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3	PLANNING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
4	GENERAL HEARING
5	Tuesday, August 2, 2011
6	7: 00 p. m.
7	in
8	Second Floor Meeting Room, 344 Broadway
9	City Hall Annex McCusker Building Cambridge, Massachusetts
10	Hugh Russell, Chair
11	Thomas Anninger, Vice Chair William Tibbs, Member Steven Winter, Member
12	H. Theodore Cohen, Member
13	Charles Studen, Associate Member Ahmed Nur, Associate Member
14	
15	Community Development Staff:
16	Bri an Murphy, Assi stant Ci ty Manager Susan Gl azer Li za Paden
17	Roger Boothe Stuart Dash
18	Jeff Roberts
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Sitting Members: Hugh Russell, Thomas
3	Anninger, H. Theodore Cohen, Charles Studen.)
4	HUGH RUSSELL: We now have a quorum.
5	This is the meeting of the Cambridge Planning
6	Board. And the first item on our agenda is a
7	review of the Board of Zoning Appeal cases
8	for August 11th.
9	LIZA PADEN: I didn't see any cases,
10	but I don't know if anyone else has something
11	they want to look at.
12	CHARLES STUDEN: No, I don't.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Where is Hutchinson
14	Street? It's in a Residence B Zone.
15	LIZA PADEN: Hutchinson Street is
16	south of Concord Avenue off of Walden or
17	it's between Walden and Appleton.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
19	LIZA PADEN: So, here's Concord
20	Avenue. Here's Hutchinson and here's Huron.
21	Soit's in between.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
2	Case 10142, 288-B Green Street.
3	LIZA PADEN: Yes.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Where is that?
5	LIZA PADEN: So that's the
6	Greek-Ameri can Cl ub.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Oh.
8	LIZA PADEN: So it's next-door to
9	the Cambridge Housing Authority's property.
10	HUGH RUSSELL: And it's near the
11	Greek-American Club
12	LIZA PADEN: Yes, it is the
13	Greek-American Club.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, and I guess we
15	are complete.
16	And the next would be the update from
17	Bri an.
18	BRIAN MURPHY: I suppose the big
19	news is that last night at City Council, that
20	the Council passed amendments to 5.28.2. So
21	I know that you're disappointed not to have

1	it come before you again.
2	HUGH RUSSELL: And what did they
3	consist of?
4	BRIAN MURPHY: Essentially it was
5	similar to the last staff recommendation with
6	the exception of changing the amount of FAR
7	required to be open space from 25 percent to
8	30 percent. Am I remembering that correctly?
9	JEFF ROBERTS: The amount is going
10	to be common space for residential.
11	BRI AN MURPHY: Was 25 to 30. But
12	otherwise it was pretty much what the staff
13	had recommended.
14	When was the last time it went before
15	the Council, Jeff? It was a while, like
16	several weeks ago.
17	JEFF ROBERTS: Ordi nance Committee
18	was about two weeks ago. And then the
19	Planning Board last heard it four weeks ago,
20	maybe five?
21	THOMAS ANNINGER: What was the staff

recommendation?

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recommendation was -- I mean, it's a fairly complicated piece and I'll see if I actually brought it down with me. But it involved, I want to see if I can get this accurately.

The staff

Do you want me --

BRI AN MURPHY:

JEFF ROBERTS:

Do you have it? You BRI AN MURPHY: remember it fortunately here. Thisis something where I managed not to get in the middle of. But this is really Jeff, Stuart and Susan who did the work to pull this up.

JEFF ROBERTS: Right. So, if you remember when it came before the Planning Board the last time, there were changes to the criteria, including parking analysis and some other factors that would come into play for larger developments. There were some changes -- actually the first set of changes were meant to clarify what uses are allowed in what districts, because there was a

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question that came up around a project in the Residence B District, and whether it was allowed to be converted into a multi-family. And it was cleared up. Much of the discussion over the last Planning Board was over the formula to determine the maximum number of allowed units. And the Planning Board recommended, I think, against having a stricter formula. The City Council was moving more in favor of having a stricter formula that would tighten the number of units, the maximum number of units that would be allowed under a project. And in fact the final proposed language tightened it down, I, think even a little further than when the Planning Board saw it, by putting additional restrictions on projects where there was a large amount of in-fill development within So for projects where you have the building. lots of in-fill development, that makes the project vastly exceed what would be allowed

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under base zoning, then the formula for cap number of units drops down a little bit.

It's complicated to explain, but the next time a project comes before the Board, you'll hear a little bit more about it.

And what Brian was alluding to was actually an additional piece that was added to it towards the end dealing with the concerns about the size of units within a building and whether you limited the number of units too much, it would result in the overbuilding of units of a particular site. So again, for projects that are particularly large and particularly dense compared to what the base zoning allows, there would be a limit that -- under the ordained version, 70, only 70 percent of the gross floor area of the building could be occupied by private living space in dwelling units. developers would have to find a way to work within that limit, the remaining space could

be used for common areas, indoor recreational space, storage space, lobbies. It also could be used for any -- if there were above-grade parking that were included, it could be used for that or it could be used for some of the approved non-residential uses that we -- that were part of the proposal when it came to the Planning Board.

(Now seated, Steven Winter and Ahmed Nur.)

BRIAN MURPHY: And the other issue is that -- let me look at my notes here, for the first ten units gross floor area is divided by 1100 square feet. For units over that it's divided by 1900 square feet. So, again, using the formula for the amount of units that would be allowed.

JEFF ROBERTS: And that would be for all districts. That formula no longer differentiates between different types of districts that was proposed in one of the

And there are some

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re-filed versions of the petition.

BRI AN MURPHY:

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Planning Board to consider on street parking demand and protection of privacy for

abutters, as well as for larger projects

additional standards as well requiring the

having the Planning Board evaluate the impact

of additional units on demand on street

parking and requiring a parking analysis.

So, sort of a high approach, but it was one

where they're taken direction from the

Council where they wanted to move to as one

that's relatively manageable. It's a fairly

complicated provision and just try to make it

simpler, I think, the discussion that the

Board reflected the tension between, even

when the Board comes out in the right place,

is there a merit in trying to make the set of

subjects clear for both neighbors and

developers. I guess greater level of

awareness and knowledge for a developer

1 (inaudible) and for a neighborhood, less 2 anxiety during the process before it finally 3 gets to a resolution. 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 5 THOMAS ANNINGER: Can I discuss just 6 one thing which is, if I'm not mistaken, this 7 will apply to Norris Street? 8 BRI AN MURPHY: Yes. 9 JEFF ROBERTS: Yes. 10 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Because the 11 application -- how does that work when you 12 already have somebody applying for a Special 13 Permit? How do you apply new zoning to 14 something that was already applied for? 15 So, a Special Permit LIZA PADEN: 16 application doesn't preserve the Zoning. 17 until somebody actually has a Special Permit 18 that's been filed with the City Clerk's 19 office, then they would have a six-month 20 preservation of the Zoning that they would 21 But if something's been grant it.

1	adverti sed, then they' re subject to that
2	Zoning as well.
3	So this has been advertised and this
4	was passed. So Norris Street would have to
5	comply with this Zoning.
6	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Has anybody
7	figured out how many units would apply to the
8	Norris Street project?
9	JEFF ROBERTS: Our estimation, when
10	we looked at it, was 23. They'll have to
11	come in with their own specific numbers. But
12	based on the numbers that we've had from the
13	Planning Board the original application
14	and some other information, that's what we
15	come up with.
16	THOMAS ANNINGER: And this will also
17	apply to that street that I cannot remember?
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Cottage.
19	THOMAS ANNINGER: Cottage with a C,
20	yes. It's also going to apply to that one.
21	JEFF ROBERTS: We don't have a

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proposal for that one yet. But if that comes in as under 5.28.2, then it would be subject under the new provision.

CHARLES STUDEN: Before this was approved was there any discussion at the Council regarding what I thought was very persuasive testimony in the part of private developers suggesting that if we made this too onerous, the net effect would be that these buildings would sit vacant and not be developed at all. And my fear, of course, specific to Norris Street, 23 units seems like an extraordinary small number of units but perhaps it could still be economically I personally thought they made some vi abl e. very good points about that, and I think it would be a shame if we wind up with these buildings boarded up and vacant for many years to come as a result of these changes. So again, my question is was there any di scussi on of that?

1 BRI AN MURPHY: Not that I recall in 2 terms of that. And Stuart was there as well. 3 That was not really the main focus of the 4 di scussi on. It was more on I think concern 5 for the expectations of the neighbors, and 6 more of the bias of what's the fabric of the 7 neighborhood like right now and what are the 8 implications of that neighborhood. 9 CHARLES STUDEN: We'll have to keep 10 your fingers crossed. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: You had more to tell 12 us I guess. 13 And then just BRI AN MURPHY: 14 otherwise just to remind you of preview of 15 On the 16th North Mass. coming attractions. 16 Ave. will be coming before you for some additional discussion. And I believe we'll 17 18 also have the Norris Street extension and 19 Harvey Street extension. 20 And then on September 6th we expect a 21 continued hearing for Harvey Street and the

1	EF International Special Permit, first
2	hearing on the 20th. As of now, it looks
3	like Archstone Maple Leaf conversion of
4	housing first hearing and MIT Kendall Square.
5	THOMAS ANNINGER: When is Harvey
6	Street coming?
7	BRI AN MURPHY: The request for an
8	extension I believe comes before you on the
9	16th, but I think the hearing is anticipated
10	for September 6th.
11	LIZA PADEN: The continued hearing.
12	That hearing is still open.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
14	Are there any meeting transcripts to
15	revi ew?
16	LIZA PADEN: I'm sorry, I'm still
17	behi nd.
18	* * * *
19	(Sitting Members: Hugh Russell, Thomas
20	Anninger, William Tibbs, H. Theodore Cohen,
21	Steven Winter, Charles Studen, Ahmed Nur.)

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.

Now that it's 7:20, we'll proceed to our public hearing Planning Board case 133, Special Permit amendment, 622 Massachusetts Avenue.

evening. For the record, James Rafferty on behalf of the Applicant currently called Central Square, LLC. But for those of you who are around 15 years ago, this was the Holmes Building. The Holmes Real Estate Trust owned it. And it was a Special Permit granted by the Planning Board in 1997 after an extensive period of public anticipation. I'm just trying to check and see --

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Well, I think nostalgia does begin to set in after a while. Mr. Liu, the architect hasn't been back to Cambridge. He's only recently recovered from his experience.

WILLIAM TIBBS:

You're being kind.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: I think it was 1998. 2 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I'm sorry? 3 HUGH RUSSELL: I believe it was 1998 4 that business was concluded. 5 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: It was. 6 The application was in October of '97, and 7 the decision was filed in April of '98. I note that Mr. Tibbs, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Russell 8 9 and Mr. Tibbs were part of the deliberative 10 body at the time. 11 WILLIAM TIBBS: It's been emblazed 12 in my mind. 13 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: This had 14 many memorable moments. There is a gentleman 15 here tonight by the name of Stuart Pratt. Stuart Pratt, Jr., young Mr. Pratt. I'm not 16 17 sure he was even born when we did this in 18 1997, but he now works with his father. 19 the building is, I'm sure everyone knows, has 20 actually been a great contribution. 21 one of the first residential buildings that

got built after the Central Square action plan was adopted in 1981. And amidst charges that Central Square would be divided and lose its character. And I think it has stood the test of time. It has ground floor retail. Real neighborhood-based retail, particularly the CVS store which is a very popular store.

And on the second floor of the building as you might recall is office space. The entire second floor is office. And the balance of the building has 72 residential units.

So, the building has a garage on the ground floor with 80 parking spaces. So for reasons of market conditions and other reasons, the ownership of the building wishes to convert the second floor from office to additional residential units. And Mr. Liu will walk you through the floor plan, how they intend to achieve that. I believe it's an additional 23?

1 MI CHAEL LIU: 21. 2 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: 21 units. 3 Which will give us a total in the building of 4 93. 5 The issues presented in the application 6 are pretty straightforward. One is change in 7 the facade of the building because of some 8 fenestration changes associated with the 9 change from office to residential. So you'll 10 see those occurring on the second floor. 11 The building is in a Business B 12 District doesn't require a multi-family 13 Special Permit, but because there are only 80 14 parking spaces, 72 of which have been for the 15 residential and the other eight were for the 16 commercial, this will be a building that will 17 have less than a one per one parking ratio. 18 And I was able to get late today, I don't 19 know if you've had an opportunity --20 UNI DENTI FI ED FEMALE: Yes, the Board 21 has it.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: And

Mr. David Gabeau, who is the building manager -- it says here Mr. Gabeau has some interesting experiences in the time in the five years he's been managing the building. Roughly -- not even roughly. Actually, he's in charge. He's charged with the assignment of the parking spaces. And his average, the yearly average is about 38 spaces for the current 72 units.

So, we're proposing to obviously not increase the amount of parking. The eight commercial spaces will now go into the residential pool. So it will be 80 residential spaces or 93 units. And I also took the liberty of preparing some proposed findings on the issue of the parking pursuant to Article 6.

It's, it was easy for me to do because you don't have to be smart to do it. It asks you have to be close to transit and things

like that. (Inaudible). The MBTA has those park and ride facilities, this could be considered a sleep and ride facility. You could go out the door and there's the T. And it's the management's experience with the building, that's exactly the tenant demographic that they attract. That the accessibility of the T, the bus lines, the taxicabs, and the increasing use of interim cars like ZipCar really are showing a very prevalent demographic of people living in the building that do not use motor vehicles.

