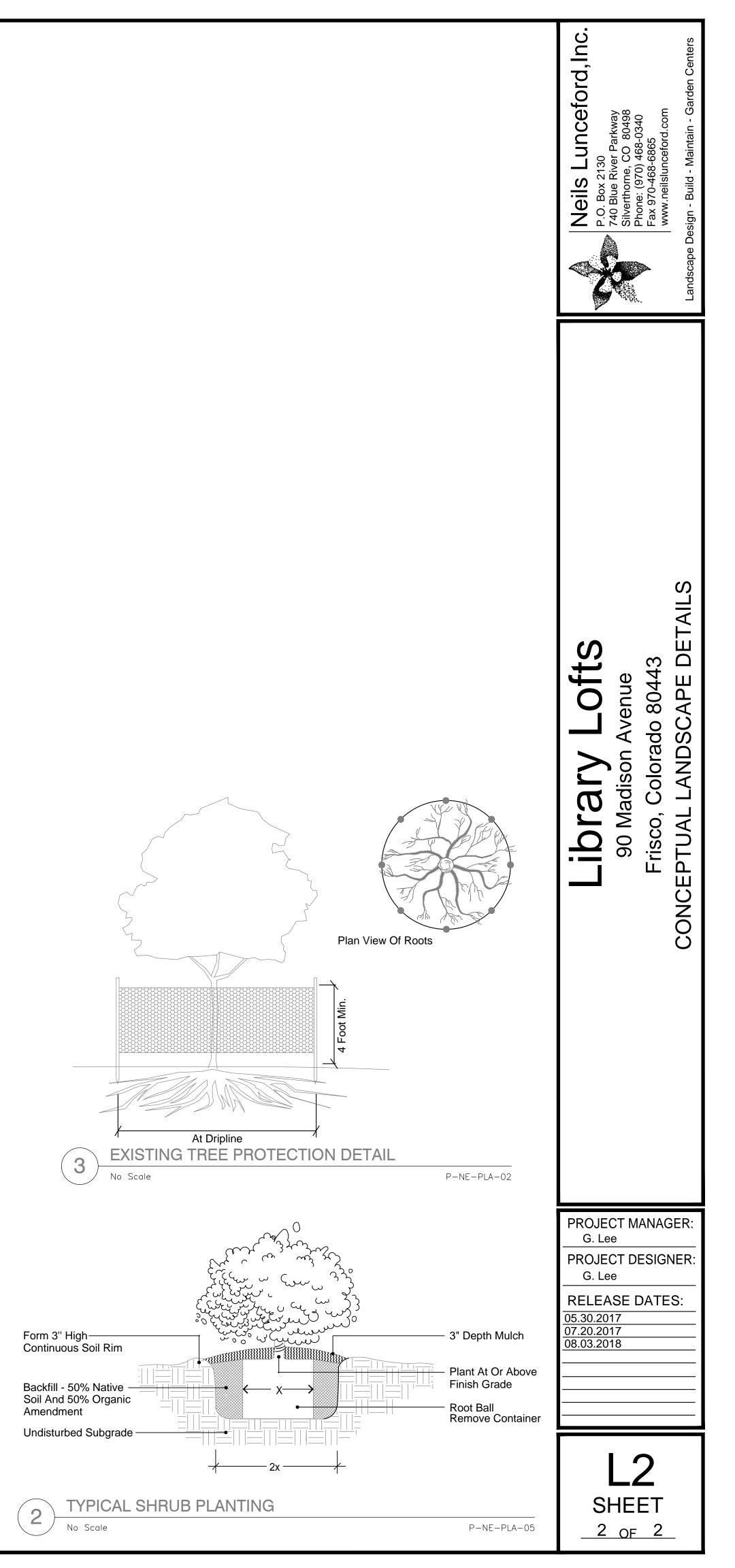
Neils Lunceford, Inc. P.O. Box 2130	Silverthorne, CO 80498	Fridrie. (970) 400-0340 Fax 970-468-6865 www.neilslunceford.com	Landscape Design - Build - Maintain - Garden Centers
Library Lofts	90 Madison Avenue	Frisco, Colorado 80443	CONCEPTUAL LANDSCAPE PLAN
PROJE G. Le PROJE G. Le	e CT D	ANA(ESIG	

