PLANNING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
GENERAL HEARI NG
Tuesday, December 20, 2011
7: 00 p. m.
in
Second Floor Meeting Room, 344 Broadway
City Hall Annex McCusker Building Cambridge, Massachusetts
Hugh Russell, Chair
Thomas Anninger, Vice Chair William Tibbs, Member
Pamel a Winters, Member Steven Winter, Member
H. Theodore Cohen, Member Charles Studen, Associate Member
Ahmed Nur, Associate Member
Community Development Staff:
Brian Murphy, Assistant City Manager for Community Development
Susan Glazer Liza Paden Taba Japai pas
Taha Jenni ngs
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PROCEEDINGS

(Sitting Members: Hugh Russell, Thomas
 Anninger, Pamela Winters, H. Theodore Cohen,
 Steven Winter, Charles Studen, Ahmed Nur.

HUGH RUSSELL: For the record, this is the meeting of the Cambridge Planning
Board. What kind of quorum is required to make the determination to do Research Park?

LIZA PADEN: Well, normally it would be -- excuse me.

HUGH RUSSELL: We have five.

LIZA PADEN: You have five, right.

Regarding the Cambridge Research Park application, this was originally a request for the Planning Board to make one of the determinations that this food establishment would be appropriate use for Cambridge Research Park, and in the course of the investigation, the attorney started reading over the findings again after I asked him to write up a letter, and he then went to

Inspectional Services, who made the determination that actually it will be a restaurant. And a restaurant is an allowed use in the -- under the Special Permit itself. That was originally granted back in 1999. So he withdrew his request for the Planning Board to approve the fast order food.

A lot of paperwork for that.

CHARLES STUDEN: Liza, I thought it was interesting that it was -- that the bake shop, the cookie shop, I guess, was being proposed was considered to be a fast food vendor as opposed to a -- is that what I was reading?

LIZA PADEN: Right. Yes, originally they applied for, there's a process in the Special Permit for the 141, where the Planning Board has to make a determination that any use that's not specifically listed in the permit comes to the Planning Board for

1	determi nati on.
2	CHARLES STUDEN: I see.
3	LIZA PADEN: And originally the
4	attorney felt that the proposed use was a
5	fast order food. And then when he started
6	working and I put him on the agenda and we
7	started going along the merry way. And then
8	as he started writing the letter submitting
9	it to the Planning Board, he decided he
10	actually might actually be a restaurant, and
11	a restaurant is an allowed use. That's why
12	they' re not here.
13	CHARLES STUDEN: Okay.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
15	I imagine that since you've had no
16	vacati ons you haven't read any transcripts?
17	LIZA PADEN: I have not.
18	CHARLES STUDEN: In the new year.
19	LIZA PADEN: Next week.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So, it's not
21	yet 7:20 by the stretch of the hands on the

1 clock so we probably need to wait at least 2 eight or nine minutes longer so that it's at 3 least close to 7:20 to get started. 4 (A short recess was taken.) 5 THOMAS ANNINGER: Is it necessary to 6 have Liza read the transcripts and say 7 something to us. I wonder if it might be not 8 enough if we ask Cathy is this a true 9 transcript? You know, we're not going to get 10 anything of substance -- Liza's not going to 11 say this isn't a true transcript. We know in 12 advance what Liza is going to say. I think 13 we're putting --14 CHARLES STUDEN: It's a requirement, 15 though, isn't it? 16 PAMELA WINTERS: Is it a 17 requirement? 18 This is very wrote THOMAS ANNI NGER: 19 unnecessary work and pressure that I think we 20 put Liza under and I'm not convinced that 21 it's necessary. I wonder if there's an

1	easi er approach. Unl ess you I mean, are
2	you going to argue with me and tell me that
3	you're dying to do this?
4	LIZA PADEN: No. But what I am
5	going to tell you is that Cathy does attach a
6	testament to the transcript.
7	THOMAS ANNI NGER: That's right.
8	LIZA PADEN: So each transcript that
9	is submitted she has attested that this is a
10	true copy of the recording.
11	THOMAS ANNINGER: Why isn't that
12	good enough? I'm not sure
13	LIZA PADEN: It's not clear to me
14	that it's not good enough.
15	THOMAS ANNINGER: Who says that?
16	LIZA PADEN: It's not clear to me
17	that it is not good enough. It's part of the
18	requirement that the Planning Board accept
19	the record. And so, I think what we were
20	doing was having me read them and telling you
21	as opposed to just having you accept the

1 statement from Cathy. 2 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Well --3 Accepted on the record? AHMED NUR: 4 LIZA PADEN: Yes. 5 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Maybe it's 6 necessary to ask our people in the Legal 7 Department whether that's good enough, but I 8 think we're going through an unnecessary step 9 that puts you under pressure, and all this 10 business about ruining your vacation. 11 think that's nonsense. It doesn't add 12 anything to the process. 13 LIZA PADEN: No, I don't think so. 14 THOMAS ANNI NGER: And that doesn't 15 have anything to do with what you're doing. 16 It just means that you're doing this a rogue 17 thing that adds nothing to it. 18 LIZA PADEN: Right. I think that 19 the Planning Board could just accept the 20 transcripts as they come in. And I can tell 21 you which ones have come in and you can

THOMAS ANNINGER: Acknowledging the certificate that Cathy adds to it. I don't see why that's not good enough. LIZA PADEN: Okay. CHARLES STUDEN: I think so, too. HUGH RUSSELL: I think you're right. LIZA PADEN: Okay. CHARLES STUDEN: Good point. H. THEODORE COHEN: I mean in court court stenographer's attestation that it's a true and accurate representation. HUGH RUSSELL: They're professional people, they have standards to meet, and this is one of the standards. THOMAS ANNINGER: And Lord knows we have confidence in Cathy. HUGH RUSSELL: But even if it isn't Cathy. THOMAS ANNINGER: Even if it isn't Cathy, but I'm glad it is.		
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	19	Cathy.
Cathy, but I'm glad it is.	20	THOMAS ANNINGER: Even if it isn't
	21	Cathy, but I'm glad it is.

1	CHARLES STUDEN: I'm glad you
2	brought that up, Tom. I thought about it as
3	well in the past.
4	PAMELA WINTERS: That's a good idea.
5	THOMAS ANNINGER: Well, I almost
6	like to say let's catch up if we're willing
7	to go with that subject to any later
8	unination by what we learn from the Legal
9	Department, but why don't we have Liza say
10	I've received the transcripts and they are
11	and they have attached to them what Cathy
12	certifies to and we accept that. Isn't that
13	good enough, so that we're up to date?
14	CHARLES STUDEN: Yes.
15	THOMAS ANNINGER: So moved.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: I think we need Liza
17	to say something.
18	(William Tibbs seated.)
19	HUGH RUSSELL: So, Liza, while you
20	were out of the room
21	LIZA PADEN: No, I heard you.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
2	LIZA PADEN: I heard you.
3	HUGH RUSSELL: Are you willing to
4	tell us that for all these meetings you
5	received for the record and noticed that they
6	were attested?
7	LIZA PADEN: I've received the
8	transcripts up through but not including
9	November 1st, so that's the October and the
10	September meetings.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. All right. So
12	are you making a motion?
13	THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes. What are the
14	words that the Ordinance seems to require;
15	that we accept them, acknowledge them?
16	LIZA PADEN: That you accept them.
17	THOMAS ANNINGER: That we accept
18	them as
19	LIZA PADEN: Right. As your record
20	of the meeting.
21	THOMAS ANNINGER: As our record. I