So we're looking for a -- hoping that the Board will be able to make a finding under Article 6, that a reduction in the required amount of parking of 13 spaces is warranted in this case. And because it is an existing Planning Board Special Permit that has conditions tied to a set of drawings, but now we're going to have a few exterior changes, we would also ask that the Board

1	make a finding that those changes are
2	consistent with the original Special Permit
3	and approve the amended drawings.
4	So, having said that. Mr. Liu has been
5	waiting years to come back. So I'll let him
6	tell you about this. And I think I've
7	introduced everyone who is here. And I think
8	I'm done, thank you.
9	MICHAEL LIU: I am also glad to work
10	with Mr. Rafferty again.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: You're going to have
12	to get closer to the microphone. You can
13	carry the microphone around with you.
14	MI CHAEL LIU: So, this is Paul
15	Humphreys from my office and he's going to
16	distribute a package so you can look more
17	closely at some of the things that we are
18	also are going to show you on the board.
19	Not to make more of this as a design
20	exercise than is really warranted.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: So next request is

that you have to set up your easel back where Mr. Humphreys is so people can see it. We can't see it as well, but not everybody can see it well.

MICHAEL LIU: So the second floor is presently an office space of about 28,000 square feet. So, that would be converted to 21 apartments. We would be, as part of doing that, we would close off one elevator that is just there to serve that commercial space in the second floor. That would be incorporated in an adjacent retail space that's at the street level.

The floor plate is quite deep. So we have deep units. In the center there's a fair amount of common space and mini space and a fitness area and some storage facilities for the residents.

With regard to the exterior changes, there are -- it's really the conversion of fixed windows that are office windows to

operable windows. So those windows which are presently on the second floor, are I believe they're fixed windows with eight, eight panes, I believe. And those would be converted to double hung windows in the same pattern as the floor above. There would be two new windows, which would be added on Green Street above the Loading dock. there's presently loading dock, there are no windows so we would be adding two masonry openings. As part of the work that we did 12, 13 years ago, we had reconstructed a portion of the facade of the original building on Massachusetts Avenue. That reconstruction really had to do with the disassembly and reassembly of the stone pieces that made it up, and then we put new fixed pane storefront into it. storefront will have the same configuration, except that we will replace some of it to make operable awning type windows so that

those windows will be able to have operable windows as well.

I don't think there are any other changes to the exterior. And if you have any questions about the interior, I'd be happy to answer them.

There is a common -- there was a common terrace which is on the second floor, those, that would be broken up into three sections and they will belong to the units that open directly onto them.

CHARLES STUDEN: I have a question, relative to the purpose of this change in use. Mr. Rafferty mentioned that the -- one of the drivers is the market. I'm assuming that the reason that you're proposing this is there's a strong market for residential uses in Central Square. I'm just curious about the office space. Is it fully occupied?

MICHAEL LIU: I think Stuart can answer to the particulars of that. I think

1	our lease is running David, do you want to
2	speak to that question about the use of the
3	office space in Central Square. The present
4	tenancy lease ends.
5	DAVID GABEAU: August 31, 2011.
6	MICHAEL LIU: August 31st.
7	DAVID GABEAU: Yep.
8	MICHAEL LIU: Now, the space itself
9	is not an ideal office space particularly
10	because it's quite deep and one wall is blank
11	because it's a party wall condition. So it
12	has a great deal of interior space. So I
13	don't you can speak maybe at greater
14	length about the, you know, how difficult it
15	is to find tenants for that space. But my
16	understanding is that it is.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Sir, if you're going
18	to speak, if you could come forward.
19	WILLIAM TIBBS: I just want to say I
20	have a similar question, and I was at the
21	original hearing, and I know that second

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floor space was always, at least in my mind,
I was wondering how valuable it would be. So
I guess I have a similar question which is
historically since it was built, how has that
space faired as well as what it was doing
now?

Sure. DAVI D GABEAU: My name is David Gabeau G-a-b-e-a-u. So, yeah, the space has been leased to National Indemnity but they're changing their name to Resolute For the past ten years they Management. occupied the whole space for that time period. I think since 2001, 2002. far as the question about the market for residential, yeah. So we're adding 19 more bedrooms, I believe? And currently we have a waiting list of people wanting to rent one bedrooms, about 40 people looking for one bedroom apartments at this time. I always tell them I just can't help them because I don't have enough. So I think the market for

1	the one bedroom apartments and the two
2	bedrooms, we have a waiting list for those,
3	too, will be very strong.
4	CHARLES STUDEN: Okay, thank you.
5	HUGH RUSSELL: Ahmed.
6	AHMED NUR: I have a question for
7	you with regarding to the storefront. You
8	mentioned that you might be changing the
9	front of the facade storefronts that you
10	have. What you're prosing, is it similar to
11	what's there now and what's it like to the
12	entrance?
13	MICHAEL LIU: What we're changing is
14	not on the first floor, it's not on the
15	street level. It's on the second floor.
16	AHMED NUR: Okay.
17	MICHAEL LIU: There's an area of
18	facade which and I'll point it out to you.
19	Here.
20	AHMED NUR: Okay.
21	MICHAEL LIU: And that was a we

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took that facade down from the original building that was on-site before this and we And then we put into it a reconstructed it. kind of window all system, fixed glass. But now that we have apartments behind it, we're modifying that to have operable sash on a portion of it. So that portion that we're changing was not original, and it will have the same profile except that where there's operable sash, it's going to obviously be a little bit thicker because you have a frame within a frame. But apart from that it's the It will be the same. same.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I can say that having some small existing drawings as a reference from where to -- where we're going could be helpful. Particularly on the second floor, because I was sitting here trying to remember just the scale and size of that commercial space and, so --

MICHAEL LIU: If it helps, I think

1 on the last page of the photos of that 2 section. 3 STEVEN WINTER: We have photos of where it is, but not where it's going. 4 5 WILLIAM TIBBS: There's an elevation 6 of what it is, but for me it's more the plan. 7 I just want to get a better sense of the 8 pl an. 9 HUGH RUSSELL: I have a question, 10 which is your one bedroom units tend to have 11 a bedroom that doesn't have windows in it. 12 What's your strategy for providing light and 13 ventilation for those bedrooms? 14 MICHAEL LIU: I had a feeling you 15 might ask that question. Those are interior 16 And this is actually a kind of one bedrooms. 17 product we're seeing a lot of now, 18 particularly in urban settings. The -- there 19 are two code requirements that apply. 20 have to provide light and ventilation. You 21 can provide it in one of two ways. You can

1 have an opening, which has to be a certain 2 size from that space to the adjoining space 3 from which it is barring light and air. In 4 our case that -- we're going to -- and you 5 can also reproduce artificial light to a 6 certain foot candles, I think 30 inches above 7 the floor, but to a certain degree. doing those things, but in addition we're 8 9 also bringing in make up air, directly ducted 10 into the corners into the room because we 11 want to enclose those with glass. So those 12 rooms can be closed completely. So they will 13 be sort of shut off with a window, a 14 (inaudible) story window from the rest of the 15 So in that case you have to bring in 16 outside air which we will be doing. CHARLES STUDEN: 17 What is the square footage of these apartments? They look very, 18 19 very small to me. 20 MICHAEL LIU: They're actually I 21 think -- what is the square footage listed on

1	the floor plans?
2	HUGH RUSSELL: It's on this plan,
3	but it's in very small letters and I can't
4	read it.
5	MICHAEL LIU: I think that actually
6	they' re fairly large.
7	PAUL HUMPHREYS: You can read it
8	here. About 800.
9	MI CHAEL LI U: Yeah, so, your typi cal
10	one bedroom is anywhere from 790 to 820. So
11	in terms of square footage, they're fairly
12	large. Reasonably large. Although the
13	writing is small.
14	CHARLES STUDEN: Although I would
15	make the observation that much of that space
16	is corridor as opposed to living space.
17	MICHAEL LIU: Some of it is
18	corridor, that's true. Because you have to
19	walk passed the sleeping areas.
20	CHARLES STUDEN: Right.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: The room sizes, the

remaining rooms are pretty common for market rate one bedroom apartments. And you can see just from the picture of a queen size bed in the room, that there's plenty of room around it. And, again the furnishings show it (Inaudible).

CHARLES STUDEN: I also have a question around housing affordability. Are there any affordable units in in this building?

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Oh, yes.

At the time the Special Permit was issued, I
think the Article 11.200 had just been
adopted. So the building is an HIP building,
and these units -- I've already spoken with
the Affordable Housing Department. This, I
think is best analogized to a second phase of
a residential project, because these second
floor units are different in their
configuration than the other units. And
while the affordable housing ordinance speaks

1 to having a representative sample of units in 2 the building, I think the early conversations 3 have been probably the easiest way to 4 approach this is to simply apply the required 5 formula to the second floor. So they will, 6 they will meet the -- so it is a 20 -- in 7 that context it's a -- probably somewhere around three or four units subject to how 8 9 that formula shakes out. You round down at 10 0.5 and up, and I haven't done that math. 11 But it's clearly of the size and number of 12 units that will require additional affordable 13 as part of the additional market units. 14 CHARLES STUDEN: Good, thank you. 15 HUGH RUSSELL: Any more questions 16 from members of the Board? 17 The emergency egress at AHMED NUR: 18 the end of the hallway up on the side, on the 19 existing building. 20 The new eighth HUGH RUSSELL: 21 edition of the state building code increased

1	the length of dead end corridor that's
2	permitted to extraordinary length. It's like
3	50 feet permitted.
4	MICHAEL LIU: 50 feet.
5	HUGH RUSSELL: It is the 50 feet
6	here. And I guess that's a recognition of
7	the sprinkler, the alarms, and all that other
8	safety stuff. It used to be 20 feet.
9	AHMED NUR: I see.
10	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, so we'll go to
11	the public hearing. There are two names on
12	our sheet, Steven Kaiser and Charlie
13	Marquardt.
14	JAMES WILLIAMSON: I'd like to be on
15	that list, too.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Sure.
17	STEVE KAISER: My name is Steve
18	Kaiser, 191 Hamilton Street.
19	Jim Rafferty did identify two members
20	of the Planning Board who are still here from
21	those glorious times. I would note that Pam

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Winters was also involved in that project, but as a citizen before she got on the Board. And responsible Roger Boothe and Stuart Dash were around at that time, and I think at least two others in the audience who were And I could remember that time very around. vividly because I was actually the traffic consultant advisor to the citizens group on And we met in the basement of the building of the church, the brick Baptist church there. And I remember this one meeting before the Planning Board where we had so many protestors and critics from the neighborhood out, that the Planning Board decided to have their meet in City Hall, because of the number. Somewhere's between 200 to 300 people that came out. And I think that was beyond the open hearing stage. there was no participation, so you had all these angry people in the audience and the Planning Board trying to do its business.

was quite a spectacle, emotional spectacle, I think.

And I also count that meeting as the last gasp as the People's Republic of Cambridge. The last time that we were to get together in any large group and speak out.

So people make all these jokes about the People's Republic of Cambridge. I think it's been gone for 15 years.

Let me just comment on what was there before. My recollection is it was a two-story building with retail on the first floor and offices on the second floor. I'm not aware of any vacancies. I think there were law offices on the second floor. First floor had Herman's Clothing Store, Lucy Parson's Bookstore, a small tobacco shop, and a coffee restaurant. All in a very vigorous, active frontage. Okay? They replaced it with a larger building, twice as high. That had no office -- well, it had an office on

the second floor unoccupied. And on the first floor Jim Rafferty says oh, it has ground floor retail. It also does not have ground floor retail. It's only about half full. And it's had a long period of vacancy. It's that old story we run into, first floor office -- first floor retail vacancy, and I add the clause, by modern architects because they seem to have great difficulty putting quality retail and effective retail on the first floor.

So, we're here tonight because the second floor has failed as office. And half the first floor has failed as retail. And apparently they're not going to do anything about the first floor, and they're gonna try and solve the second floor problem. And I don't think that the developer has presented this in quite that form. He's already been given a gift by this Board, didn't comply with the requirements of it, and now wants to

1 come back and get more special favors. 2 that gonna be rubber stamped or not? 3 Again, I'm going to raise the ogre of 4 Article 7. Why should we give away any 5 further advantages to a developer unless he 6 can demonstrate that he's not making a profit 7 from it? That should be Mr. Rafferty's job. 8 And he did promise to me that he'd be working 9 on a treatise to Article 7. I haven't seen 10 it yet, but when I get it, I would love to 11 share it with the Board. So you would have 12 the benefit of at least a contrary view to 13 Article 7, and that will start the 14 Because the discussion on di scussi on. 15 Article 7 has not started on this Board and 16 it has not started on the City Council. 17 Could you wrap up HUGH RUSSELL: 18 your comments, please? 19 STEVE KALSER: Yes, I will. 20 I will note that in the finding that 21 you have to make for the modification of the

1 Special Permits, one of the requirements is 2 to show that you preserve and enhance the 3 unique functional environment of the square. This building has failed to do that on the 4 5 first floor. 6 The second floor's less of a problem 7 because you don't notice a vacancy. But it's 8 another example of failed retail on the first 9 floor and I hope the Board will talk about 10 this. 11 Thank you. 12 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 13 Charlie Marquardt. 14 CHARLES MARQUARDT: Charl i e 15 Marquardt, 10 Rogers Street. I'll be quick. 16 First of all, if we were building this new aside from all the other issues that went 17 18 along with this, this would be the 19 prototypical example for smart (i naudi ble) 20 oriental development. Can't miss the T 21 In fact, the only thing they need stati on.

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to do is put an entrance into the T station so you don't have to go inside the building. So, they've got that going for them.

But I have some concerns about the health of the residents that will be on the second floor covering two general things:

The first is you look at the building, you got Green Street and you got Magazine Street. You've got a lot of busses. busses are primarily diesel. They're going What's the impact on to be near the windows. those residents at the lower level? We're dropping down one level to make sure that they're healthy. Because right here we're saying we don't want to have detriment of the heal th, safety and/or wel fare of the occupants of the proposed use or the citizens of the city. So if we're going to put them that close to diesel busses, is there something we can do to protect them?

Second, you raise the issue about

light, and I'm looking at the building here and say all these things we're going to do about blowing air in and turning on lights.

But nothing better than natural light.

There's all those studies about Vitamin D and seasonal adjusted disorders and what not.

