

hub

The Hub at Madison II - Conditional Use Application

Submitted March 4th 2015

Core Campus Developers | Antunovich Associates Architecture · Planning | February 24, 2015

### Table of Contents

**PLANNING** Letter of Intent **Combined Submittal Project Information** Project Name **Applicant Design Team Existing Conditions** 

### List of Drawings

CIVIL **ALTA Survey** Civil Engineering C-100 Existing Conditions Plan C-200 Demolition Plan C-300 Grading and Erosion Control Plan C-400 Utility Plan Fire Access Plan

> **ARCHITECTURAL** Context Plan Roof Context Plan Site Plan Basement Parking Plan **Ground Floor Plan** Mezzanine Parking Plan Second Floor Plan Third Floor Plan Typical Floor Plan (04-09) Tenth Floor Plan Eleventh Floor Plan Twelfth Floor Plan Roof/Pool Terrace Plan Typical Unit Plans Typical Townhome Unit Plans **Building Section**

### **Project Area Summary**

LANDSCAPING Site Landscape Plan Second Floor North Landscape plans Second Floor South Landscape Plans Third, Roof/Pool Terrace Landscape Plans/Plant List Ornamental Tree Images Shrub Images Shrub Images Perennial Images Perennial Images Perennial Images

# **MASSING SHADOW STUDIES** Massing/Height/Shadow Studies **Shadows Studies**

# **ELEVATIONS University Ave Elevation Gorham Street Elevation** Gilman Street Elevation North East Elevation South West Elevation

**RENDERED VIEWS** Aerial View 1 Aerial View 2 View East on University Ave View North on Bassett Street View West on Gorham Street View South West of Gilman Street View North East up Gilman Street Gilman Street Existing Facade - Circa 1940's Gilman Street Existing Facade - Today Gilman Street Existing Facade - Today Sidewalk View Gilman Street Existing facade Sidewalk View University Ave Street Sidewalk View Gorham Street Street

### **CONTEXT VIEWS**

View North East from University Ave View South West on Gorham Street View South West on Gilman Street



The Hub at Madison II Conditional Use and Demolition Permit Request

March 4, 2015

Table of Contents	
Letter of Intent	
Conditional Use & Demolition Request	
Project Information	
Project Name	
Applicant	
Design Team	
Existing Conditions	
Site Photos	4
Demolition Request	7
Conditional Use Request	10
Downtown Design Guidelines	
Exhibit A: Legal Description	16
Project Plans	Error! Bookmark not defined.



March 4, 2015

### Letter of Intent

The following document outlines the Conditional Use and Demolition Request Submittal for "The Hub at Madison II", an exciting new mixed-use, residential development.

Total Building Square Footage: 445,027 gross square feet

Proposed Uses:

Retail: 8,740 square feet Gilman Street Flex: 2,992 square feet

(Retail, Commercial or Residential) Residential: 348 units 830 total beds

Parking:

Automobile: Required: 0 stalls

Supplied: 0 stalls Moped: Required:

Supplied:

up to 78 flex stalls 508 stalls Residential Stalls (assumes all flex space as residential) Bike: Required:

136 stalls (13 flex spaces)

10 Retail Stalls (assumes all flex as retail)

Supplied: 408 stalls in general parking area

200 stalls in units (credit of 100 bike parking stalls)

Loading: 1 off-street loading stall

Lot Coverage:

3,324 square feet (minimum) Green Roof

University Avenue Open Area: 971 square feet

### Conditional Use & Demolition Request

Zoning Map Amendment: Conditional Use (UMX) Building in excess of 20,000 square feet Reduction to one loading dock

435 West Gilman Street Demolition Request:

## **Project Information**

### **Project Name**

The Hub at Madison II

### **Applicant**

Core Campus, LLC. 2234 West North Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60647 (773) 227-2850 Phone:

Fax: (773) 227-5350

Marc Lifshin

Marc@CoreCamp.us

### **Design Team**

Architects: Antunovich Associates 224 West Huron Street Chicago, Illinois 60654 Phone: (312) 266-1126

(312) 576-2594 Fax:

Jeff Zelisko

izelisko@Antunovich.com

Landscape Architect: Schaefer Land Design 405 N. Page Street Stoughton, WI 5358 Phone: (608)225-7946

Jim Schaefer

ischaefer@sbcglobal.net

Planner:

Vandewalle & Associates 120 East Lakeside Street Madison, WI 53715

(608) 255.3988 Phone: (608)255-0814 Fax:

Brian Munson

bmunson@vandewalle.com

Engineer:

Burse Engineering

1400 East Washington Avenue Madison, WI 53703

Phone: Fax:

Michelle Burse mburse@bse-inc.net

# **Existing Conditions**

Address/Existing Use
510 University Avenue Surface Parking/Vacant
435 West Gilman First floor: Retail

Second Floor: 8 Residential Apartments

Parcel Identification Numbers:

510 University Avenue 0709-232-0116-8

Aldermanic District: District 4

Neighborhood Association: State Langdon Neighborhood Association

Alder Mike Verveer

Alder/Neighborhood Notification: December 1, 2014
Legal Description: See Exhibit A
Lot Area: .97 acres

Existing Zoning: Urban Mixed Use
Downtown Plan: State Street District
Downtown Mixed Use
Comp. Plan Designation: State Street District

Comp. Plan Designation: State Street District
Development Schedule: Fall 2015 Construction Start

14-18 Month Construction Period Target Opening: August 2017

Downtown Height Map: 12 Story Maximum

Downtown Stepback:

University/Gorham: 15' stepback above 4 Floors
Gilman: 15' stepback above 4 Floors

## Site Photos





# Site Photos (Continued)









# Site Photos (Continued)









# **Demolition Request**

The building located at 435 West Gilman was originally built in 1929 as a automobile dealership/garage. This building was constructed as primarily a slab on grade simple concrete floor system with masonry sides and has been renovated numerous times to accommodate differing commercial uses. The exterior side and rear have been covered with stucco. Due to the utilitarian nature of the original use and subsequent repurposing no interior finishes remain. A small basement area is located at the rear 1/4 of the building which houses the first floor HVAC system and water heaters for the building.

The upper floors have been converted to eight apartment units that have undergone several renovations leaving them in an unadorned "white box" state. These units use electric baseboard heating and through wall air conditioners in the bedrooms.

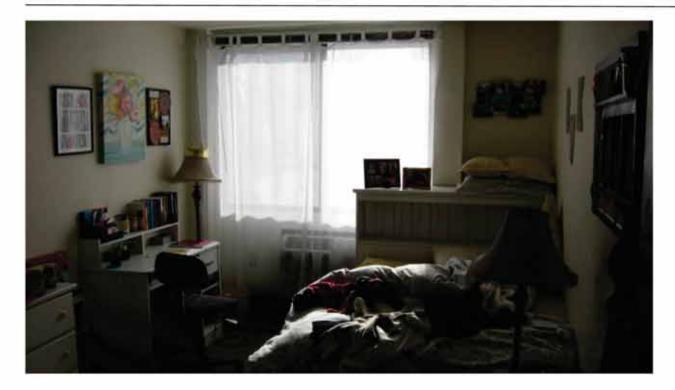
The main building cannot be integrated into the project based upon the construction type, existing inefficiencies and project economics. The Gilman Street facade is being incorporated into the design of the building to preserve the character of the streetscape, with the balance of the building proposed for demolition.







Madison, Wisconsin











# **Conditional Use Request**

Per the Downtown Core Zoning District, buildings in excess of 20,000 square feet shall obtain conditional use approval and shall be reviewed against the Downtown Urban Design Guidelines.

The project is also requesting the following modifications per the conditional use request:

- 1.) Reduce the number of off-street loading stalls required for the building to one stall.
- 2.) Reduce number of bike parking stalls by 100 (200 in-unit bike parking stalls.

### Conditional Use Standards:

1. The establishment, maintenance or operation of the conditional use will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, or general welfare.

The building is consistent with the height, stepback, and planned uses for this site.

2. The City is able to provide municipal services to the property where the conditional use is proposed, given due consideration of the cost of providing those services.

The site is currently fully served by municipal services

3. The uses, values and enjoyment of other property in the neighborhood for purposes already established will not be substantially impaired or diminished in any foreseeable manner.

The proposed uses are complimentary to the adjoining uses and the overall neighborhood.

4. The establishment of the conditional use will not impede the normal and orderly development and improvement of the surrounding property for uses permitted in the district.

The proposed conditional use will not impede any adjoining properties from developing.

5. Adequate utilities, access roads, drainage, parking supply, internal circulation improvements, including but not limited to vehicular, pedestrian, bicycle, public transit and other necessary site improvements have been or are being provided.

This parcel is well served by the full spectrum of transportation options including the preservation of the existing metro stop located next to the proposed lobby as well as accommodating the potential Bus Rapid Transit System and B-Cycle station. The building is designed to include on-site parking for bikes, mopeds, and cars in support of the proposed use.

6. Measures, which may include transportation demand management (TDM) and participation in a transportation management association have been or will be taken to provide adequate ingress and egress, including all off-site improvements, so designed as to minimize traffic congestion and to ensure public safety and adequate traffic flow, both on-site and on the public streets.

The project is being design to foster use of the rich transportation network and walkable location. Automobile parking is being designed to the minimum market demand level to encourage residents to use alternative methods.

7. The conditional use conforms to all applicable regulations of the district in which it is located. The proposed use is consistent with the Urban Mixed Use (UMX).

8. When applying the above standards to an application by a community living arrangement, the Plan Commission shall: a. Bear in mind the City general intent to accommodate community living arrangements. b. Exercise care to avoid an over-concentration of community living arrangements, which could created an institutional setting and seriously strain the existing social structure of a community. Considerations relevant for this determination are the distance between the proposed facility and other such facilities, the capacity of the proposed facility and the by which the facility will increase the population of the community, the total capacity of all community living arrangements in the community, the impact on the community of other community living arrangements, the success or failure of integration into communities of other such facilities operated by the individual or group seeking approval, and the ability of the community to meet the special needs, if any, of the applicant facility.

Not Applicable

9. When applying the above standards to any new construction of a building or an addition to an existing building the Plan Commission: a. Shall bear in mind the statement of purpose for the zoning district, and b. May require the applicant to submit plans to the Urban Design Commission for comment and recommendation.

The proposed use is consistent with the Urban Mixed Use (UMX).

10. When applying the above standards to an application for a reduction in off-street parking requirements, the Plan Commission shall consider and give decisive weight to all relevant facts, including but not limited to, the availability and accessibility of alternative parking; impact on adjacent residential neighborhoods; existing or potential shared parking arrangements; number of residential parking permits issued for the area; proximity to transit routes and/or bicycle paths and provision of bicycle racks; the proportion of the total parking required that is represented by the requested reduction; the proportion of the total parking required that is decreased by Sec. 28.141. The characteristics of the use, including hours of operation and peak parking demand times design and maintenance of off-street parking that will be provided; and whether the proposed use is now or a small addition to an existing use.

Not Applicable

11. When applying the above standards to telecommunication facilities, the Plan Commission shall consider the review of the application by a professional engineer required by Sec. 28.143. 12. When applying the above standards to an application for height in excess of that allowed in the district, the Plan Commission shall consider recommendations in adopted plans; the impact on surrounding properties, including height, mass, orientation, shadows and view; architectural quality and amenities; the relationship of the proposed building(s) with adjoining streets, alleys, and public rights of ways; and the public interest in exceeding the district height limits.

Not applicable.

13. When applying the above standards to lakefront development under Sec. 28.138, the Plan Commission shall consider the height and bulk of principal buildings on the five (5) developed lots or three hundred (300) feet on either side of the lot with the proposed development.

Not applicable.



14. When applying the above standards to an application for height in excess of that allowed by Section 28.071(2)(a) Downtown Height Map for a development located within the Additional Height Areas identified in Section 28.071(2)(b), the Plan Commission shall consider the recommendations in adopted plans, and no application for excess height shall be granted by the Plan Commission unless it finds that all of the following conditions are present: a. The excess height is compatible with the existing or planned (if the recommendations in the Downtown Plan call for changes) character of the surrounding area, including but not limited to the scale, mass, rhythm, and setbacks of buildings and relationships to street frontages and public spaces. b. The excess height allows for a demonstrated higher quality building than could be achieved without the additional stories. c. The scale, massing and design of new buildings complement and positively contribute to the setting of any landmark buildings within or adjacent to the projects and create a pleasing visual relationship with them. For projects proposed in priority viewsheds and other views and vistas identified on the Views and Vistas Map in the City of Madison Downtown Plan, there are no negative impacts on the viewshed as demonstrated by viewshed studies prepared by the applicant.

Not applicable.

15. When applying the above standards to an application to redevelop a site that was occupied on January 1, 2013 by a building taller than the maximum building height allowed by Section 28.071(2)(a) Downtown Height Map, as provided by Section 28.071(2)(a)1., no application for excess height shall be granted by the Plan Commission unless it finds that all the following additional conditions are also present: a. The new building is entirely located on the same parcel as the building being replaced. b. The new building is not taller in stories or in feet than the building being replaced. c. The new building is not larger in total volume than the building being replaced. d. The new building is consistent with the design standards in Section 28.071(3) and meets all of the dimensional standards of the zoning district other than height. e. The Urban Design Commission shall review the proposed development and make a recommendation to the Plan Commission.

Not applicable.

hub

The Hub at Madison II
Conditional Use and Demolition Permit Request

March 4, 2015

# **Downtown Design Guidelines**

### A. Site Design + Building Placement

#### 1) Orientation

Buildings create and spatially define the public space (streets and sidewalks), and how a building faces this public way is a primary factor in what it contributes to the urban character of an area by reinforcing a consistent street wall and enhancing the pedestrian realm.

- a. Any building façade adjacent to a street should address the street and reinforce the density of the urban block form created by the boundaries of the property line and adjacent built forms built to the property line of the street. The proposed building design reinforces both University/Gorham Avenue and Gilman Street through building placement adjacent to the sidewalks with retail and residential uses at the first floor.
- b. Buildings should be sited so that portions of the building designed for service uses, such as loading docks and dumpster enclosures, are not part of the street façade. When a lot configuration requires such activities from a street, these components should be architecturally integrated into the design of the façade.

The service area will be access off of the Gilman Street façade and will be architecturally integrated into the design of the façade.

- c. The street level of a building should be designed with active uses and architecture that engages the street/sidewalk in a contextually appropriate manner, and integrates the building architecture and the landscape architecture. Retail and residential uses have direct access and integration with the adjoining streetscapes.
- d. Buildings should be oriented to preserve and enhance the views identified on the Views and Vistas Map in the Downtown Plan.

No prominent views and vistas are impacted by the project which is conforming with the overall height regulations for this site.

e. Buildings at the intersection of streets should have a strong corner presence. Not  $\operatorname{Applicable}$ 

### 2) Access + Site Circulation

How people, bicycles, and motor vehicles access a site and circulate within it and around it can be a critical determinant in how it relates to its context. A primary goal is to maximize uninterrupted pedestrian access within a given block to enhance and maintain all areas of the Downtown as pedestrian friendly. Another goal is to minimize the visual presence of motor vehicle circulation, parking, and service functions, including minimizing the visual impact of parking structures and parking lots on the streetscape.

The pedestrian experience along each street is maintained and enhanced through first floor retail/residential uses and minimized vehicular and service entrances.

Pedestrian/Bicycle Entrances: The primary building entrances are along University/Gorham Avenue through either the student or market rate lobby.

Vehicles: The vehicular entrance is placed along Gorham Avenue.

Service: The loading docks are located along Gilman Street and will be fully enclosed.

a. Parking facilities beneath a building should not be considered a valid reason to establish an occupiable first floor more than three (3) feet above the grade of the sidewalk along any adjacent street, nor to include long segments of blank wall on any side of a building.

Retail and residential entrances are programmed to be at sidewalk grade on all three streets.

b. Driveways should be oriented 90 degrees to the street, and shared driveways are encouraged. Designs should provide clear vision of pedestrians on sidewalks crossing any driveway.

The University Avenue access is 90 degrees to the street and will be designed to maintain site triangles/visual access with the sidewalk.

c. Porte-cochere type entries, drop offs, or circular drives should not be parallel to the street or within the right-of-way, nor should they be oriented to require more than one curb cut. Queuing space for motor vehicles should not impede pedestrian movement along any public sidewalk nor be designed in such a manner that it unnecessarily widens the driveway.

Not included in design.

#### 3) Usable Open Space • Residential Development

Residents living in this densely developed portion of the city enjoy a variety of conveniently located urban amenities and may not require the amount of on-site usable open space as other parts of the community. However, the provision of quality on-site useable open space is necessary to create a quality living environment.

- a. Project designs should provide attractive, safe and creatively designed yards, courtyards, plazas, sitting areas or other similar open spaces for building residents.
  - The building will feature unique amenity spaces on the second floor as well as balconies and a rooftop open space. These features will be available to residents of the student and market rate units
- b. All residents should have access to some form of open space, whether it is private (such as patios or balconies) or common open space (such as yards or roof decks). A suggested minimum size for a balcony is 4.5 feet by 8 feet. See a. above.
- c. At some locations, side and rear yards sufficient to provide usable open space may be limited, and outdoor open space may not represent the most beneficial use of a limited site when the overall density of development is relatively high. Common recreational facilities and social activity spaces in the development may be considered toward meeting some of the need for usable open space. "Permeable" first floor spaces that provide an opportunity for indoor activities to extend to outdoor spaces are encouraged.

See a. above.

#### 4) Landscaping

How a site is landscaped-- particularly in a dense urban environment-- can "soften" hard edges, make a site more inviting, and bring color and interest to a development. Well landscaped sites also create informal gathering spaces and enhance the adjoining public improvements.

The site is proposed for an urban setting with urban streetscape elements abutting the site. The building will be setback along Gorham Street to accommodate a wider sidewalk. The first floor Gilman Street residential units will have a landscape separation from the sidewalk, per the zoning code requirement. The building will also feature a landscaped rooftop open space and some green roof elements.

a. The design emphasis should be on creating an "urban" landscape, incorporating site amenities such as linear planting beds or seat walls, street furniture, public art, lighting, and landscape materials. These features should be architecturally compatible with the styles, materials and colors of the principal building on the lot and those in the immediate area.