1	move that we accept the meetings that Liza
2	just described in terms of dates up through
3	the end of October I guess it is, as a true
4	record, testament, acknowledged and attested
5	to by our stenographer and reporter.
6	CHARLES STUDEN: Second.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Di scussi on?
8	On the motion, all those in favor?
9	(Show of hands).
10	HUGH RUSSELL: All members voting in
11	favor.
12	(Russell, Anninger, Winters, Winter,
13	Cohen, Studen, Nur.)
14	HUGH RUSSELL: It's still not 7:20.
15	(A short recess was taken.)
16	* * * *
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Bri an has updates.
18	BRI AN MURPHY: January 3rd there's a
19	public hearing for 22 Cottage Park Avenue.
20	Under General Business election of Planning
21	Board Chair, Central Square entrances

1	petition, and Planning Board No. 175 Maple
2	Leaf si gnage BZA vari ance.
3	January 17th public hearings for the
4	Bi shop and Teague petitions that have been
5	re-filed. And under General Business
6	Hampshire Street and Planning Board 156, 210
7	Broadway design review.
8	February 7th is Town Gown and that
9	one's at the Central Square Senior Center.
10	And then somewhere in March we will
11	have 160/180 Cambridge Park Drive.
12	HUGH RUSSELL: Which is a housing
13	scheme?
14	BRI AN MURPHY: Yes.
15	THOMAS ANNINGER: What is it?
16	BRI AN MURPHY: 160/180 Cambri dge
17	Park Dri ve.
18	Liza, do you remember how many units
19	that one is, 160/180 Cambridge Park?
20	LIZA PADEN: 200 to 230 in that
21	vi ci ni ty.

1	H. THEODORE COHEN: I have a
2	question. Does anybody know what's happening
3	at the project at Fresh Pond Circle?
4	LIZA PADEN: At the
5	H. THEODORE COHEN: Where the fish
6	market used to be. Fresh Pond.
7	LIZA PADEN: In regards to what?
8	H. THEODORE COHEN: Well, I just
9	drove by today and there's fencing up there
10	and a lot of trucks and trailers on it. I
11	mean, are people just parking there and they
12	actually have to start construction?
13	LIZA PADEN: I don't think that
14	they're about to start construction. They
15	haven't come in for their certification for
16	the building permit conditions. I think what
17	they're trying to do is secure the site, and
18	they're using it for an overflow parking lot
19	in the next-door Fresh Pond gas station, the
20	auto repair. I know, well, if you want l'll
21	file a complaint.

1	H. THEODORE COHEN: Well, presumably
2	that's not an allowed use.
3	LI ZA PADEN: No.
4	H. THEODORE COHEN: I think maybe we
5	could suggest to the building inspector that
6	they take a look at it.
7	LIZA PADEN: I'll file a complaint.
8	AHMED NUR: May I add to that.
9	Thank you for bringing that up.
10	When we did the Fogg Art Museum for
11	Harvard, I don't recall the plans including
12	Broadway and Prospect Streets closed. I
13	mean, it's hard for us to get around.
14	PAMELA WINTERS: It's a mess. It
15	is, yeah.
16	AHMED NUR: I wonder if they could
17	look at that. Sometimes overnight, that part
18	is closed completely it's closed for three
19	days.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: I think that was to
21	put in the tower crane.
	1

1 AHMED NUR: So they have a jersey 2 barrier and it's a wide road. They' re 3 supposed to leave a little area, if I recall, 4 the plans, they were supposed to be leaving 5 access for that road for people to get by. I 6 can understand cops standing by for a few 7 hours here and there, but overnight and all 8 day and weeks at a time. And Broadway closed 9 at some point. It was just --10 Right. I was going HUGH RUSSELL: 11 to say I think there was like a four day 12 closure while they were putting up a tower 13 crane. And they were like three cranes 14 assisting including the largest hydraulic 15 crane I've ever seen in my life. 16 AHMED NUR: Ri ght. 17 HUGH RUSSELL: They're all like 18 that. 19 AHMED NUR: Right, they brought it 20 in pieces. 21 HUGH RUSSELL: Right, they brought

1	it in pieces and put it together. But that's
2	the only time that I mean, I get the
3	weekly notifications because you can sign up
4	for that.
5	AHMED NUR: I'll probably have to
6	sign up for that because I don't know what's
7	goi ng on.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
9	AHMED NUR: We come up Harvard and
10	we try to take a right into Prospect, and it
11	says abutters only. And then we go around
12	back the other way and go down to Trowbridge
13	and come back down Broadway, it's closed
14	agai n.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
16	AHMED NUR: And didn't get home.
17	But, okay. Thank you.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: I don't think we
19	reviewed the construction, that kind of
20	plans, we didn't review that as part of the
21	Special Permit. We normally do not look at

1 the street closings. As you can understand, 2 they're using the entire site which is what 3 they're doing. You know, I don't think, you know, in order to build the building, they've 4 5 got to do what they're doing. And we just 6 have to go rely on the Traffic Department to 7 be as vigilant as possible to keep the 8 streets open. 9 AHMED NUR: Signage or warning or 10 something. 11 PAMELA WINTERS: Does anybody know 12 how long -- how much longer the Fogg is going 13 to take before it's completed? 14 HUGH RUSSELL: My guess, a couple of 15 years. 16 PAMELA WINTERS: A couple more 17 years? 18 HUGH RUSSELL: Right. They've 19 finally gotten down to the bottom. I think I 20 saw some -- they were pouring concrete at six 21 o'clock tonight when I drove down Prescott

1 Street. And I think it's taken them over a 2 year to get, to do the demolition to get down 3 there. 4 PAMELA WINTERS: Oh. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: So probably the steel 6 is going to come pretty guickly. Because 7 pretty quickly you're going to see a 8 building, but then it takes a long time to 9 build that to get it open. 10 H. THEODORE COHEN: If you walk to 11 the top of the Carpenter Center, you get a 12 fabulous view of the excavation and the work 13 going on there. 14 HUGH RUSSELL: All right. 15 Now, it is 7:20. So let us begin the 16 hearing Planning Board case No. 266, 11 17 Brookford Street. 18 So, who is going to present the case? 19 KEVIN EMERY: Good evening, members 20 of the Board and Mr. Chairman. For the 21 record, my name is Kevin Emery. I own 11

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Brookford Street property with my business partner Eamon Fee over here.

We purchased the property on August 2, 4 2011, with the sole purpose of developing it. Since then we went in front of four other 6 commissions to get permission to demo the house, and right now we're in currently in six-month demo delay. But since then we've 8 been working very closely with the Historical 10 Department and Commission on this project. And we came up with a design together with 12 them that works well for both parties and also fits into the neighborhood.

> The first process we met with the neighbors, also. We met with North Cambridge Stabilization. And we also sat down with the direct abutter Mr. And Mrs. Clarey prior to the historical meeting.

All parties expressed displeasure with our proposal that was in front of the Historic Commission because it was a long,

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1 continuous building. It was set back 15 feet 2 from the sidewalk. So we took the feedback 3 from the meetings, met with Charlie Sullivan 4 of the Historical Commission, and came up 5 with a plan and proposal that's in front of 6 you tonight. 7 I would like to introduce to you Danny 8 Cameron our engineer who will discuss the 9 project a little further. 10 Danny. 11 DAN CAMERON: Members of the Board, 12 my name is Dan Cameron. I'm with DNA Survey 13 Associates out of the Medford. And I just 14 wanted to discuss in more detail the project 15 in front of you. As Mr. Emery said, the 16 original proposal was to remove the structure 17 and the construct one long structure with 18 covered parking in between. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Is your microphone 20 on? 21 The green light is on. DAN CAMERON:

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So if you could get a little closer to that when you speak. That's better. Thank you.