Could we put in some skylights and put real light in there. It could be a short skylight. It could be those window wells that go back in the old fashioned building.

That would be phenomenally nice.

Still don't see facilities for children. Don't know whether children can go play. There's some great stuff down further away. We keep building these buildings that don't put anything in there for the kids, and that continues to concern me. As you look around mid-Cambridge in particularly and you see kids hit the seven, eight-year-old phase, and they're gone and shot through a cannon and you're starting all over again. I think

it explains an awful lot of the five and six year cycle in those neighborhoods.

I do support reducing the number of parking spaces, but don't see anything for visitors. Parking's really difficult around there. And I'd just like to listen to that.

And then the last one is noise levels. How noisy will it be that close to the busses and all the people exiting and leaving those busses? Particularly if people are working off hours. Is the noise ordinance in effect for busses and the noise they make? I know it's not you, I know it's the License Commission, but we really want to think about the health and safety as we drop people closer and closer to the street level there. It was put in for office I think for a purpose, and we want to make sure we don't lose that purpose.

Thanks.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.

My name

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James.

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is James Williamson and I live at 1000

JAMES WILLIAMSON:

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Jackson Place.

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to finally explain what meant when I said "I

I think I should take this opportunity

Thanks.

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know where you live." It's just like old

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times. Maybe it's not as Steve pointed out.

9

And maybe in some ways it's just as well.

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First of all, I see that there is -- I did

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look at the plan. I'm sorry, I'm late.

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transportation catastrophe. But I did have a

There was a whole weather catastrophe and

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chance to look at these plans before this

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evening, and I actually got some interesting

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comments from someone you all know probably,

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George Metzker. But my comments are my own.

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First of all, I think there's a plan to

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remove an elevator, and I would just like to

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ask that it be understood that this has to be

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done -- or to clarify, if it hasn't already

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been clarified, that this has to be done by a certified elevator company. And I would like to ask publicly that it be done by a union elevator company. There are union elevator people that are currently out of work.

They've been out of work for a number of years in some cases.

Secondly, the reduction in the parking requirement. I'm sort of sympathetic to I mean, as was pointed out, it's right However, I think one of next to a T station. the problems is that although there could be an exemption, people have cars anyway and to think about where are the people who have cars anyway are going to be parking them. Are they going to be parking them in the municipal parking lot right across the street on Green Street? And what kind of impact is that going to have especially if the plan goes forward to have parking there for the new Cambridge Housing Authority building in

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the old police station, which I believe the plan is to have some of the available parking -- some of the parking for them in -- I suggest that it be there in the municipal parking lot.

On the busses issue. I take that bus every single night. One of the busses that leaves from the bus berth which is right next to the building. And the issue is the MBTA has rules that say you cannot supposedly run the bus. However, in the winter it's very important to be able to run the bus, and there's some flexibility about running the bus, idling the bus while the bus is waiting. The busses have to wait until the last train gets to Central Square and that's often -that's very -- the time can differ a lot. So the bus will be waiting there for quite a while. People on the bus waiting for the bus to get -- to be released. And in the winter it can be very cold and there's a sort of a

flexibility there about idling the bus. But there can be complaints from people in the building. I think it's important to be mindful of that, and to appreciate the fact that people waiting on a bus in the winter do like to have it idle from time to time so they can run the heat so they can be warm while people wait for the busses to be released.

And finally in a way and most interesting to me, and I didn't get to hear the presentation, but without having heard it, the most interesting question for me is how does the inclusionary Zoning Ordinance apply to this. If this were the total number of dwelling units from the very beginning, what would the calculation result in terms of the number of affordable units? Is that going to be how the calculation is done or is there a separate calculation for these additional 21 units that --

1	HUGH RUSSELL: That was covered in
2	the presentation, and they're going to comply
3	with the housing ordinance.
4	JAMES WILLIAMSON: Great. So
5	anyway, so thank you.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.
7	Is there anyone else who wishes to be
8	heard?
9	(No Response.)
10	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, in that case we
11	will close the hearing for oral testimony.
12	We did not receive a communication from
13	the Traffic and Parking Department, but is it
14	fair to say that you would feel that given
15	their roughly 50 percent auto ownership and
16	the fact they can produce about 80 percent
17	parking, that would be okay?
18	SUSAN CLI PPI NGER: Yes.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
20	What do we want to do about this? Do
21	we want to discuss it some?

1 WILLIAM TIBBS: Just a couple of 2 thi ngs. 3 HUGH RUSSELL: Sure. 4 WILLIAM TIBBS: Just because of the 5 testimony I think it would be important to 6 clarify the parking that you just did. 7 They're only using only 50 percent of the 8 spaces that they currently have. So that 9 really isn't an issue. I guess I would -- I 10 am, the one thing that I think bothers me the 11 most about this are those bedrooms without 12 light. I'm going to defer to my practicing 13 colleague here just to see what he thinks, 14 and I'll hear if he can sway me one way or 15 the other on that one. But did you consider 16 something on skylights? I mean, clearly it's 17 the critical design issue. And even though 18 you said something you see in urban 19 environments, it's not something I would like 20 to see in the environment. 21 HUGH RUSSELL: I mean, there are

1 three units that have roof above them. 2 MI CHAEL LIU: Yes. The issue we 3 would like -- it would be good to -- we would 4 like to put skylights in as many units as 5 possible, also. But the issue here is that 6 the configuration of the building on the 7 third floor, which is a donut shape is --8 puts the courtyard sort of on the middle. 9 So --10 WILLIAM TIBBS: It's only those 11 middle units? 12 MI CHAEL LI U: Yeah. The shape of 13 the building above is like this. 14 might be possible to do it here, but these 15 other units are outside of the footprint of 16 the --17 WILLIAM TIBBS: I understand that. 18 MICHAEL LIU: Jim Rafferty also 19 asked me to boast that we've done -- we've 20 done about 60,000 units of housing. And you 21 see these different type housing typologies

come and go over the years and new ones evolve, and this form of the interior one bedroom is something that has -- we've started seeing about the last three, four years. An example of that, I think there's a fair amount in -- some at Station Landing if you know that development. And a number of towers that others have done were involved in now in Boston you're starting to see. But I think you're going to see more of it as time goes on.

HUGH RUSSELL: There is actually a project close by that we thought was just wonderful, which is the copper building at the University Park which has deep units. You know, the way in which the bedroom is connected in the rest of the apartment is slightly different, but it's the same principle that the bedrooms are getting some light during the day that sort of comes in from the rest of the apartment.

1 WILLIAM TIBBS: That's more like a 2 studio which is, again, they're not quite as 3 long and narrow. So, again as I said, I 4 would probably defer to you. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: They're about this 6 narrow, not necessarily quite as deep. 7 WILLIAM TIBBS: I'm sorry, that's 8 what I meant in terms of depth. 9 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. 10 WILLIAM TIBBS: As I look at that, 11 given the kind of studio that they were --12 when I say studio, I'm not talking about a 13 studio apartment, but a real working studio kind of feel, kind of high ceilings, and I 14 15 think that helps when you do something like 16 But again, as I said, I will defer to that. 17 you on this one. 18 HUGH RUSSELL: What will be the 19 ceiling heights in these apartments? 20 Nine and a half. MI CHAEL LI U: 21 HUGH RUSSELL: So that's an

advantage, too.

MICHAEL LIU: I just would also mention this as a point of interest, the prominence of this particular kind of unit I think comes originally from the loft. If you think of the loft housing form, we typically have long, narrow, deep with an interior sleeping enclosed room, and it has sort of morphed where it used to be associated with existing buildings that are converted to new use, it sort of morphed into a situation where people are building them new now.

WILLIAM TIBBS: Well, all I'll say is that as I said, I'll defer to my colleague but you won't convince me as to whether or not I like this, what my feeling about it.

But I just don't like it. And as I see it on these plans. But again, in --

HUGH RUSSELL: Well, your colleague would probably not be very interested in renting one of these apartments for his own

1 use, but nobody's forced to rent these 2 apartments. So they are in the marketplace. 3 And somebody who maybe works, for example, 4 say at night, might think this is terrific 5 because they know their bedroom will be very 6 So it might be a particular personal qui et. 7 circumstances. I would -- my own guess is that you won't see this rent, that these will 8 9 command rents. So that says something about 10 what the market wants. And that's like, if I 11 had this space, I'd rip out all the 12 partitions and make it one unusual looking 13 room. 14 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: It's an 15 alternative to a studio. It's creating a 16 bedroom in the studio setting. 17 HUGH RUSSELL: Roger. 18 ROGER BOOTHE: I just had a question 19 for the architect. I don't know if you've 20 looked into light tubes, you know, for 21 example, the Genzyme building, there are

tubes that are aligned with reflective material that bring a certain amount of the changing quality in light in the space. I don't know if that's something that's feasible.

MICHAEL LIU: We have used light tubes on other projects. The issue here, though, is typically when we use them, you're bringing them as an express light shaft from higher floors. Here we would have to go through occupied floors to get to these units. So that, you know, in this particular instance it would be difficult to make it work.

AHMED NUR: Even on the top floor?

MICHAEL LIU: Well, if you think

about it, if you were to bring the light

shaft from the top floor, you'd have to bring

it through occupied floors before you ever

get to this one in.

AHMED NUR: Right. You're going in

the middle, right down the middle where the apartments are, right where those apartments to themselves to the extent that you want to go. I see what you mean, you're losing space?

MICHAEL LIU: You have to go into occupied space. You have to take the space away from those apartments for net loss.

HUGH RUSSELL: It would be very long.

MICHAEL LIU: It would be very long.

HUGH RUSSELL: When I asked my

question about lighting and ventilation, it

was a very carefully phrased question because
those are specific requirements in the code
and not -- they're quite easy to meet. And
there are things that are being done here
that that go beyond that, the clear stories
and doing the hallways in the bedrooms and
between the bedrooms and the open space. So,
I've only designed one project that used

interior bedrooms, but they were 15-foot ceilings. It was an old building. And it's never been able to be financed. Actually, I've drawn it many times. First time 22 years ago.

So if you want to use this building for housing, this is the way you need to do it.

And I'm not terribly concerned about it.

But, again, it's not my preference, but there are people who are happy to live this way and it meets the codes for its safety and health.

I think one, I'm assuming that the air intake for the corridor air doesn't come from next to the bus stop so that they're getting particular -- probably from the top?

MICHAEL LIU: Yeah, we'll bring air from the roof at the very top of the building, we bring it down to the corridor.

The corridor is circular. There will be a loop. And then from that loop it will go, be ducted into each individual unit. So all the

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units will be getting outside air. think someone raised a legitimate concern about the traffic and the exhaust and so on. And that was a subject of some discussion in the development team. And in fact, there was a discussion whether or not we should provide operable windows at all, because we could just leave the fixed windows. But the thought was even though it was necessary, there's an expectation if you live on the second floor of a residential building, that you can open your windows. So, this vision was made to give them operable windows. Although we were getting fresh air through a mechanical means.

AHMED NUR: Question about the HVAC.

So you're going to have an RT unit on the roof? And the AV boxes hold -- each room will have its specific AV box or are they sharing the AV boxes?

MICHAEL LIU: I can't speak to the

1 specifics of the equipment. I can say that 2 the same shafts that were -- remember, the 3 second floor was always a sealed space, so it 4 had a shaft and had a mechanical shaft that 5 was providing air. So we're going to reuse 6 those shafts. And whether or not -- I 7 imagine we'll be replacing the equipment 8 that's feeding them. 9 Right. So they'll all AHMED NUR: 10 have the supply they could be sharing the VAV 11 box basi cally? 12 MI CHAEL LI U: They could. Again, I 13 don't know the particulars of the equipment 14 that we're choosing. 15 WILLIAM TIBBS: I just have one 16 other clarification based on the public 17 comments, and that is the occupancy of the 18 first floor commercial. 19 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I wondered 20 whether it would be appropriate to frankly 21 correct just some misstatements of fact.

I'll leave the revision as history, because that's subjective, but the fact of the matter is, as you've heard from Mr. Gabeau this, what's been referred to as a failure of the second floor, it's been occupied by a single tenant office for ten years right up until this month. So I don't understand the reference that 40, 50 percent of it isn't usable or hasn't been used.

As for the ground floor retail, I'm informed by Mr. Gabeau that there is only single vacancy, and that a lease has been signed for that space and it will be occupied. So the representation about 50 percent of the ground floor of the building is a retail failure -- I remembered the -- back in the day we didn't have that many banks in Cambridge. When Cambridge Savings Bank decided to come to Central Square it was seen as a positive contribution to Central Square because Cambridge Savings Bank, the

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bank was not part of the Central Square community. So there's that.

There's an expanded CVS, which is a very popular store providing food as well as medicines. And then there's a range of small retailers throughout the building. So a whole host of incorrect assertions about simply the facts of the building, and I appreciate the opportunity to correct.

CHARLES STUDEN: Isn't the issue before the Board this evening reduction in parking specifically, and then as

Mr. Rafferty suggested, the small changes to the exterior of the building that we should probably note as well?

THOMAS ANNINGER: Change of use.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Mr. Studen has correctly identified the zoning issues.