The project is designed to maintain the adjoining streetscape landscape with limited impacts on the adjoining streetscape. The buildings is setback along a portion of the University Avenue/Gorham Avenue frontage to create a consistent useable sidewalk of 15' in width along the project.



- b. Context appropriate landscaping should be provided along the front façade. Appropriate landscaping will depend on factors such as the setbacks, shape, size, and orientation of the building. Met
- c. Plant species should be selected based on their compatibility with an urban environment. Planting environments should be designed to provide plants the greatest potential to grow to maturity in a healthy state, such as use of planting beds, structural soils to promote root growth, and considering salt tolerance. Ease of maintenance should also be considered.

Met

- d. Public art should be encouraged where it is an integral part of the design approach to these spaces. Not applicable
- e. Outdoor seating areas and cafes on private property are encouraged provided they do not interfere with pedestrian flow and circulation along the sidewalk and from public ways to building entries or amenities, such as bicycle racks and benches.
- f. Canopy trees should be encouraged and planted to imply human-scale spaces and mitigate the urban heat island effect. Where canopy trees are used, site design should provide sufficiently sized tree pits or planting beds and appropriate planting medium to provide for healthy tree growth.
  - The adjoining streetscapes will be re-built as urban cross sections along University Avenue and will be maintained along Gilman Street.

### 5) Lighting

Appropriate site and building lighting can create interest and a safe and welcoming environment. Lighting can also reinforce architectural elements such as entries, structural bays, or shop windows. Excessively lighting a site or building can create glare and greatly detract from the ambiance of a street, while insufficiently lighting a site can result in dark spots and raise safety issues.

a. Exterior lighting to accentuate the building architecture and landscaping should not be excessive in either amount or

Will be detailed as part of a separate Signage and Lighting Submittal

b. Building entrances and entryways and other walkways should be lit sufficiently to create inviting and safe building

Will be detailed as part of a separate Signage and Lighting Submittal

c. Building-mounted fixtures should be compatible with the building facades. Will be detailed as part of a separate Signage and Lighting Submittal

d. Full cut-off fixtures should be used. Lighting should not spill into the sky, encroach on neighboring properties, nor

Will be detailed as part of a separate Signage and Lighting Submittal

e. The lighting on the top of a building should not compete with the view of the Capitol dome in views of the skyline. Will be detailed as part of a separate Signage and Lighting Submittal

#### B. Architecture

### 1) Massing

Building massing is an important determinant in the quality of the urban environment and in how "welcoming" a street is perceived. Important aspects to this specifically related to massing include the preservation of natural light, sunlight and ventilation to the street, as well as preventing the feeling that large buildings are looming over the street and creating a canyon effect. The mass of a building can also enhance the pedestrian experience by creating more human-scaled development.

The overall building design creates a modern take on a traditional loft building and is designed to create a well designed and proportional building composition.

The massing of the building exceeds the zoning code stepback requirements with a stepback at the second floor along both Gilman Street and University/Gorham Avenue. The setback along Gilman Street includes the preservation of the existing facade and stepback at the existing parapet to maintain the character of the streetscape.

Shadow studies have been included in the application.

- a. The proportions and relationships of the various architectural components of the building should consider the scale of other buildings in the vicinity. In areas where the Downtown Plan recommends significantly taller or larger buildings than currently exist, this guideline should consider the evolving context.
  - The massing of the building is consistent with the surrounding buildings and Downtown Plan recommendations.
- b. Larger buildings should solve any problems that their scale may create to ensure a pedestrian-friendly quality. Articulation of buildings in both plan and profile may help break up the mass of large buildings. Stepping back the upper floors from lower floors may be appropriate to minimize overall scale and minimize shadow effects.

The articulation of the building architecture is consistent with the surrounding buildings.

- c. The mass of a building should not negatively impact views identified on the Views and Vistas Map in the Downtown Plan. Applicants may need to prepare viewshed studies for others to fully understand potential impacts.
  - No prominent views and vistas are impacted by the project which is conforming with the overall height regulations for this site.
- d. Shadow studies may need to be prepared by the applicant for buildings that adjoin public open spaces, or streets and sidewalks with particularly heavy pedestrian volumes, to demonstrate that these important public spaces are not negatively impacted by excessive amounts and/or durations of shadows.

Shadow studies have been included in the packet.

#### 2) Building Components

Most buildings are experienced from a variety of perspectives, which change as a person moves about the city. Correspondingly, how the top, middle, and base of a building are designed also influences these interactions, and all must work within a complete architectural form. The Downtown Plan places an emphasis on creating an interesting skyline that reflects the underlying topography, and the design of the top of a building influences the skyline. Likewise, the Plan places an emphasis on making great public spaces, streets, and engaging pedestrian environments, and the design of a building's lowest four floors define the public realm and are the primary contributor to a pedestrian's perception of a street.

The building design creates a strong and unique pedestrian experience along the adjoining streets with retail facades along University/Gorham Avenue and the preserved facade along Gilman Street. This design aesthetic is carried throughout the building to include a strong urban roof form and integrated mechanical screening.

a. The lower levels of street facing facades should generally incorporate a higher level of visual interest and richer architectural detailing. One way to achieve this is to locate active use areas on lower level street side spaces within a building, which could be reflected in the exterior architecture of the corresponding facades. Met



The Hub at Madison II - Conditional Use Application

cause excessive glare.

March 4, 2015

b. A positive visual termination at the top of the building should be an integral part of the design from both the distant view and the pedestrian perspective. A positive visual termination could include projections or relief from the building façade or visual interest in the building form as it meets the sky.

Met

c. Roof forms should be used to integrate rooftop equipment, telecommunications equipment, and other devices so as to express/conceal them as architectural elements. Large mechanical penthouses and elevator overrides should be fully integrated into the building architecture and be appropriately-scaled to serve as architectural features and avoid the appearance of being "plopped" on top.

Met

### 3) Visual Interest

As emphasized in the Downtown Plan, it is especially important to create a comfortably-scaled and thoughtfully detailed urban environment through the use of well-designed architectural forms and details. Well-designed buildings add visual interest and variety to the massing of a building, help define the public space, engage the street, create an interesting pedestrian environment, and help break up long, monotonous facades. Articulation also is a primary means of providing a human scale through change in plane, contrast and intricacy in form, color, and materials.

The building is designed to fit into the surrounding context with "four sided" architecture and a strong overall design composition.

a. Buildings should have an overall design composition with a secondary and tertiary composition within it. All sides should have a similar design composition and quality of materials that make a positive contribution to the built urban environment.

Met

b. Franchise corporate/trademark building designs should be altered to fit the desired character of the district. To be determined based on future tenant needs.

- c. The design of buildings fronting on State Street should reflect the historic pattern and rhythm of storefront bays on the lower level. If the interior space is wider, each bay should be articulated and have the ability to create its own entrance. A combination of good physical features and varied activities should result in a livelier street. Met
- d. Balconies should not extend over the public right-of-way.

Met

### 4) Door and Window Openings

As emphasized in the Downtown Plan, it is especially important to create a comfortably-scaled and thoughtfully detailed streetscape and how the openings in building walls (windows, doors, etc.) are incorporated have an influence on the perception of a building's mass and how it is experienced by pedestrians.

- a. The size and rhythm of windows and doors in a building should respect those established by existing buildings in the area where a clear pattern exists, and the residential and/or mixed-use nature of the building.
  Met
- b. Existing traditional buildings should not have window openings with different sash configurations, smaller windows, or materials inappropriate to the original design. Transom windows should remain transparent/translucent. Not applicable

c. Entrances, including doors, should be sized and articulated in proportion to the scale of the building and should be architecturally compatible with the style, materials, and details of the building as a whole. Entrance definition and articulation may be achieved through use of architectural elements such as: lintels, pediments, pilasters, columns, porticoes, porches, overhangs, railings, balustrades, and others, where appropriate.

Met

#### 5) Building Materials

The Downtown Core and Urban Mixed Use Districts are generally the most dense and heavily used areas of the city, and buildings in these districts are exposed to a high level of use. An integrated palette of high quality, durable building materials can enrich the pedestrian environment through the use of scale, color, texture, and architectural details.

 a. A variety of complementary exterior building materials may be incorporated to provide visual interest to the building. The palette of materials should not be overly complex.

Met

 All sides of a structure should exhibit design continuity and be finished with high quality materials. Materials should be those typically found in urban settings.

Met

c. If material changes are proposed, they should generally occur at inside corners or be delineated by a specific transitional detail such as a pronounced belt course or substantial reveal.

Met

#### 6) Terminal Views and Highly-Visible Corners

The design of buildings occupying sites located at the end of a street, on a highly-visible corner, or in other prominent view sheds can serve as a focal point and the design of such structures should reflect the prominence of the site. Particular attention should be paid to views from these perspectives.

a. Corner buildings should define the street intersection with distinctive architectural features such as tower elements, rounded walls, recessed entries or other design features.

The building design reinforces the curved nature of this highly visible corner of University/Gorham Street and creates a new end-cap to the Bassett Street terminus.

b. Buildings located at visual focal points should demonstrate a higher degree of architectural strength to emphasize their location.

Met

c. New buildings on flatiron corners, as identified in the Downtown Plan, should include a design approach that reflects the acute angles of the site.

Not applicable.

#### 7) Awnings and Canopies

Awnings can add color and texture to a streetscape, provide shelter for pedestrians and protect storefront displays from sun exposure.

 a. Awnings should not be internally illuminated so that they glow and become beacons that attract attention to the establishment.

Met



The Hub at Madison II - Conditional Use Application

15

b. Awnings and canopies should be compatible with building design in terms of the rhythm and design of the storefront bays, material, details, massing, and form.

Met

c. Awnings and canopies should not cover up architectural details.

### 8) Signage

Signage is for the purpose of identifying a business in an attractive and functional manner rather than to serve as general advertising for a business. Well conceived signage can contribute positively to the character of a street or district. Too many signs and too much information on one sign can overwhelm a viewer and make a sign less effective, and too much signage on a building, block, or street can easily result in visual clutter. The guidelines below are in addition to the requirements of the Madison Sign Code.

a. Signage should be integrated with and be compatible with the architectural scheme of a building.

Will be detailed as part of a separate Signage and Lighting Submittal

b. Messages should be simple-- only including the name, address, function (i.e. restaurant), and logo of the

Will be detailed as part of a separate Signage and Lighting Submittal



The Hub at Madison II - Conditional Use Application

February 24, 2015

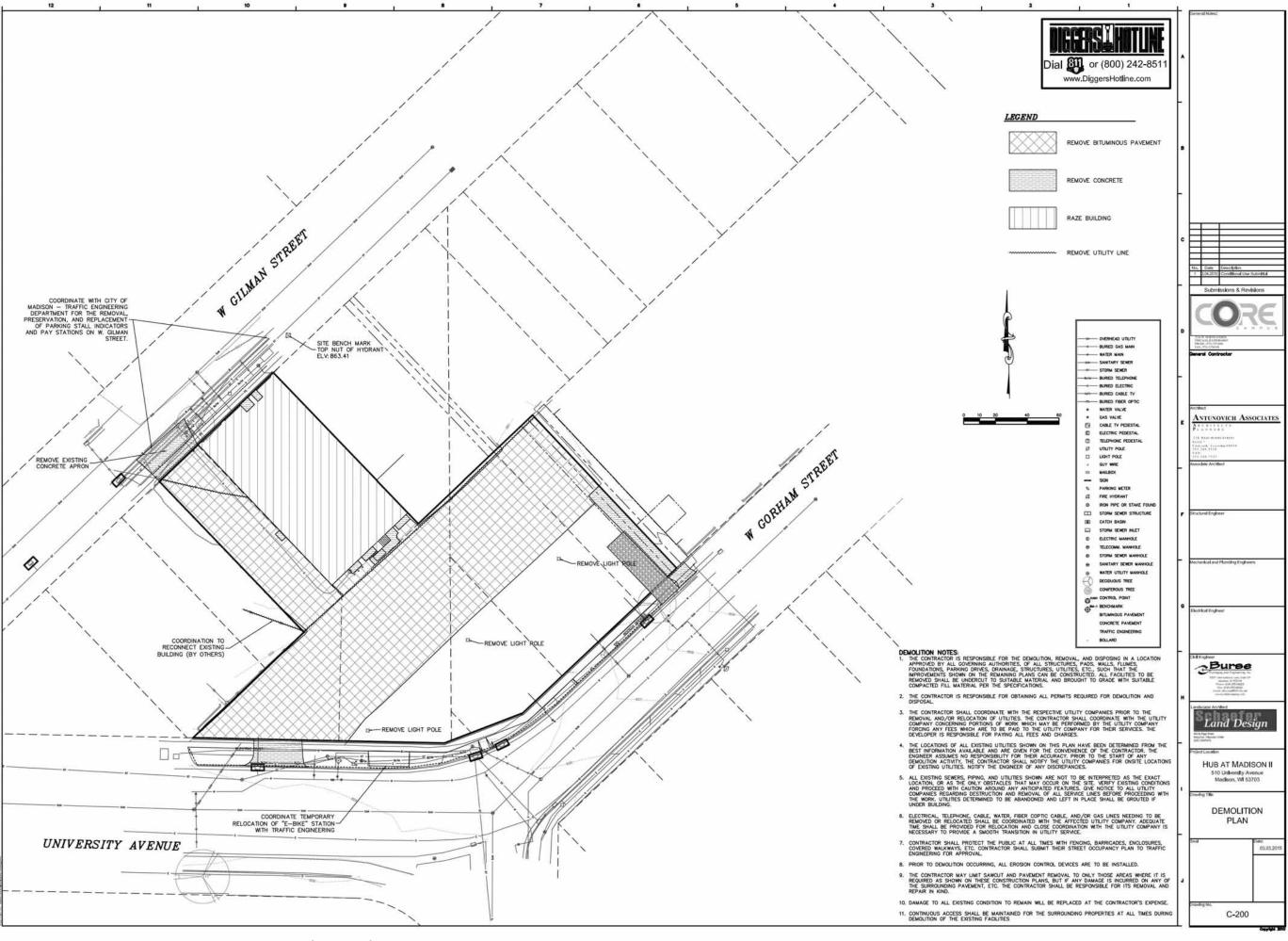
# **Exhibit A: Legal Description**

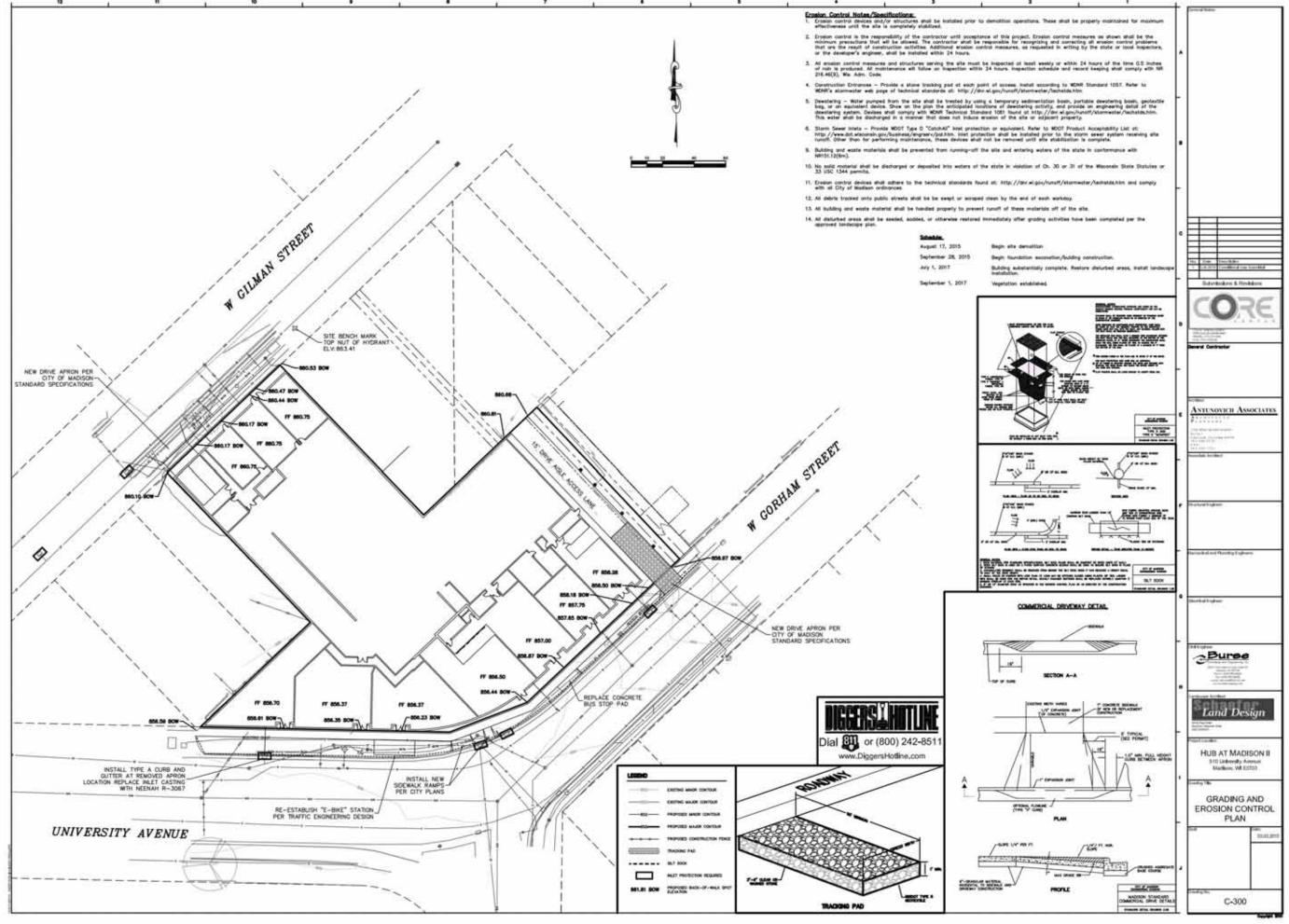
Metes and Bounds Description **CSM Boundary** 