DAN CAMERON: So as Mr. Emery said, the original proposal was for one long structure with covered parking in between, and we understand the meeting with the Historical Commission, that the Historical Commission did have some issues with that.

So the proposal in front of you is to actually remove a portion of the structure in the back of the lot and keep the front portion of the structure and then construct a second structure, individual structure, single-family structure on the lot. And this is consistent with Zoning Section 5.53 paragraph 2 where this is allowed with a provision that it can extend beyond -- the rear structure can be extended on 75 feet from the street line as long as a Special Permit is granted by the Planning Board. So

we're here before you to discuss that.

And my office was also involved in a similar project over on 49 Cedar Street which was approved by this Board I think almost two years ago, constructed and folks are living there now with similar design. In that case it was three units. A long structure was proposed, and then an alternative plan was broken up into three individual units. I don't know if you've had a chance to go over there, but it's quite a nice project the way it came out.

This is a similar design where we have two structures with the parking, one space in between the two structures, and one parking space to the left of the rear structure.

When you run through the Zoning Table, which I believe you have it in front of you, we probably don't need to go over each individual line, but we do meet all the Zoning requirements there, you know, for the

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new structure in terms of lot size and open space and floor area ratio and all that stuff.

Some of the provisions in Section 5.53 I'd just like to take a minute to discuss. We feel as though breaking this up into two structures is better for, you know, for the neighborhood. And like I said, a great example is the project that I was involved in over on 49 Cedar Street. It does provide some ample green space and some private yards because it does get the feel it's two individual single-family homes. It would be a large open space in the rear because right now there is a two car garage on the property that would be removed. So that entire 35-foot area in the back would remain as open space.

It is consistent with what the
Historical Commission wants. We do have a
Letter here saying that if the -- I believe

there was -- I'm not sure if it was -- yes, I believe it was sent to you folks as well.

But if the front portion of the lot remains, then we will -- you know, they will support -- the front portion of the house remains and they take down the rear of the lot, there would be no more further Historical Commission review, basically is what the letter says.

And also by placing the parking one space in between the two structures and one space to the left of the rear structure, it does get it away from the street. It's less of a visual impact by looking at parking from, you know, the street.

And also I do want to take a minute to speak about what else is required as we know on a project like this. We do know that hopefully this is granted, but there will be a full, what we call, land disturbance permit that would be required and a full engineer

storm water management system that would also be required. We do have a firm lined up to do that work. Obviously we don't see the need to go through that for what's before you tonight to just discuss the 75-foot rule. But upon granting this, we would move forward and do a complete engineered, you know, consistent with all of the requirements from the Engineering Department here in the City of Cambridge and also with the Building Department.

So, I assume you have all the plans in front of you showing what I just discussed?

And we'll certainly be open to any questions.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Well, what I don't see before me is a drawing that shows the relationship of the proposed dwellings to the other structures on adjacent lots. So I have to kind of, kind of put together these two plans in my own mind. So it looks like

1 you're cutting about that much off the front 2 one and then a back one follows and comes up 3 here and sort of steps like that. 4 have any photographs of the rear yard and 5 adjacent yards? 6 They have existing. AHMED NUR: Di d 7 you see this one? No. 11? 8 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. That's sort of 9 sketched on the existing plan and the 10 structure sort of a blob. 11 That's looking at the DAN CAMERON: 12 This one here is -- this would be garage. 13 the left side of the rear yard. This would 14 be the right side. 15 CHARLES STUDEN: I wonder if you 16 could speak specifically to the issue of 17 flooding. I know a number of neighbors in correspondence that we received relative to 18 19 this proposal describe a situation where the 20 rear of that yard floods during heavy rains, 21 and that the elevation that's in a low area.

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I don't know, there was some reference made to a flood plane which I find a little hard to believe. I don't understand it totally. Could you talk about that? Is this an issue and how will you address it?

Okay. DAN CAMERON: When Mr. Emery and Mr. Fee purchased the property, they received a certificate which is required from all secondary lenders stating that this property was not in a 100 year flood plane. There is evidence from the City of Cambridge that this property could be in the 100 year flood plane. We will not know that for sure until full topographic survey is performed on the property which we felt wasn't necessary to put before you tonight. The elevation, the flood elevation in that area has been determined. It's Elevation 7 based on the 1998 data. And I do know that a number of people or a couple people on Brookford and a number of people on Magoun which is the next

amendment to the map. Because as we know, when these flood maps are done, they're done through aerial photogrammetry and it's not as accurate as an actual underground field survey. So part of a land disturbance permit that I mentioned earlier would certainly determine whether this is in fact in the flood plane. If it is in the flood plane, we will deal with those issues through the Conservation Commission.

HUGH RUSSELL: Pam.

PAMELA WINTERS: So, I notice that there was a letter here from Charlie Sullivan saying that there was a possibility that the Commission may consider whether to initiate a landmark designation study before the conclusion of the demolition delay period which would have the effect of further delaying of further demolition. Has that been -- but it was from October. So has that

been -- have you --

That will be determined in March 8th, it runs our six-month delay. So on March 8th -- they usually meet a month before that, and they decide that. But because we're working directly with them, and trying to come up with a proposal that works for them and works for us, which we've discussed tonight, is if that's the case, and this gets approved tonight, then we would withdraw the petition and it would be no longer in front of the Board because they'll sign off on it

KEVIN EMERY: Again, Kevin Emery.

PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you.

according to the letter.

HUGH RUSSELL: Bill. At some point we want to hold the public hearing.

WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes. I tend to ask questions before the public hearing if I feel it pertinent to help the public's understanding.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
2	WILLIAM TIBBS: How do you get to
3	the back unit? Do you have to walk on the
4	driveway parking lot? As I look at the plan,
5	I just don't get a sense from looking at the
6	si te pl an.
7	KEVIN EMERY: The existing driveway
8	that goes from the front of the lot, to the
9	back of the lot.
10	WILLIAM TIBBS: On what side?
11	KEVIN EMERY: On the left side.
12	WI LLI AM TI BBS: Okay.
13	KEVIN EMERY: And there's also two
14	car garage that currently exists there and
15	that's how we
16	WILLIAM TIBBS: Which you're
17	removi ng.
18	KEVIN EMERY: Which we would be
19	removing, correct.
20	WILLIAM TIBBS: And so how are you
21	redesigning it to make that a more

1 pleasurable entrance to the people in the 2 back? 3 Dan, do you want to KEVIN EMERY: 4 comment on that? 5 DAN CAMERON: I'm not sure of the 6 questi on. 7 WILLIAM TIBBS: How are you 8 redesigning your landscape or whatever to 9 make it so that -- I see a house in the back 10 of a house, but I don't see a real path how 11 to get there. If it's going to be 12 pleasurable as you walk by. And could you 13 just describe -- you don't have a site plan 14 which shows any of that stuff, where the 15 parking and stuff is. Can you describe --16 Well, yeah, there is DAN CAMERON: 17 -- on the plot plan there is a parking space 18 between the two houses, and there's one on 19 the left of the proposed dwelling. 20 WILLIAM TIBBS: And, again, the main 21 entrance to the rear house, how will that