The use is a permitted use. There's no action required from the Board to change the use. To increase the number of dwelling

units, we're within the lot area per dwelling unit. There are no density questions presented with the application. The application does seek to do two things:

Relief under Article 6. Further reduction for the required amount of parking, 80 spaces for 93 units. And also a design change to the fenestration on the second floor that relates back to the original Special Permit, which was tethered to a set of plans that had a different set of openings. Those are the two issues.

things better than me, but the building was designed, which is why we're having such a -- at least I'm having such a hard issue with the way the units are configured, it was designed to have commercial space on the first floor. As a matter of fact, one of my questions would have been how difficult would it be to just continue that, continue that

1	use and not change it? But and that was
2	part of the original permit so that that is
3	concerned relative. It's not just a window
4	design, it's just a
5	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Well, with
6	all due respect, I'm not looking to chill the
7	deliberation. But the legal issues presented
8	in the application are exactly as stated by
9	Mr. Studen. It's not, with all due respect,
10	it's not an issue before the Board as to a
11	change of use or a change that it's a
12	rel evant conversation.
13	WILLIAM TIBBS: Why do you show us
14	pl ans?
15	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: What's
16	that?
17	WILLIAM TIBBS: Why do you show us
18	pl ans?
19	CHARLES STUDEN: As a courtesy.
20	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: The
21	applicant wants the Board to have a complete

1 understanding of the building as possible. 2 We provided you changes to the second floor. 3 I'm not suggesting it isn't a relevant point 4 of inquiry for the Board. I'm responding to 5 Mr. Studen's identification of the legal 6 If you look at the legal notice, if i ssues. 7 you look at the issues before the Board, they 8 involve the parking, the main change in the 9 building facade. We're happy to talk about 10 anything else related to the building, 11 mechanical, retail. I think the ownership is 12 very proud the building. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: I would like to ask a 14 question. I preface by saying I have no 15 problem with this application or any of the 16 issues raised. But it is advertised as 17 Planning Board case 133, Special Permit 18 amendment. 19 WILLIAM TIBBS: Amendment. 20 HUGH RUSSELL: So that leads me 21 first 133 is a case number that isn't

1 current, so we must have granted the Special 2 Permit for this building earlier. 3 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: 0h, sure. 4 I'm sorry. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: In our public hearing 6 it says Planning Board case 133, Special 7 Permit amendment. 8 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Ri ght. 9 HUGH RUSSELL: So we're amending an 10 earlier Special Permit that was granted for 11 the building. 12 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Ri ght. 13 The term amending a Special Permit, I think 14 in the true legal context, might be a slight 15 misnomer. You can amend PUD Special Permits, 16 but I think the staff would agree the Law 17 Department has advised that an amendment is 18 really a new Special Permit. The Special 19 Permit that was granted in this case has a 20 set of conditions, and it includes floor 21 plans of each floor and elevations. And

obviously if you look at the Special Permit, then say contingent upon these plans dated by such and such a date. So these will be that portion of the Special Permit. But it does -- the original Special Permit in this case, I think -- I was surprised when I went back over the case, that it wasn't a multi-family Special Permit. It predated Article 19. It really had to do with the -when you think about everything that went on here, it really had to do with setbacks and height. Because I think the height in that district in Central Square overlay, and it also is subject to Central Square overlay which is probably why we're here.

I'm not suggesting -- I didn't mean to at all suggest that this isn't a relevant inquiry, but I think there is a narrowness to the relief that's being sought here. And it's related to parking. It's certainly a -- this is a in some sense an adaptive reuse or

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1	a transformation. We see it in 5.28. It's
2	something not originally constructed for
3	residential use being converted to
4	resi denti al use.
5	HUGH RUSSELL: I guess my point is
6	if there's an existing Special Permit. It's
7	tied to a set of plans, then part of this
8	application is to tie is to sever the
9	second floor plan from the old plan and put
10	in the is second floor plan for the new.
11	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Oh, agree.
12	Fully agree. All right. And the elevation
13	changes as well.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: And the elevation
15	changes.
16	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: No, I
17	agree. It's a plan change for both of us.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Right.
19	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: So I guess
20	that's what you're saying that's the more
21	preci se response to Mr. Ti bbs, why do we have

the second floor plan? Because we're seeking to substitute this second floor plan for the second floor plan that was approved in the original Special Permit.

HUGH RUSSELL: And there's a minor change on first floor plan where the elevator comes out.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Right.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Well, I don't have particular reservations about this. I think it's a good idea to do this, to put more housing in Central Square. And I think the market will respond favorably to it.

And, you know, Mr. Liu is very modest but, you know, they are the definitive for multi-family housing in this state more than anybody else. They've been very successful.

Very knowledgeable. Very professional.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I've noticed the first time that I've had to encourage an architect to boast about his

1	accomplishment. It's not generally the
2	situation that I encounter. It is
3	uncharacteristically modest.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: So, you know, I
5	always and this is not subject to fair
6	housing or is it?
7	MICHAEL LIU: As a rental it would
8	be, yes. Fair Housing Act. But as a rehab,
9	it's exempt from certain
10	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. But it's still
11	very generous.
12	WILLIAM TIBBS: As I said, the only
13	issue that bothered me I was deferring to
14	you.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
16	So, we have some suggested language
17	from Mr. Rafferty on the parking findings
18	that we're required to make? And it seems to
19	me that's all very straightforward. We have
20	no problem with us making these findings.
21	Would someone like to make a motion?

THOMAS ANNINGER: I feel this should be done by those who were there at the time and have a sense of this. This discussion is very much a part of people who participated in this originally. I feel like this is almost an old boy's club.

WILLIAM TIBBS: There's only two of us.

HUGH RUSSELL: You know, there were basically just two major issues 13 years ago. One was the change of tenants, existing tenants in the retail space that many people felt was unfair and unnecessary and they spoke furciferously at this point.

And the second was the general massing of the building. And the building was redesigned, and due to its massing to allow more sunlight to get the proper (inaudible). So, and so I mean to me the public hearing process was excruciating at times as the worst experience I've had on this Board. And

I think the result is it's a building that has been a good neighbor, provided, you know, retail that's useful, provided housing for people. And now they're just saying well, we'd rather have housing than an office tenant. And that's, to me, is more like a business judgment on the part of the owners. It's their right to make those kind of a judgment.

Ted, do you want to try a motion?

H. THEODORE COHEN: Surely.

I would move that we grant a Special Permit pursuant to Section 6.35.1 to allow the reduction in the required parking so that there would be a total of 80 spaces for 93 units.

That incorporated into that the proposed findings that were provided to us with regard to this parking, specifically that the building is located within a few feet if not on an MBTA station. That the

city operates commercial parking facility within the same block, and that we've been provided historic usage of the parking to show that it has been approximately 50 percent of the existing spots and that we would still be below the capacity that's been provided.

I also move that we authorize the conversion of the second floor from office space to residential use in accordance with plans that were provided to us dated August 2, 2011. And that these plans, to the extent they are applicable with regard to the exterior fenestration of the space on the second floor, and perhaps also space on the first floor with regard to the removal of an elevator, be substituted for the plans that are referenced in the Special Permit issued in Planning Board No. 133.

HUGH RUSSELL: Is there a second to that motion?

1 CHARLES STUDEN: I'm wondering, 2 Mr. Chair, whether in the Special Permit 3 application there's also a note here that we need to -- I believe this is true, that the 4 5 reduction of 13 parking spaces is consistent 6 with the requirements of Section 20.305 of 7 the Central Square Overlay District as well. And that these changes would not be a 8 9 detriment to the public interest. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Are you suggesting 11 that we can make that finding? 12 CHARLES STUDEN: I am, yes. 13 needs to be made as part of this motion. 14 I would defer to the staff on that. It was 15 part of the attachment and that's why I'm 16 raising it as an issue. 17 HUGH RUSSELL: Ri ght. 18 H. THEODORE COHEN: I would 19 certainly accept that as a friendly 20 The Traffic Parking Department amendment. 21 were in full agreement with the proposed

1	reduction in the parking spaces.
2	CHARLES STUDEN: Yes. And I will
3	second the motion.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.
5	Because this is a Special Permit, I
6	guess we have to make the general findings
7	for all Special Permits.
8	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I suppose,
9	Mr. Chair, if it was more efficient, you
10	could adopt the findings made in PB#133 to
11	extend, I think you'll find most of them
12	continue to be relevant.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Reaffirm those
14	fi ndi ngs.
15	H. THEODORE COHEN: Reaffirm those
16	findings to the extent that they're
17	appl i cabl e.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: On that motion all
19	those in favor?
20	(Show of hands).
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Six members voting in

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this is an aerial just to the broadest sense showing where it is in relation to the river and Kendall Square and the East Cambridge neighborhood.

And I realized as I was thinking how to explain this project, which is down here, that this is really a neighbor to the project you're going to see later on tonight, which is 225 Binney Street. So you can see how the Alexandria project along Binney Street actually comes up to the -- we used to call this the Cambridge Research Park Project. It's gone by several different names. I think we still use that one as sort of a default, even though we think of it as Kendall Square.

So, this is the skating rink, which 100 Binney Street will front on to. A Vertex building. Another RND building here. The gas pumping station. This is the site of the

future constellation center. The beautiful Genzyme center headquarters. The Watermark building that has already developed the site where they're about to do more housing, and they have another house on Broad and Canal here. So that this hopefully helps us think about the first project tonight with a view also to the one later on for the building that Biogen hopes to move into.

Here's an aerial, it's a little bit out of date because 303 Third Street hadn't been built at the time. And this is Binney Street over here where a lot of the Alexandria projects are going.

This is the Vertex building. That was before the other RND building got built.

Here's Genzyme. That's performance center.

And here's Watermark. And this is the site where the Twining Group would like to build housing instead of the hotel. This is the site where they were permitted to build small

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housing project and they'd like to do office.

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And here's Broad, Canal. The Board, some of you were here in

1999, remember that this was a seven room building PUD that was anticipated to take sometime to build out, and it's been doing that and certainly has brought a lot of energy to this part of Kendall Square even though it's not all finished yet.

This is the model that's a part of the original presentation showing how you're breaking this up into a series of buildings with a street pattern. And very importantly having the ice skating rink that becomes a plaza in summer and connections to Broad, So a lot of those pieces are in Canal . There's a nomenclature that helped me pl ace. once -- because it's sort of a funny site, it's ten acres, it's seven buildings. If you think about it, it goes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Maybe works for some, but maybe not for all.

D is the Genzyme building. E is the Watermark building that actually includes E west and east if you will. So this is a site here that we're looking at for housing.

Fis the little Cat in the Hat building which is the cute little building that's the entry to the parking garage. And that's G is the small building at the end of the Broad, Canal.

Here's a view standing on Binney Street I ooking over at Genzyme with the Vertex building on this side, and the other RND building on this side. The ice skating rink is in the middle view. And this site here is the 100 Binney Street site for Alexandria. So it, again, shows how this all fits together.

And the -- here's the Genzyme building.

Just done our walking tours and remember what a beautiful space is inside that building.

Here the elegant Watermark building that they

did in the first phase with the ice skating rink being used as a plaza.

So that second part of the housing site that was to be hotel is right in here. And then the other site is off the view here.

I know Alex Twining is going to give you a little more precise unfolding on how all these uses changed around during the permitting process, but suffice it to say, we've always looked for either housing or hotel in this to help with those goals to enliven the whole district.

So, again, this is the site for the constellation project. And if you remember a few months ago, or maybe it was a year ago, (inaudible) got permission to put the temporary artwork that's out there for a while and it's gone now. In anticipation of tonight's meeting, I called up to find out, and they're still a couple years off. I don't know if others heard more definitive

ideas about that. But it is to go.

I'm standing in front of Genzyme

Looking out over to 303 Third Street. And
that's the site where the constellation
center is hoped to be built. And the
housing, the new housing site in question is
just off the view to the left.

This is looking down 303 Third Street and the frontage of the Cambridge Research Park project on the other side. It's really starting to be a real street. The Voltage, or they call it Voltage Cafe has become a center for get-togethers. I know Carol was seeing Iram there last week for coffee. It's a wonderful ground floor retail, which is great.

This is the Cat in the Hat building. I don't know if everybody calls it that, but I do. It really does fit. It's just a brilliant part of the developers to make people come and go from that garage so

they're animating really that space around it. And recently I guess Twining painted the vent shafts in the same color scheme, which really is a nice touch. So they don't look so rusty anymore.

So there's the site supposed to go from hotel to housing. There's the site proposed to go from housing to office.

And lastly this is the view coming in Broad, Canal. I always like to remind people that this was the very first PUD that the Planning Board did on the other side of the canal. And we made them do the walk on that side for 25 years waiting for the other side. Now that this is here, it's just such a fabulous success. And a lot of that really goes to Alex's group for bringing in the canoe rental. And Stuart was renting a kayak this weekend, and it was like a hot place in town. So it's really nice that there's a lot of energy coming to this area.

1	So that was my quick overview trying to
2	situate the site. I'm now going to shut this
3	down if there aren't any questions about this
4	and turn it over to Alex who is going to be
5	using the computer here.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
7	H. THEODORE COHEN: I have one
8	question. Roger, on various where is
9	EV00?
10	ROGER BOOTHE: Where is?
11	H. THEODORE COHEN: EVOO.
12	ROGER BOOTHE: At the base of the
13	Watermark.
14	H. THEODORE COHEN: It's in
15	Watermark?
16	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's actually
17	right there. He's got a pointer.
18	ROGER BOOTHE: EVOO is back here in
19	Broad. It's on the front street. They kind
20	of share space. Remember the Planning
21	Board

H. THEODORE COHEN: Yes, I just wasn't remembering which building it was in the presentation.

ROGER BOOTHE: Yes. And there's now a Segway rental in this place. There's the Altuna Restaurant (phonetic). The 303 Third Street has the Voltage Cafe, and a couple other retail uses coming along. We've got a couple of other things happening on ground floors all around. It's just really starting to come to life.

ALEX TWINING: I'm Alex Twining from
Twining Properties, and I just wanted to
quickly run through with you what we're
talking about here, a Special Permit
Amendment No. 3. And let me see if I can
make sure I can run this thing.

So, basically within this request we're asking obviously for you to approve a minor amendment to the overall Kendall Square, which actually the Cambridge Research Park

was renamed Kendall Square, which I probably have as much trouble with as you, but that's a long story. And we're looking for -- there have been a number of changes for the Special Permit over time which I'll show you in a second.

And specifically within this minor amendment, we're looking to change parcel E-2 or east as Roger talked about it, from hotel to apartments. And then to replace the portion of parcel G, which is the one on the far right. And I'll show you the more detail which is really a mixed use site which today includes office retail and housing into a pure office retail project. And let me show you that in more detail up here.

