

Winter & Company Qualifications



- **Firm Profile**
- **Project Descriptions**
- **Resumes**

WINTER & COMPANY

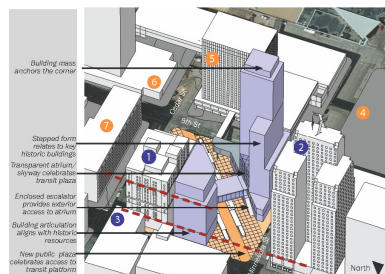
1435 YARMOUTH AVE, STE 106, BOULDER, CO 80304

(303) 440-8445

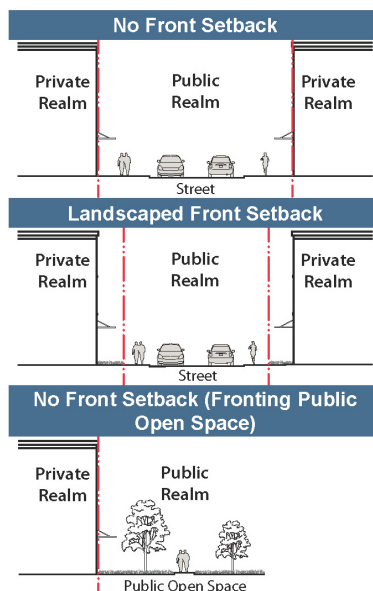
1



Preservation guidelines, Denver, CO



Infill example scenario for the Central Station Block, Saint Paul, MN



Public realm diagrams, Downtown Design Guidelines, Ithaca, NY

Historic Preservation • Urban Design • Design Review

Enhancing livability, protecting cultural resources and providing delight in the community experience — these are the focus of urban design, preservation and planning services at Winter & Company.

Winter & Company consults nationwide to public agencies, developers and private property owners, crafting context-sensitive standards and guidelines that are user-friendly and easy to administer. Services also include design review systems and training, urban design plans, neighborhood conservation strategies and development feasibility studies. Projects span more than 150 communities in 48 states and Canada.

Winter & Company actively engages stakeholders, residents and property owners in creative ways of team-building and problem solving. Community workshops, open houses, and stakeholder interviews are planned to be lively, informative and constructive.

Founded in 1986, Winter & Company is a sole proprietorship and has a staff of five.



Master Plan, Village of East Davenport, IA



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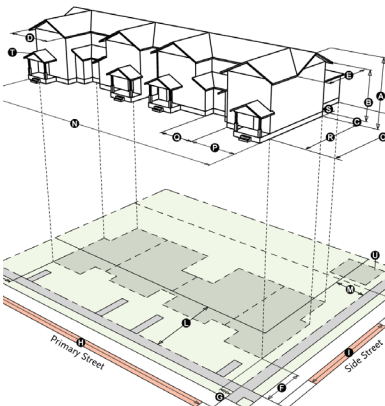
2



Streetscape concept, Old Town San Diego, CA



Design charrette hosted by Winter & Company to actively engage the public in designing their community



Form-based standards in Denver, CO provide for a range of building types which are then calibrated to differing contexts.



New development of a transit center that is also utilized for a farmers market. This development is a result to Winter & Company's Downtown Plan for Bellingham, WA.

Services:

- » Community Character Management Systems
- » Neighborhood conservation plans
- » Historic preservation guidelines
- » Design guidelines for developing areas
- » Design review systems
- » Preservation plans

Form-Based Design Codes

- » Neighborhood-based design regulations
- » Context-sensitive design standards

Historic Resource Planning and Management

- » Historic building master plans
- » Adaptive reuse feasibility studies
- » Heritage tourism and historic survey strategies
- » Commission training

Public Participation and Community Outreach

- » Hands-on participatory planning workshops
- » Community-based charrettes and visioning

Urban Design

- » Downtown and neighborhood plans
- » Streetscape design and wayfinding systems
- » Corridor plans and guidelines
- » River corridor plans and development standards



New development illustration in design guidelines for Encinitas, CA



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DESIGN GUIDELINE SERVICES

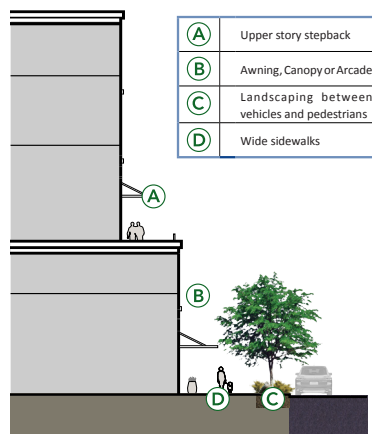
1

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA



A building pass-through design should be inviting and in proportion to its associated building.

Human Scale Building Design



New development in the Blue Hill District should incorporate articulation techniques that promote a sense of human scale and divide the mass and scale of a larger building into smaller parts.

Design Guidelines for The Blue Hill District

The Blue Hill District (formerly Ephesus/Fordham), is emerging as a vibrant part of Chapel Hill based on a vision for redevelopment that is established in the area's Form-based Code. The Form Based Code establishes basic requirements for development as a series of prescriptive standards to be administered by Town staff. It also provides for a design review process, using design guidelines, for a specific set of topics, in which the Town's Community Design Commission (CDC) participates. These design guidelines are published, therefore, as provided in the code. The intent is to facilitate interpretation of the code by staff and the review of the specified topics by the CDC.

The Blue Hill District builds on the active, green and creative traditions found throughout Chapel Hill. With a range of living options, shopping, offices spaces, restaurants and outdoor spaces, the Blue Hill District thrives on its mix of uses and a walkable, well-connected urban environment. Architecture invites the attention of passersby through innovative design, details and variations in massing and materials. The District's design guidelines contribute by promoting the development of a walkable community with opportunities for all to live, shop, work and share community experiences in one place.

A. PUBLIC AREA

This area is within the public right-of-way. It most often includes the area between the street edge and the inside edge of the sidewalk.

B. SEMI-PUBLIC AREA

This area includes highly-visible and publicly-accessible outdoor amenity spaces on private property adjacent to the public area. It may include outdoor public space. Compatibility with the public streetscape is preferred, in terms of paving, lighting and furnishings. Guidelines for this area are found in Chapter 3: Site Design Guidelines.