1	feel? How will that look? Is it just an
2	entrance on the parking lot, a paved asphalt
3	area?
4	DAN CAMERON: Yeah.
5	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes. Ours are not
6	colored so we can't
7	DAN CAMERON: Okay, sorry.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: And is the driveway
9	shared with the abutter?
10	DAN CAMERON: No, it is not.
11	WILLIAM TIBBS: So the area that is
12	green and light green on this is like grass
13	or Landscapi ng?
14	DAN CAMERON: That's correct.
15	WILLIAM TIBBS: Okay. Ours can't
16	we can't distinguish.
17	DAN CAMERON: Yeah, anything that's
18	not paved or not a walkway, there's a couple
19	in the front, front access, would be green
20	space.
21	WILLIAM TIBBS: Okay, thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: So this driveway is
less than six feet wide?
DAN CAMERON: I'm sorry?
HUGH RUSSELL: I'm looking at the
width of the driveway shown on the plan.
DAN CAMERON: Yes, the driveway is
existing. It's about seven to seven and a
half feet wide. It's pretty narrow.
HUGH RUSSELL: Well, the width of
the driveway is shown as being five-sixteenth
of an inch on my scale here. And there is a
dimension that says six feet, that is a
little more than five-sixteenth of an inch.
AHMED NUR: It gets narrower as you
go further to the back house.
HUGH RUSSELL: Right.
AHMED NUR: It starts at seven foot,
seven, eight inches and it goes down to six
foot. That's what he's asking you, right
over here. Why don't you take a look at what
we're looking at. You see this. And it

1	starts here and it narrows as you go further
2	down?
3	DAN CAMERON: Right, I thought you
4	were talking on the left side. This is the
5	dri veway over here.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
7	AHMED NUR: Oh, okay.
8	DAN CAMERON: This is the driveway.
9	That's existing. That's how you get access
10	to the rear. It's on this side not on this
11	si de.
12	AHMED NUR: Show that to him.
13	DAN CAMERON: The driveway's over
14	here.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, I understand.
16	DAN CAMERON: Okay.
17	AHMED NUR: And I see this six foot
18	di mensi on.
19	DAN CAMERON: Right.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: I measure it. It's
21	about three-eighths of an inch. Come over

1	here, I measure the width and it's
2	five-sixteenths. So that means it's less
3	than a sixteenth, not seven or eight feet
4	unless the survey is inaccurate. Which you
5	did the survey.
6	DAN CAMERON: Right, well the stairs
7	actually probably kick over a little bit.
8	But it is you do have seven feet right at
9	the street. I can guarantee you that.
10	AHMED NUR: Hugh, they made a
11	photocopy of this. Sometimes if they make a
12	photocopy of this.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: I'm looking at the
14	survey. So I'm just
15	DAN CAMERON: Yeah, I mean, you
16	know, I mean, obviously once you get into it,
17	it's a ten scale, it's been reduced.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, right.
19	DAN CAMERON: I mean this dimension
20	here is just about the same as this dimension
21	here which is slightly over seven feet. But

1	that's existing. That's the way it's been
2	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
3	DAN CAMERON: for, you know,
4	forever. Along time. There's nothing we
5	can do about that. We could, you know, this
6	entranceway to these stairs and above are
7	gonna be reconstructed. These could be
8	kicked over slightly. All right?
9	MICHAEL BRANDON: Can he use the
10	mic, please?
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.
12	Thank you. I think if you can I
13	understand what you're saying.
14	DAN CAMERON: Okay.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: So I think, Bill, the
16	answer is you walk down the driveway that's
17	said to be seven feet wide although that's
18	not supported by the actual survey plan that
19	we have, in my opinion. So that's how you
20	get back there.
21	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes, right. I

1	gathered that.
2	H. THEODORE COHEN: I just have a
3	quick question. Where would the 75-foot line
4	be from the street?
5	DAN CAMERON: I thought I had that
6	on there, sorry.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: It's about the middle
8	of the back structure maybe. Maybe a
9	slightly a little before the middle. It's
10	sixinches. Well, it's four and a half
11	inches back which is sort of see the word
12	proposed dwelling?
13	H. THEODORE COHEN: Right.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Those words using the
15	information on here is about 75 feet back.
16	DAN CAMERON: Yeah, right. That's a
17	good estimate.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Should we go on to
19	the public hearing?
20	CHARLES STUDEN: Yes.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: First name is Richard

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RI CHARD CLAREY: Thank you, My name is Richard Clarey, 15 Mr. Chairman. Brookford Street, a direct abutter to the petitioner. This neighborhood has been under siege from this developer for more than a Much more than a decade. decade. developer's MO is to look for little houses, little old houses on big lots and attempt to demolish the little old house and fill the I ot with expensive schlocky housing. the deleterious effects of doing that, is that inexpensive housing is lost and over-expensive housing replaces it. example, the tenant at 11 Brookford who lived on the first floor paid a rent of \$900 for her apartment, and the last I heard he was seeking help at the senior admission to the Burns Apartments. The second floor had been occupi ed for 90 years by Mrs. Reynolds.

If you looked at their development at

1 68-70 Harvey Street this morning, you'd see a 2 car parked in a swail between the two 3 driveways that are there because typically 4 there is so little space for cars to maneuver 5 that you have to resort to things like that 6 at 106 Harvey where they squeezed a house on 7 to --8 HUGH RUSSELL: I think we're more 9 interested in your comments on this proposal 10 and not on other proposals. 11 CHARLES STUDEN: Ri ght. 12 RI CHARD CLAREY: Okay. I just like 13 -- could I just conclude that thought by 14 saying that there was a victory on December 1st of the Historical Commission. 15 16 finally stopped. Historical Commission 17 stopped them from demolishing 60 Clifton. So 18 it's a first for us. 19 I have several copies of color 20 photographs of the back lot that you've been 21 asking about --

Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL:

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RI CHARD CLAREY: -- as it looked on the 8th of the September Last year. looked like the okey-fanokey. If you look at the north photograph there, the adjacent lot is entirely paved. And there have been times when the water has flowed over that lot to the north onto the subject property, and there have been a couple of times, and not seen by me, that there's been a flow on to, on to my lot, I have personally seen that though.

This section requires compliance with Section 5.53 of the Ordinance. And as I read that section, it says that Residence B presumes a single structure. It says in resident districts only one structure shall be allowed except -- and then there are a series -- there's a subordinate paragraphs there that requires this Board to make eight findings if you allow a structure to be

1	built, a second structure to be built more
2	than 75 feet. So I think the burden is on
3	the applicant to demonstrate that the basic
4	rule that one structure a lot should be
5	overcome. And I don't think that any of the
6	eight criteria that you have to find are
7	satisfied in this application. For
8	example
9	HUGH RUSSELL: Could you move the
10	microphone a little bit away from your mouth.
11	RICHARD CLAREY: Oh, am I too close
12	to it?
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. Move one or the
14	other, that would be good.
15	RI CHARD CLAREY: Okay.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
17	RICHARD CLAREY: For example, the
18	first finding is that talks about
19	preservation of a long contiguous open space
20	in the rear of the lot is achieved. Well,
21	that's exactly what is destroyed in this

application because as you -- I did submit the Historical Commission report on this property which said that these were built 120 years ago. All these houses were built on the front of the lot with long back lots which have been in the main preserve, and you can see something of them in one of those pi ctures. The fact that all of these places have, have long back yards which in the old days, I'm told, were mostly filled with vegetable gardens. But they -- the houses were built as the Historical Commission report says for people of very moderate What these application -- what these means. types of proposals do is just destroy that historical setting and fill a lot and, you know -- if you, fill a lot with structures. If you stood at the -- if you stood in that yard at 11 Brookford, at certain times of year, depending on the foliage, you can see all the way to Linear Park from north to

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south through all those open lots. So this closes off all that open space. And that -- and so it simply does not comply with that open space condition of Section 5.53.