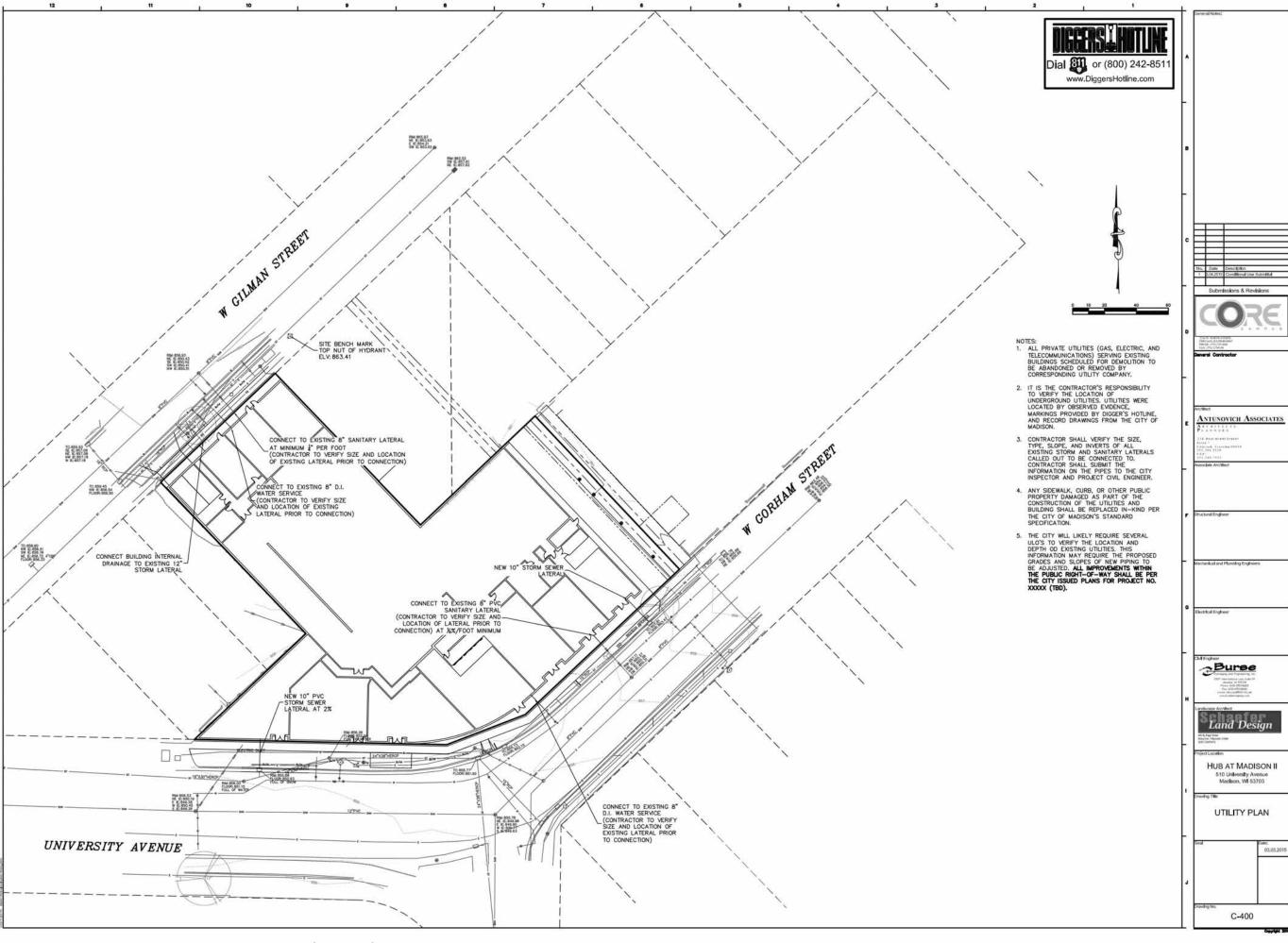
All of Lots 4 and 8 and part of Lots 3 and 7, Block 10, University Addition to Madison, as recorded in Volume A of Plats, on page 9, also part of Lots 14, 15, 16 and 17, Block 39, Original Plat of Madison, as recorded in Volume A of Plats, on page 3, Dane County Registry, located in the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter and the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 23, Township 07 North, Range 09 East, City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, more fully described as follows:

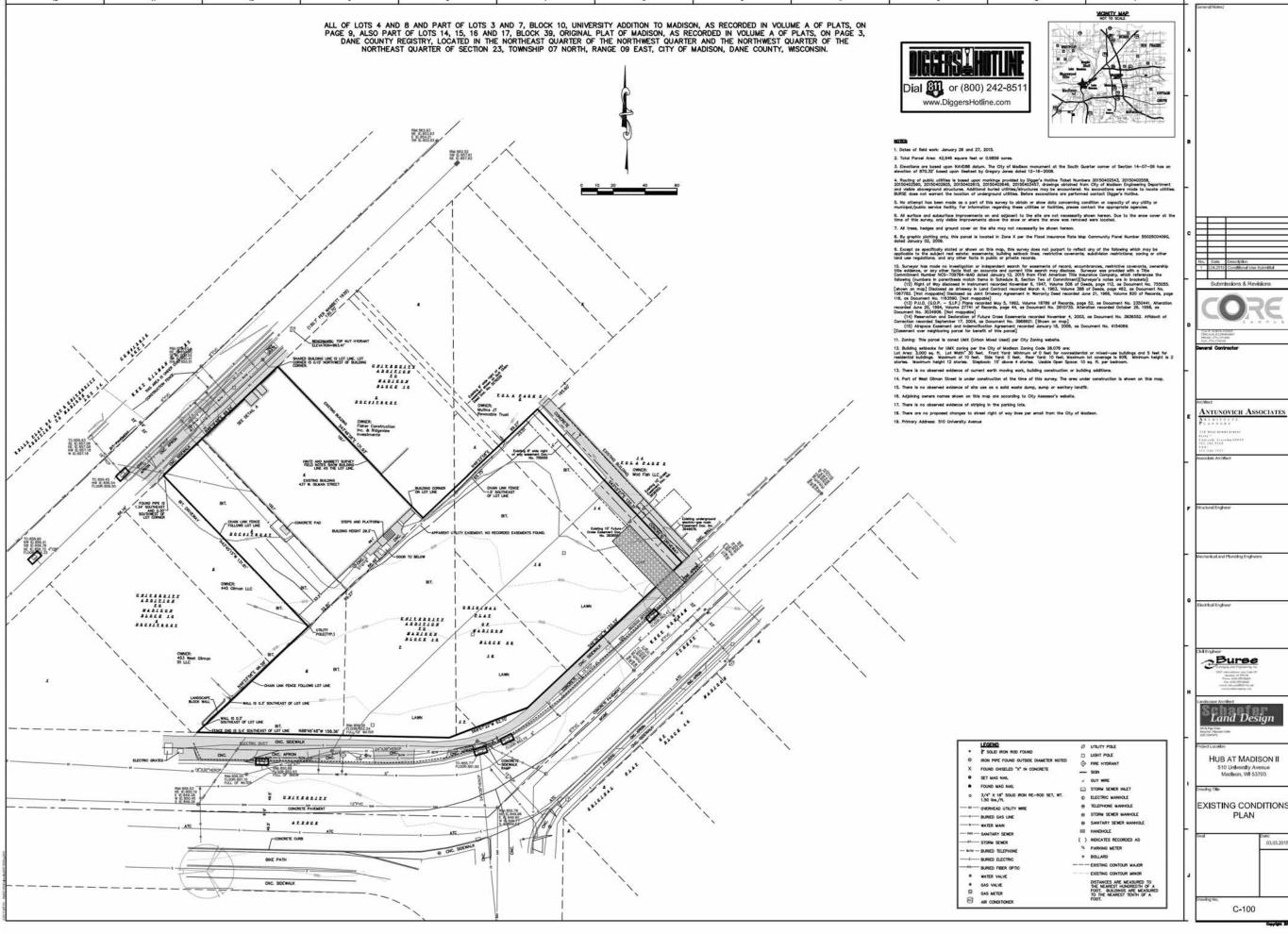
Commencing at the North Quarter corner of said Section 23; thence South 00 degrees 00 minutes 50 seconds West, 415.09 feet; thence South 46 degrees 23 minutes 58 seconds West, 15.06 feet to the point of beginning; thence North 46 degrees 23 minutes 58 seconds East, 99.27 feet; thence South 43 degrees 15 minutes 27 seconds East, 132.31 feet to the north right of way of West Gorham Street; thence South 46 degrees 36 minutes 02 seconds West along said north right of way, 133.33 feet; thence South 68 degrees 57 minutes 22 seconds West along said north right of way, 52.70 feet to the north right of way of University Avenue; thence North 88 degrees 46 minutes 48 seconds West along said north right of way, 158.36 feet; thence North 46 degrees 23 minutes 58 seconds East, 96.58 feet; thence North 43 degrees 45 minutes 15 seconds West, 131.81 feet to the south right of way of West Gilman Street; thence North 46 degrees 19 minutes 48 seconds East along said south right of way, 99.24 feet; thence South 43 degrees 46 minutes 06 seconds East, 131.93 feet to the Point of Beginning. This description contains 42,946 square feet or 0.9859 acres.