And specifically I don't expect you to read all those numbers in miniature, but just for a macro picture, the result of these various changes actually have a pretty minor impact on the whole map on the site. And by

amendment No. 1, we had 738,500 square feet of office lab which is about 54 percent of the total. By changing just under 20,000 square feet in parcel G to office lab or 55 percent of the site or a one percent increase will occur.

On the hotel under amendment one, we actually removed the hotel completely. We then came back for review meeting, and that's when we were going to do the Kimpton Hotel which unfortunately the recession killed, and we'll come back to that. And now we're really just asking you to go back to that. So net change nothing between Amendment 1 and Amendment 3.

Amendment 2, by the way, let me see, had nothing to do with area change. It was extending the date, the outside date for the Special Permit I believe.

And then on the residential, under

Amendment 1 when we eliminated all the hotel,

we had 487,000 square feet of residential, and in a review meeting we were going to carve out some of the space with Watermark One and make the entire hotel parcel E west, east site hotel. And now Amendment 3 we're basically putting back 467,000 square feet. So we're almost exactly where we were back in Amendment 1 one. We're lost one percent. And, again, I'll show you more detail.

Now on the retail and the theatre space, it's exactly what it was before. So that's kind of a macro picture. And I thought it would be helpful to give you just some -- whoops, sorry. I'll get this eventually.

So just sort of a macro reference point. These are rough plotting of the comparative of the different PUDs in Kendall Square, either permitted or under discussion. And I thought it was just useful. The green represents residential. So just comparing

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Tech Square, One Kendall, what I would call Kendall BioMed just to distinguish it from Kendall, Kendall. And Binney Alexandria. I don't know what the official name is, sorry. Joe.

MIT site, which there is now discussion, and Cambridge Center. So, I think importantly as you can see, although this is by far not the biggest of the PUDs, it has by far the most residential in it compared to any of the others. So the thought is really to continue that concept.

And then specifically to get into -just to show you graphically that changes in
the total distribution, the original PUD, so
you can see seven or 26,000 feet of office
lab. Amendment 1 slightly increased that.
And this is when that hotel piece, which is
-- that's supposed to be yellow, but I guess
it's turned into yellowy-green. But that was
the hotel piece, that was the residential in

the original PUD. When we made it all residential, it became 487,000. And then when we went back for a revision, which wasn't officially an amendment, we carved off 135,000 for hotel and we left about 351,000 for residential. So what we're asking for today is basically to take these two bars, add them back together, and make them residential and take a tiny bit 19,570 square feet out of parcel G and put it into the office lab component. And let me just go to the next -- whoops. I've become too used to an Mac now so I can't handle a PC.

So, really just to help understand where all these pieces are. All of these changes are relative to what we call Cambridge Landing, which we thought would be a new -- at least explain to people since we are really focussed around this whole canoe and kayak boat landing and walkway area, as we sort of loosely call it, these three

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buildings, Cambridge Landing. Because we found it very confusing to tell people that these were located at the Kendall Square project, and nobody really knows where that So, it includes three projects: Watermark 1, and what would be Watermark 2 and then 450 Kendall Street. And so obviously this one's built, finished in 2007. This is the actual old concept sketch of what the Kimpton Hotel was going to be, which was That we're now talking about 250 motel. changing to apartments. So it would still be the same scale building. And this is the small building called 450 Kendall Street, which has a height cap of 55 feet. 53,000 square feet.

We were going to make this all residential as many of you may remember. The way the Special Permit was written, is any use can be converted to residential. So even though this is actually zoned for about half

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1 office and half residential, to allow it to 2 be all residential, we didn't have to make 3 any changes, but to put it -- to take that 4 20,000 feet back from residential to 5 office/lab, we need to have a minor 6 And just for some quick history, amendment. 7 the reason it had that odd mix of units in a 8 very small uses in a very small building was 9 this was originally contemplated to be Lime 10 Properties Headquarters with retail on the 11 ground floor, a very small office building, 12 and then a single loaded eight condos in the 13 back which sort of worked if you owned it all 14 and you were gonna live there. But really 15 doesn't work as a mixed use building having 16 all those separate uses stacked in a 53,000 17 square foot building. Which is why at first 18 flush we thought why not do it all as 19 apartments, which is where we headed. 20 reason we're looking to make these two 21 changes is quite simply as we -- and then we

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actually -- and you may remember we came in and got this approved, the design. unfortunately as we really got into it, it turned out that the power plant over here in the last seven, eight years as doubled in size and the noise transmission from there was dramatically higher than originally And while we had many discussions pl anned. with them -- and they are amenable to bring it back to what was DEP required, that's still about 10 decibels above what the city requirement is for being next to residential. And as we got into this, we found that nobody would really finance a residential building where you're gonna -- nor would we really want to subject residents to that level of So that's why we're requesting it to become all office lab. It seems that Genzyme seems to be happy sitting next to this. it seems like an office lab would work here. On the hotel site, the -- when the

market crashed, the hotel was put on hold. And as most people know, hotel's a fairly risky venture. We were excited to build a hotel. In fact our capital partner wanted to build a hotel for quite a while, and then we decided we couldn't go to that. So we decided to go back to apartments. So we would put apartments in that building and they'll all work together. They'll extend to the second floor terrace and connect the two buildings.

And last slide -- so in simple kind of barn church comparing, this is sort of the before, the current which showed the hotel, the small bit of residential, and the office lab. And this is the existing Watermark. So obviously no change to that building. This change is essentially to take what was all hotel and make it into retail and residential. And this is to take that little piece of green there and make this all into

1	an office lab building. This is just to
2	remind you that was sort of the old concept
3	for the hotel, this was the old concept for
4	what we call canal loss.
5	So that's really the background of what
6	we're trying to do. Any questions?
7	H. THEODORE COHEN: I have a
8	questi on about parki ng.
9	ALEX TWI NI NG: Sure.
10	H. THEODORE COHEN: Since I wasn't
11	here in '99. Where is the parking?
12	ALEX TWINING: Good question. The
13	parking, let me see if I can go back one
14	here.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: It's four levels
16	underground in the areas that weren't so
17	ALEX TWINING: Yes, I've outlined
18	it. It actually goes there's a four level
19	underground garage that goes under this
20	entire three-building complex. Which as many
21	of you know, this was an environment Brown

1 Field cleanup site. So the advantage of 2 having an ugly parking deck was, you could 3 get both rid of the bad dirt and build an 4 underground garage and make the whole place 5 look better. Actually the question about 6 EV00-Za, Za's right there, EV00 is there. 7 And actually right now under construction is 8 Kika, which is a tapas restaurant. So we'll 9 have a hundred percent of the ground floor 10 will be restaurants, and we now have a brand 11 new fitness center occupying the 12 entire second floor. So, that's the 13 parking --14 H. THEODORE COHEN: So the 15 underground parking is for the entire 16 complex? 17 ALEX TWINING: It's for the entire 18 complex, that's correct. So -- well, 19 actually there's two -- this one has 1,400 20 spaces. And up here under that other lab 21 building, there's a six level underground

1 garage with 900 spaces. And so most of the 2 Vertex building and the new lab will use some 3 of that, but this will be -- this service is 4 Today's service will service Vertex Genzyme. 5 until this other parking garage is built. 6 Any questions? 7 THOMAS ANNINGER: I've got a couple. 8 HUGH RUSSELL: Tom. 9 THOMAS ANNINGER: Just a minor 10 question. I'm sorry to see the hotel go. I 11 was sad when you first asked for residential. 12 I was happy when you went to hotel. I think 13 it adds some energy to the area, and I 14 realize that the market is stronger than my 15 wishes, so I yield to that. But at least I 16 do that sadly. 17 ALEX TWINING: We do, too, actually. 18 I mean, we thought it would be an exciting 19 use just for the whole complex. 20 THOMAS ANNINGER: I think so. 21 ALEX TWINING: And to have more of,

you know, the food and dining. Ideally it would be nice to have that.

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The design of THOMAS ANNI NGER: hotel now residential, does that stay the same so that we don't see that building agai n?

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ALEX TWINING: No, you're gonna see this all over again because hotel likes big floor plates. So we're now working on a brand new design. So another reason we hate to see this go, we spent significant dollars doing pretty advanced drawings which now go in the garbage dump. And so we're starting all over again and we'll be back to the Board to show new concept for the apartments, and obviously back to the Board to show the concept for office here. So, we're gonna basically go through both the design and the planning review process again.

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19 Okay, that THOMAS ANNINGER: I see.

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answers my question.

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1	HUGH RUSSELL: Anybody el se?
2	Bi I I .
3	WILLIAM TIBBS: I'm ready to make a
4	motion unless people want to discuss it more.
5	STEVEN WINTER: I concur.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: I'm happy with it.
7	WILLIAM TIBBS: I move that we allow
8	the minor amendment to well, I think that
9	the amendment is clear what the request is.
10	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Any
11	di scussi on? Second?
12	H. THEODORE COHEN: Second.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
14	And on the motion, all those in favor?
15	(Show of hands).
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Six members voting in
17	favor, and the amendment passes.
18	(Russell, Anninger, Tibbs, Cohen,
19	Winter, Studen.)
20	* * * *
21	HUGH RUSSELL: The next we'll go to

1 the Binney Street design review and I think 2 there has to be a general scene change here. 3 LIZA PADEN: Yes. 4 (A short recess was taken.) 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Proceed to the 6 Planning Board case 243, 225 Binney Street, 7 design review. 8 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Good 9 evening, Mr. Chairman, members of the Board. 10 For the record, James Rafferty on behalf of 11 Alexander Real Estate Equities along with 12 William O'Reilly of Wilmer Hale representing 13 the applicant. 14 This is the third building undergoing 15 design review with the Planning Board 16 pursuant to this PUD Special Permit. And 17 there are a couple of notable differences 18 about this application or this review process 19 than the prior two. 20 First among them, you'll see 21 Mr. Maguire appears even more cheerful than

usual, because this is the first time he's before you with a building where he actually has a tenant signed up. So, this suggests that there's a sequencing change here that was frankly not originally contemplated when we done the first two buildings at 50 and 100 Binney. And the early thinking was that one of them might be the earlier initial buildings, but it seems pretty clear with the exciting news with the arrival of this tenant that this building at 225 Binney Street will be the first tenant.

This is also the first building we're presenting to you with a design review with architect other than the architect and the PUD and the prior two buildings. And we love the prior architect, we continue to love him, but I know the Board has expressed some interest in seeing a range of architectural styles, so tonight Mr. Spagnolo and his firm will be presenting.

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I think Mr. Maguire just wanted to introduce his new tenant, a company that may be familiar to some of you, and I think some someone from that company is going to say a few words as well.

Good evening. JOSEPH MAGUIRE: l'm Joe Maguire from Alexandria Real Estate Equities and I am smiling tonight standing before you. The -- we do have a new tenant. As you probably heard, Biogen Idec will be the new tenant. And we have created a new design for this location. We've gone through a process where we had a competitive process with several architects competing. So what you're going to see here tonight is the result of that competitive process, and some iterations that have occurred both internally and with city staff as well. So I just very briefly wanted to indicate where this location was. Can you put up the slide?

So to recollect, we have the 1.5

million square foot development. The subject of tonight will be 225 Binney Street, which is furthest to the west, and is located directly across the street from the current Biogen Idec campus which is why we were chosen as a potential landlord.

With that, I'd like to introduce you to Ed Dondero of Biogen Idec who might want to say a few words on behalf of his company and we look forward to working together on this and other portions of the project as we go forward.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

EDWARD DONDERO: Thanks, Joe.

Mr. Chairman and Board Members, my name is Ed Dondero. I've been with Biogen for 25 years. So I've seen our growth. I'd like to thank you first of all for your time this evening and tell you how excited we are about being able to reunite Biogen. As you all know, we moved -- well, our move to the suburbs

probably started five, maybe six years ago.

When we picked up a group and moved it out
for a specific reason, they wanted isolation.

They wanted separation to run autonomously.

And as we saw that group -- that was a sales
and marketing group. And it functioned
fairly well. And we assumed that perhaps
moving other groups out, we would be as
successful. But as we've now experienced
this -- and but we've always kept the
research and development aspect in Cambridge.

That was always going to be in Cambridge.

Never moving out of Cambridge.

But as we started to experience the separation of the companies, we realized that we were losing a loft efficiencies. When we started to look to accommodate growth before Weston, there weren't a lot of large 500,000 square foot buildings available to us. And what was available, was the suburbs. But as I say, we're probably experiencing more

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problems with the separation. So we're very excited to be coming back to a building that was really the start of the Biogen. first in this building in 1981. We set-up a small lab in Central Square after the company moved here from Switzerland in '79, but almost immediately started to develop the labs that were in, that were in what was 241 Binney. So this is a very familiar building And we're very excited about what we're going to be able to do with this The fact that we're going to be bui I di ng. able to come up with some unique uses for the historical buildings that plank either side of it. It will be our corporate headquarters. So, this will be the front door of our campus. The rest of the buildings across the way are more RND century.

So, again, thank you and we're very excited to be coming back to Cambridge.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

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Good evening.

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Spagnolo. I'm with Spagnolo Gisness

AL SPAGNOLO:

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Architects in Boston, and it's a privilege

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for me to be here tonight. And it's an honor

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to have this opportunity to present to the

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board our design of 225 Binney Street.

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So we've spent some exciting weeks

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planning a design that really does

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demonstrate compliance with the PUD Special

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Permit. And I think I'll be presenting that

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consistency with the development guidelines

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this evening.

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contaxt of the site we'll focus on first

Let me just start with this:

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context of the site, we'll focus on first.

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This is the Binney Street along the southern

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edge of the site, Sixth Street to the west,

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Fifth to the east, and Roger Street defines

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the northern edge as you transition to the

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East Cambridge residential communities of the

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north. And there are several buildings

currently on the site. The dark -- the rented buildings here in this photograph, some of the historic buildings, and I'll focus on as well, we have some good news to share with this Board, preservation will be an important part of the design statement that you'll see here this evening. There are some other buildings here that will be demolished to make way for the new 21st century urban forum that I'll be reviewing with you.