It certainly -- the third one talks about the two structures providing an enhanced living environment. Well, I think it detracts from the living environment.

The sixth condition talks about increased opportunities to reduce the height and bulk as new construction is deeper in the lot. Well, that doesn't apply in this case because it won't be -- there won't be any reduction in any height or bulk with this So it doesn't seem to me that application. any of the criteria of Section 5.53 are With regard to the general sati sfi ed. criteria, the Section 10.43, it violates that -- those criteria because it's, it makes a substantial change in the neighborhood character which shouldn't have happened under

Secti on 10.43.

The adjacent uses will be adversely affected, not positively affected. And the integrity of the district will be impaired.

With regard to the urban design objectives of Section 19.30, 19.33, it will exacerbate the environmental impacts on the neighbors. It does not reinforce the urban aspects of this particular district. It, as I said, it lessens affordable housing rather than promotes it as Section 19.36 seeks, and Section 19.37 -- 19.37 talks about enhancing open space. And as I said before, open space is lost.

There's also a section of the code that says that parking in a flood plane requires a Special Permit, a different Special Permit from the Planning Board. That's Section 5.25.42. That doesn't seem to be considered by the applicant in this application.

With regard to the flood plane I did

1	submit a map of the flood plane which may not
2	be self-explanatory, but the pink, if it is
3	pink, I hope that everybody got a colored
4	copy of it, but the pink is the 100 yard
5	(sic) flood plane and it is a tongue of pink
6	that extends through the entire rear areas of
7	all these properties. All the way up to
8	Mass. Ave. as a matter of fact. And it's
9	basically contiguous with the open lots. The
10	open back yards are all in the 100 yard flood
11	pl ane.
12	HUGH RUSSELL: Does anybody on the
13	Board have that map?
14	RICHARD CLAREY: I thought I
15	submitted, I thought I submitted it.
16	AHMED NUR: We can just circulate it
17	around if you don't mind.
18	RI CHARD CLAREY: Oh.
19	H. THEODORE COHEN: We have a map
20	that's not in color.
21	RICHARD CLAREY: I got a quick look

1	at the FEMA certificate that the engineer
2	displayed here, and I believe that applies to
3	the house. Because for most people who live
4	on Brookford Street, the houses which were
5	built on the fronts of the lots are, for the
6	most part, above the 100 yard flood plane.
7	It's the rear lots. It's the very portion of
8	the lot we're talking about that is in the
9	100 year flood plane. And, of course, l
10	agree with the gentleman with the engineer
11	that this is subject to further investigation
12	as to exactly where the line is, but that's l
13	guess for another agency.
14	I have an easier one to read if I
15	di dn' t gi ve enough.
16	THOMAS ANNINGER: We get the point.
17	WILLIAM TIBBS: We get the point.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, we got it.
19	RICHARD CLAREY: I think that's all
20	I have to say.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.

1 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Mr. Chair, may I 2 out of order ask Mr. Clarey as counselor a 3 questi on? 4 Something intrigues me about the way 5 you're reading 5.53. When you get to Section 6 2, the way it seems to read to me, it's a or 7 In other words, as I look at it, if we 8 decide that it satisfies 2a, you don't get to 9 that list of six requirements in b because of 10 the disjunctive word "or" at the end of a. 11 Do you read it that way? 12 WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes. 13 RICHARD CLAREY: Oh, I read it the 14 way you do. I skipped over that because I 15 thought that was an easy one for me. I 16 thought that it was obvious that two 17 buildings will impact, create a greater 18 impact than one. So I didn't think that, I 19 thought b was what we had to be talking 20 about. 21 THOMAS ANNI NGER: I see. It doesn't

1 seem obvious to me, but now I understand what 2 you -- you were going straight to b because 3 you dismissed a as --RICHARD CLAREY: I find this very 4 5 hard to construe. 6 THOMAS ANNINGER: It is. It is. 7 But I wanted to check with you. All right, I 8 see where you're going. Okay, thank you. 9 We have two more HUGH RUSSELL: 10 speakers. 11 The next speaker is Charles Teague. 12 CHARLES TEAGUE: Thank you. I'm 13 Charles Teague, 23 Edmunds Street. That's 14 just two streets over. I just wanted to talk 15 about the 100 year flood plane for a second. 16 There's two forms of certificates. 17 gets your house out of the flood plane so you 18 don't have to buy insurance, and there's 19 another for the lot and the land. And the 20 typical one is for the house. 21 Now I'm sure that's what they have as

this -- the map showed this is clearly in the flood plane. And if you go and actually look, you can go and see that differential between Dick Clarey's house which is nine inches out of the flood plane, and then it drops well down and that's why you have pools of water that's in the photographs in front of you.

So what happens here is that you can no longer fill in the 100 year flood plane, and you can't build below the 100 year flood plane mark. So you can't build a basement.

I don't know why we're actually here because you can't actually build there.

But anyway, I had discussed the flood plain with the seller's agent and I also spoke with the son of the family there. And I looked on the website. It was obvious. Everybody knew that it was in the flood plane. The website, the city website has the maps and it's in the flood plane. And when

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they came to the community meeting, they said they weren't told about it being in the flood So anyway, I don't know how you wouldn't know, but, you know, like, if they don't know, they should take it up with the But really, I really have to go to seller. what Dick says. It's that what makes this neighborhood really different and special is that when we bring the councillors around to show them the neighborhood, it's all the houses that are set up on the street and it doesn't look so nice. The whole thing that makes this neighborhood special is the backyards and when you go in the backyards. And putting houses, putting a house in the backyard affects all the backyards, because as you said, you can see right up and down them. And people, people do wonderful things. As Bob McGowan has a coy pond. And Bill Fox has a vegetable garden. And in fact, so many people have vegetable gardens,

1 people have pools. There's so many things 2 that are happening and it looks like a very 3 dense urban environment with these houses set 4 up on the street, but it's actually a special 5 place. And this, and this affects that whole feeling. And in this lot, and this is --6 7 this lot is 20 percent larger than the 8 minimum lot size. And this is, this is just 9 ridiculous. It's just too tight. There's 10 not even a way to walk down except down that 11 narrow dri veway. And that dri veway doesn't 12 begin to form to the current standards 13 So I don't know, there's one person, 14 sent me e-mail, he goes, this is ridiculous. So, thank you. 15 16 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 17 The next speaker is James Williamson. 18 JAMES WILLIAMSON: James Williamson. 19 I live at 1000 Jackson Place in North 20 Cambridge, not far from this location. 21 Three things: First of all, the flood

concerns are non-trivial concerns as I think you almost certainly appreciate. In

Jefferson Park some of the basement entrances to some of the units have sand bags piled up around them to keep the water from coursing in. It doesn't always work all that well.

So -- and I'm sure you'll be paying attention to that issue.