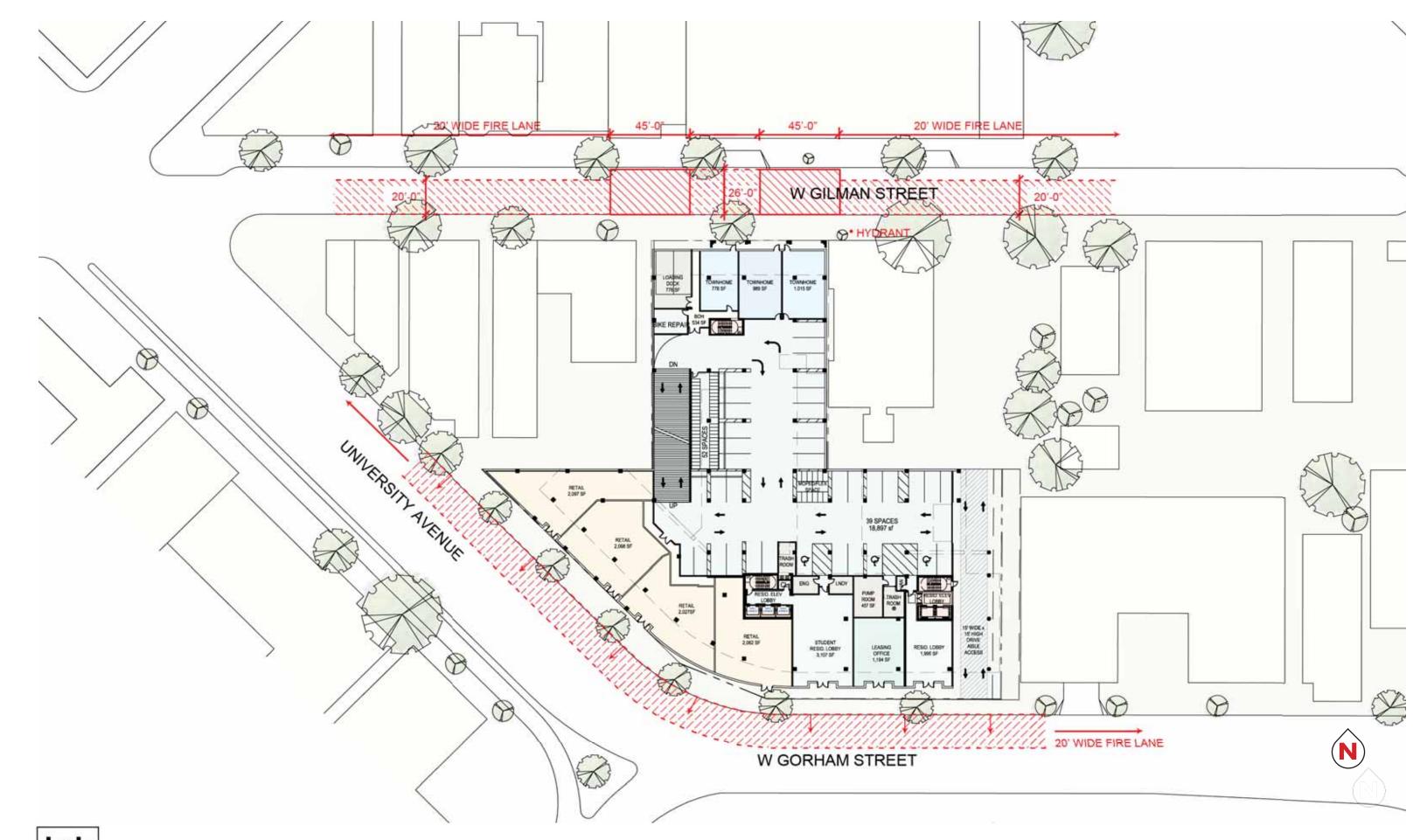










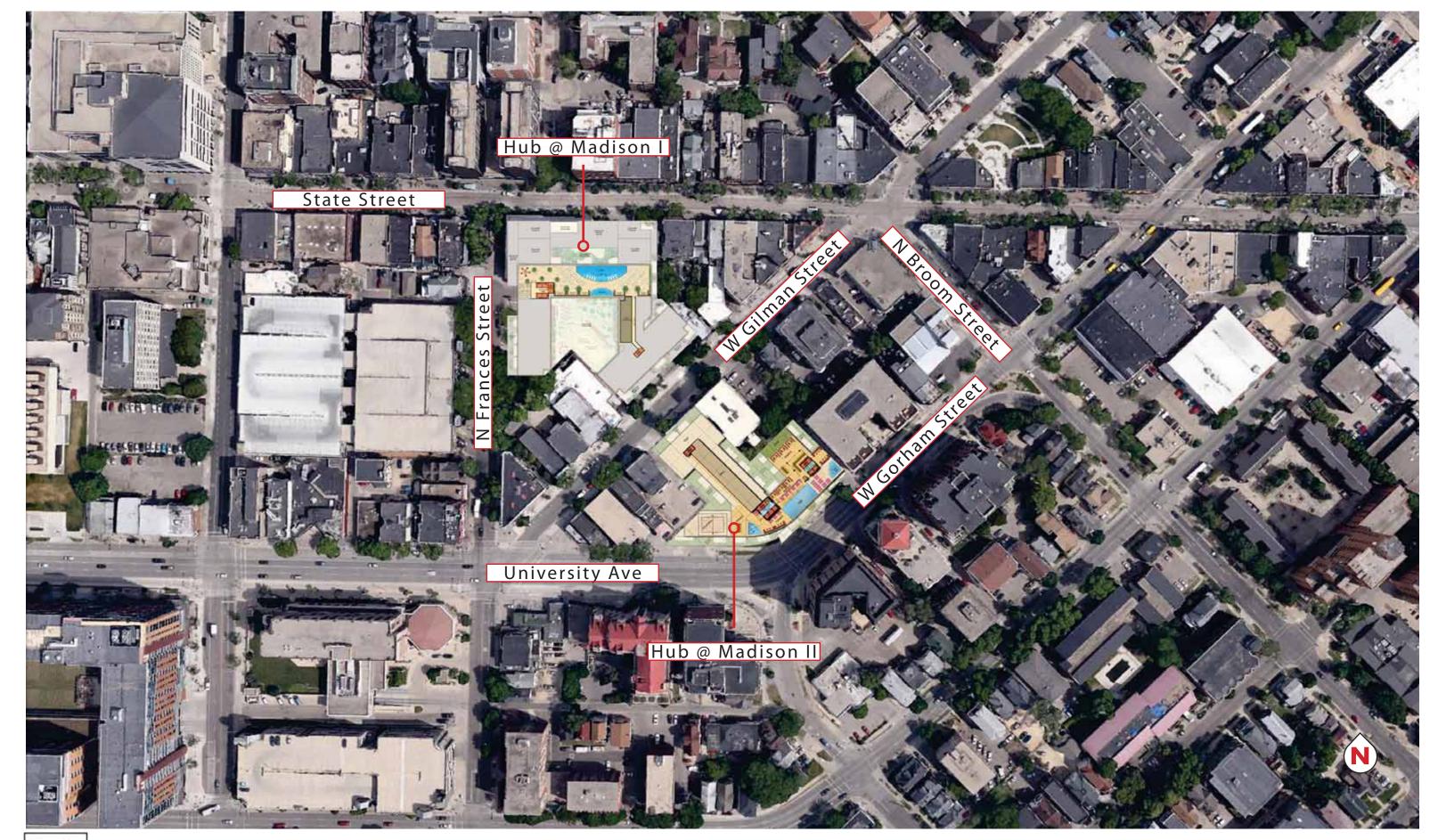


Fire Access Plan

22



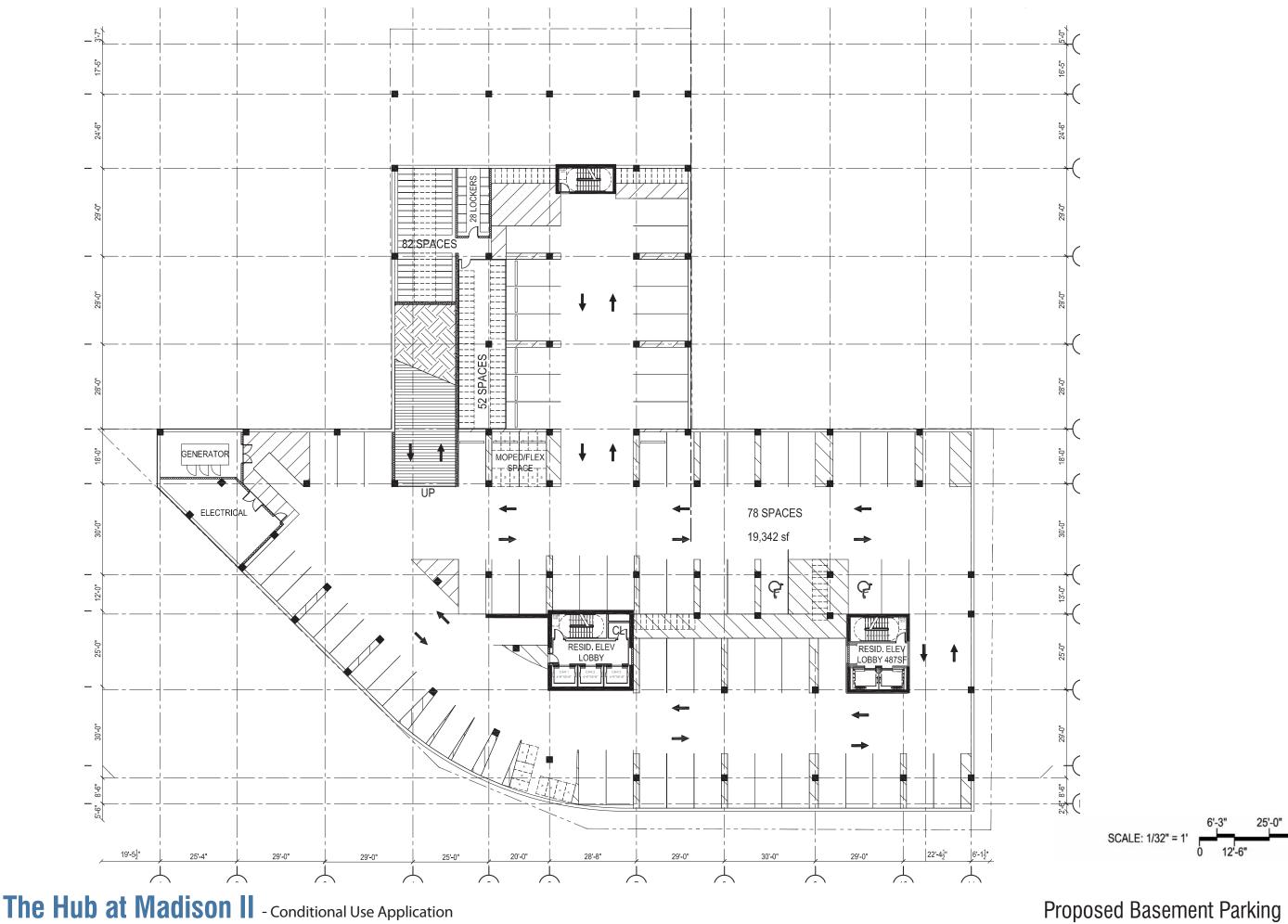
Context Plan





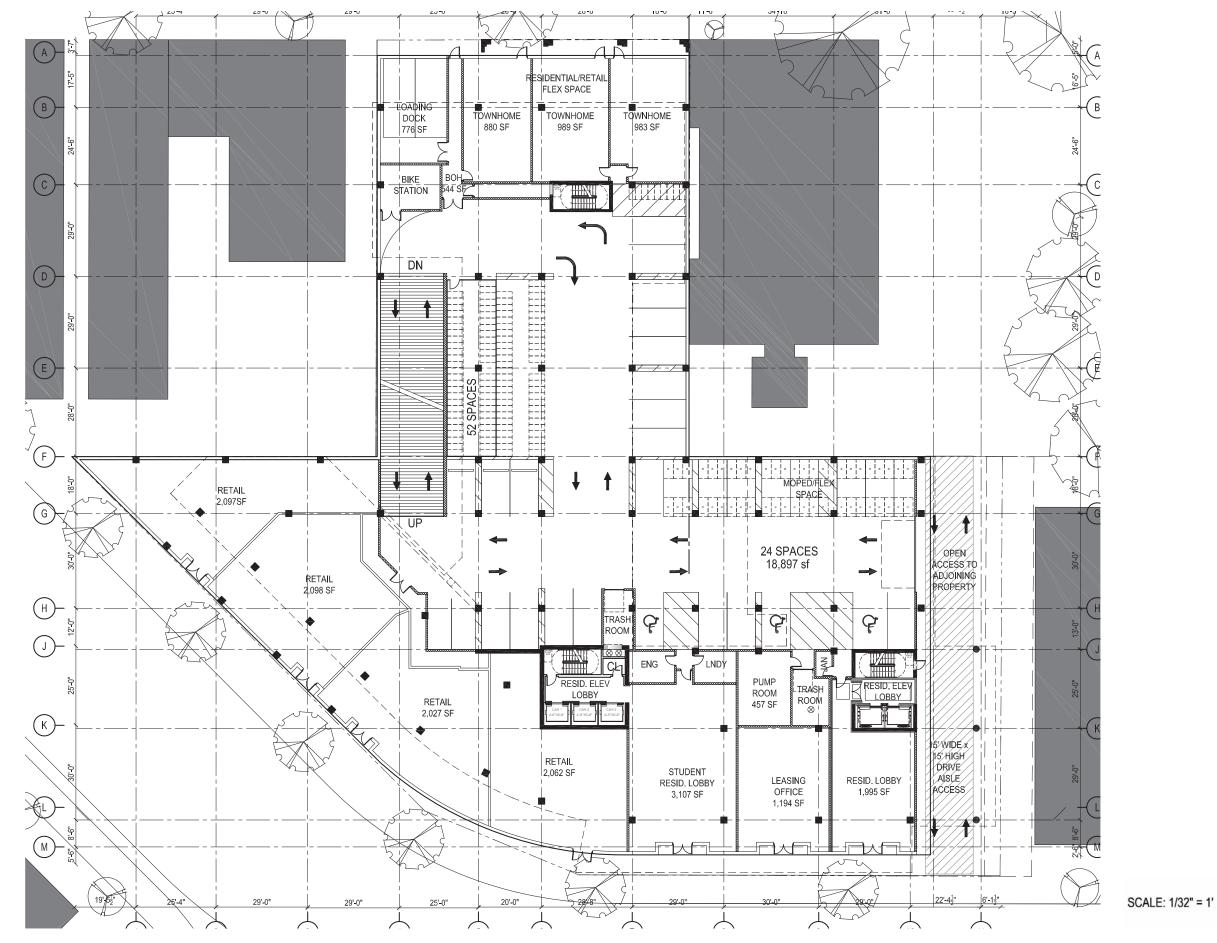
Roof Context Plan

24



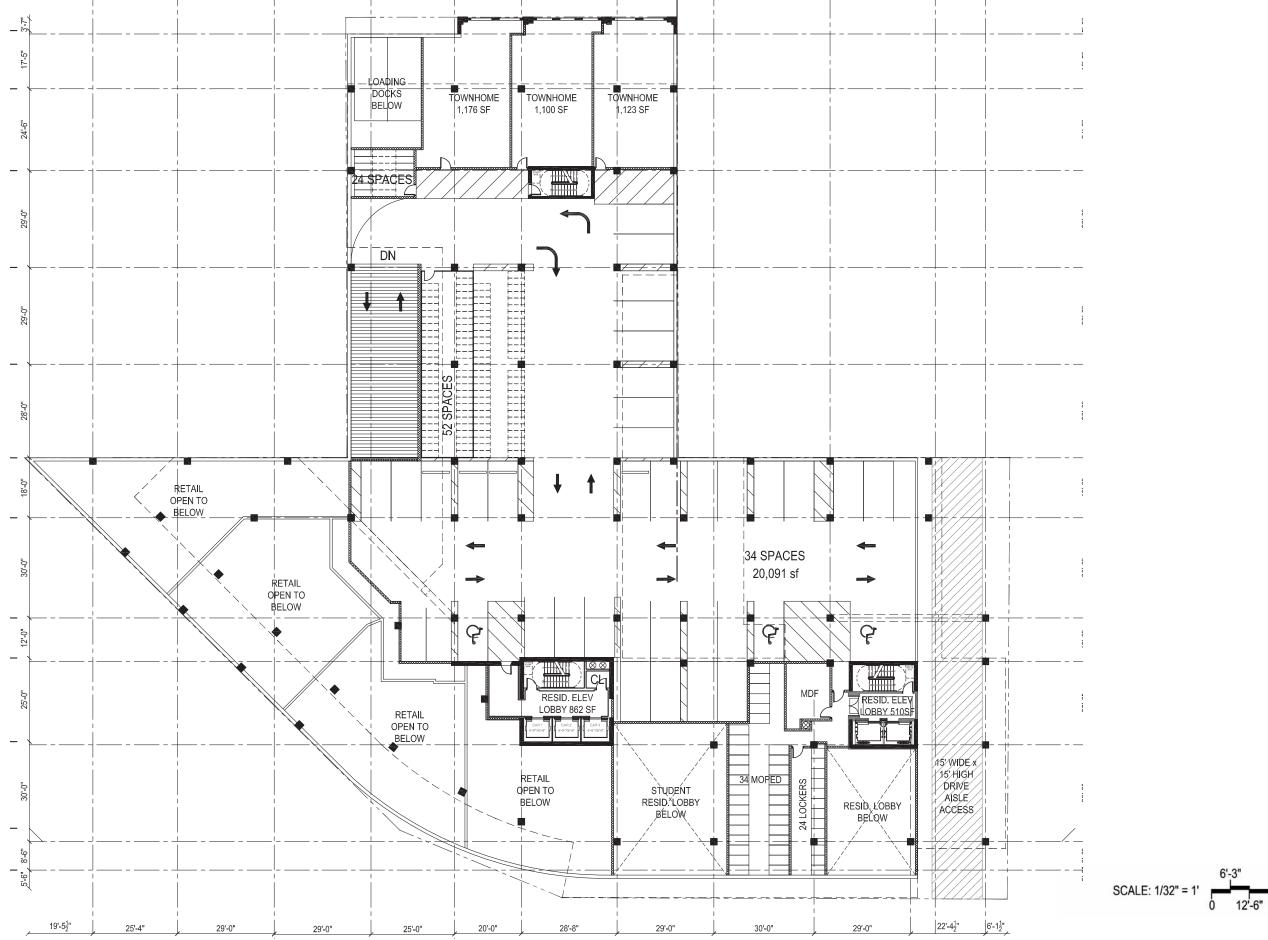
Proposed Basement Parking Plan

hub

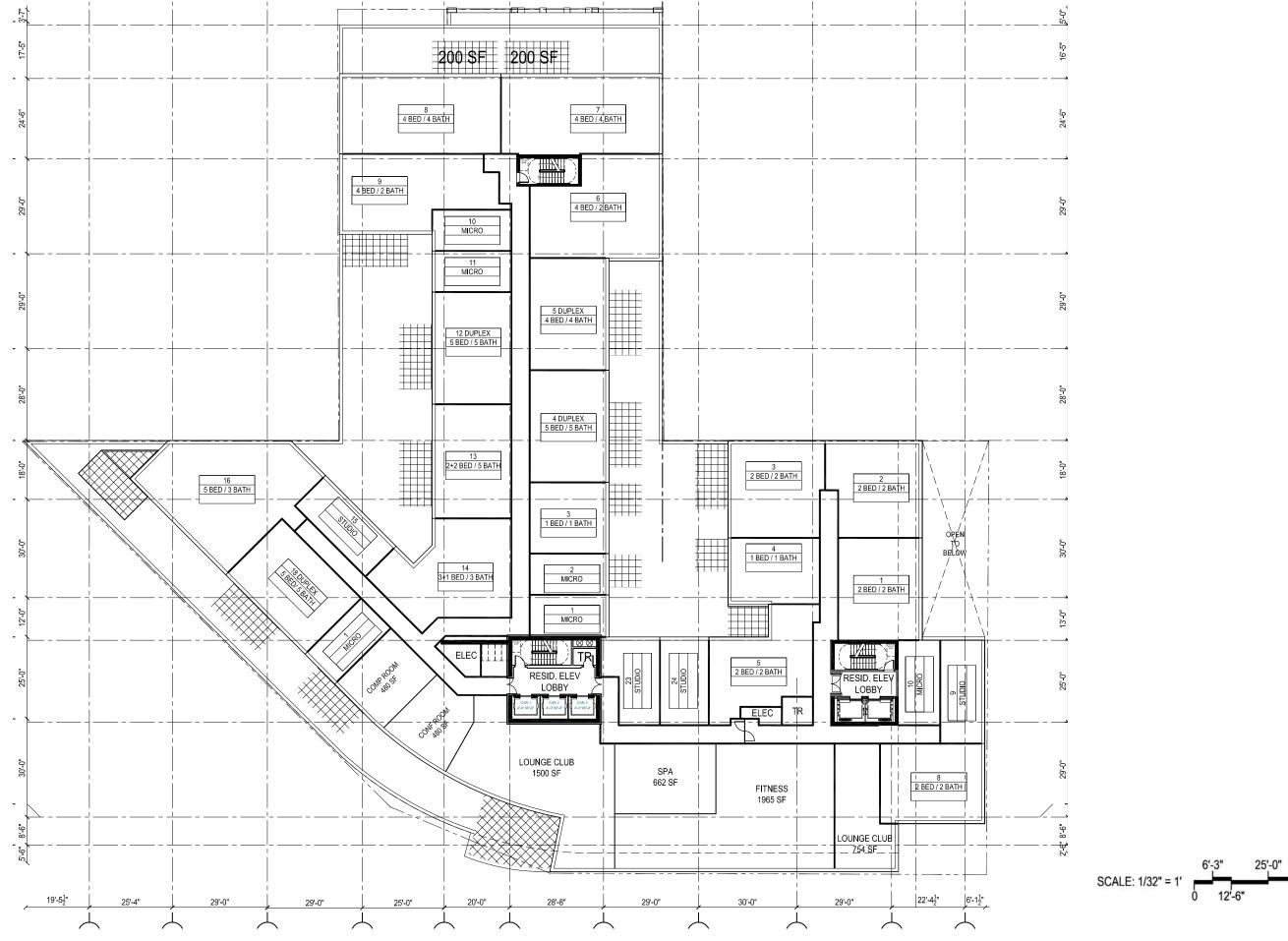




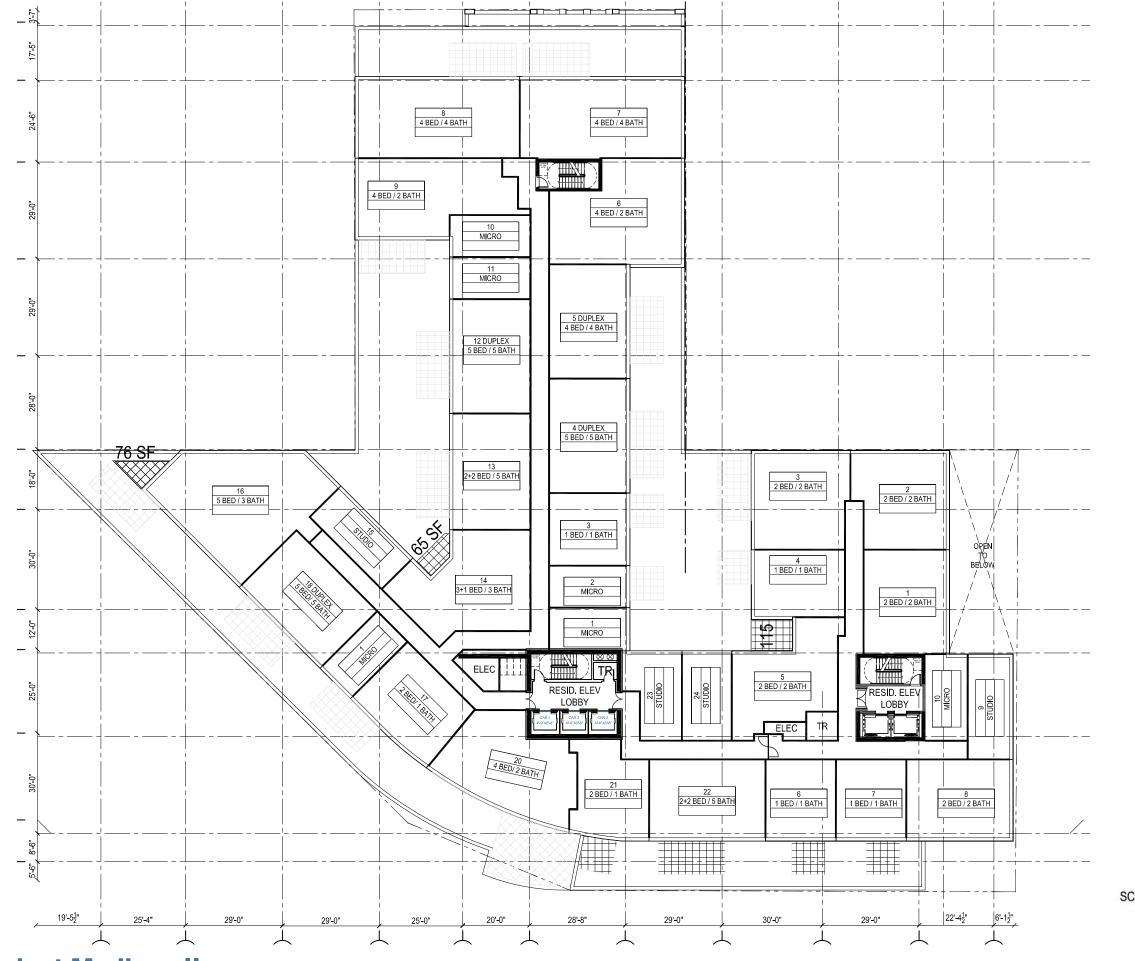
Proposed Ground Floor Plan



Proposed Mezzanine Level Parking Plan



Proposed Second Floor Plan



hub

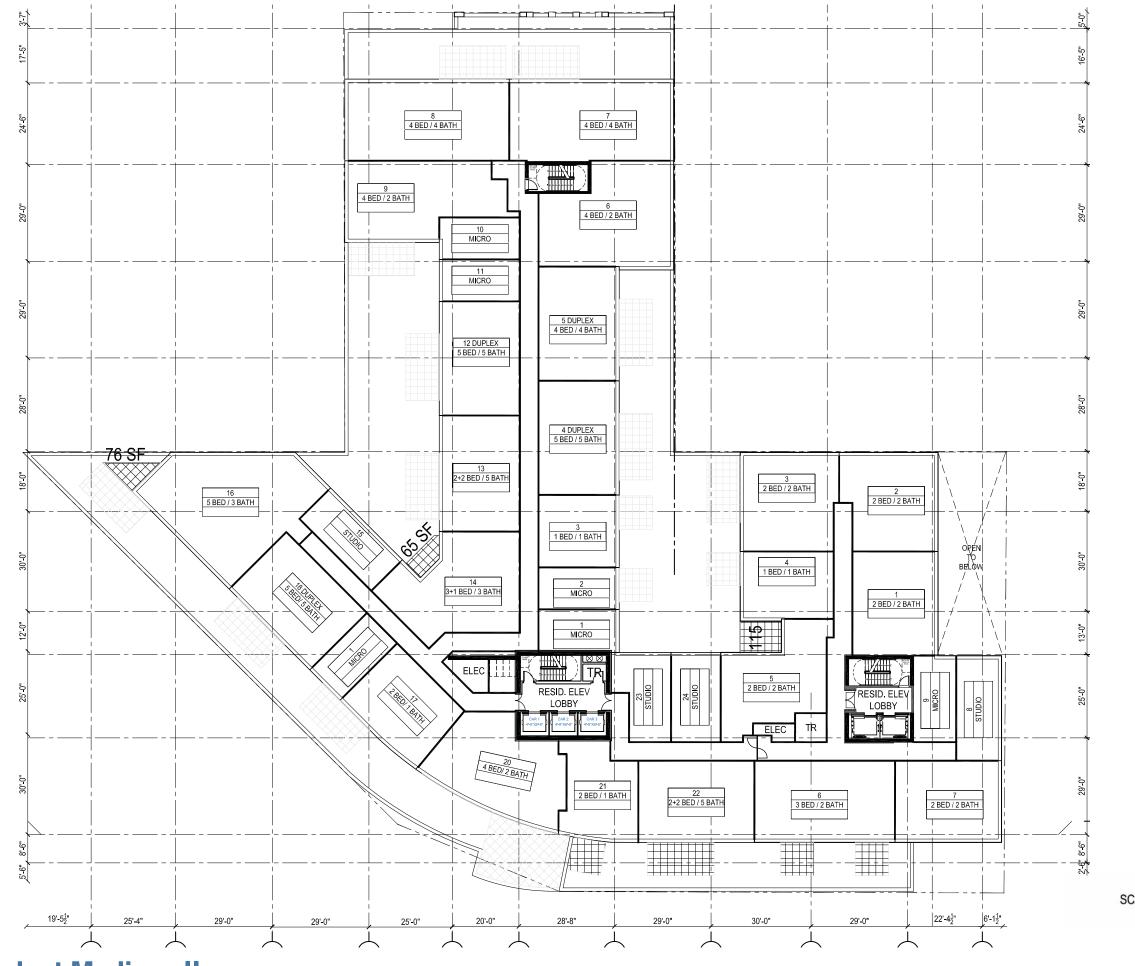