PROJECT MANAGER: G. Lee
PROJECT DESIGNER: G. Lee
RELEASE DATES: 05.30.2017 07.20.2017 08.03.2018
L1 SHEET 1 OF 2





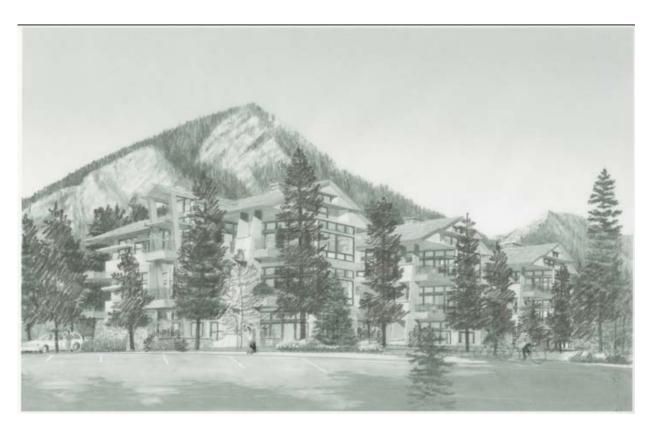
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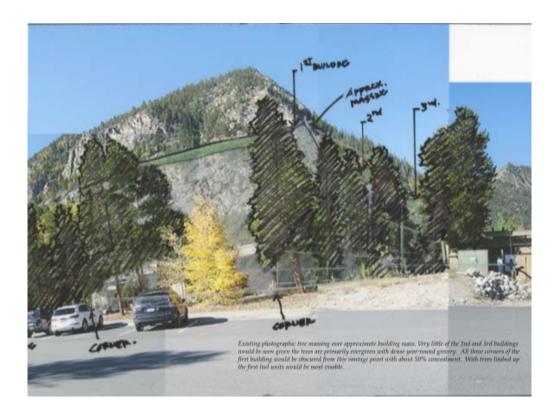


Todd Crowe
Kent, Katie
Montage of existing trees
Tuesday, October 30, 2018 3:51:44 PM
<u>IMG_1234.TIF</u>