Secondly, I have attended the Cambridge Historical Commission hearings on the various proposals in North Cambridge that have been coming before them recently, and I have been happy to get the sense from the way, from their consideration of this and other applications that they are alert to what is happening in this neighborhood and concerned about it. And I think that's reflected in what may be a bit of a shift toward concern about landmark designation and preservation of the more modest worker cottage character of this neighborhood.

1 And then the last thing is there have 2 been major proposals, the Fawcett Oil 3 proposal, the Cambridge Lumber, there are 4 other, and I think this is something that you 5 all are probably good at, which is thinking 6 about this project in the context of what's 7 happening in this neighborhood with these other major developments. The traffic 8 9 impacts, the parking impacts, the scale, and 10 the change in the neighborhood leaving aside 11 questions about the historic and community 12 But the -- just the overall character. 13 impact of a cumulative impact of these kinds 14 of proposals. 15 So, thank you. 16 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 17 Does anyone el se wi sh to speak? Sure 18 please give your name and address. 19 VARSHA KUKAFKA: My name is Varsha 20 Kukafaka. I live at 24 Magoun Street. 21 Could you spell your HUGH RUSSELL:

name for the recorder?

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VARSHA KUKAFKA: V-a-r-s-h-a

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4 direct abutter to this property. I sent the

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Board a letter as well, but I thought since I

K-u-k-a-f-k-a. I live at 24 Magoun. I'm a

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was here I would just like to speak and say a

I bought my house in 1996 and it's a

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few things.

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9 worker's cottage. The person that had it

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before me put an incredible perennial

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gardens, and I know the history of the house.

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I know who lived there, who worked there.

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And I even researched back to the late 1800s

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to some extent. When I came to see the house

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and I went back through the house and i went

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outside to the backyard that's what made me

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want to buy this house and I've been very

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happy there.

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I am very concerned about the flooding.

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Knock wood, I have never had a flood in my

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basement. The thought that that could start

affecting me is tremendously frightening.

space between that house and my back garden,

The house that is there, there is a big

and if this project goes in, it's going to be completely dominating. It's going to be hovering and dominating like I have a skyscraper right on top of me. And that will destroy the whole wonderful character of my home.

As someone else said, the previous speaker, that construction that's going on all around us is tremendous. The projects, the Fawcett and so forth, so to have this as well right on top of me and really completely, literally directly affecting my property, I would urge you to deny this application.

One small point is that this is a developer, it's not even a homeowner. If it was a homeowner, I might be here standing here saying the same things, but it's

somewhat that's buying this house to turn it over to make money. They have no interest in the area. When they say it's going to be best for the neighborhood, they're not the ones that are going to be living there.

I thank you very much for your consideration.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.

MI CHAEL BRANDON: Thank you,

Mr. Chair, members of the Board. My name is, for the record, Michael Brandon,
B-r-a-n-d-o-n. I live at No. 27 Seven Pines
Avenue in North Cambridge. I'm the clerk for the North Cambridge Stabilization Committee.
And we've had many encounters with Kevin and Eamon, the developers. At this particular site they did appear before our group with their initial plan which was to knock down the house which is their general motus and build a townhouse, two long townhouse cookie

cutters for others that they ve built in the

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neighborhood. I don't know if the Board
Members are familiar, but you could drive
down the street and you would know which are
their buildings. It's sort of cut and paste
that fit the lot they can acquire. They
could probably tell you how many they've done
in North Cambridge at this point.

We did appear at the Historical Commission and there was a lot of concern in the neighborhood about hoping that the house, the existing house can be restored and recycled, perhaps expanded. But there's an overwhelming sense particularly on this Mr. King, the Chair of the street. Historical Commission pointed out, this street is different from the race course neighborhood, Harvey Street, and streets that run into it in that the houses here are very si mi l ar. There's very small side setbacks and large backyards certainly up and down all And they were all built of Brookford Street.

about the same time.

So, Kevin and Eamon did not come back to us with this new plan and so we -- I can't comment on what the group would feel about it other than to say speaking from my experience, that this would not pass muster with the wider neighborhood let alone the abutters that you've heard from.

In my view, and I'll just talk for myself at this point, and not cover anything that's been mentioned before, but I believe that the proposal is insensitive and really disregards the Zoning Ordinance and the rationale for allowing two buildings to go in where really one is what's intended by the Ordinance. And I would suggest that this proposal is exactly the kind of development that the Ordinance was amended -- I think it was 10 to 15 years ago -- to prevent developers from coming in, and homeowners, and taking these wonderful long backyards and

1 plopping additional buildings into them. 2 That's the whole point of the 75-foot rule. 3 So 49 Cedar Street that Mr. Cameron 4 raised, I would urge you to go back and 5 re-look at those plans. That was a 6 sensitively designed project that the Board 7 spent a lot of time discussing. You had a 8 full application which you don't really have 9 I'm getting the high sign so I will 10 just throw out a few other points. 11 One is the issue of snow removal hasn't 12 been addressed on this very tight, overly 13 I don't want to take any narrow si dewal k. 14 more of your time. I will just ask that you 15 apply the criteria, and Mr. Anninger raised 16 the same question at 49 Cedar Street. The 17 first criterion --18 Mi chael, please wind HUGH RUSSELL: 19 it up. 20 Thank you. MI CHAEL BRANDON: 1'11 21 sign off.

Thank you.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Does anyone else wish to speak?

Yes. Would you like to speak?

GEORGE McCRAE: I apologize for

being late. My name is George McCrae from I'm the former Chair of the North Cambridge. North Cambridge Stabilization Committee. currently a member of the North Cambridge crime task force. I've been on many, many committees and that's not why I'm here, I'm here to support a neighbor. I've been very much involved with committees that's been involved with the 100 year flood plane. As we know, most of the buildings that has occurred in and around Alewife and the area in which that is under discussion has eroded that whole concept of 100 year flood plane. The flood is occurring much earlier right now any more development in that area that goes

into the ground or deal with the issues that

1	I just spoke about, would exacerbate the
2	situation. And many, many, many years for or
3	against the erosion of the green space in
4	North Cambridge, and this is an issue spoke
5	about. This issue is still concerned about.
6	I'm personally concerned, as well as they
7	are, about the erosion of the green space in
8	North Cambridge, and that's been dramatic,
9	dramatic, dramatic. And I'm not even going
10	to talk about traffic. Okay?
11	Thank you.
12	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you, George.
13	Does anyone else wish to speak?
14	(No Response.)
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So should we
16	close the hearing for oral testimony and
17	leaving it open for written testimony?
18	(All Board Members in Agreement.)
19	HUGH RUSSELL: That seems to be an
20	affirmative sign from each member.
21	There seem to be it's not to me

adequate information here to reach a
 favorable conclusion.
 WILLIAM TIBBS: Lagree. The

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WILLIAM TIBBS: I agree. That was going to be my comment.

PAMELA WINTERS: I agree, right.

So I think we ought HUGH RUSSELL: to focus in on what we want to see. like to see an accurate dimension drawing showing the driveway myself. I'd like to see how you're going to address the -- what seems to be pretty clear is that you're planning to build a second house in the flood plane. are you -- what measures will you take to comply with the flood plane requirements? If the Board remembers, there are projects like the Faces Disco Project where the whole project is in the flood plane except for what was the footprint of the Faces Disco. it's all up on piers and the water can go underneath the structure under the garage So it's possible to build in the Level .