Diagram 2-1 The Interface Between Public Streets & Private Development



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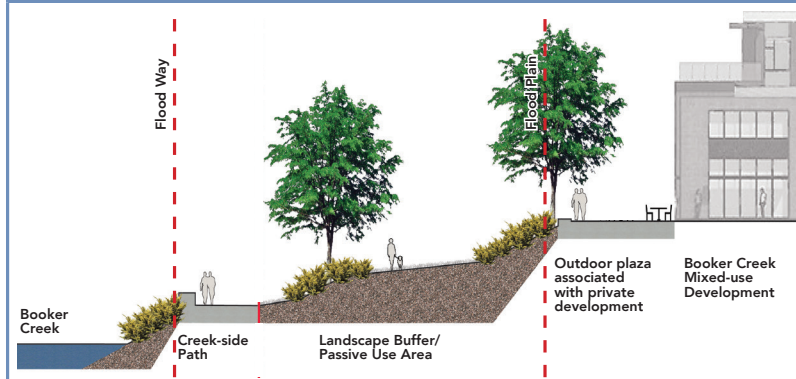
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DESIGN GUIDELINE SERVICES

2

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE BUFFER AND BUILDING SETBACK ALONG BOOKER CREEK



SERVICES:

- » Design Guidelines
- » Form-Based Code Amendments

CLIENT:

Town of Chapel Hill

DATE:

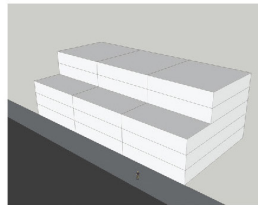
2017-2018

OPTIONS FOR VARIED BUILDING MASSING

Building massing techniques can be used to reduce the overall appearance of a building while also helping to create a more interesting building form. Stepping down the mass of a building adjacent to a pedestrian way or sensitive area will provide a smooth transition to a lower scale.

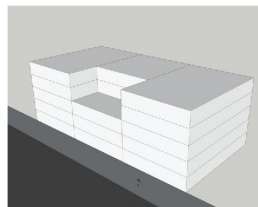
1. FRONT STEPCBACK

A front stepback reduces the mass of a building along the street frontage.



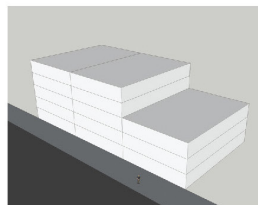
2. MIDDLE STEPCBACK

A middle stepback reduces the central mass of a building by expressing different modules.



3. SIDE STEPDOWN

A side stepdown reduces the mass of a building to provide a transition to a neighboring building of smaller scale or a pedestrian connection.



4. REAR STEPDOWN

A rear stepdown provides a transition between the rear of a building and a sensitive area such as an adjacent residential area or outdoor amenity space.

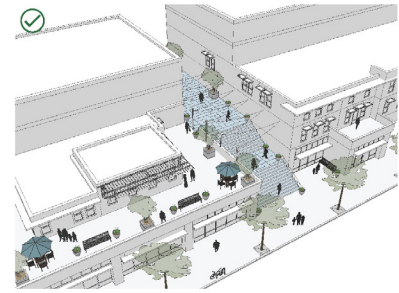
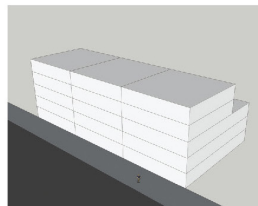


Figure 3-25 Design a rooftop outdoor amenity space to be highly visible and easily accessible from the public way. The stairs and elevator should be exterior or located in a vestibule.



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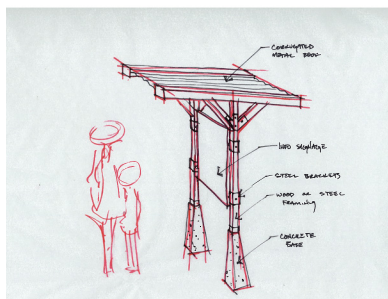
DESIGN GUIDELINES & STANDARDS

1

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



Stockyards was a major economic place of business in the early twentieth century, and remains active in livestock trading.



Street furniture guidelines illustrate how historic elements such as timber materials and metal joinery can be incorporated in contemporary designs.



Sketches throughout the design guidelines illustrate the character of the Stockyards historic district. (Murray Miller)

Fort Worth Stockyards - Design Guidelines & Standards

The historic Stockyards area is one of the most iconic places in Fort Worth. In the early twentieth century, it was a major economic generator, source of employment and place of business for the city. It remains active in livestock trading and is a popular destination for visitors from around the country and internationally. It is active with Cowboy Heritage events, exhibitions and specialty retail and dining. The core of the area is a locally-designated historic district.

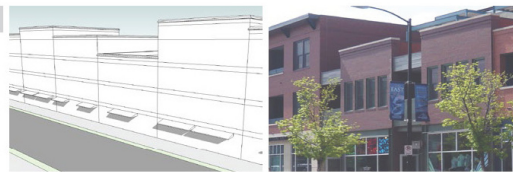
Today, the Stockyards is attracting new investment that could substantially change parts of the area. Concerned that the area's heritage should be preserved while accommodating compatible infill, the City developed an integrated set of design standards and guidelines in a new form-based code. Winter & Company, in collaboration with Code-Studio, developed this set of integrated tools.

Sec. 5.2.3. Articulation

The following table indicates design techniques that are required and appropriate for building massing and articulation in each of the zoning districts. Refer to the zoning district to identify the number of articulation techniques that must be used. Techniques may be used individually or in combination.

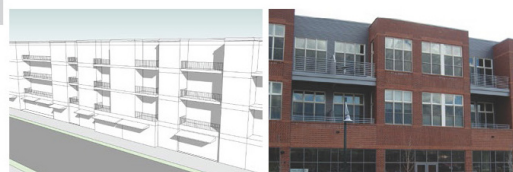
Vertical Articulation

- » Roof Line Offset: 3' min height difference for at least 20% of facade width
- » Vertical Molding: 4" min in depth and 12" in width, full height of facade
- » Wall Notch: 4' min depth, 6' min width and full height of facade for at least 10% of facade width.



Horizontal Articulation

- » Horizontal Molding: 2" min in depth and 6" min in height, full width of facade.
- » Alignment: upper-story windows, balconies, canopies and other architectural features in alignment with one another and the historic context, for the full width of facade
- » Cornice: 6" min in depth and 18" min in height, for the full width of facade.