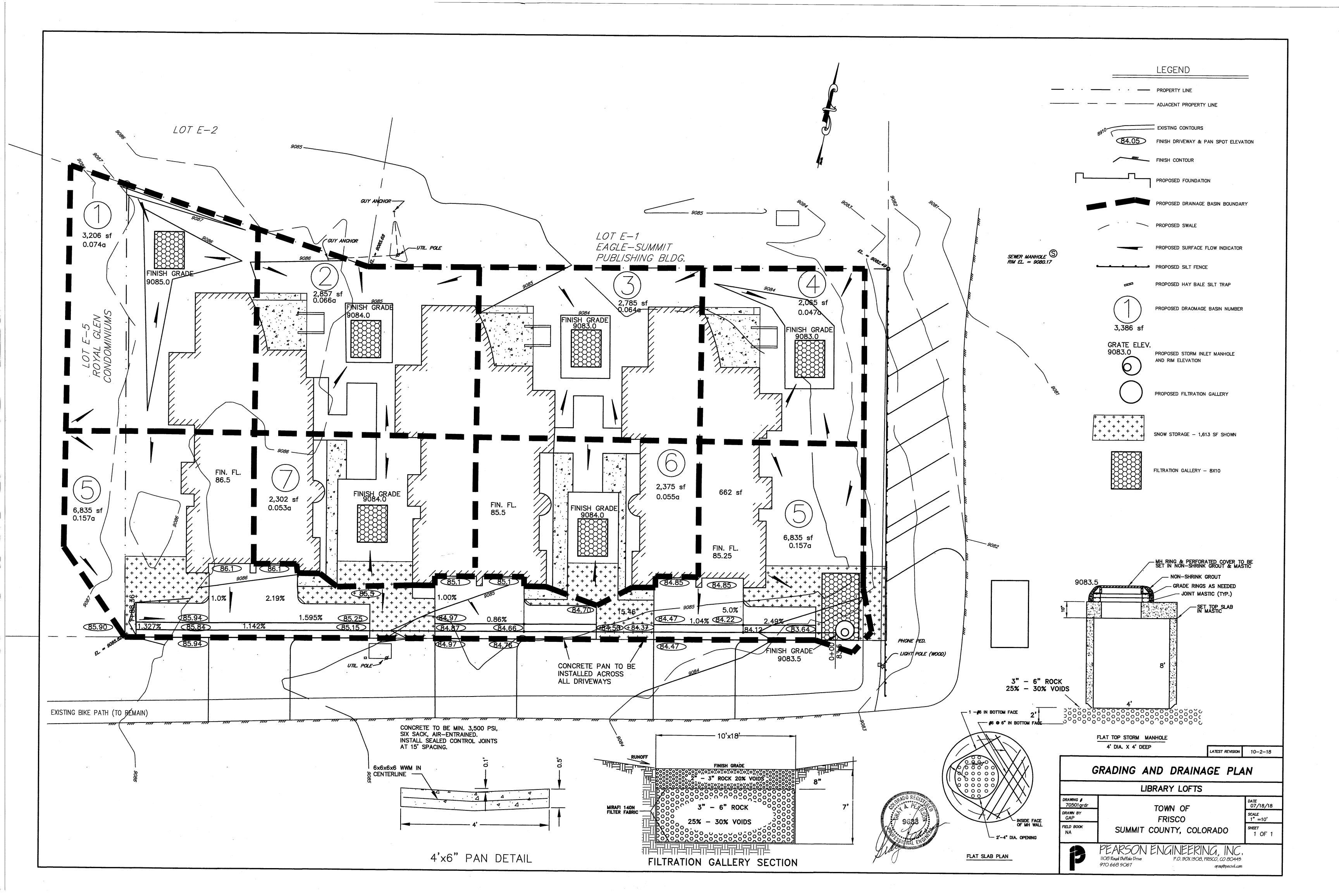
Hi Katie...I wanted to include this series of images that illustrate the degree of screening the project will have due to the existing trees. I reduced the size and number of trees in the color rendering so that the architectural composition of the project was visible however in reality it will be highly filtered as the progression of images show below...the last of which is a photo of the existing trees that are highlighted so that you can see the buildings juxtaposed behind them...in the end the building will be fairly obscured. Please note the narrative at the bottom of the photo. Hope this helps...Todd







Todd Crowe *Crowe* Architects, AIA/PC O:303-462-4636 C:303-885-7001



DRAINAGE REPORT

For

THE LIBRARY LOFTS 90 MADISON AVENUE

FRISCO, COLORADO

SUMMIT COUNTY, COLORADO

Oct. 2, 2018

Prepared by

Pearson Engineering, Inc. Gray Pearson, P.E.

Frisco, Colorado



Pearson Engineering, Inc. (PEI) has been retained to prepare an analysis and make recommendations for the storm water drainage facilities on the referenced site. PEI has analyzed the site based on an existing topographic plan and drainage design prepared previously by a consulting engineering and surveying firm and on-site observations by the undersigned.

The previous, existing, facilities include a surface detention basin with an outlet control weir and a subgrade retention facility composed of porous rock. These facilities were located in the westerly portion of the site adjacent to a paved parking lot. Due to improper site grading configuration and lack of maintenance these facilities were non-functional.

It is presumed that the system as originally designed and as intended met the criteria of the Town of Frisco. Its implementation and presumed approval by the Town is beyond the scope of this analysis. It is noted that the building is occupied.

The recommendations of this report call for the abandonment of the two existing facilities and replacement with eight facilities serving a reconfigured overall site consisting of three separate new buildings and associated parking.