There are some key relationships here. Especially along certainly with our neighbors to the west, with the Kendall crossing building, the 301 Binney Street building, apparently the Archstone residential building, we'll demonstrate tonight too, how we're going to re-establish edges of the public realm. Redefine these streets and create an important relationship to our neighbors.

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And starting with the urban design connections, this is a little bit more of an enlarged plan of our site, starting to get some definition of the design here. But as Ed pointed out, this will be the corporate headquarters for the Biogen Idec. So this corner, the crossroads here, Sixth and Binney really becomes an important element of this In fact, as you'll see in a few desi gn. moments, this design will really reinforce and encourage foot traffic between some of the main buildings here of the Biogen campus that will connect to -- through pedestrian routes to our site.

There are some important pedestrian routes that exist as well. Sixth Street being the primary one that affects our site.

Of course, Binney Street will be nicely enhanced with expanded sidewalks going from west to east. But in particular there's a heavy amount of pedestrian traffic traversing

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along Sixth Street. Along the Remmer Walkway and on to the Kendall Square T Station. This is a lovely walkway through here. And the crossing is marked with signalization.

And the essence of our design -- I should point out first that there are some changes from the final development plan that you had seen in the past. Most of that occurs along Rogers Street. Certainly the -in a service area here that the loading docks are still in the location you've seen in the One of the key changes here is the past. vehicle access to the underground parking. That originally had been proposed and was going to bifurcate this wonderful building at the corner of Fifth and Rogers Street. relocated that just to the west of 219 Fifth So there will be a curb cut here Street. that will have access to the garage. We've also established the bicycle parking along this edge. Later on Chris Matthews will

describe some of the other elements that really will transform Rogers Street into an important local street. I think, again, you'll see enhancements of the public realm in some of our designs proposed along this edge.

The other major change I think is some of the adjustment in the overall massing of the building to the east. We've expanded this public gathering area here along Sixth Street. So it's going to become a very important feature that we're going to focus on in a moment with some renderings.

The Binney Street, a streetscape type (inaudible) is an important expression, again, from west to east. As we edit and develop the edges of this building, you'll see that the London plane tree line has been maintained. We're eliminating curb cuts here. This is becoming a much safer pedestrian experience along this edge. With

introduced at those points. We're also expanding the sidewalk. There will be an ample sidewalk going again from east to west with a building projecting over that edge.

You'll notice a number of relief points around the building. So really this large active gathering space along Sixth, which celebrates our key element here. This main pavilion which links to the Biogen campus as well as additional urban courtyards that are introduced. And you'll see in a moment in the renderings how they provide some visual relief, they assist with the overall massing of the building. And then there are some secondary urban courtyards that I'll describe as we progress through the presentation.

The most important aspect, and I think really this is the most important element, really in sustaining the design is saving buildings and preserving buildings. Article

13.59 calls for two of the buildings to be preserved. The building at the corner of Rogers Street as well as the building along the corner of Binney Street and Fifth Street. But in addition to that, we'll present tonight that we're also preserving this important building, the oldest of the three buildings, at the corner of Fifth and Rogers Street.

This is a typical upper floor plan that repeats itself for the five floors. The building's approximately 302,000, 350 gross floor area. It's six stories. You can see the design that we've developed here, the sixth story portions here are really comprised of two components that are linked together by this central connector. So the courtyards again have a significant role in bringing in and maximizing natural light to the interior portions of the building. There are repetitive functions here that are very

important to office efficiency when one is designing a technical office building, which this will be. There's also a wonderful expression here that I'll point out in a moment, a five-story pavilion that exists to the west that reenforces that corner marker.

So existing -- the contextual photos, this is a view now (inaudible), the sphere complex, because this building was renovated some years ago. This is 152 Sixth Street as we're viewing to the northeast. And you'll see rather a dramatic transition.

I'm going to show you two renderings.

One with the London planes and landscaping in the foreground. And I'll remove that so you can get a sense of the architecture that's being proposed. Again, Mr. Dondero described this as corporate headquarters. This crystalline five-story element which has a very dramatic setback here with the space, and keeping with the street wall design

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guidelines of the PUD Special Permit really creates a strong sense of arrival and a sense of place along this edge. And above that projecting up to three stories is the main, highly transparent building form that establishes the corner marker and the orientations of Biogen Idec campus.

And then further along, as we move to the east towards the Archstone Kendall Square residences, you'll see these urban forms that also project over the sidewalk here. holding back the building facades away from the property line, we're expanding the pedestrian experience along this edge. Not only are we adding five feet to the width of the sidewalks, but this line of planes remains in place. And then there's a five-foot cycle track that's being added along both sides. You can see that in this rendering. Along both sides that parallel Binney Street. You'll get a sense, too, in

this expression here how the these urban courtyards really help again to establish the overall massing of the building and provides some relief and creates some very, I think, a very important hierarchy to building forms that run parallel to Binney Street. And they're in scale with its neighbors at 75 feet above average grade. That will be the maximum height of our building excluding the penthouse and the mechanical screening that you see in this particular rendering.

Another important factor with a technical office building is penthouse requirements and screen mechanical systems are smaller in scale and also generally quieter. So we have a much less robust use of the roof scape. But in a moment I'll point out how they do integrate in a very attractive way to the overall facade treatment.

You also get a sense of the more -- the

continuity of glass that's also employed to turn one's eye around corners. That's repeated on all four sides of the building and towards the residential areas to the north start to break this massing down into a punched repetitive windows that have two patterns established within that. In fact, those patterns are recalled and established here in the glass plane as well. So there's a great level of reference to all four elevations within elements of the design that you see here this evening.

I'll remove the trees for a moment, and just for a moment. I don't want Chris

Matthews to be too concerned. But, again, here you get a true sense of the two-story high base, how this creates a podium-affect and it extends along the entire southern edge of Binney Street. And you'll even get a glimpse of this important structure at the corner of Fifth and Binney, and how it makes

a wonderful transition to the Archstone building.

There are masonry elements that are also called out that starts to reference its neighbors and historic buildings. So we have solid elements of facade that not only reduce the overall solar gain, but they also have a purpose then to inform one of the architecture that exists at the corners of this parcel.

Another important view, I'm not sure why we're getting that blank on that side, but -- of course it went away. This is the other portion of the site, the eastern portion of the site, the former Galena Signal Oil Company. As you know, these buildings in the early part of the 20th century were represented of the industrial past of East Cambridge. So it's wonderful that -- it's important to appreciate that Alexandria and Biogen have worked collaboratively to

encourage us to create an adaptive reuse of these buildings that really links it to proposed new design. So we're quite excited by this effort to renovate these buildings.

This is the 213 Binney Street building with its gabled treatment along the edges.

And its neighbor to the back. It's the third building we've acknowledged to the preservation effort. Beyond that you get the sense of the scale of the AT&T building.

And then the transition and the transformation that I believe will be so wonderfully important to Binney Street. You get a sense of the buildings themselves and they're renovated state here. They're actually physically connected to the Biogen Idec headquarters building. So this will be a true sense of adaptive reuse with port programs. They're being established by Biogen that will invigorate and enliven these particular historic structures.

You get a sense, too, here of the continuity of the glass treatment. How it turns the eye of the corners, continues and frames some of the punch window openings.

And then there are elements here that act as a punctuation point at corners, that add a three-dimensional effect to the overall expression here.

Another solid mass of mainstream that will tie into its neighbors, not replicating the color, but to referencing the color. So there's a nice complementary elements of the pallet here.

I should point out at this very end here, to mitigate the overall massing, we stepped the building down at this point to a five-story pavilion. And that's not unlike what's happening at the Kendall Crossing Building and 301 Binney. So along -- and you'll see that in a moment, another rendering, along Sixth Street there's a

There is a

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really wonderful relationship that's developing with our neighbors.

primary entrance being here.

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And, again, with the trees removed along there so you get a sense of the dramatic overhangs that occur here.

secondary employee entrance at this location

adjacent to an urban courtyard that tucks in

around the western edge of our preservation

Solid elements that complement the effort.

patterns of glass above. The overhang that I

described earlier over the amplified

sidewalk. You get a sense of the life and

public realm in this view.

This corner particularly excites me. walked around yesterday morning for about an hour and a half in this neighborhood with my drawings and just examining again the relationships. And this is -- unfortunately Rogers Street is kind of a hostile environment right now. We're going to

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transform that. There's still rail lines here. You can see them here, in the street. It's cerated edge. There is parking -- this car's parked perpendicular. There's really no way finding available to pedestrians along this edge.

But this building which was built in 1913 will be transformed into a very special use on this site. Biogen I dec and Alexandria are again exploring functional elements in this building that will be more community-based. The other historical buildings will have a more internal type of So we're still developing that. program. We'll continue to review that with various city departments and expand on the type of uses that will occur in this wonderful building. It was painted white. It is a brick building. We're going to be presenting this to the Cambridge Historical Commission Here again is the for their feedback.

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language of the building again and the street walls that are defined in the PUD Special Permit are again established in great order here. We're employing sustainable materials. Around the punched openings it's a product called Swiss Pearl. That's made with recycled content. And it's a highly durable material. It was recently employed on the University of Brandeis. One of the first applications of a very significant material because of its durability and longevity. we're examining some very subtle colors that establish, again, as we have on the Binney Street side, a wonderful urban order to the building forms here.

Again, you see an urban courtyard on Rogers Street that not only creates a very special presence as Chris will point out in a moment, but it provides us again with ambience, abundant amount of natural light being brought into the north side of the

building as well. You see the continuity of glass occurring at the corners along the top edges of the building, and here as well that frames this active gathering area along Rogers Street.

I think just removing seven pine trees in that corner that exist off the public safety facilities parking lot. But you get a sense of the overall language of the building. There's even a very nice hierarchy that develops here where the skyline portion of the building steps and there's some glass and office relief, and these punch windows I think really do relate nicely with their vertical orientation to the neighbors to the north.

And lastly, the third building, again, that Alexandria has added to the renovation program in concert with Biogen Idec is the oldest building on the site. Actually it was constructed in 1908, a former warehouse

building. This will become a very important feature on the site. What Biogen is developing is a program where employees will come to the site for training. This will become the future training facility. So this building will have a wonderful new life in the 21st century. We'll be removing obviously a lot of the clutter that you see here. And they'll be very important space that I'll show you in a moment in the elevations that links us to the proposed building.

Here's the rendering and the changes along Roger Street. This will be again, transformation is probably the best way to describe what Alexandria has planned for Rogers Street. And again you see important elements such as glass, and the recall of that element acting as a disguise for the access to the underground parking which will support 273 vehicles, two levels below grade.

So the prominent expression here architecturally, and then a very simple expression for the opening.

You'll get a sense of the bike parking facility here as well with a rhythm that extends up to some of the window units that you see above.

I failed to point out when I was presenting the plan that our bike parking facility is still in the process of discussions with various city departments and Biogen. We're trying to establish the more definitive number for the bike parking facility. But there will be an abundant number of bicycles. I think, again, adding that facility to Rogers Street enlivens the public realm. It's right off this courtyard so it's ample natural light as part of that use.

And the last part of my presentation are the elevations. Again, these reflect

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truly the design guidelines under the Eastern Cambridge design guidelines. You'll get a sense of that in the overall composition of the building. I describe -- I've already described a base here and its projections. The solid elements that extend down from the roof line to the great plane. You can see we're extending mechanical systems. We're actually changing the overall massing of the mechanical systems to create some visual variation of the roof line. The vertical planes of solid masonry that relate to our historic neighbors. I think this is a wonderful mosaic of what we're proposing. The bookend historic buildings, and the 21st century introduction of contemporary building at the midpoint.

Very importantly to add and enliven these buildings, there's a two-story connector that actually literally extends the program of our building right into both the

one and two-story buildings that are along
Fifth Street. So this will become a highly
active space. Kind of a breakout area off of
the conference rooms that will be part of the
training facilities. And again, this
language extends on all sides.

We're back to Rogers Street. You get a sense of the prominence of the historic buildings and their important facades with the step gables, the two-story link, the glass expression of the parking, the masonry element. This wonderful mosaic of punched openings. The bicycle parking area. And now second urban courtyard that edits and modifies the mass along Rogers Street.

Integration of louvers and overhead doors for the service area. Some additional editing of glass. And again a composition has continuity and from elevation to elevation.

A Fifth Street -- the Fifth Street building, the buildings along Fifth Street

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will be obviously the most dominant feature, and they relate again very nicely to Archstone. And beyond that of course is this courtyard that's partially enclosed with the link to the new building. You get a sense of the glass returning at the corners. Some of the pattern and rhythm I described along Binney Street. Here you get a good sense of these vertical -- there's a very subtle change in the glass color, but very, very subtle. And then as a vertical extrusion that accentuates that pattern, and it's really extracted from the punched openings and the neighboring or adjoining facades.

And then lastly, and not least, is the again, the importance -- and in a moment I think Chris will excite you with some of the images that we have with this active gathering space. This is the main two-story lobby. This will be the main arrival point on our site. The orientation to Biogen's

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campus across the way. You'll get a true sense of this image of the crystalline pavilion that is angled so it expands the view cartis to this historic building. And then the relationships that we think complement the historic neighbors that are part of the overall ensemble.

There is one last slide, and then I'll turn it over to Chris, is the program for sustainability, which is exceptional for this bui I di ng. We have high efficiency mechanical systems proposed. You get a good sense in this overall view that with the life science building we'll be extending the penthouse to these edges so we've got a very much of a condensed screened area and penthouse on the roof to support technical office use. leaves ample room for future PV arrays. lt's PV ready. I've already talked about how we're maximizing the natural light with the abundance of glass and courtyards on all

portions of the building.

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We're reducing the heat island effect by putting all of our parking below grade and introducing new landscape features. Have key elements on the site.