Step Back

- » 10' min step back from street facing facade plane for at least 20% of facade width.



This articulation chart explains techniques for reducing the perceived mass of new construction in the Stockyards districts.



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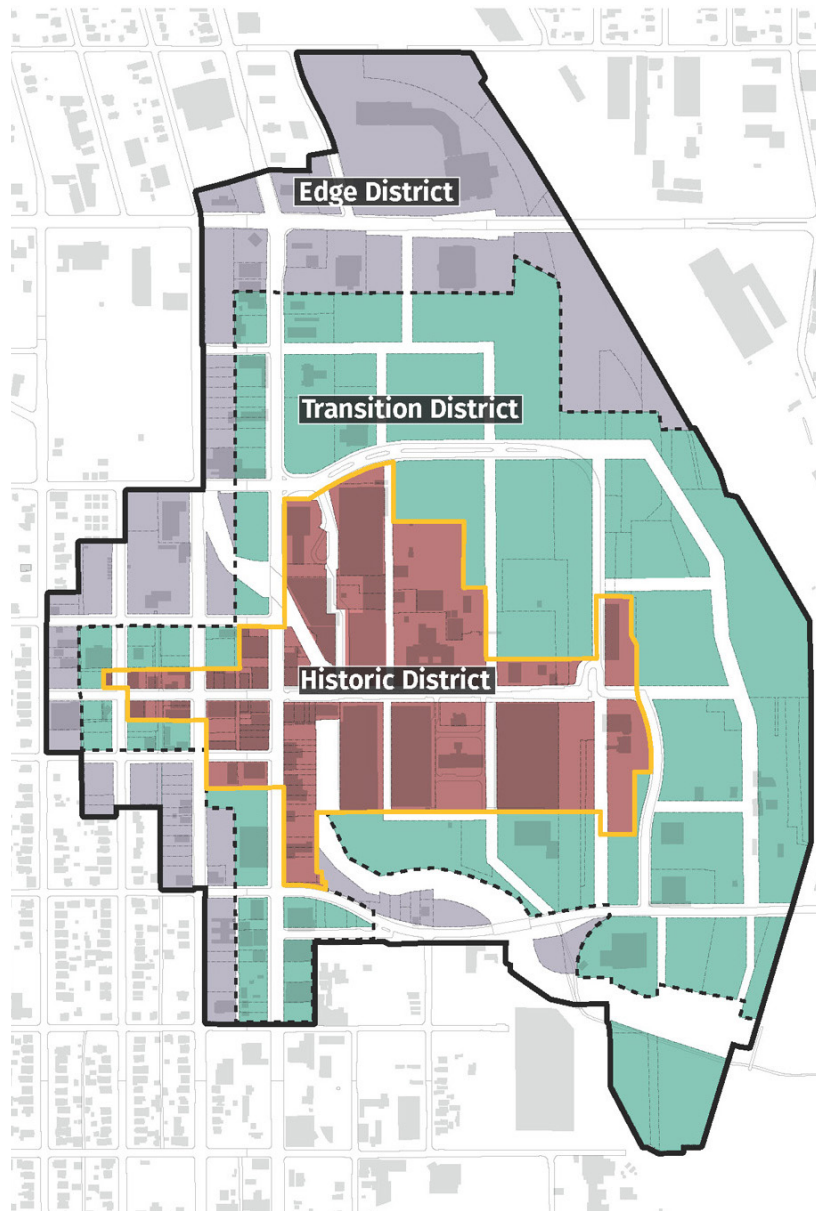
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DESIGN GUIDELINES & STANDARDS

2

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The project area is divided into a series of character areas with differing features and opportunities. Some character areas make up the historic district, where preservation is the objective. Others lie outside that boundary where best practices in urban design form the base for the regulations.



This map identifies three "rings" of character areas with differing features and opportunities. The central area is the Historic District which has its own set of design guidelines.

SERVICES:

- » Design Guidelines & Standards
- » Form-Based Code
- » Public Workshops

CLIENT:

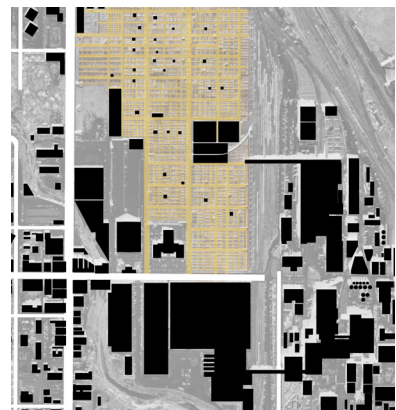
Laura Voltmann, Senior Planner
City of Fort Worth

DATE:

2016 - 2018



Massing models were generated to project the impact of different development scenarios along the Main Street and West Exchange Ave.



A figure ground map displays the development and circulation patterns that existed in 1956.



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DESIGN GUIDELINE SERVICES

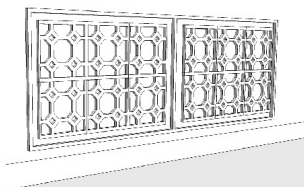
ITHACA, NEW YORK

1

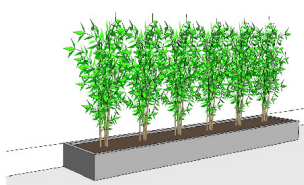


The design guidelines provide examples of articulating a building mass that are similar to the basic mass and scale characteristics of traditional buildings.

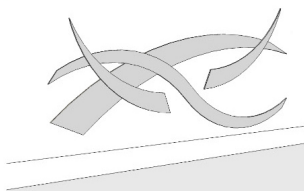
Decorative Wall Surface



Landscaping (Planter)



Wall Art



Downtown and Collegetown Design Guidelines

Ithaca's most important and treasured commercial centers are Collegetown and Downtown. Collegetown includes a pedestrian-oriented, mixed use district and its surrounding residential districts just south of Cornell University in the eastern portion of the city. Downtown is the traditional business district in the city and serves a wide variety of residents and visitors.