1	flood plane and meet the requirements in some
2	cases. Whether that can be done here or not,
3	I don't know.
4	So other things people want to know?
5	Sure, Steve.
6	STEVEN WINTER: Thank you,
7	Mr. Chair, I'd like to understand a little
8	bit more about what the abutter at 24 Magoun
9	will see from their property with the in
10	terms of site shadows, a vista skyline. What
11	will be gone? What will not be gone? And
12	what is the developer doing to mitigate those
13	i mpacts?
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I think I'd
15	like to that to expand to be somewhat more
16	general.
17	STEVEN WINTER: Sure.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: For all of the
19	abutters what's the impact?
20	Ahmed.
21	AHMED NUR: Yes, I, too, would like

to see an elevation view, heights, with respect to other buildings as well. As you can see far top view, view above to show the existing building versus the new proposal building and how much of the area is going to be occupied by the new building. Just the top of what you can see. There's one like it but it doesn't show what's coming in.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, Tom.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I'm having some very basic questions that maybe everybody else is way beyond me, but I don't quite understand how this is working. Am I right that because of the size of the lot, the dimensional standards such as floor area, setbacks, and so on, are all available to build two houses or to build one big house that you could build as of right? And so I think it would be interesting for everybody to see by way of comparison what it is that might happen if we are turning them down on

1 two buildings, what it might look like if it 2 were one building as of right. If we don't 3 have that compare to, I don't think we can do 4 the comparison that 5.53 is asking us to 5 So I do think we need to have a good 6 look at what it is that you're not going to 7 do. 8 Now, I guess doing that single building 9 you run -- runs you up against the Historical 10 Commission. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: But possibly it would 12 be -- I don't -- there's no point in showing 13 us what the Historical Commission doesn't 14 like, but you could build an addition to the 15 back of this building which they might 16 well --17 KEVIN EMERY: That's a Variance. 18 That would cause a Variance to do an addition 19 to the back of the building. 20 HUGH RUSSELL: So anyway --21 Just saying. KEVIN EMERY:

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as of right. Well, then, you're saying there's nothing you can do as a matter of right, and it seems it's going to be -- so it's compare the existing house to the two buildings, and we have to decide which is

better. Is that what you're saying?

HUGH RUSSELL: -- so you can't build

KEVIN EMERY: I'm saying that by right, we propose by right that the Historical, their major concern was now we got the new Zoning, from Zoning and we have to be 15 feet off the street with the house. And their major concern is every house on the street is right on the street and that would throw off the look of the street, that was the main concern of Historical. One of the Many of them. major concerns. So that's why they -- and what we can show you is what you can do by right, you can plot it on the What we can do by right once the pl an. conservation in March, once that's lifted,

1	once the six-month delay is up. And they
2	want us this is what they want us to do.
3	That's why we're presenting it in front of
4	the Board. This is what they want us.
5	HUGH RUSSELL: I understand. Okay.
6	THOMAS ANNINGER: And I guess what I
7	don't fully so putting aside the
8	Historical Commission, your plan A was to
9	start again. And Historical didn't like
10	that. Now, one option that we were just sort
11	of banding about is doing an extension in a
12	single structure on the existing structure,
13	and you're saying that requires a Variance?
14	KEVIN EMERY: Yes.
15	THOMAS ANNINGER: And why is that?
16	KEVIN EMERY: It's a non-conforming
17	house. Any non-conforming house in the City
18	of Cambridge
19	THOMAS ANNINGER: We're not knocking
20	down now, we're extending.
21	KEVIN EMERY: Right. Any

1 non-conforming house in the City of Cambridge 2 with any more than a 10 percent of an 3 addition would be considered a Variance. 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Under what provision? 5 Under what section of the Ordinance? 6 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Because this is 7 non-conforming? 8 KEVIN EMERY: It's a non-conforming 9 house, right. 10 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Excuse me. 0ver 11 10 percent -- 10 to 25 is a Special Permit. 12 Over 25 percent is a Variance. That's 8.2 13 something. 14 THOMAS ANNINGER: I think rather 15 than try to sort this out now, these are the 16 kinds of things that I think we have to have 17 a better grasp of if we're going to compare 18 the various alternatives that we are 19 One of which is the two consi deri ng. 20 structures, but there are others. 21 guess I think we need a good grasp of what

those others are.

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was to preserve the front part of our house,

KEVIN EMERY: We can draw a plan of what we can build there by right, and we'll come up with that and with the other

information that you require.

THOMAS ANNI NGER: Yes.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. That's it,

Tom?

Pam.

Thank you. PAMELA WINTERS:

This neighborhood actually reminds me a whole lot of Holworthy Street where they have the houses with the long backyards. know if you're familiar with that or not. So, anyway, I -- the Historical Commission, it seems, is wanting you to preserve the front part of the house, but the rear part of the house would be okay to demolish. this situation actually reminds me a whole lot of my home. And what the architect did

which was built in 1846, and then the rear part which was in very bad shape, made an addition onto it and made it into two condominiums. And it preserved a whole lot of the green space, the open space in the backyard, which I think is something that we really, you know, we really try to foster here.

The other question that I have is, you know, just looking at these pictures here with all this water, I don't understand how you can, you know, build on this and without having water in the basement or, you know, I mean, it's such a --you know, it just seems --

HUGH RUSSELL: You can't have a basement because the basement displaces the flood plane.

PAMELA WINTERS: Right, so, yes. So it's -- I don't know, it's complicated. But at least consider, you know, demolishing

perhaps the rear part of the house and building a new condo in the back. At least consider that. That might be another alternative for you.

And then the back, the whole backyard could be either owned by one person who owns the rear condo or it could be shared by both condos. That's the situation that I live in and it's, it works out very well.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Bill.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I think for me I'd really like to see a site plan that really shows landscaping and paving and entries into the backyard and what's green and what's not green. It's very confusing. So I can get a sense of the kind of character and the quality of space of how -- and how the open space is going to be used. I'd also like you to, on that plan, really show the setbacks and dimensions. Show the 75-foot line so we

can see it and get a better understanding of where that is. So basically if you look at the things that you know we're looking at, you should have a drawing that illustrates that stuff so it makes it clearer to us what you're requesting and why variations from that might in your -- what might work in your opinion.

KEVIN EMERY: Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Does anyone else have any more questions to put on the table?

AHMED NUR: The Charles's comment about the flood zone, is it definitely in the flood zone? I'd like that clarification.

HUGH RUSSELL: Well, there's a map
that's been submitted that says it's a -- and
it is not a text on this map, but it's
presented as an official flood map of the
City of Cambridge, and it shows the, you
know, a lot of pink on that parcel and it
clearly is in parts of the parcel for a

bui I di ng.

AHMED NUR: I saw the map. I just didn't know if that map was good enough for us to consider.

HUGH RUSSELL: Well, I think as the petitioner said, the map can be superseded by a topographic survey, but I'll give you my theory as to why all the houses are up against the streets which is the streets are filled, places where the housing are is filled, so the marsh at one time was a swampy area. And so to minimize the amount of fill, they built those houses closer to the street. That's what happened. To me that might well be the case.

AHMED NUR: To keep it dry.

and, you know, the pink follows the backyards not exactly, but approximately. The pictures that Mr. Clarey has submitted seems to indicate that the backyard is pretty low, and

1	at the point he took the pictures there was
2	water in it, but that doesn't necessarily
3	mean it's flood water. It could be rainwater
4	that hadn't perked in. I'm not sure that
5	makes too much difference if it's your
6	basement that's getting flooded as to whether
7	SO.
8	AHMED NUR: All set.
9	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
10	So we're ready to move on?
11	(All board members in agreement.)
12	HUGH RUSSELL: Well, we'll terminate
13	the discussion tonight and ask you to come
14	back with more information.
15	KEVIN EMERY: Thank you.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Let's take a short
17	break while people clear the room.
18	(A short recess was taken.)
19	* * * *
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, let's go ahead.
21	So we're discussing Planning Board case 252,

for 40 Norris Street. We had a hearing many months ago and maybe years ago, and the City Council in its wisdom with the help of many people in this room, rewrote the basic provision that this building is being permitted under or seeking a permit under and we have a revised proposal.