The adaptive reuse again in my opinion as an architect, probably the most important statement of sustainability that we could make here in the City of Cambridge.

The rooftop storm management system -storm water management system which is described in your submission. Construction waste management will be as high as 75 percent based on our interface with our construction managers, and then modeling Water efficiency will be key to our teams. desi an.

And then lastly we're employing a new platform of how we design a building of this We're employing building information nature. (Inaudible) my firm has been modeling.

1 employing for the last four or five years. 2 And the importance about that software is it 3 allows us to do early and numerous energy 4 anal yses. We can do early energy modeling as 5 we examine multiple solutions on this site. 6 And it's resulted in this building passing 7 the stretch code here in the City of Cambridge, you know, and I'm just pleased to 8 9 share with you as required under the PUD 10 Special Permit LEED silver will be a minimum 11 for our design. 12 With that, that concludes my 13 presentation. And I've got the honor of 14 introducing my colleague Chris Matthews to 15 the Board. 16 CHRIS MATTHEWS: Chris Matthews with 17 Michael van Valkenburgh Associates, landscape 18 Thank you, Al, for building me archi tects. 19 up like that. 20 A modest proposal. The Landscape on

this building really center around creating

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streets around the building, and then concentrating very much on bringing activity from inside the building to the outside. So, Binney Street, as Al has mentioned, we've got a lovely row of London plane trees that run most of the length of the street. So we're going to be protecting and preserving the existing trees there, and then filling in the gaps where the curb cuts are at present. So that we've got this row of plane trees that go all the way along Binney Street and link in with the other Alexandria buildings.

On Sixth Street I think we've got probably the most exciting opportunities for creating something much better than what's there at the moment. You'll be able to pull up very close to the entrance with parking on the street here, a new row of street trees that you can walk under. And then I think what's pretty interesting, because the main

Biogen campus is across the street, and slightly to the west, is the ability to like connect to that across here. And I think there will be a lot of Biogen employees walking across the crosswalk. And there will be an arrival point on the north side of Binney Street where you can either choose to walk down the sidewalk and into these Cambridge neighborhoods, come up this ramp, this part -- I shouldn't say ramp. path that's graded up to the raised ground floor level of the brick of the historic building. Or to come straight in the lobby So this will be probably the most here. lively street corner in the project. we've built upon that by creating these areas where the people using the cafeteria are inside the building will be able to spill out into the landscape providing eyes on the

street, somewhere for the employees to sit

and then this kind of ribbon of trees and

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plants that have -- I don't know if you can see in the rendering, but embedded benches on the inside and the outside. So a combination of movable furniture and fixed furniture.

And at the higher level the raised ground floor level in the brick building, another terrace, which is about three feet above side wall. And that was a slightly raised elevation where activity from that building can spill out here. Maybe you could have a small exhibit space, have small event something like that.

So there's a series of spaces that we've tried to kind of connect in a fluid way, the works to sort of highlight the orthogonal nature of the architecture that it was up against.

The second areas where we really want to bring activity out towards the sidewalk, the north and south courtyards. One which will be very full of sun, south facing. One

1 which you'll be very shaded. And to a 2 landscape architect that's kind of exciting 3 because, you know, they're similar in many 4 ways, but actually in terms of microclimate 5 when you think of four seasons, it will be 6 entirely different, very different type of 7 And those will be breakout plant pallet. 8 spaces and we're sort of working with 9 Alexandria and Biogen to figure out how we 10 can link the functions of those rooms from 11 the inside to the outside. Places where you 12 can sit, have a small meeting, do a little 13 bit work on the laptop with the WI-FI. 14 WILLIAM TIBBS: Excuse me, can you 15 tell me how wide they are, the dimensions of 16 those spaces? 17 They're about 40 feet. AL TWI NI NG: 18 CHRIS MATTHEWS: Yes, about 40 feet 19 wide and 40 feet deep. As Al mentioned, there's a winter 20 21 garden between the historic building and the

new building with big double height glazing on either end. And although in plan these little pockets are creating a rather small -- that will create a cool connection sort of telescoping effect down that corridor with the greenery at the end.

And again, you know, as you're walking on Binney Street, you'll be able to look into that space, into the lobby, walk passed this space. So, you know, it will be an animated experience as you walk down Binney Street.

Fifth Street is kind of easy. There's no sidewalk there at the moment. It's, you know, complete -- completely impossible to walk down Fifth Street. We're creating a real sidewalk, a real street, new street trees, parallel parking is all aligned with Fifth Street as it heads up into the neighborhood.

And then on Rogers Street, we're actually able to -- this is not regular

street tree planting as super wide bed that we're going to try to cram as many trees in there as possible. So for a moment, you know, as you walk along what's currently quite a bleak experience, you'll be in the landscape for a while. And I guess, I guess that's the feeling that we're trying to create on all of these streets. That you sort of in and out, and it's on one side and the other.

So looking from that moment of arrival as you come across Binney Street from the Biogen campus, you'll see how this path slopes up to the brick building. This will be a new entrance that we'll create. And then we've embedded these permanent bench features on the sidewalk and in the planting. And then you can see into the cafeteria terrace on the inside. And, you know, really want to do something bold with the landscape that will hold its own against the building.

So as you walk by the building you really, the temperature will drop, you know, you'll slow down perhaps. It will be different to any other part of Sixth Street, more pleasant, you know.

There you go.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: That's it.

HUGH RUSSELL: And that's it.

I think as I recollect, Roger, you sent us a memo, right? Would you like to tell us, remind us what was in that memo?

ROGER BOOTHE: Yes, I did send a memo. And I think a lot of Al Spagnolo's presentation sort of echoed what I was trying to say in the memo. That I felt that it was a very strong -- particularly they're saving those wonderful buildings. It really does provide an anchor and it makes it feel like a part of Cambridge as well as an exciting new re-introduction of Biogen. So I was very pleased with the overall way it's fitting

1 into the urban design for the area, and 2 particularly that important walkway over to 3 the existing Biogen building. And, again, 4 the architect spoke in some length about the 5 intricacies of the facade treatment, and I 6 felt very convinced that it was making a very 7 special connection at each facade to the 8 surroundings in a way that I thought was 9 qui te successful. So I di d appreci ate --10 they've done a little more work to the plaza. 11 I was concerned about some of the benches and 12 stuff. It's very inviting at that important 13 main entryway. 14 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 15 Comments from the Board? 16 CHARLES STUDEN: I'll venture forth. 17 HUGH RUSSELL: PI ease. 18 CHARLES STUDEN: I agree with the 19 comments that Roger just made. I like the 20 way this building sits on the site. 21 particularly like the way you've handled the

entry in relationship to the existing Biogen building, and the creation of that garden with the outdoor space adjacent space to the cafeteria. I think that the small courtyards are very nice. I think they break up what would otherwise be a very long and somewhat brutal elevation or facade or very nicely. I -- they are kind of small. And I'm not sure that the south facing one will actually be all that sunny just simply because of the adjacent buildings. But, again, I like the fact that they are there and that they're green.

I like what Michael van Valkenburgh's office has done, especially along Rogers
Street with the notion that you walk along and you wind up walking within the landscape as opposed to a different experience on other edges. And especially the winter garden, I think that adjacent to the existing brick building on the east side of the building is

very, very ni ce.

How will the winter garden be used? Is that a space that employees just look at or do you actually go into it and walk around?

AL SPAGNOLO: Al Spagnolo again.

It's really going to be a very important part of the Biogen Idec program. It will be a breakout area. Employees can meet in that space, gather in that space. It will be outside the training facilities which will be occupying the historic buildings along the corner of Fifth and on Rogers. So, it will be quite an activity environment.

CHARLES STUDEN: Yes, again, that sounds very good. I'm reacting again to the preservation of these historic buildings. I think it goes a long way toward softening the affect of this building and, you know, frankly when all of Binney Street is finally developed along its entire length, it's going to be all pretty much new construction and

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some pretty big, new somewhat cold buildings.

And this adds a certain amount of warmth. So anyway, I like it very much.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Bill.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I was just

interested in the difference between the last image that you showed, which was that, you know, the one of the entry court and this image, because that entrance showed just a lot of warmth and character. And this one's a little cold to me. And I think it's just because of the glass. But as a matter of fact, this particular view, and I don't have any comment on what suggestion to make, but it's something about the verticality I think of the glass treatment of the upper floors that just doesn't sit with me, but I'm not quite sure why. As I look at all the other elevations and how you transition, they seem Obviously there's a, you know, to be better.

you have those double horizontal floor lines of glass which I think are a help on the other ones. And then when you turn around on the other one, it went to a very horizontal treatment of that which tended to give you a glass pavilion. But something about this doesn't quite sit right and I'm not quite sure what it is. I'm just giving you an initial reaction.

The urban courtyard I think I, when you called them urban courtyard, I understood the question, like how big is it? What is it?

And when I look at the elevations, it is literally the sheer vertical sides of that that just makes me wonder how it's going to make you feel when you're in there. But again, I think that's more of a question than it is a comment. But, you know, they're relatively small, 40 feet for such an elevation. And everything just goes right up. So I just wonder when you step out of

there, is it just going to be a notch in the building with some landscaping and/or is it really going to be a courtyard? I'm trying to sort that one out.

I guess I had a question about what is it about a technical office building that's different than a regular office building? And how is that expressed in the architecture? And obviously we know the buildings are bigger and you got -- this actually looks sort of happy to me. I mean, just in terms of scale. So I'm just wondering -- I was interested. You kept referring to like this technical office buildings. So I would be interested in just what that, how you see that distinction. And how as the architect, you express that.

And then on the -- I always wonder how do you cross such a large loading dock on Rogers Street? As a matter of fact, I like the idea. I too like at least the concept of

1	you walking in the landscape. As you're
2	walking in the landscape on the other, you
3	know, obviously on the other side. But you
4	come right out of that to that very broad
5	area where you have that I oadi ng dock thi ng.
6	And that's always as I have if I sat on
7	this Board over many years and seen people
8	struggle with that issue and then looking at
9	what happens in reality, you know, how do you
10	make that a people something that's a
11	scale that people can comfortably go across,
12	particularly when there's no traffic going
13	there. I mean, just a broad expanse of curb
14	cut and opening there. But, you know,
15	potential beeping and lights flashing and
16	stuff like that. So I think that's enough
17	for the time being.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, maybe we'll
19	just go down the table.
20	THOMAS ANNINGER: Sure.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: I think this is a

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very artistic or sculptural effort in the way the elevations are composed and the scale of the materials. And I think that as Roger pointed out, it's different on each street, but the nice thing about it is that it's clearly one -- it's still a clearly one thing that simply different kinds of things show up in different ways. It's not collision architecture. There's a building down the street that has collision architecture that is -- but -- and it's -- so I'm looking -- if I look at the elevations and things sort of strike me as being slightly awkward, but then when I look at the perspectives, they're not -- I don't see them. And the one question I would pose is that it looks like a good portion of the back surface of the court -urban courtyards are made up of louvers and not made up of glass. And I'm just wondering if that's a -- if you could think about that balance some more because it seems like

you're not taking as much advantage of that courtyard as you could because of that decision. As you bring the louvers down, it ties the top, the building to the bottom. So it's just a sort of a dilemma.

The other thing which I don't like on the elevation, but as I say in the perspective, is next to the loading dock there's a strip of glass that comes all the way to the glass and a little piece of brick in there. And I, you know, I look at the perspective and I say oh, gee, that really works quite well. And I look at the elevation, and I say that's really strange. So, I think I'm saying that really this is a wonderful project. And very sensitively done, and so there's not anything of any substance.

Tom.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Let me start with a few specific questions and then maybe some

more general comments.

I think I heard you say this, but I just want to make sure I heard right. Rogers Street is probably the roughest street in the city. It really is an unpleasant experience. And I've never understood why those railroad tracks are still there. Is there some legal reason why they have to keep them there? And are those days over and can we say that Rogers Street will become a nice, smooth drag strip when all this is over?

have time for the full Wilmer Hale
explanation? It's a private way owned to the
midpoint by abutting property owners. There
are segments of Roger Street that are public.
This segment is private. There's a process
by which the rails can be removed through
petitions and that process is underway. And
I think the vision that you see here is the
goal it will require some cooperation of the

1 property owner who owns the other midpoint of 2 But it's being -- the goal is to the street. 3 transform it, remove the rail and install traditional parallel parking and sidewalks. 4 5 THOMAS ANNINGER: And you think you 6 can get there? 7 AL SPAGNOLO: Yes. On another, and in 8 THOMAS ANNI NGER: 9 no particular order, you said something that 10 I was interested in, Mr. Architect, about how 11 you're stepping back the sidewalks, widening 12 them and thereby creating overhangs which 13 would be -- which would create some 14 excitement. I think that's the word you used 15 in how it felt on the street. Can you help 16 me understand how a building that is over 17 your head feels exciting rather than looming? 18 May I respond? AL SPAGNOLO: 19 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Yes, please. 20 AL SPAGNOLO: Al Spagnol o agai n. 21 Let me clarify. In the street wall

guidelines, it does call for overhangs along the north side of Binney Street. What we're proposing along this edge here is to push this facade back, Mr. Anninger, by five feet. So we are expanding, and I think that's what I was referencing. We are expanding, creating a very ample sidewalk now. Right now the dimension of that sidewalk is about five feet or just about.

Let me go back, may I, to the site plan.

EDWARD DONDERO: It's up there a second.