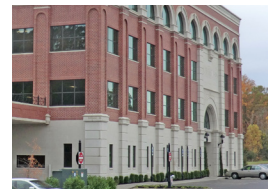
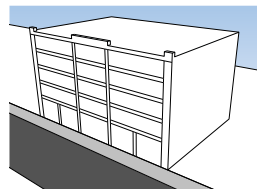
In both areas, project applicants must participate in a design review process prior to receiving project approval. Due to a lack of guidelines, applicants have concerns about the clarity of expectations and predictability of the process and the Design Review Board's decisions. Staff and the Design Review Board also believed the process could benefit from a cohesive set of guidelines for each of these two unique districts.

As a result, Winter & Company is conducting a comprehensive community process to develop stand-alone design guidelines documents for Collegetown and Downtown. Winter & Company is tailoring each document to its respective district, but also striving for consistency in organization and language between the documents to aid in interpretation and to make them user-friendly.

Façade Articulation Methods

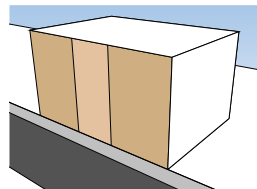
A1 Accent Lines

Accent lines include vertical and horizontal expression lines on a building wall. An accent line often projects slightly from the face of a building wall.



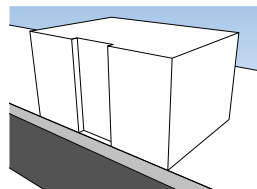
A2 Color Changes

Color changes include significant vertical or horizontal changes (15'-30' min) in color on a building wall.



A3 Minor Wall Offsets

A minor wall offset is a vertical expression line created by notching a building wall for its full height. Minor wall offsets are typically 5 feet or less.



Articulation diagrams and photos provide guidance on ways to provide a sense of human scale in new construction.



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DESIGN GUIDELINES SERVICES

2

ITHACA, NEW YORK

In Collegetown, the design guidelines are being designed to work seamlessly with a previously adopted form-based code and address key concerns like building mass and scale along the street edge, corner building design, inclusion of publicly-accessible open space, site design on sites with significant grade changes and transitions in scale to residential uses. In Downtown, the design guidelines address design of tall buildings allowed under the zoning code, development on curvilinear and odd-shaped parcels, and preservation and incorporation of existing buildings in redevelopment efforts. In addition to these specialized topic areas, both sets of guidelines will address typical design topics, such as site design, building design, landscaping, sustainability and parking. Winter & Company divided both areas into unique subareas or “character areas” for which specialized guidelines were developed.

SERVICES:

- » Design Guidelines for Collegetown
- » Design Guidelines for Downtown
- » Community workshops

CLIENT:

Megan Wilson
Senior Planner
City of Ithaca

DATE:

2015-Present

Maintaining Compatibility with Traditional Scale at the Street

Intent: Maintaining compatibility with traditional building widths and heights along a public street.

Width

Long Walls: Combine at least (3) three of the following:

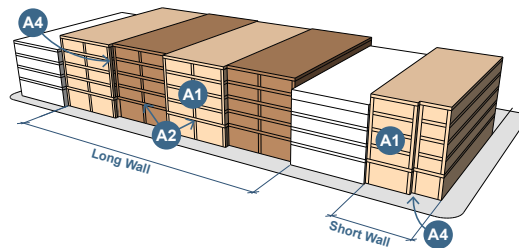
- A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6

The example building shows A1. Accent Lines, A2. Color Changes, and A4. Minor Wall Offset.

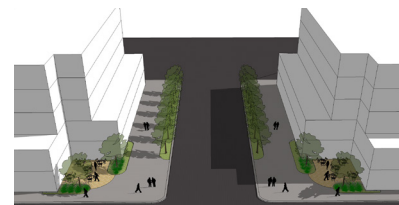
Short Walls: Combine at least (2) two of the following:

- A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6

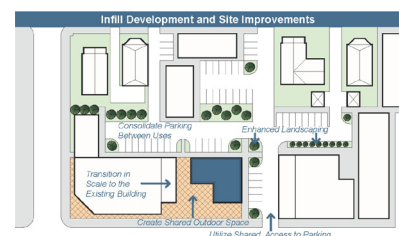
The example building shows A1. Accent Lines and A4. Minor Wall Offset.



	Downtown Core	Tuning Fork	West State Street
Long Wall =	Greater than or equal to 40 ft.	Greater than or equal to 60 ft.	Greater than or equal to 80 ft.
Short Wall =	Less than 40 ft.	Less than 60 ft.	Less than 80 ft.



A shadow study illustrates the positive effects of creating an open space to increase sun exposure.



This diagram shows how a new infill project could work within the existing site without demolishing the original building. The new structure could step down in scale to transition smoothly to the original building. Parking consolidation between uses would allow for site enhancements.



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URBAN DESIGN & PLANNING

MISSOULA, MONTANA

1



Character Management Strategy

Winter & Company is working with the City of Missoula on a project to promote high quality design in the community. The Missoula Design Excellence Project seeks to reinforce recent development successes which have demonstrated that high quality design can add value to properties and to the City at large. It responds to concerns that some development projects have not met the City's objective to maintain its distinct identity and instead are generic, without expressing a unique sense of place that is Missoula. The project focuses on Downtown and the City's commercial corridors, and how development in those areas can enhance the public realm and be sensitive to abutting neighborhoods. The process will result in amendments to the City's zoning code, new design guidelines and incentives to promote high quality development. An overarching goal is to help the community achieve high quality design that reflects Missoula's character.

SERVICES:

- » Analysis of existing design contexts
- » Community visioning for future design
- » Zoning code amendments
- » Design guidelines

CLIENT:

Laval Means, Planner
City of Missoula

DATE:

2017-2018



Corridor Typologies Map



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URBAN DESIGN & PLANNING

MISSOULA, MONTANA

2

TABLE 1: CORRIDOR TYPOLOGIES

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Pedestrian Activity Level	Very high	High	High	Medium	Moderate
Street Edge Character	Generally consistent street wall/ some flexibility and variation appropriate (with courtyards and landscaping)	Moderately consistent street wall/flexible front setbacks within a limited range (with courtyards and landscaping)	Moderately consistent street wall/flexible front setbacks within a moderate range	Moderate street wall/flexible front setbacks within a range (with landscaped edge	Landscaped edge/ buildings set Back (buildings closer to the Street allowed)
Parking Location	Behind building/ shared wherever possible	Side or behind the building	Side or behind building	Flexible location/ limited parking in front, buffered	Flexible location, buffered
Building Types	Target: Vertical mixed use/commercial; multi-dwelling residential Typical: Small to medium format commercial	Target: Small to medium commercial and multi-dwelling residential buildings Typical: Small format commercial with a large amount of residential throughout	Target: Small to medium commercial buildings; multi-dwelling residential Typical: Small format commercial	Target: Medium to large format commercial mixed use; multi-dwelling residential Typical: Medium to large format commercial	Target: Medium to large format commercial; multi-dwelling residential Typical: Medium to large format commercial
Preferred Maximum Building Height at the Street Edge [1]	6 stories	3 stories	3 stories	5 stories	6 stories
Mass and Scale	High importance (finer grained)	High importance	High importance	Medium importance	Moderate importance

[1]Maximum building height is established in the zoning code, and may be 40', 50', 65' or 125', depending on the intensity designation. Preferred maximum building height at the street edge refers to the scale of the building at the street, and does not indicate a limit on overall building height on the lot.