The Hub at Madison II - Conditional Use Application

Proposed Third Floor Plan

29



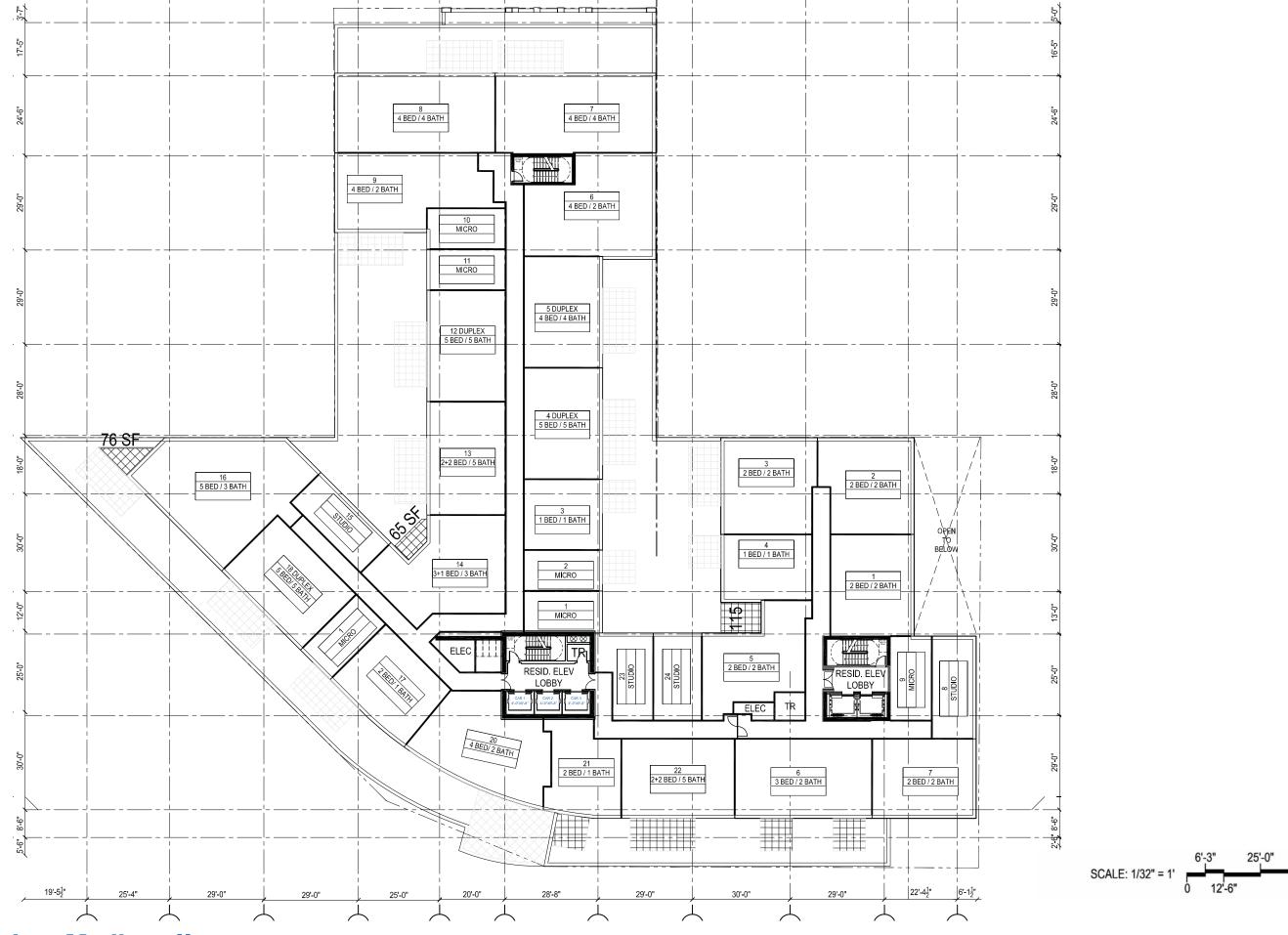
Proposed Typical Floor Plan (04-09)



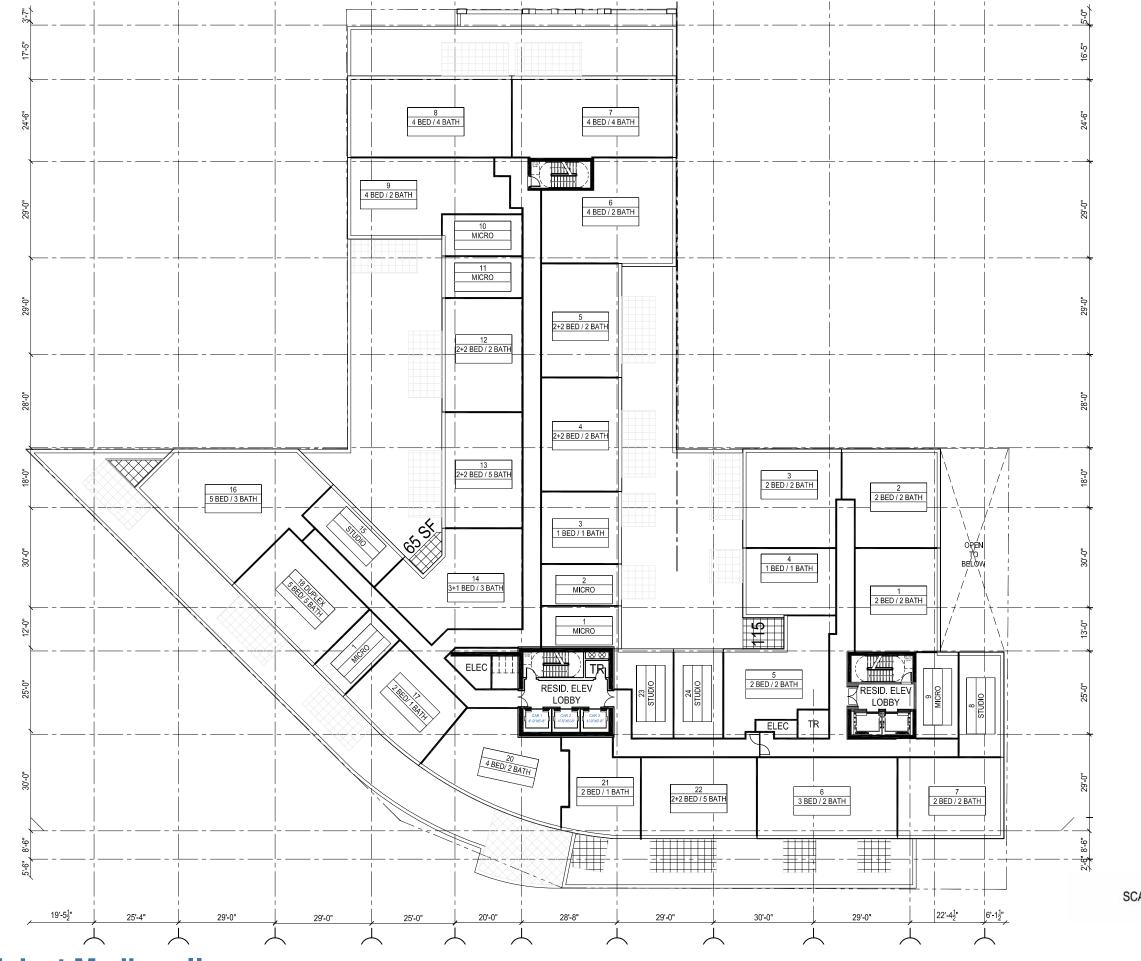
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The Hub at Madison II - Conditional Use Application

Proposed Tenth Floor Plan

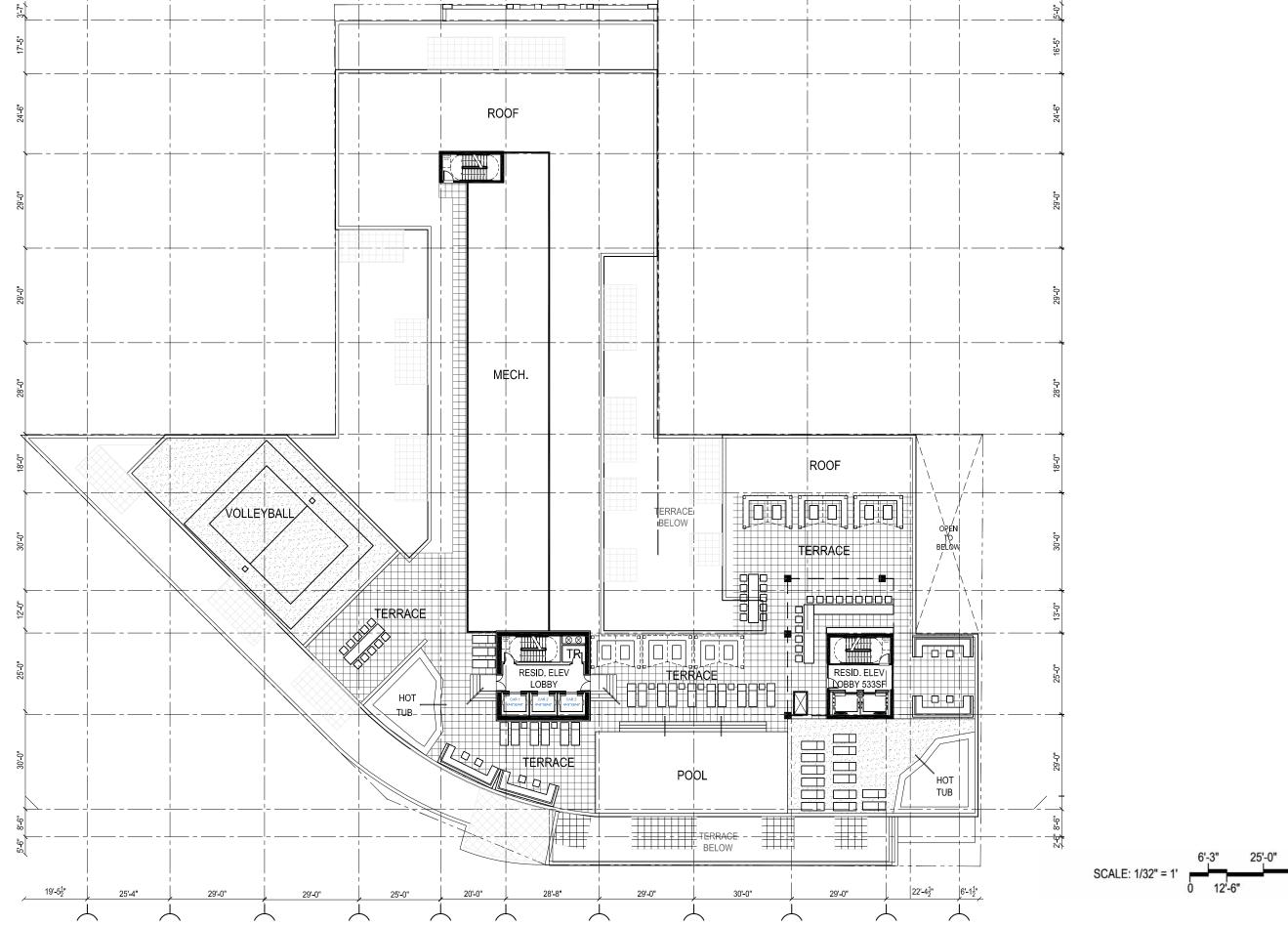


Proposed Eleventh Floor Plan



SCALE: 1/32" = 1' 0 12'-6" 50'-0"

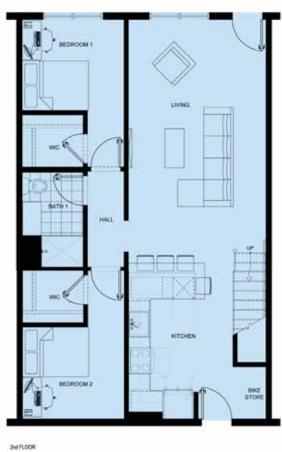
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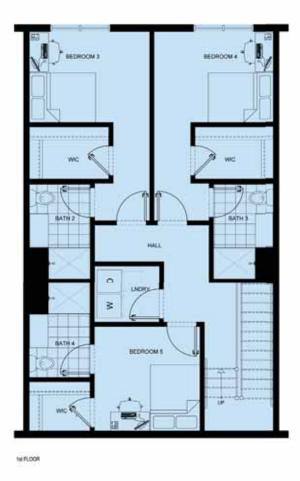