The facilities are proposed to be subsurface detention/percolation facilities of the dimensions shown and locations shown on the accompanying drainage plan prepared by the undersigned. Localized grading will be required to direct surface runoff into the facilities and away from the building foundations and adjacent street.

It is noted that the previous detention facility included a 'V' notch weir which was intended to discharge at a measured, calculated rate into Mount Royal Drive per Town runoff criteria. The proposed replacement facility is, by its nature, a 'zero discharge' facility thus relieving non-approved impacts onto public property.

Calculations for the now proposed configuration are as follows:

By inspection of the Drainage Plan it can be noted that the seven on site runoff areas, areas I through 7, are relatively small. Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 are similar in their runoff components and range in size from approximately 0.047 acres (area 4) to 0.074 acres (area 1). Area 1 has a lower runoff coefficient percentage while areas 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 are smaller in area but higher in their runoff coefficient. For practicality in calculation and construction PEI analyzed the runoff volumes to determine the most appropriate common characteristics to result in one common facility to be constructed in these areas.

The runoff volume for area 2 will be calculated and applied to areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. Area 5 is unique to this site being the largest at 0.157 acres, has a higher runoff coefficient and contains all of the concrete driveways and parking. This implies that the water quality will be lower than areas 1 through 7 and deserves a degree of water quality enhancement built into it. Area 5 detention will be calculated on its own criteria.

The calculations are based on Soil Conservation Service publications Peak Flows in Colorado, 1984; and Tr-55, 1986 as were the previous calculations.

From the USDA-SCS Soil Survey of Summit County the site soils are identified as Grenadier having a Hydrologic Group classification of "B".

From TR-55 Table 2-2 for Hydrologic Group "B" use an impervious runoff coefficient of 98 and a pervious runoff coefficient of 66. These two values will be used in the "weighting" calculations to determine the CNs for the 'improved' drainage facilities

The historic runoff will be based on a CN of 66.

In the following tabulation runoff and runoff volume calculations are based on the above areas and CN value.

The "inches of rainfall" for a 25 yr. storm for this part of Summit County is 2.2. The peak discharge, Qpeak cfs/in., is obtained by entering Figure S-1A, of Peak Flows in Colorado, Sheet 4 of 6, Type II Storm for Western Colorado, Moderate Slope, basin acreages and the CN values.

Qpeak cfs is obtained by multiplying Qpeak cfs/in by Qdir for the given 2.2 inches. In the following tabulation Qdir in. is obtained by entering the appropriate CN chart listed in Table S-3 of Peak Flows in Colorado for the given 2.2 inches of rain.

Vr, runoff volume in cubic feet, is obtained by multiplying the Qdir by the acreage with the appropriate dimensional conversion factors.

Peak flow and runoff volumes:

	Acres total		Perv. Acres		. Q,dir in <i>.</i>	Q, cfs/in	Q, peak cfs	V, r cu.ft.
Hist.	0.51	0	051	66	0.22	0.7	0.154	NA
1	0.074	0.017	0.056	73	0.41	0.16	0.066	110
2	0.066	0.032	0.033	82	0.74	0.17	0.125	176
5	0.157	0.078	0.078	82	0.74	0.37	0.274	421

Comparing the runoff between basins 1 and 2 shows that basin 2 has the greater runoff volume. Therefore, the basin 2 volume of 176 cubic feet will be used as the volume on which the detention basins 1 through 7 will be calculated. Basin 8 volume will be 356 cubic feet.

Required detention basin volumes:

Basin No.	V,r	x4=cf
2.	176	704
5.	421	1,686

Assuming a percolation rate of ten minutes/ inch for the site soils results in basin dimensions of 8x10x 7 feet deep filled with Mirafi wrapped washed dredge rock for basins 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. Basin 5 dimensions are 10x18x7.

The 8" below finish surface Mirafi fabric should be inspected annually for build-up of surface contamination and cleaned.