Scale for interpreting Table 1.

This scale is intended to rank the relative degree or importance of design considerations in the above table. The scale is used to rank Pedestrian Activity Level and Mass and Scale.



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D. FAÇADE DESIGN

Figure 11 identifies overlay design standards for the design of street facing building walls, focusing on ensuring adequate glazed area and a rhythm of building entries. Design variables related to these topics are illustrated in the elevation diagram on Figure 12.

Design Variable	Typology 1	Typology 2	Typology 3	Typology 4
D1. Minimum Ground Floor Glazed Area (Corridor/Corridor-intersecting side streets)	Commercial: 60% / 40%; Residential: 30% / 30%	Commercial: 50% / 35%; Residential: 30% / 30%		Commercial: 35% / 25%; Residential: 20% / 20%
D2. Maximum Upper Floor Blank Wall Distance/ Minimum Glazed Area	Corridor: 8' / 20% Corridor-intersecting side street: 12' / 20%	Corridor: 12' / 20% Corridor-intersecting side street: 16' / 20%	14' / 20%	16' / 20%
D3. Minimum Distance Between Entries (Corridor facing)	60'	80'; Residential: 100'	120'; Residential: 150'	160'

Figure 11: Façade Design Standards

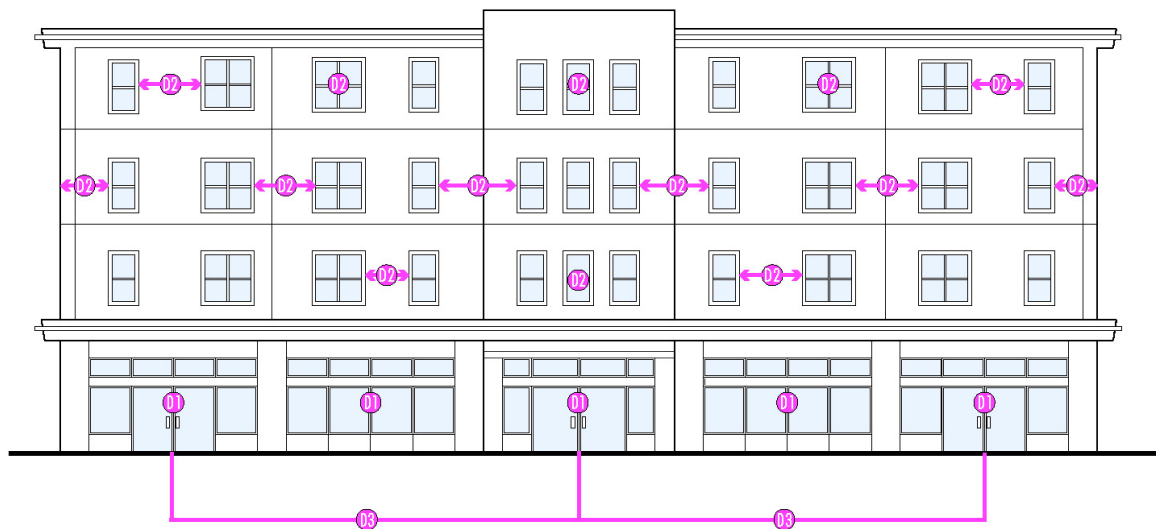


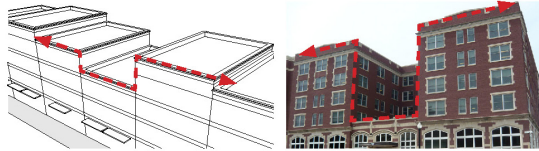
Figure 12: Façade Design Diagram

Applying Massing Variation Methods

Vary massing to reduce the perceived scale of a building while also helping to create an interesting building form. Stepping down the mass of a building adjacent to a pedestrian way or sensitive area will provide a smooth transition.

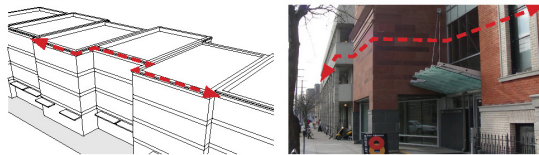
Height Variation

Vertical variation is an actual change in the height of a building of at least one floor.



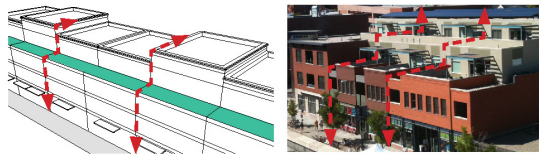
Increased Setbacks

A wall plane offset should extend the full height of the building and is most successful when combined with changes in roof form or building materials.



Upper Level Stepback

An upper level stepback adds visual interest and reduces the mass of a larger building.