AL SPAGNOLO: What I was referencing here, you know, the facade of the buildings along Binney Street here, that dotted line again, identifies the expanded portion of the sidewalk. And I felt that along this edge with the courtyard, the courtyards that are along this hedge that's what I think creates more of the enlivening of the public realm

1	experience. The overhang is really something
2	that is dictated through the design
3	gui del i nes. And we were responding, and
4	maybe interpreting them too literally, but I
5	think it does help establish a really strong
6	two-story base, provides a little bit of
7	protection when you're traversing east and
8	west. But the most important feature is it's
9	two stories high along that edge. And you're
10	beyond creating an important dynamic between
11	the base of the building and the upper
12	floors. It really won't have impact beyond
13	that in my opinion.
14	THOMAS ANNINGER: I must admit I
15	don't remember where those guidelines said
16	anything about that kind of overhang. I
17	yi el d on that.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: It was for the
19	purpose of making the sidewalk wider.
20	THOMAS ANNINGER: Okay, all right.
21	Fi ne.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: Without taking away 2 the building. 3 THOMAS ANNINGER: I'm convinced it 4 will be fine. 5 I guess my third comment is one that 6 picks up on the identical reaction that Bill 7 had. If we could go back to the entrance, 8 the view from I guess the west and the 9 Maybe even without the trees. entrance. No. 10 you had it right, just eliminating the plane 11 trees. 12 HUGH RUSSELL: Different place in 13 the presentation. 14 THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes. 15 I had the same, and would have almost 16 used the same identical words, I found this 17 to be a little bit cold so that the words 18 When warm was used, it wouldn't be reused. 19 did fit the landscaping discussion, but as I 20 look at this, I'm a little bit surprised by 21 that volume of glass. And one question I

had, and I'm not any different from Bill here, I'm not quite sure what's bothering me, except it's possible coldness, and maybe that some of those accents that you have on the other two volumes seem almost to be missing here. Not that it wouldn't become monotonous with too many of those, but something seems to be missing here, and I'm not quite sure what it is.

ROGER BOOTHE: Could I rise to the defense of the architect? I actually feel -THOMAS ANNINGER: This is not an attack here.

ROGER BOOTHE: I actually feel that it's very helpful for that volume at the entryway to really speak as a volume of entry and not just, you know, it's done a whole lot with the very high space at the street level. And I -- actually having a difference in texture. They didn't actually always have the texture on the other glass planes. And I

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feel that it helps break down the massing by having it treated differently. And, again, to my mind one of the really successful things about this whole system that they've invented here is having a different sense in the different places along the building. So I think if you just look at these renderings, it's always misleading to render glass, but when you add in the landscaping, I do think there's a nice dialogue between the wonderful courtyard that Chris Matthews described. admittedly when you say crystalline it does mean a little bit cold and hard edge, but I don't, I don't think it's dominating the whole experience because of the really nice high space and the sequence of spaces that actually takes you across to the existing Biogen facilities, takes you on down to the nei ghborhood. It gives you all those al ternati ves. And oftentimes a building like this has -- you have problems figuring out

where the entry is. I don't think that problem exists here. So I was actually quite pleased with that difference myself.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Well....

HUGH RUSSELL: If I can get my two cents in here. Part of the issue is how transparent is the glass going to be at the ground level? And in part because it's shaded from up above, it helps to be more transparent because you don't get the direct glare off of that glass. And I think if you think that you're really looking through the glass and seeing activity in the lobby, that it's not just a wall of mirrored glass. It's different.

THOMAS ANNI NGER: Okay.

CHARLES STUDEN: I'd like to also weigh in, Tom, and what I like about it and what Roger was saying, when you look at a building when you're dealing with a site this large and a building this large, an architect

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comes along and you wind up with a building that looks just like a single building. awfully big and over scaled. We've taken a 300,000 plus square foot building and it almost looks like a bunch of buildings, several buildings, yet integrated in a way that works to my eye very, very nicely especially with the landscaping that Michael van Valkenburgh's office is suggesting. the glass entryway just reads as exactly that, a very strong statement about how the heck do you get into this building? And that's where you come in. So, I don't know, it looks really good I think.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Well, let me move then to my more general comments. Enough said on --

H. THEODORE COHEN: Bring it back.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I think this is an exceptionally well thought out project where every corner and every elevation and every

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facade has been thought through and how it relates and it works very well. I'm very happy with it. I think what it does is show how successful your competitive process, your competitive bidding, your competitive architectural effort was, because I think you have what is a winning outcome here. think it also supports and sustains what I think we've all been saying, that diverse architects and architecture will benefit all of us on the street. And I think this is an example of that and so I'm very pleased with Let me give you possibly the other that. side of that.

If you had shown us instead of the direction going east, if you took us on a drive on the other side of Binney Street going west, I think you will find the other side of the coin, however, to a certain extent. If you drive west, there are now one, two, three, and will be when Biogen

1 fills in that corner, four or five glass 2 buildings, all large, corporate looking glass 3 buildings. And even if each one of them will 4 be done by a different architect, the overall 5 impression is overwhelmingly glass corporate 6 large buildings. And I think it will be 7 incumbent on everybody to make an enormous 8 effort to try to mitigate that, the 9 atmosphere that that can create. Because in 10 spite of all the effort here at 11 individuality, I think the risk is that 12 Binney Street becomes a monotonous strip of 13 glass buildings all the way down. Al exandri a 14 is going to add to that in short order. 15 so I do worry about that, and I think this 16 direction does not show it as well as if you 17 had shown it the other way. And of course 18 you couldn't even see it showing it the other 19 way unless you incorporated the curve, 20 because it's really in the curve that you 21 start to feel this overwhelming sense of

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And I wonder if you have any -you're nodding your head. I don't know

> May I respond? PLease.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I would love a

AL SPAGNOLO: I could bring up that view, if you like, Mr. Anninger. We do have a view oriented westbound. Could you bring it up a minute, Matt? And I think in particular -- unfortunately we don't have the view just beyond the area you're pointing out, beyond the 301 building, the 301 Binney Street and the Amgen building and beyond which have greater height. But I think, you know, and I've walked this street many times since I've been involved in this submission. You know, there are these pauses and relief points. Fortunately for our location the Archstone provides that, I think anchoring

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this large building as Mr. Studen pointed out, the historic buildings helps to mitigate I think the high degree of its setting. transparency in glass buildings, if it's done carefully, and we're looking at again, low E glass, a high level of transparency, I think that can work in an urban setting just as You know, we're not using high thi s. reflective materials here. We're not using highly colored glass, but I think we -- which is occurring in some of the other buildings, especially 301 Binney Street with its coloration and pallet. So I think this building tends to recede a little bit because of its high level of transparency. other articulations that all the other members of the Board have been pointing out that I think is an important statement along Binney Street.

I hope that helps a bit in my explanation.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes, but I'm afraid when you add it all up together with the others, some of that is lost when you turn the corner. You don't have what you're adding here is not as you keep going down the street. It's not as good. And could get worse particularly when Biogen adds another building which you're not going to be designing, and I do worry about that building.

Well, there you go.

HUGH RUSSELL: Ted.

H. THEODORE COHEN: Well, forgive my sort of ramblings because those are my comments. I don't have any questions. I really like the massing and the shape of the building and the size of everything. I really like the landscaping and I really love, although I don't know what the material is, the cement metal cladding, cement post metal cladding in the fenestration there.

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And I really love this Fifth Avenue -- Fifth The play of the glass versus Street facade. the cladding. And I think that's very successfully done on the other facades except Binney Street. And I think that the other, you know, the play of the glass and the cladding really works so well. And with the historic buildings, reminds me of a couple of One is an old mill building that has thi ngs: been very successfully repurposed. And also with the horizontal glass, it's reminding me of sort of 1930s German electric stations or railroad stations. And I really like the horizontal glass.

I'm not generally a fan of glass facades with glass changes. It seems to me arbitrarily in the facade, and so I'm not really wild about Binney Street where you've got the one structure at the end with one type of fenestration, one type of, you know, vertical glass and then the rest of Binney

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Street is this sort of different type of vertical glass. And then you've got the horizontal glass. I think it works nicely on the Fifth Avenue where the vertical glass sort of makes the corners. You know, really I like the masonry work. I like the brickwork. A lot of it I like.

When I first saw the plan and saw, you know, the first page, you know, with Binney Street, it was like oh, you know, another big glass building. And then going through the rest of the plans, I thought well, three sides are really exciting. And unfortunately I don't think the Binney Street side is that exciting. I can understand Roger's comment about your having something different at the corner to make that be a major entryway and connector to the other Biogen buildings, and I don't have a problem with it. But, you know, I like the massing. I like the courtyards, but I am just not wild about the

facade of the wall of glass thing.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Steve.

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STEVEN WINTER: Thank you,

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Mr. Chair. I'm just going to make some comments in general and then I will not echo anything that's already been said by my esteemed colleagues.

I, you know, Tom and I have this conversation a lot about glass, modern glass, chrome or glass in New England in our historic past. And in fact nobody wants to build a mill building new that looks like it was built in 1870 that -- we can't do that. But I think this gets as close to giving a nod to that. And I think that's really what we're trying to do. I think we're really trying to make sure that we do keep those masonry columns, and we do keep, as Ted pointed out, on the windows. The fact that this has the old brick adaptive reuse and preservation on either side of it, I think

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really makes it work much better than if they weren't there. If those pieces were not there, I think this might be a little too much chrome and glass, but -- and this takes me to another comment, which is there's a lot of visual texture in this building. And to me that means that the designer took a risk. And I like that. That's terrific. Particularly when so much of it works. there's some part of it that is not perfect, that is a little imperfect, you know what? That's okay with me. If the designer took a risk, and most of it works the way I think it ought to go that's visually pleasing to me aesthetically, I can get friendly with the imperfections.

I wonder if pedestrians will cross

Binney Street safely to the other -- I wonder

if that campus connection is as strong as it

could be, or as it needs to be just for the

feeling of the campus, but also for

pedestrians to get from one side to the other.

I also wanted to echo what -- Roger said something, I think that the pedestrian experience on Binney Street is enhanced by the fact that the sidewalk is large, and the pedestrian experience is different because the building is pushed back and there's that little overhang. You don't see that on every building, and you wouldn't want to see that on every building, but it's a little variety. So I think the pedestrian experience is enhanced by that. And I think that's gonna work fine.

I also wanted to comment that 10 and 15 years ago, Rogers Street wasn't just impassable to vehicles, it was a hazard to humans, pedestrians. They were not safe day or not. It was an unsafe place because it was just falling apart and horrible. So it's not just that that it's -- that the

infrastructure is bad. It was actually not safe, urban territory. And then of course we're changing that now.

I think that we've also, this design creates new scenic vistas. Maybe vista's too grand a word. But to view these old buildings. So we see it up the ramp, and we see it in different places. So there's now -- these buildings are wonderful buildings and they've been hidden because they're covered in paint or they're deteriorating. But now we see them in different places from the building and from the sidewalk, that's exciting. That's more texture to the fabric of what's around that building.

Let's see. I think, you know, and generally I feel very good about this building. I think we're going in the right place. And I think it recognizes what pedestrians feel when we're on the sidewalk.

1 So I think we're on the right track. 2 Okay, Bill. HUGH RUSSELL: 3 WILLIAM TIBBS: I just wanted to go 4 back to elevation. You said in some cases 5 you looked at the elevations and there were 6 things that you questioned, but then when you 7 saw the three dimensions -- when you saw the view or the perspective, it looked better. 8 9 think if we go back to that --10 On Sixth ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: 11 Street? 12 WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes, the Sixth 13 14 15

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Street glass. This is one where I think the opposite. When I look at the elevation, the elements tie together better. And the reason why is that from this angle you don't see the horizontal glass. It's framing those three -- yes, can you keep going? Yes, sorry. Yes, that one. See how the horizontal glass and behind kind of frames the three levels of the vertical piece sort of sticking out.

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When you look at it in the thing, you don't see that. So that this piece just seems to But it has a lot more be there by itself. integrity in terms of how those pieces fit together. The two pavilions on either side. Obviously the same cement composite stuff. And that projecting lower part. So and again I don't have any comment on the change, but that to me makes more. I think that -- I think the problem I was having was I didn't see the context by which the, that vertical glass projection -- I didn't see its context where I can see only -- if you look at the other corner or the opposite corner, it's just a very well executed the way all the pieces fall together. So I'm hoping that in reality, even though you probably would see a view very similar to that, just any movement that you would have in terms of moving or walking, you begin to see those elements perking and you begin to see the context and

1 I think that's one of the things that was 2 bothering me earlier, is not seeing that 3 context, those horizontal panes of glass up top on and the side. 4 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, any last 6 remarks? 7 (No Response.) 8 HUGH RUSSELL: Well, thank you very 9 I guess the staff will summarize our much. 10 comments. 11 WILLIAM TIBBS: Can I ask that one 12 question is that technical offices there, 13 something about that jumps out at you as 14 something that makes it very different. Is 15 it just literally the height? 16 You're looking at a AL SPAGNOLO: 17 six-story building here. The floor to floor 18 heights are not as tall as they would be in a 19 lab building, so it's really --20 WILLIAM TIBBS: A lot taller than a 21 regular office building? Somewhere in

1	between.
2	CHARLES STUDEN: And nor are there
3	rooftop mechanicals as large.
4	AL SPAGNOLO: This building is not
5	going to be as large as it would have been
6	had it been a lab building.
7	WI LLI AM TI BBS: Okay.
8	ROGER BOOTHE: I would ask the Board
9	as you treat this the same as the other two
10	design review projects which have been PUD
11	which you voted to approve it and ask staff
12	to continue to sign, review.
13	STEVEN WINTER: Thank you, Roger. I
14	was a little worried about that as well. I
15	think we need to take proper action from the
16	Board whatever that action is.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Well, I think that
18	Roger suggested the action is that we approve
19	it. So if someone would make a motion to
20	that effect?
21	CHARLES STUDEN: So moved.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Second.
2	STEVEN WINTER: (Show of hand.)
3	HUGH RUSSELL: On that motion, all
4	those in favor?
5	(Show of hands).
6	HUGH RUSSELL: All six members
7	voting in favor.
8	(Russell, Anninger, Tibbs, Cohen,
9	Winter, Studen.)
10	(Whereupon, at 10:15 p.m., the
11	Pl anni ng Board Adj ourned.)
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11	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of September 2011.
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