Sincerely

Gray Pearson

Jeseg Voerse

From:	Todd Crowe
To:	Kent, Katie
Subject:	Narrative/Response to Comments
Date:	Tuesday, October 23, 2018 10:44:15 AM

The following narrative is in response to the various Commission Member comments made during the August 16th P&Z Hearing. I have attempted to consolidated the comments to the topics indicated in bold:

Design Duplicity:

The configuration of the project has been redesigned eliminating the three separate buildings in which the east and middle unit have been integrated, per the originally approved application, thereby creating two distinct structures that are unique to one another. In addition a heavy timber gable element has been incorporated on the east elevation to further articulate the east facade and to differentiate it from the other units...this gable element also serves as an entry focal point to the main level unit and in turn interrupts the roof form. Although the code requires that the ridge line be varied we feel this provision has been complied with given the introduction of this gable element as well as the degree of articulation of the building, as was acknowledged and approved in the original submittal. When critiqued as a "whole composition" and in context with the promontory nature of the site, the interruption of the ridge will only serve to detract from the simple and reposed roof profile which acts as an organizational element that unifies the design....form follows function. In addition the project should be evaluated dynamically not statically as is the case in 2D elevations...from a public perspective the project is always approached diagonally whereby the ridge line will never be evident, in light of such the project will be experienced interactively whereby the composition of the design will unfold as one moves past the residents.

Exterior Materials:

Given the articulation of the facade which yields a play of forms; mass/void, shade/shadow a limited material palate is appropriate to the design. The introduction of multiple finish materials, beyond what is proposed, would detract from the exterior composition. Typically multiple exterior finish materials are used to break up the massing and to compensate for the lack of articulation of a wall, or facade design. In the end the earth tone stucco serves to blend and unify the elements of the design and echo the granite faces of Mt Royal and in turns allows the heavy timber elements to be accentuated and complimentary to the back drop of the stucco surface. Additionally from a pedestrian perspective the predominant material will be the stone base...as the eye is drawn up, the heavy timber elements and wood soffits will be the next most prominent material. In general design should not rely on a variety of materials to make it aesthetically interesting...the composition of the design should.

Access/County Engineering:

The configuration of the site has been modified to reduce the driveway area and bring them into compliance with County standards. All site drainage is fully contained on site. All other contingencies identified by the County Engineer have been addressed with the exception of the relocation of the street light which Xcel has agreed to facilitate at their sole expense.

Affordable Housing:

As stated previously, although it was our intent to repurpose the existing building the net result of having to remove the structure enhances the overall quality of the architectural composition of the project by reducing the massing and thereby increasing the open space and landscaping. Most importantly it has allowed the incorporation of an affordable housing component which is acutely needed within the community.

Sustainability:

Given the project is situated in the shadow of Mount Royal during most of the winter months, natural daylighting has been a driving element in the design. Natural daylighting not only contributes to a reduction in electrical consumption it yields psychology benefits during the winter. In addition the exterior building envelope will be constructed utilizing high thermal insulation values with low infiltration "zip sheathing". Many components of the existing building will be reutilized in the new project...those that are not will be donated to organizations such as "Habitat for Humanity".

Separation from Royal Glen:

Although the original design was sufficiently separated from the adjacent development, we have responded to the public comment made by Mr and Mrs Tobin, relative to daylight by moving the west unit an additional 5 feet to the east. It should be noted that the east side of Royal Glen is densely treed so while we are happy to accommodate their wishes the primary factor in any diminished daylight would most likely be attributed to the existing dense stand of trees, as depicted in the attached photograph.



Todd Crowe *Crowe* Architects, AIA/PC 0:303-462-4636 C:303-885-7001 August 6, 2018

To: Building and Planning Department

I have reviewed the site plans and Timberline Disposal can provide weekly or biweekly service for the dumpster and recycling toters. Dumpsters and Toters can be provided in various sizes to accommodate different areas of storage. We can also provide Bear dumpsters and totes if needed. Dumpsters with wheels will allow us to service this account as needed.

Thank you,

Sean Hinchliffe, District Manager

970-485-3225