B. STREET RELATIONSHIP AND EDGE CHARACTER



Figure 7: Street Relationship and Edge Character Diagram

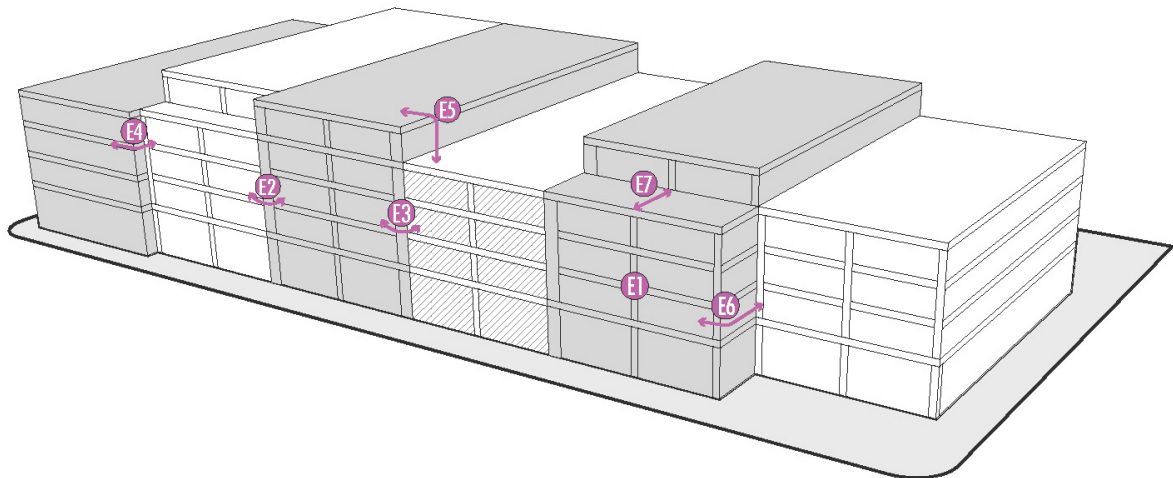
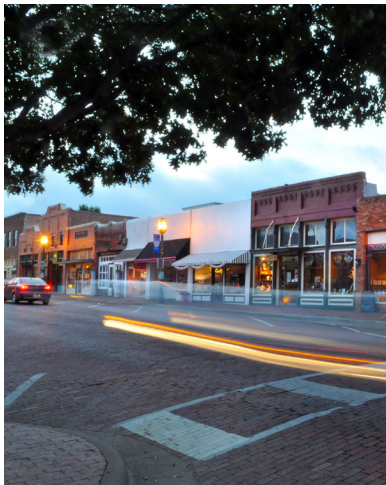


Figure 15: Combined Facade Articulation and Mass Variation Methods

DESIGN GUIDELINE SERVICES

PLANO, TEXAS

1



Downtown Plano has a vibrant future with an engaging atmosphere. The streetscape is pedestrian friendly, and has potential to generate a significant amount of income for the community.



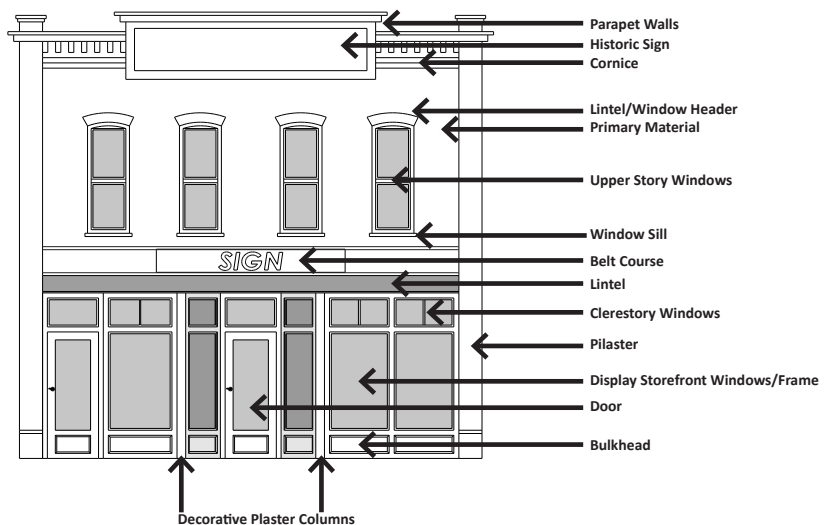
The historic presence of Downtown Plano is still strong throughout the character in each building. This character creates an exciting juxtaposition between the past and present, and is critical in preserving to increase the vitality of the Downtown Heritage District.

Downtown Heritage Resource District Design Standards

Downtown Plano is the heart of the community. It is rich with buildings that serve as links to the city's heritage. These properties symbolize the past and set the stage for a vibrant future.

Winter & Company was tasked with creating historic Design Standards in response to preservation issues the community was experiencing in its Downtown. Some of the topics addressed include additions, awnings, storefronts, review process, and conducting surveys. Winter & Company assisted the city in hosting a number of public engagement workshops. They then tailored the Design Standards to fit the unique design qualities of Downtown Plano.

The Downtown Heritage Resource District Design Standards promote rehabilitation and redevelopment that is sensitive to the surrounding historic context and helps maintain downtown as the center of the community. By preserving existing buildings and guiding compatible redevelopment, the standards also help promote cultural, environmental and economic sustainability. A key goal is to support a downtown that meets the needs of residents, business owners and visitors.



Diagrams and models throughout the document identify key-character defining features of historic buildings in the district. These are important to preserve whenever feasible to keep the charm of Downtown Plano intact.



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DESIGN GUIDELINE SERVICES

2

PLANO, TEXAS

The standards, and the review process through which the standards are administered, promote preservation of historic, cultural and architectural heritage in the Downtown Heritage Resource District. The standards seek to maintain downtown as a cohesive, livable place and prevent the inappropriate alteration or demolition of historic properties.

The design standards provide a basis for making consistent decisions about the appropriateness of improvements that are subject to approval in the city's design review process. In addition, the standards serve as educational and planning tools for property owners and design professionals.

SERVICES:

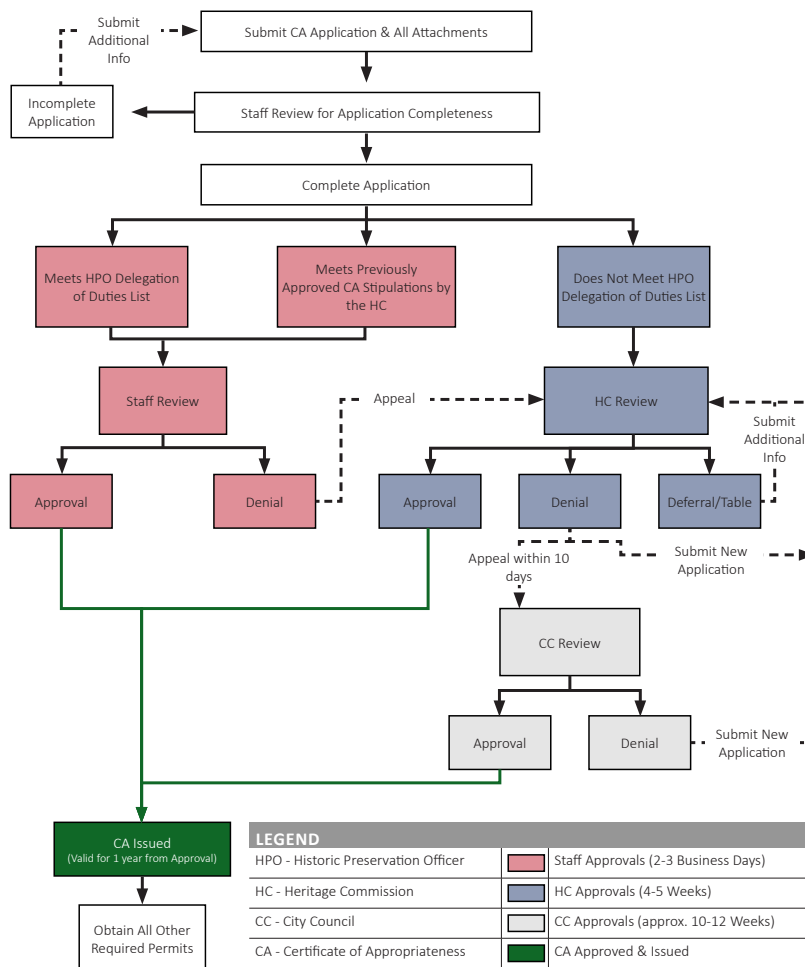
- » Design Standards
- » Preservation Policies
- » Design Review Development
- » Public Process and Community Engagement

CLIENT:

Doug McDonald, AICP
Comprehensive Planning Manager
City of Plano

DATE:

2015-2016



The design review process for the City of Plano is complex. With this redevelopment diagram of the process, a property owner is able to better understand which path to follow for their project.



Concerns and issues from the community were identified in a number of public workshops. This helped shape the design standards to be tailored to the community's needs.



Several roof-top additions scenarios are modeled in the document, and a ratio is explained to define the appropriate height and setback of the addition.



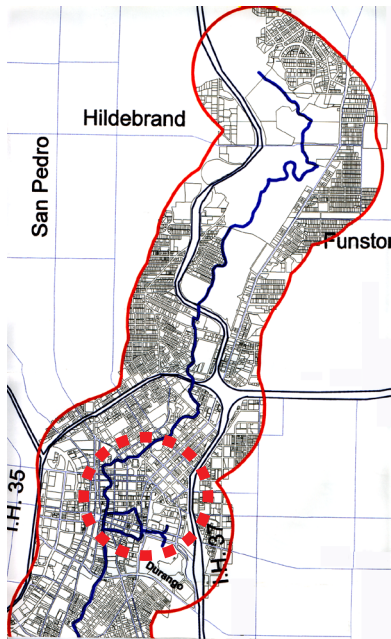
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DESIGN GUIDELINES SERVICES

1

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS



The policies for the San Antonio River corridor address the historic Riverwalk as well as twelve miles of other residential and commercial properties along the entire reach of the waterway.

SERVICES:

- » Design guidelines
- » Computer-generated building height scenarios
- » Consensus-building workshops

CLIENT:

City of San Antonio

DATE:

2001

River Corridor Development Plan and Guidelines

The San Antonio River Authority embarked on a project to improve flood control throughout the twelve-mile reach of the waterway as it courses through the city of San Antonio. Recreational trails, habitat improvements and in-channel landscaping are parts of the project.

The City, recognizing that this investment would stimulate redevelopment of properties that flank the river, identified the need for a plan and design guidelines to help assure that these private sector improvements will be compatible with broader urban design goals for the community at large.

Working in a series of community workshops, Winter & Company worked with property owners to produce an analysis of the design character of six different districts along the river corridor. They then produced development prototypes and design standards that focus on reinforcing the pedestrian experience along the edges of properties, providing views and overlooks to the river itself, and linking individual developments into their neighborhoods.



Policies for the Riverwalk area focus on maintaining the character of fine-grain details, changes in materials and outdoor spaces.



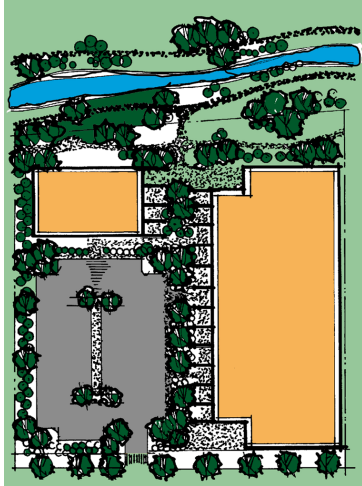
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DESIGN GUIDELINES SERVICES

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

2



Guidelines for buffering parking areas are included.



Some rows of older commercial buildings abut the river along the northern edge of the downtown. The guidelines address this building type.



The plan addresses a range of building types, including hotels. Connections to the river park are key considerations.



The Broadway corridor, which is in the project area, includes numerous auto-oriented businesses that back onto the river improvement area. Policies for this zone seek to enhance the pedestrian orientation in redevelopment.



Concepts for outdoor plazas and arcades are also provided.



The plan promotes a mix of uses, with buildings orienting to the river edge as well as the street.



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NORÉ V. WINTER

WINTER & COMPANY



Education:

B. Architecture, Tulane University
M. Architecture and Urban Design, UCLA

Preservation, Urban Design and Community Planning services in:

- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawai'i
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Nebraska
- Kentucky
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nevada
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- Wisconsin

Principal & Owner

Noré Winter is an urban designer and planner specializing in serving communities with special amenities, distinctive natural settings and historic places. He is inspired by communities whose residents value their past and look to a future with neighborhoods that enrich their lives. He helps citizens develop visions for their cities and towns and then crafts tools that will accomplish their goals for livability. He is recognized nationally for preparing context-sensitive guidelines and standards, and tailoring urban design plans to inspire action.

Many successful downtowns reflect improvements inspired by plans and guidelines directed by Noré. These include Estes Park, Colorado; Athens, Georgia; Bellingham, Washington; Boulder, Colorado; Canton, Ohio; Flagstaff, Arizona; Georgetown, Texas; Fort Collins, Colorado; Memphis, Tennessee; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Monterey, California and Walla Walla, Washington.