Proposed Roof/ Pool Terrace Plan

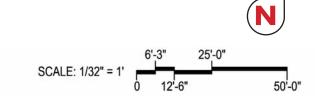


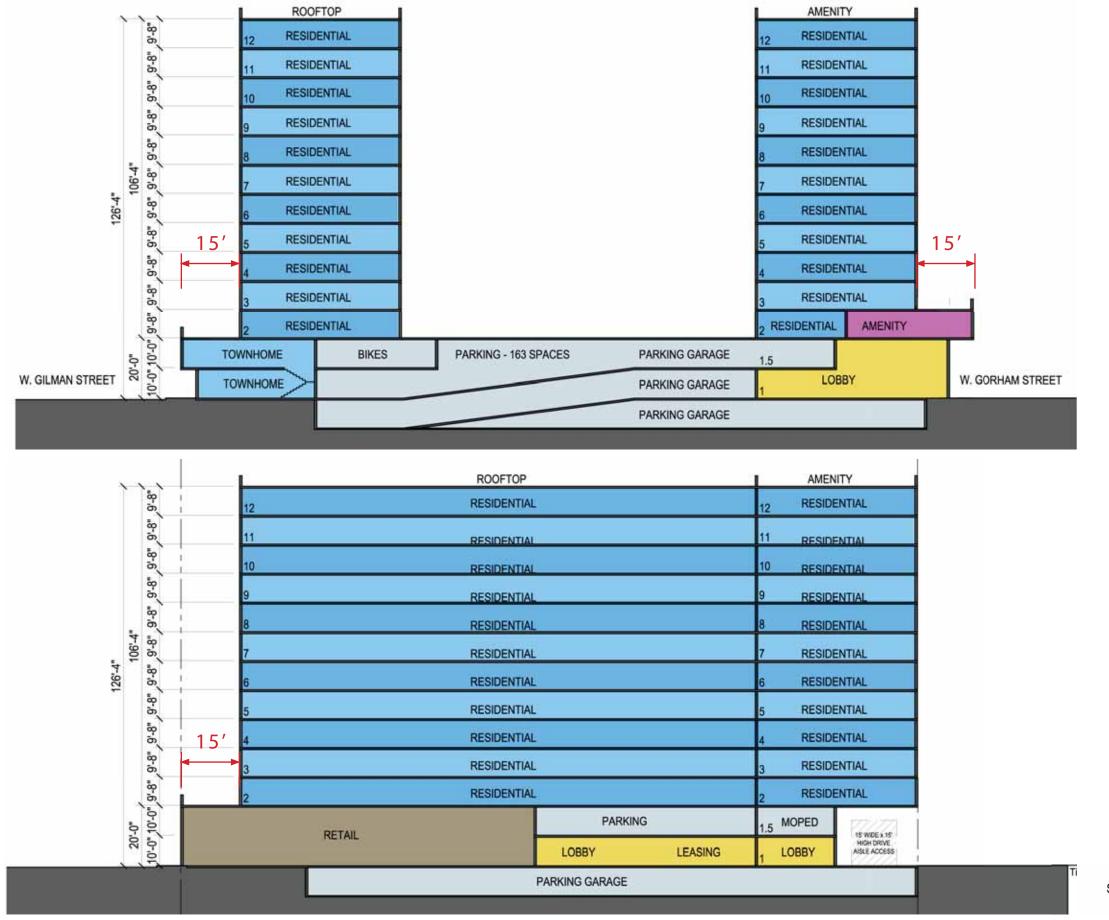


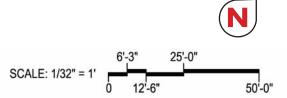




5 BED TOWNHOME







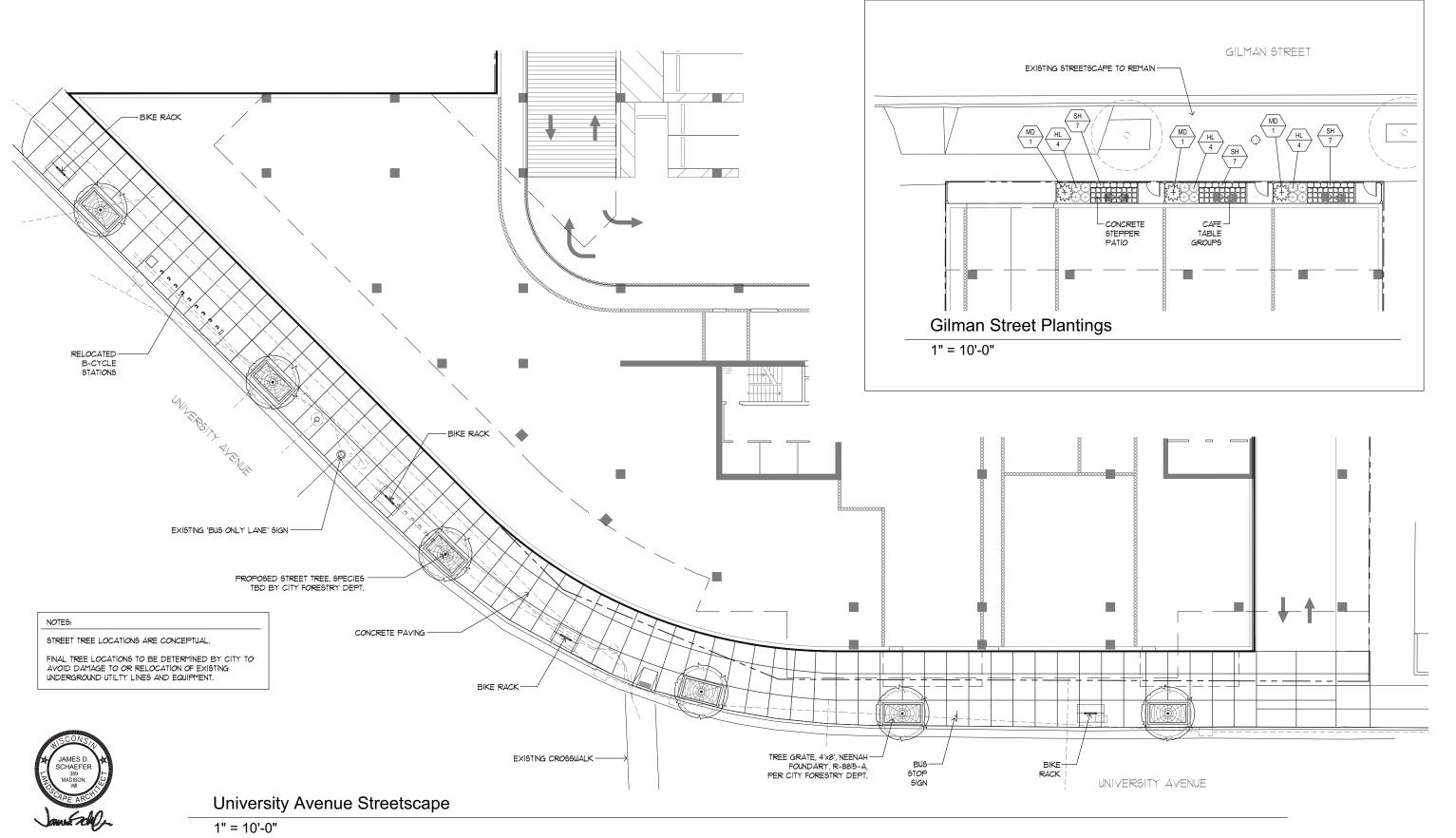
**37** 

PROJECT AREA SUMMARY 3/3/2015

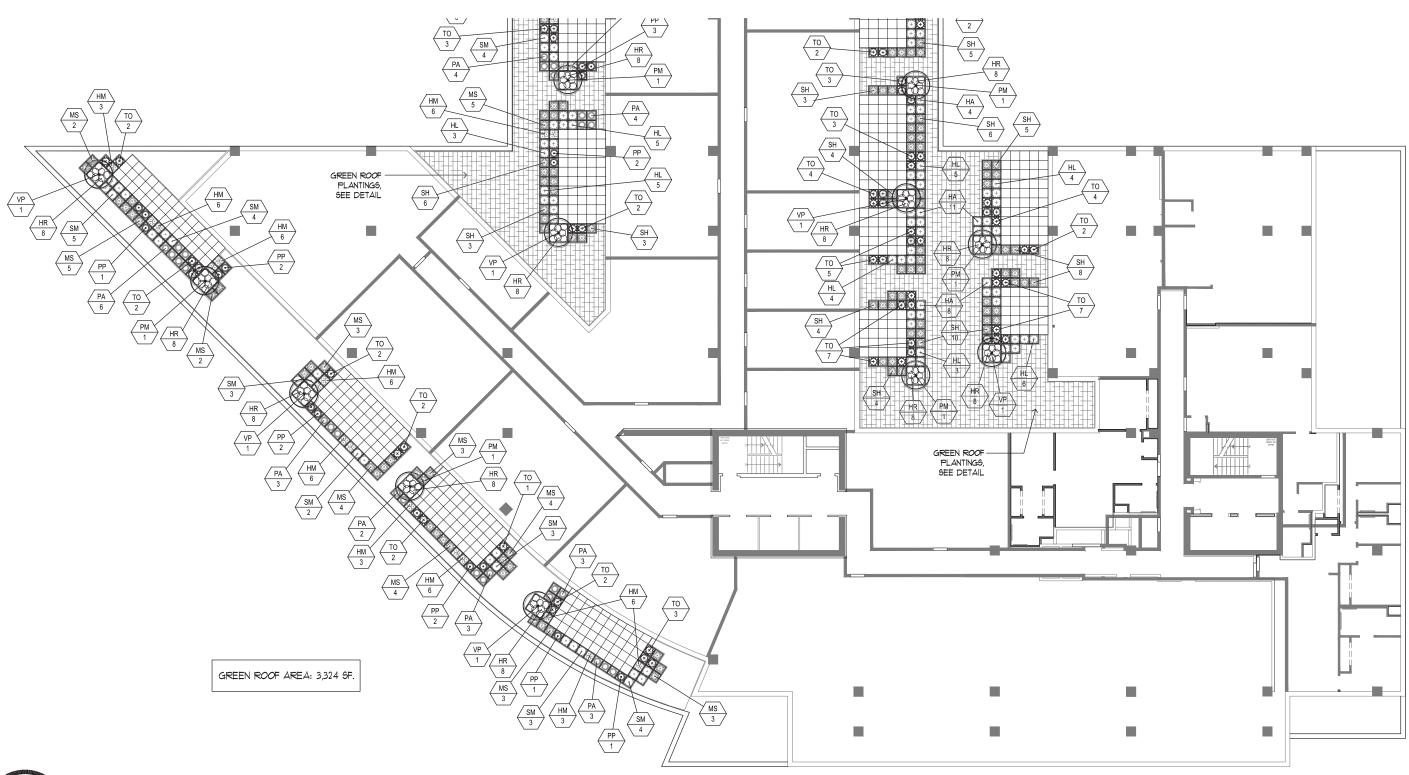
										The I	Hub at Mad	dison II- A	rea Analy	sis - 03/(	3/2015									
												SCHE	EME 1											
	Town Home					tudent Res	idence			Υ	oung Profe	ssional			Common				Parki	ng	Building Total			
FLOOR	UNITS	BEDS	AREA	ROOMS	BEDS	RENTABLE AREA	COMMON AREA	BALCONY/ TERRACE AREA	ROOMS	BEDS	RENTABLE AREA	COMMON AREA	BALCONY/ TERRACE AREA	RETAIL AREA	LOADING	COMMON	MECH	PARKING AREA	SPACES	MOPED	BIKES	GROSS AREA	GROSS MINUS BALCONY/ TERRACE AREA	F.A.R. ARE
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,078	10,138	-	-	-	533	5,070	-	-	-	3,439	-				20,258	5,050	1,611
12	-	-	-	24	66	17,820	2,938	141	9	16	6,494	1,416	115	-	-	-	-	-				28,924	28,668	28,668
11	-	-	-	20	50	17,536	2,938	141	9	16	6,494	1,416	115	-	-	-	-	-				28,640	28,384	28,384
10	-	-	-	24	69	17,820	2,938	141	9	16	6,494	1,416	115	-	-	-	-	-				28,924	28,668	28,668
9	-	-	-	20	50	17,536	2,938	141	10	15	6,494	1,416	115	-	-	-	-	-				28,640	28,384	28,384
8	-	-	-	24	69	17,820	2,938	141	10	15	6,494	1,416	115	-	-	-	-	-				28,924	28,668	28,668
1	-	-	-	20	50	17,536	2,938	141	10	15	6,494	1,416	115	-	-	-	-	-				28,640	28,384	28,384
6	-	-	-	24	69	17,820	2,938	141	10	15	6,494	1,416	115	-	-	-	-	-	ļ			28,924	28,668	28,668
5 4	-	-	-	20 24	50 69	17,536 17,820	2,938 2,938	141	10	15	6,494 6,494	1,416 1,416	115 115	-	-	-	-	-				28,640 28,924	28,384 28,668	28,384 28,668
3	-	-	-	20	50	17,820	2,938	141 441	10 10	15 15	6,494	1,416	315	-	-	-	-	-				29,140	28,384	28,384
2	-	-		20	57	15,114	8.234	2,721	8	13	5.463	1,416	415									33,363	30.227	30,227
1.5			3,399	0	0	0	862	0	0	0	0,403	510	0		<del>-</del>			20,091	46	34	76	24,862	24,862	4,771
1	3	15	2,852	0	0	0	3,704	0	0	0	0	2,592	0	8,740	776	536	457	18,817	37	12	52	38,474	38,474	17,888
LL	-	-	-,	0	0	0	860	0	0	0	0	487	0	-	-		1,116	34,031	79	9	181	36,494	36,494	0
TOTAL	3	15	6,251	240	649	191,894	44,118	14,569	105	166	70,403	19,698	6,835	8,740	776	536	5,012	72,939	162	55	309	441,771	420,367	339,757
Site Area (sf				42,615.0 <b>7.97</b>	0	]																		

																		Į	Jnit M	ix &	Bed Ana	alysis	3/3/20	15																	
					Mark	et Rate	)																		Stu	dent														To	tals
Level	Micro	Beds	Studio	Beds	1 Bed/ 1 Bath		2 Bed 2 Bath	Bed	S 2 B	ed/ ath	eds	Micro	Beds	Studio	Beds	1 Bed/ 1 Bath	Beds	2 Bed/ 1 Bath	Beds	2+2 Dbl/ 2 Ba		3 Bed/ 2 Bath	Beds	3+1 Bed/ 3 Bath	Beds	4 Bed/ 2 Bath	Beds	4 Bed/ 4 Bath	Beds	5 Bed/ 3 Bath	Beds	5 Bed/ 4 Bath	Beds	4/4 Duplex	Beds	5/5 Duple	Beds	Town home	Beds	Total	Total
Level 12	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	) ,	1	3	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	6	24	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			33	82
Level 11	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	) ,	1	3	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			29	66
Level 10	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	) '	1	3	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	1	4	3	15			33	85
Level 9	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	10	) (	0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			30	65
Level 8	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	10	) (	0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	1	4	3	15			34	84
Level 7	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	10	) (	0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			30	65
Level 6	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	10	) (	0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	1	4	3	15			34	84
Level 5	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	10	) (	0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			30	65
Level 4	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	10		0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	1	4	3	15			34	84
Level 3	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	10	) (	0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	2	8	0	0	1	4	3	12	2	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0			30	65
Level 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	) (	0	0	5	5	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	4	2	8	2	8	1	5	0	0	1	4	3	15			28	70
Level 1.5		0		0		0		0			0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	3	15	3	15
Total Mix	11	11	11	11	25	25	55	11	0 ;	3	9	55	55	33	33	11	11	20	40	25		0	0	11	44	32	128	22	88	11	55	0	0	5	20	15	75	3	15	348	830
Percentages	10	0%	10	)%	2	4%	5	2%		3%		23'		14	4%	5	%	8	%		10%	0	)%	5	%	1:	3%	9	%	5	%	0	%	2	2%		6%		%		
Total	Units	105	·		•			-	В	eds	<b>166</b>	Units	243	·				•	•	-	•				•		•	•		•								Beds	s 664		
Project Total	Units	348	Beds	830				-		-	-	•	•	•				•	•	-	•				•		•	•		•								•			
Percentages	3	%	3	%	7	7%				1%		16	%	9	<b>)</b> %	3	%	6	%		7%	0	)%	3	%	9	%	6	%	3	%	0	%	1	%		4%	0	<b>%</b>	10	00%
Target Goal	9	%																																						340	838







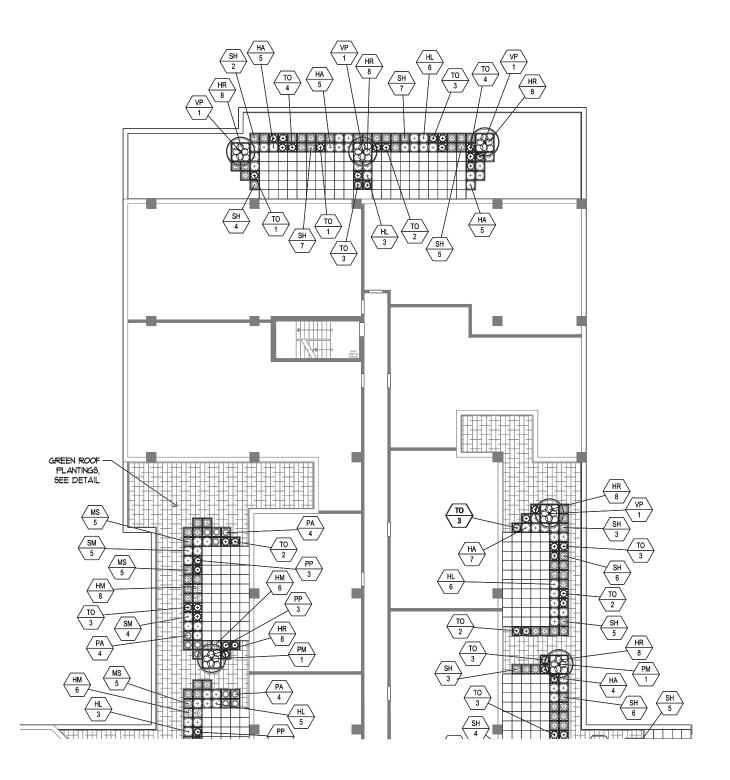




2nd Floor, South

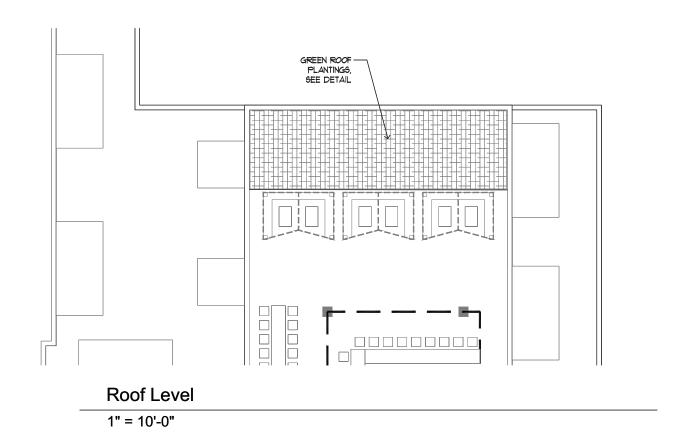
1" = 10'-0"

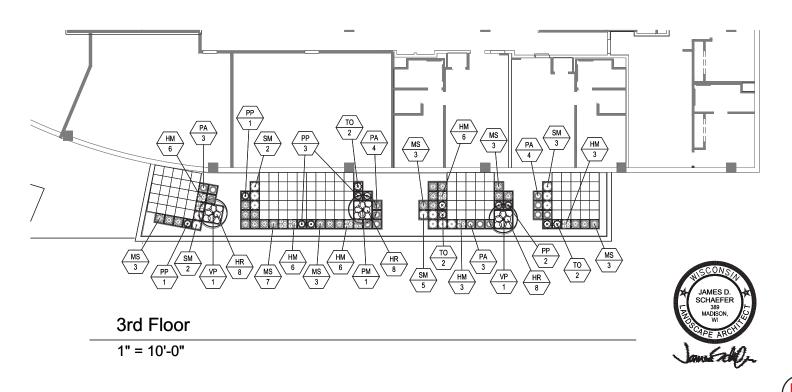




2nd Floor, North

1" = 10'-0"