Corridor plan projects focus on building complete streets, promoting infill while respecting established edges and directing investment to catalyst sites. Recent projects include the Spenard Corridor Plan in Anchorage, Alaska; Bozeman, Montana 7th Avenue Connectivity Plan; Fort Collins, Colorado Midtown Corridor Plan; Newtown Pike Extension Corridor Plan, Lexington, KY; and the Mammoth Lakes, California Main Street Transportation and Corridor Plan.

Noré recently generated a neighborhood plan that builds on existing assets and promotes compatible investment in valued historic neighborhoods in Old Town San Diego, California. Other completed neighborhood projects include the Government Hill Neighborhood in Anchorage, Alaska; East Village Master Plan in Davenport, Iowa; and Compatible Neighborhood Transitions in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Noré promotes preservation systems that are strategically integrated into broader community planning, that incorporate emerging trends in theory and maximize best practices in the field. Recent projects include a statewide training program for preservation commissioners in Colorado, a strategic plan for a citywide survey of historic resources in Denver, and preservation plans for Tacoma, Galveston and Lakewood, Colorado. All preservation projects incorporate principles for sustainability.

Noré is frequently a featured speaker at national and state conferences and conventions, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service and the American Planning Association. He is a former Chairman of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions. Many of his projects have also garnered individual awards from state and local planning and preservation organizations.



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JULIE HUSBAND

WINTER & COMPANY



Education:

B. Arch

Montana State University

Senior Planner/ Designer

Julie Husband offers twenty-five years of experience in architecture, urban design and related fields. She has worked for Winter & Company for the past twenty years on master plans, design guidelines/standards, urban design and historic preservation projects.

Currently, Julie is the project manager for the Main Street Master Plan in Deadwood, South Dakota; Municipal Code & Design Standards and Sign Code for Westminster, Colorado; and Historic Preservation Strategies for Jackson/Teton County, Wyoming.

Recently completed projects include Cultural Resource Plan and Placemaking Strategy for the Denver National Western Center; character analysis development scenarios for the Raleigh, North Carolina form-based code; Heritage Preservation Plan Update for Plano, Texas; an update to the Old Town Neighborhoods design guidelines in Fort Collins, Colorado; the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Historic Preservation Plan; East Village Master Plan for Davenport, Iowa; Dubuque, Iowa Design Guidelines Update; the Monterey, California Landmark Design Guidelines; Historic Preservation Plan for Corvallis, Oregon; and the Downtown Framework Plan, Form-Based Standards and Design Guidelines for Arvada, Colorado.

She was also instrumental in the following planning projects: Midtown Corridor Plan, Fort Collins, Colorado; Government Hill Neighborhood Plan for Anchorage, Alaska; Height and Density Study for Galveston, Texas; River Revitalization Plan for Truckee, California; Bellingham City Center Plan in Washington; the North 7th Avenue Design and Connectivity Plan for Bozeman, Montana; and St. Anthony Falls Historic District Design Guidelines in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

On many planning and design projects, Julie has generated computer and hand-drawn illustrations to model the effect that alternative development scenarios might have on an area. This modeling of the design implications of alternative development scenarios has helped communities make informed decisions about design guidelines and codes they may adopt.



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MARCIA BOYLE

WINTER & COMPANY



Education:

Master of Urban Planning,
University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign

B.A. in Studio Art and Pre-
Architecture, with a Latino
Studies Concentration
St. Olaf College

Associate Planner/Designer

Marcia joined Winter & Company after completing her Master of Urban Planning in May 2016. Previously, she gained planning experience through work in the public and non-profit sectors. She has been involved with the research of historic downtowns and the history of a city's influence on planning future development for a variety of communities throughout the country. She has also been part of a variety of urban design projects including feasibility studies for active transportation planning, site analysis for green development, transportation planning for sprawl, and the design of a Main Street parklet. Marcia has written historic district design guidelines for local historic districts, resource books for historic district property owners, surveys regarding historic resources for property owners and updated historic preservation ordinances for local governments.

Marcia is currently working on the City of Westminster, Colorado's Harris Park Neighborhood Plan; Historic Preservation Program and Tools for Jackson/Teton County, Wyoming; Adaptive Reuse Studies for Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado; and Certificate of Appropriateness Application Review for State College, Pennsylvania;

Recently completed projects include Assessment of Historic Design Guidelines for Breckenridge, Colorado; Design Guidelines for the Old City Hall Historic District in Tacoma, Washington; a Heritage Preservation Plan Update for Plano, Texas; Historic District Design Guidelines for Benicia, California; a Design Guidelines Update for Healdsburg, California; a Preservation Plan for Corvallis, Oregon; Design Guidelines for the Lowertown Historic District and Central Station Block in Saint Paul, Minnesota; and Design Guidelines and Historic Preservation Update for State College, Pennsylvania.



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CHRISTOPHER BALL

WINTER & COMPANY



Education:

B.A. in Environmental Design
University of Colorado, Boulder
Emphasis in Architecture

Junior Designer

Christopher Ball has worked at Winter & Company for six years and plays an integral role in the creation of graphic content for the company. He has a strong knowledge of 3D modeling, graphic software and architectural practices. His previous work experience in the field of construction allows for his designs to incorporate contextual and rational characteristics. Chris has a refined knowledge in the practice of architecture and urban planning.

Chris is currently assisting with Design Standards and a Code Update for Westminster, Colorado; a Strategic Plan for Spenard Corridor in Anchorage, Alaska; Neighborhood Development Code modeling for Covington, Kentucky; Historic Preservation Strategies for Jackson/Teton County, Wyoming; and Adaptive Reuse Studies for Colfax Avenue in Denver, Colorado.

He recently assisted with the National Western Center Placemaking Study for Denver, Colorado; a Downtown Plan for Estes Park, Colorado; the Code Update for Los Angeles, California; Code and Design Guidelines for the Fort Worth, Texas Stockyards; Blue Hill District Design Guidelines for Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Design Guidelines for Ross, California; Downtown Heritage District Design Guidelines for Plano, Texas; Design Guidelines and Code Update for Encinitas, California; Residential Typology Studies for the City of Houston, Texas Historic Preservation Design Guidelines project; and modeling for the Encinitas Housing Element Update.



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