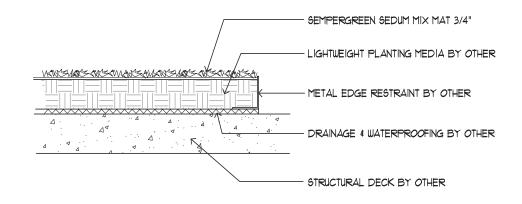












# Green Roof Plantings

1/2" = 1'-0"

## Plant Schedule

Stree	t Trees					
SYM.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY.	SIZE	COND.	SPACING
	TBD by City Forestry		6	3° cal.	B/B	In Grates
Ornar	nental Trees					
SYM.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY.	SIZE	COND.	SPACING
PM	Prunus maackii	Amur Chokecherry	7	8' Ht. Multi	B/B	As shown
VP	Vibumum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum	12	6' Ht.Multi	B/B	As shown
Shrut	os					LV-05115
SYM.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY.	SIZE	COND.	SPACING
MD	Microbiota decussata	Siberian Cypress	3	2 Gal.	Container	60" o.c.
PP	Picea pungens 'Globosa'	Dwarf Globe Blue Spruce	24	24" Ht.	B/B	As shown
TO	Thuja occidentalis 'Little Giant'	Little Giant Arborvitae	92	48" Ht.	B/B	48" o.c.
Perer	nnials					
SYM.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY.	SIZE	COND.	SPACING
HA	Hosta 'August Moon'	August Moon Hosta	45	1 Gal.	Container	30" o.c.
HL	Hosta 'Love Pat'	Love Pat Hosta	62	1 Gal.	Container	30° o.c.
HM	Heuchera macrantha 'Palace Purple'	Coral Bells 'Palace Purple'	93	1 Gal.	Container	18" o.c.
HR	Hemerocallis 'Rosy Returns'	Pink Daylity	152	1 Gal.	Container	18" o.c.
MS	Miscanthus sinensis 'Red Flame'	Red Flame Miscanthus	70	1 Gal.	Container	30" o.c.
PA	Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Hamlen'	Hamlen Dwarf Fountain Grass	46	1 Gal.	Container	18" o.c.
SM	Salvia x 'May Night'	May Night Salvia	45	1 Gal.	Container	18" o.c.
SH	Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie Dropseed	126	1 Gal.	Container	18" o.c.







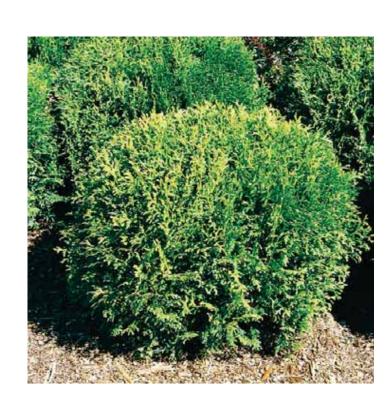
Amur Chokecherry (PM) Prunus maackii 8' Ht. Multi



Dwarf Globe Blue Spruce (PP) Picea pungens 'Globosa' 24" Ht.



Blackhaw Viburnum (VP) Viburnum prunifolium 6' Ht. Multi



Little Giant Arborvitae (TO) Thuja occidentalis 'Little Giant' 48" Ht.



Siberian Cypress (MD) Mircobiota decussata 2 Gal.



August Moon Hosta (HA) Hosta 'August Moon' 1 Gal.



Pink Daylily (HR) Hemerocallis 'Rosy Returns' 1 Gal.



Love Pat Hosta (HL) Hosta 'Love Pat' 1 Gal.



Red Flame Miscanthus (MS) Miscanthus sinensis 'Red Flame' 1 Gal.



Coral Bells 'Palace Purple' (HM) Heuchera macrantha 'Palace Purple' 1



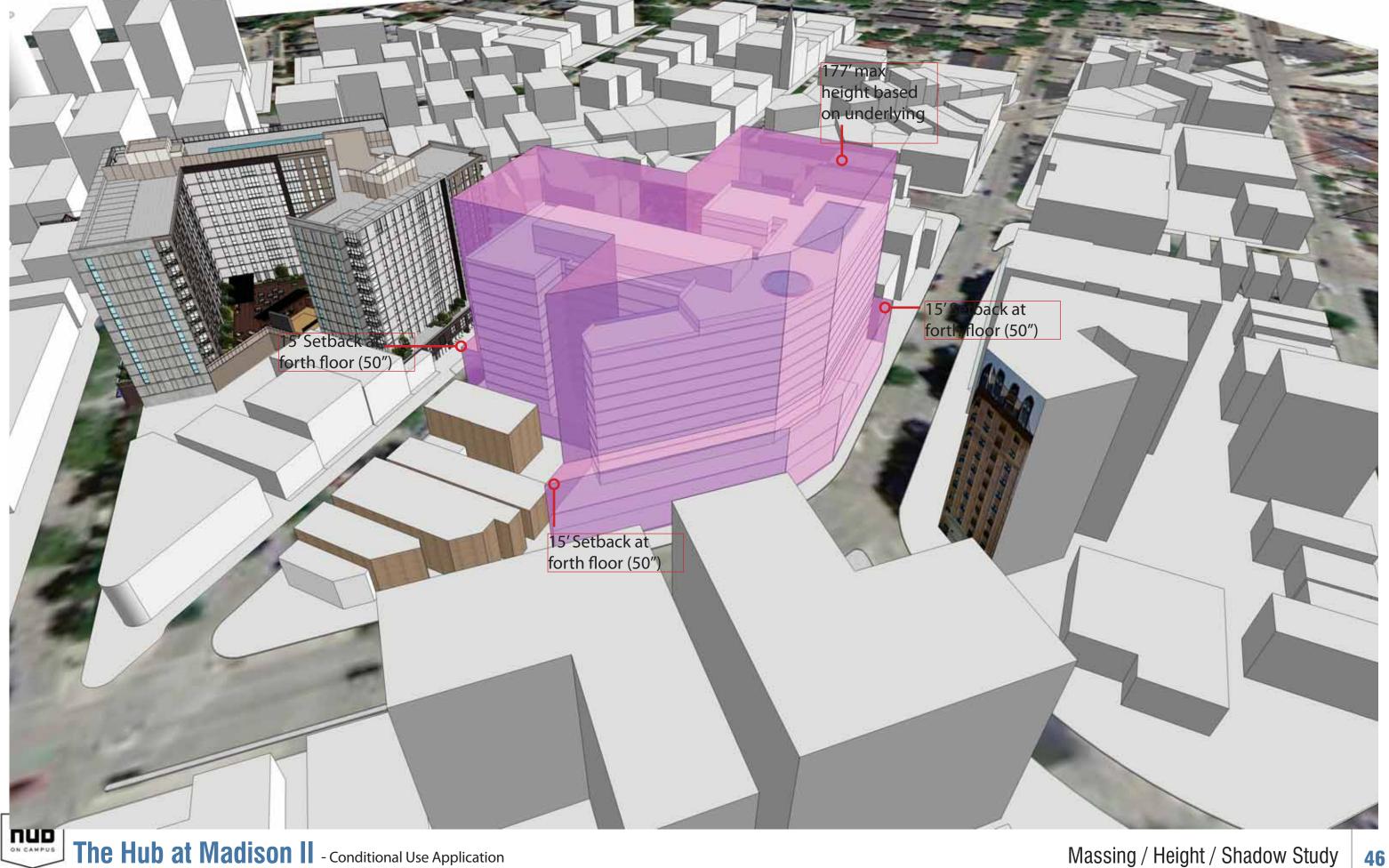
Hamlen Dwarf Fountain Grass (PA) Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Hamlen' 1 Gal.



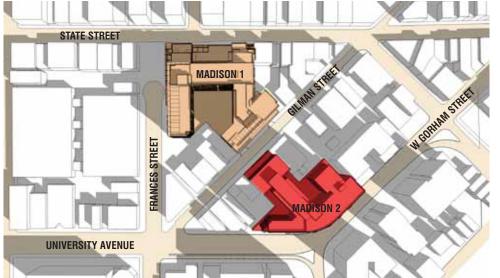
May Night Salvia (SM) Salvia x 'May Night' 1 Gal.

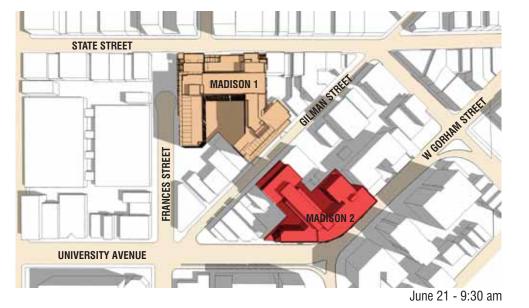


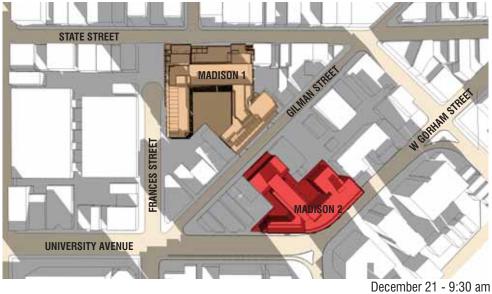
Prairie Dropseed (SH) Sporobolus heterolepis 1 Gal.



Madison, Wisconsin | February 24, 2015 Core Campus Developers | Antunovich Associates Architecture · Planning





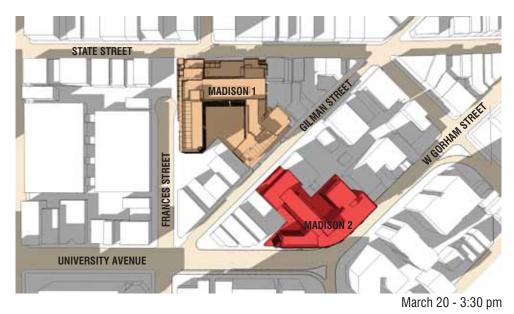


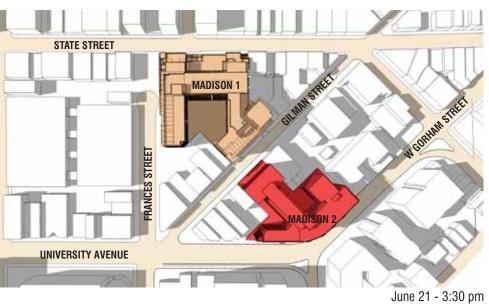
March 20 - 9:30 am

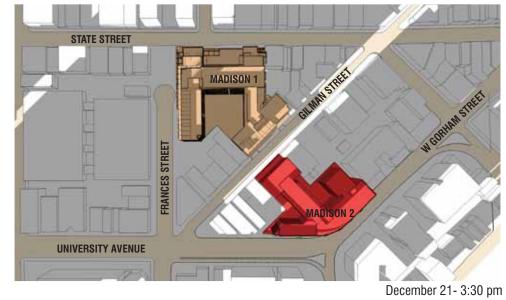
June 21 - 12:30 pm

December 21 - 12:30 pm

March 20 - 12:30 pm









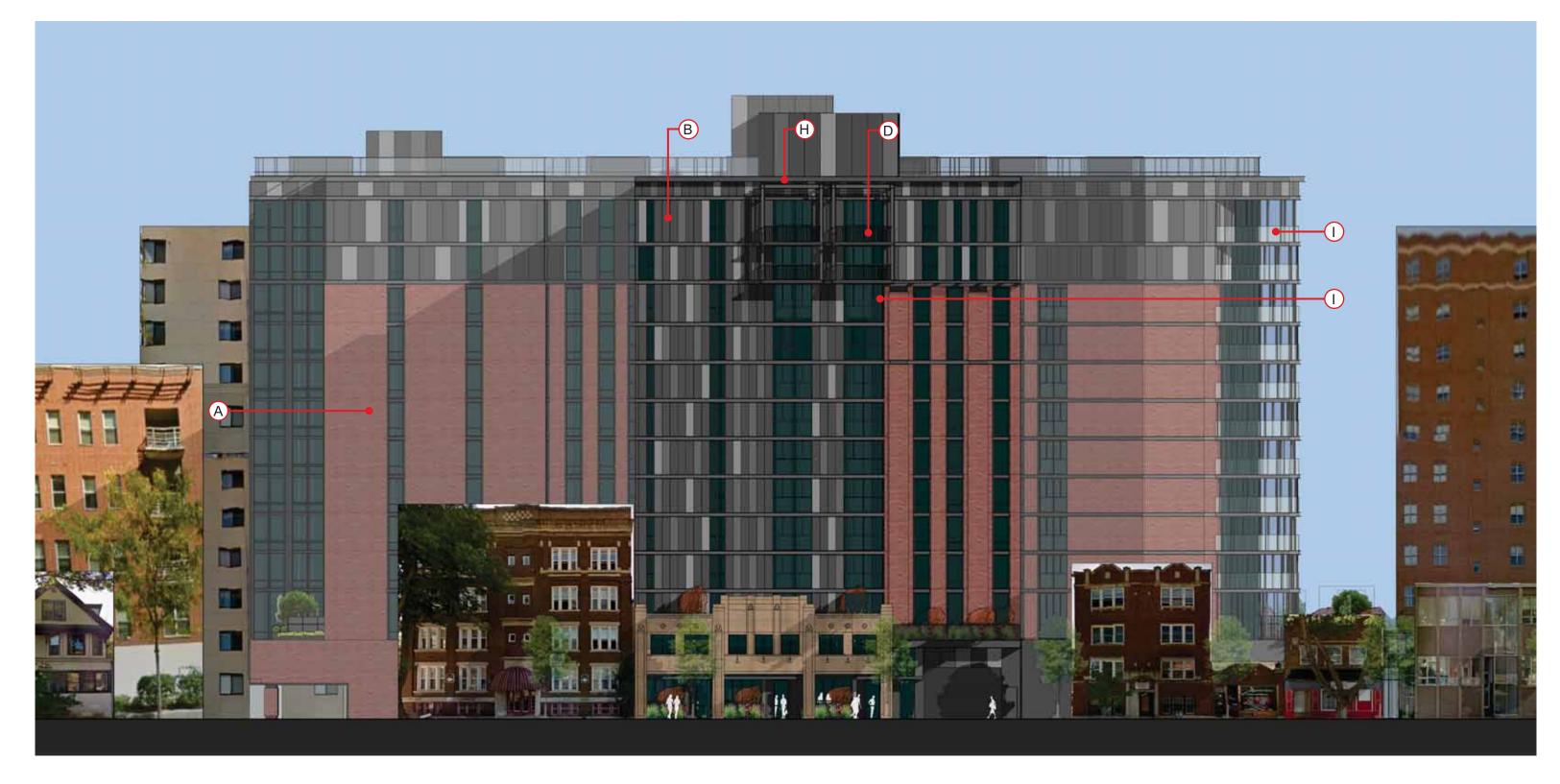
The Hub at Madison II - Conditional Use Application



- A Utility Brick
- A1 Brick Columns with Metal Channel Detailing
- B Metal Panel/Stucco Panel System, 3 tone
- C Roof Top Terrace Screen, Glass in Fill

- D Metal Balustrades
- E Light Grey Metal Panel
- F Aluminum Cladding System
- G Metal Channel
- H Metal Frame and Louver Frame at Balconies
- I Glass Balustrades

- J Aluminum Thermopane Operable Window System with Clear Anodized Aluminum Finish
- K Aluminum Thermopane Storefront Window System and Doors with Clear Anodized Aluminum Finish
- K1 Store Front Windows are Subject to Change Based Upon Individual Tenants Designs at Time of Leasing, To be Approved
- Black Steel Canopy
- M Illuminated Signage (By Tennant at Retail with separate approval)
- N Louved Screen at Entries
- O Colored Glass Canopy
- Painted Concrete/CMU Pattern Podium Wall



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The Hub at Madison II - Combined Submittal Drawings



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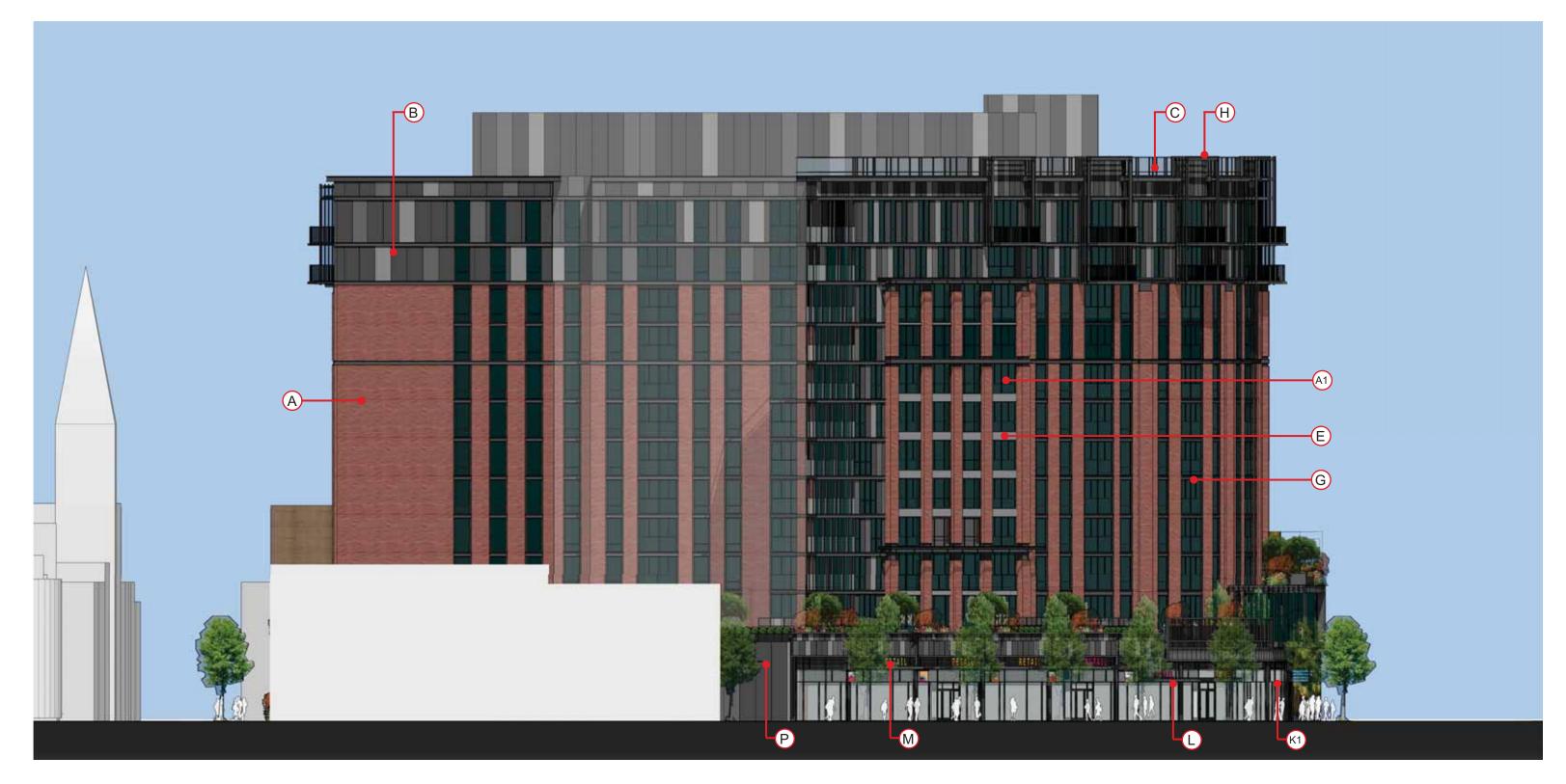
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The Hub at Madison II - Combined Submittal Drawings

**50** 

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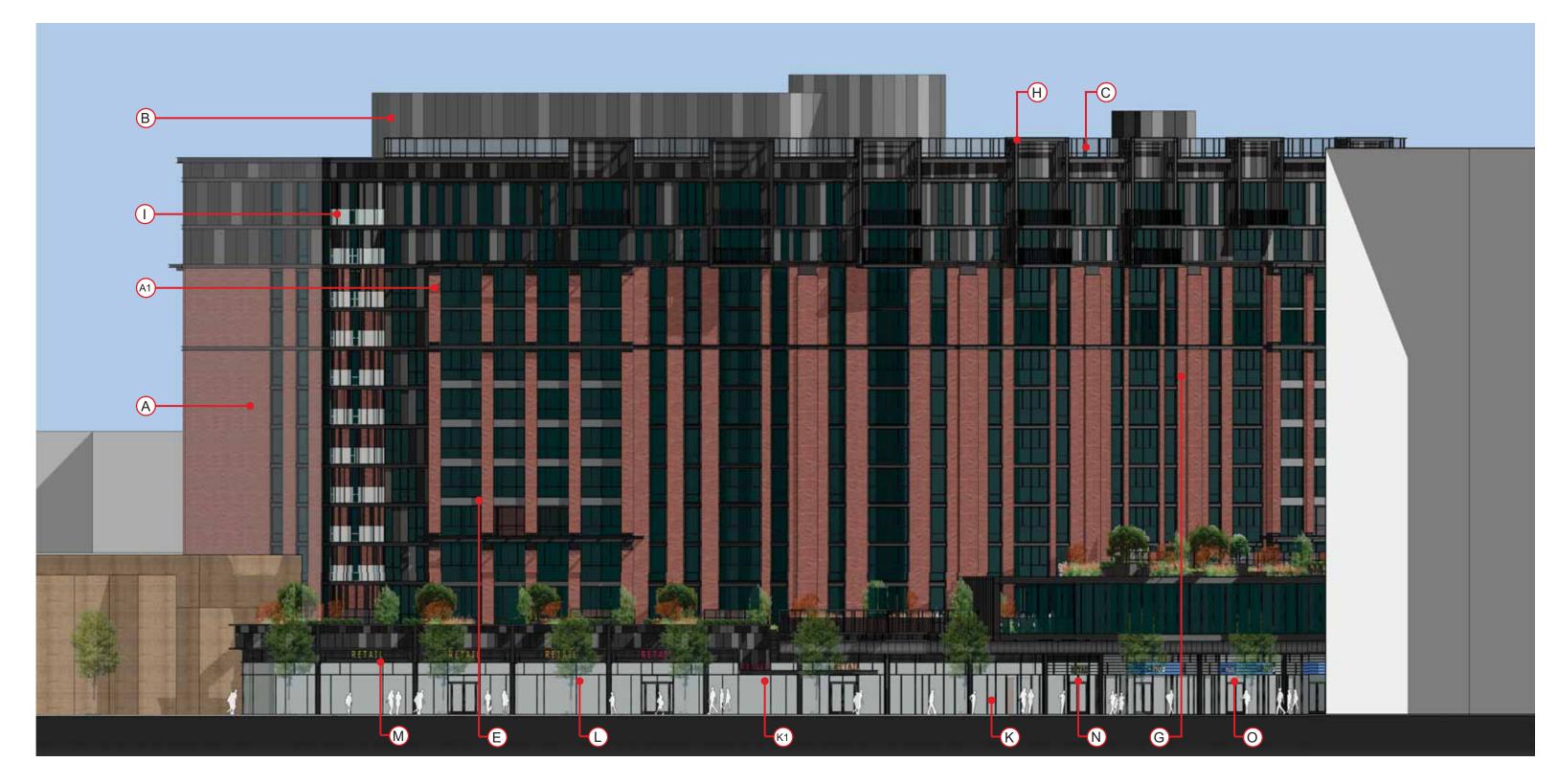


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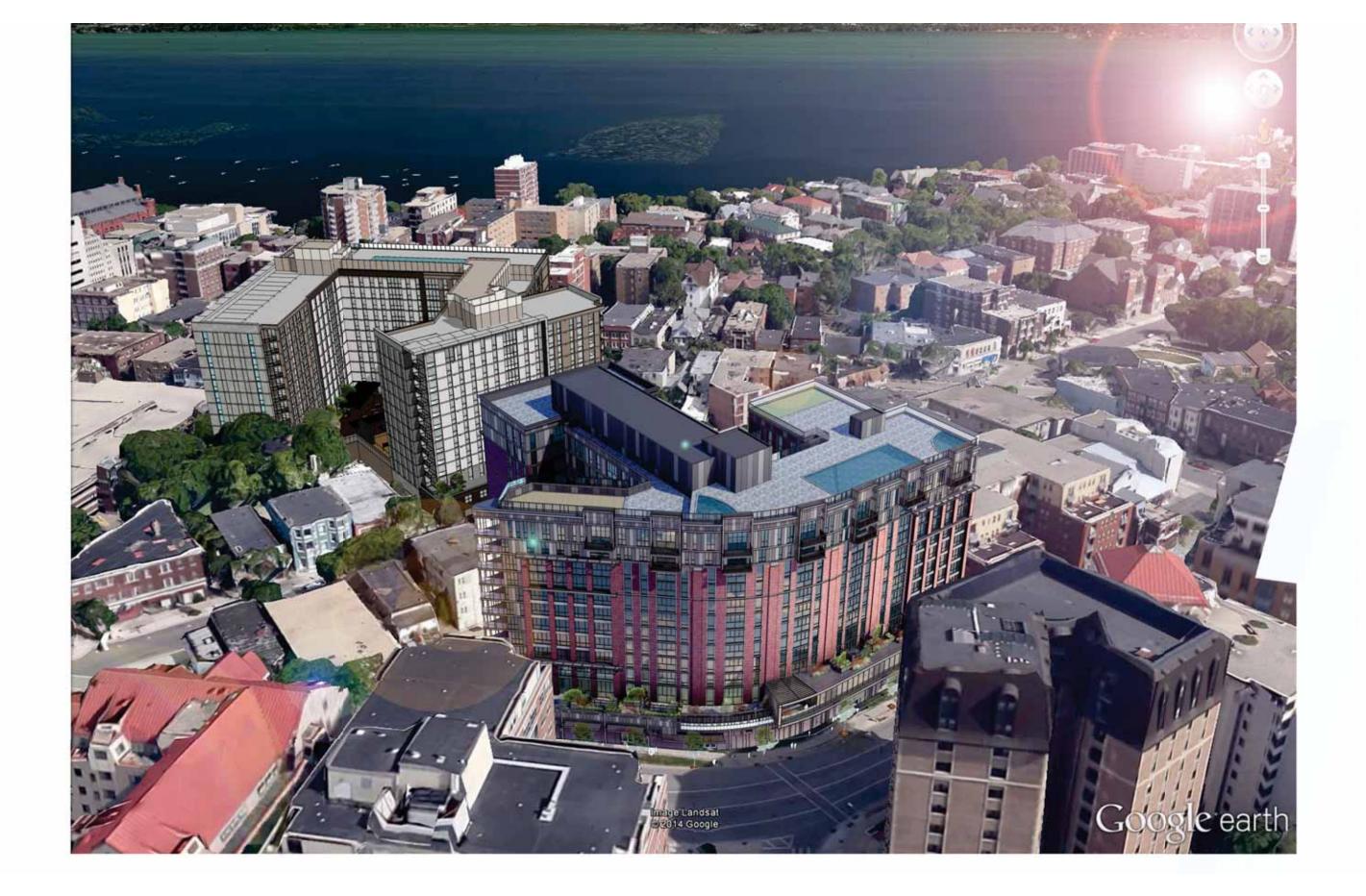


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- K Aluminum Thermopane Storefront Window System and Doors with Clear Anodized Aluminum Finish
- K1 Store Front Windows are Subject to Change Based Upon Individual Tenants Designs at Time of Leasing, To be Approved
- Black Steel Canopy
- M Illuminated Signage (By Tennant at Retail with separate approval)
- N Louved Screen at Entries
- O Colored Glass Canopy
- P Painted Concrete/CMU Pattern Podium Wall

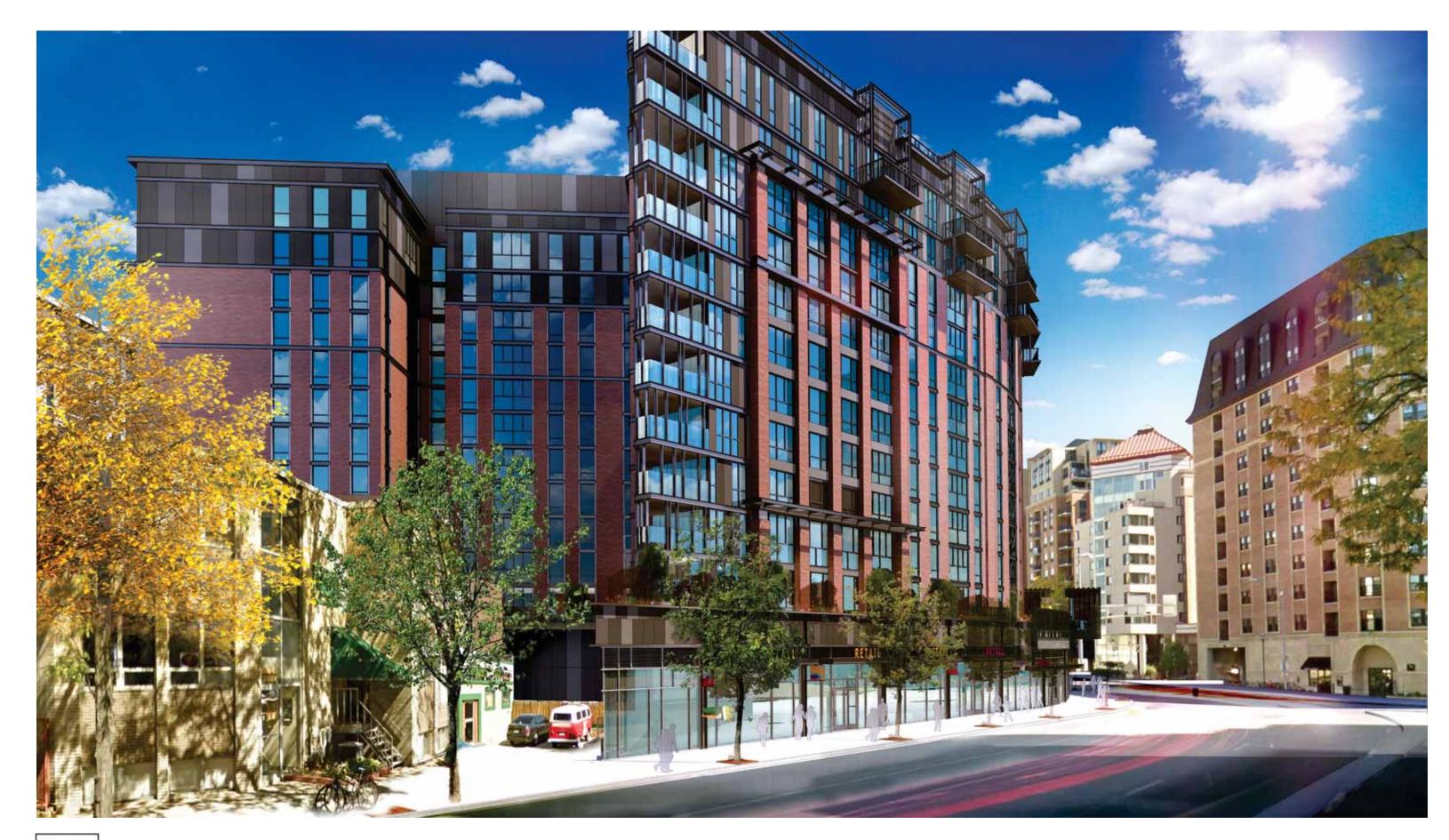














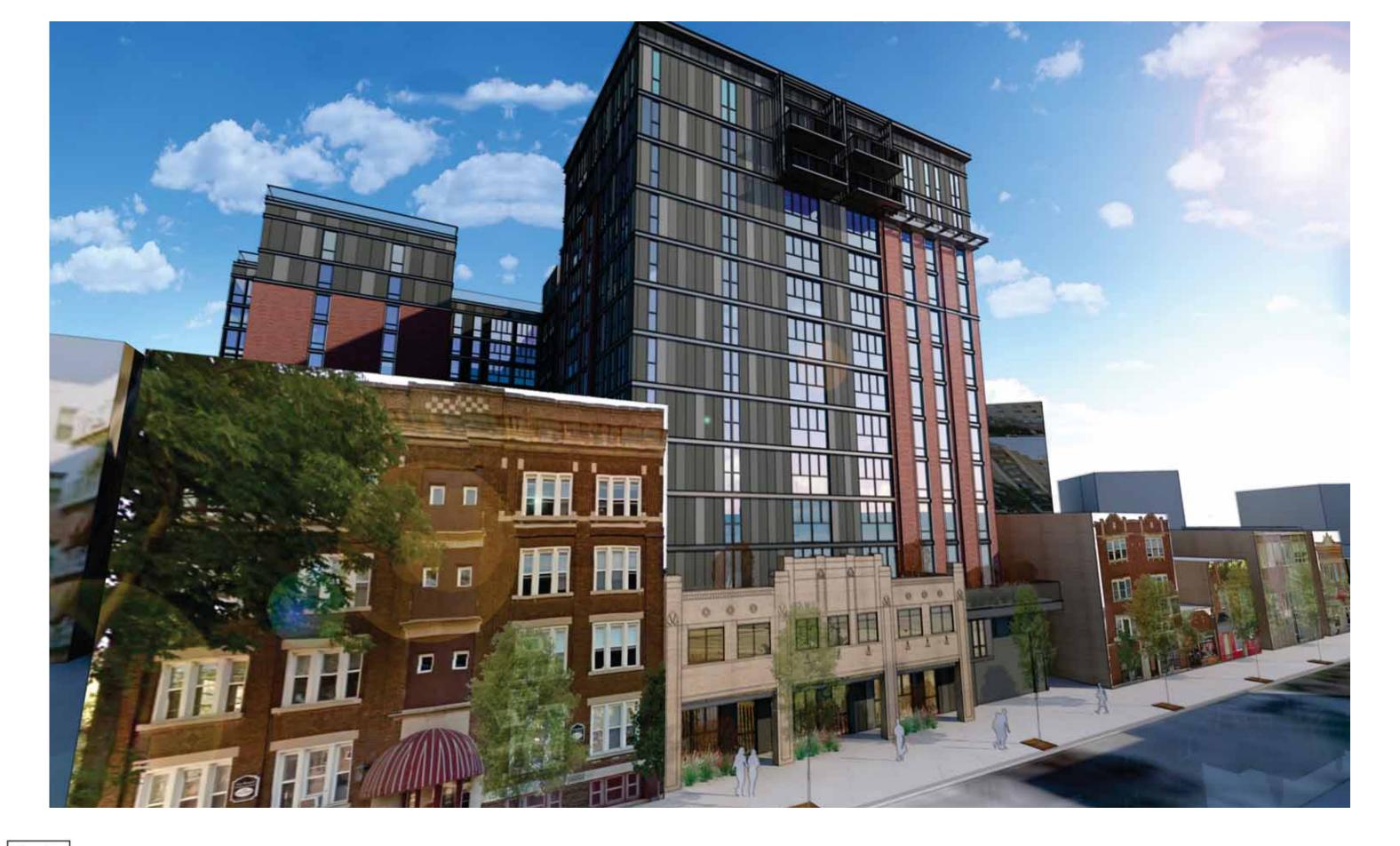


hub

The Hub at Madison II - Conditional Use Application









Proposed View South West on Gilman Street