So, would the petitioner like to explain the revised proposal.

ATTORNEY SEAN HOPE: Good evening
Mr. Chair, Members of the Planning Board.
For the record, attorney Sean Hope, Hope
Legal Law Offices. I'm here on behalf of the
Lacourt Family, LLC., the owner of 40 Norris
Street. Here with me tonight is Jai Singh
Khalsa, he's the project architect and also
with Blair Hines, he's the landscape
architect. This is an amended Special Permit
application to convert the North Cambridge
Catholic High School to residential use. As
the Chair said, we were here almost a year

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ago we were here with a project that had 38 units and 35 parking spaces. At that time it was the wisdom of the Planning Board as well as neighborhood feedback to go and take a fresh start at this proposal for the conversion.

In that time the City Council commenced an amendment process which halted our study and review of the potential new project, probably about March or April prior to the adoption of the new zoning. Moe hi red Jai Singh Khalsa an architect, and in that time obviously they couldn't start putting together plans because the new Ordinance wasn't adopted yet, but they spent that time looking at historical data, the national archives to look at the existing structure, and then after August 1st when the new Ordinance was adopted, they commenced -actually redoing the plans which he'll walk you through tonight.

Just the first start, project before you is fully compliant with the new 5.28.2 Zoning Amendment. This was not -- an amendment of the plans, this was a full redesign. Then Jai will explain. It was a fresh start looking at the building and with the proposal you have before you today.

I know everyone's aware, but just for the record briefly, the property is located 40 Norris Street. The lot is about 25,700 square feet. The frontage is about 185 square feet. The property is sited on a corner lot. I don't know if this was brought up last time, but between Drummond Place and Norris Street, and this is on a corner lot. And this is also located in the Residence B Zone district.

Just for some context, the Norris

Street is characterized by one, two, and
three-family homes. The majority of those
are two and three stories in height.

The proposed conversion would utilize all of the existing approximately 45, 435 square feet as defined by GFA in Article 2.0 of the Cambridge Zoning Ordinance, and add an additional 878 square feet to produce 27 dwelling units with a total of 46 bedrooms and two commercial spaces approximately almost 1800 feet. And those commercial spaces are in the basement. And 28 parking spaces.

And Jai will walk through specifically, but briefly on the lower level this is a multi-story building. The lowest level which we call the garden level, the windows are three stories above grade. This was the old --

HUGH RUSSELL: Three feet.

ATTORNEY SEAN HOPE: Sorry, yes.

The windows are three and a half feet above

grade. Three quarters above grade between

(i naudi bl e).

This was a former cafeteria. So this was a space that we're using to put two dwelling units in those. The two commercial spaces, these are new commercial uses that were allowed by amendment to the 5.28 proposal. We placed those two commercial paces at the rear of the building facing the parking lot. When looking at this, these were the least suitable for residential dwellings. So we took those two commercial spaces, obviously because of cars parking in and out at the rear of the building.

Also, in the basement this provided an opportunity, we added bicycle storage which wasn't part of the first proposal. We are at 27 bike spaces, one per unit, which exceeds the ordinance requirements. We also have tenant storage in the basement. This lower level is also used for housekeeping, mechanicals, and as well as some tenant amenities like an exercise room and a

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multipurpose room. So that was, that was something the first proposal had complete residential on the bottom. The majority of that is now tenant amenities and not private dwelling space.

The first level and the second level, and actually as you come in, you actually walk up some stairs, but the first level has a total of eight units, the second level has a total of eight units, and the third level has some of the most dramatic spaces. That was the old gymnasium and it's really -excuse me? The auditorium, excuse me. the auditorium. These are the most dramatic spaces, and part of what Mr. Khalsa will talk about is how they incorporated the attic space to make some of the more dramatic One of the major concerns from the previous proposal was the fact that the inter-flooring disrupted the window pattern so there was inter-flooring in the middle

which chopped the windows off. Those are all maintained. And so you have in some of these third story and into the attic, you have these dramatic spaces, like I said, somewhere 17 foot tall in the front and the back of the window. So you've incorporated those two spaces, and Mr. Khalsa also has pictures of those as well.

The amendment adopted in August 1st that was proposed by Mayor Maher and also crafted by many of the neighbors of Norris Street, you see today dramatically changed, in my opinion, 5.28 specifically for this project but I also believe for other projects as well.

As you know, the previous 5.28 had the flexibility, and in terms of unit count, they had 900 square feet provisor. So when you looked at an existing building, in terms of defining what the allowable amount of units were, you would take 900 square feet and you

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look at the existing square footage and you come up with a number of units. I believe this flexibility allowed each parcel to be Looked as unique. The Land use concept parcel in real estate is unique. This one, I believe, the intent of the amendment was to have more assurances for neighbors and potentially was set for developers that we could go to a project and look at the code and figure out what would be the appropriate size and density of a potential project. specifically we actually pushed for, and throughout the eight months, the owner and myself we attended most of those meetings, sat there relatively quiet. But the one thing that we did push for was an intent section so that we wouldn't have to interpret why we were doing this, it was very clear.

Just briefly, No. 1 was to allow for economic reuse of the building that may be substantially out of compliance, encourage

preservation of buildings of historical and cultural significance. And I think most importantly, establish a framework of development standards and criteria so that housing could be created when appropriate style and density while limiting the impact on abutters. And so, in large part that was achieved. So this was an appropriate style and density. And even though this was obviously citywide 5.28, the subject of this was 40 Norris Street. So when they crafted the Zoning, it was crafted for this building although it's being applied citywide.

Some of the key concerns mentioned by neighbors, and they will bring up their own concerns, but we did a series of talks even after this order was adopted was density and neighborhood character. And I believe these were specifically addressed in the amendment. I just want to briefly touch on how these density and neighborhood character were

addressed.

The first was reduction in the allowable units. As I said before, 900 square foot was the devising number. It's change now. It has 1100 square feet for the first ten units, and they bumped up to 1900 square feet to give you the remaining amount for allowable units. So obviously lowered the amount of available units that they would be allowed.

Second one was a cap on inter-flooring. This was done very creatively, and I do think it achieved its goal where that any additional GFA that was added, half of that would be deducted from the GFA for allowable units. So if you added flooring, they would take half of that and they would deduct that from the calculation when you're determining how many units are allowed.

And the third and probably the most significant was the limitations on GFA. And

generally for a project 30,000 square feet for 20 units, only 70 percent of the whole structure can be used for private dwelling space. That means 30 percent of the building needs to be used for something other than that. Common areas, tenant storage. And they also introduced a myriad of other allowable uses such as library, day care, education, as well as office spaces.

An additional requirement, too, was also a parking study which we have submitted. And I also would say with the parking study there is also a letter from the traffic and parking that speaks to the sufficiency of our parking as well as community outreach report which I have submitted as part of the application.

The additional relief we're requesting, we, outside of the 5.28 Special Permit relief for the conversion, we are requesting relief on setbacks to have the windows, that's

6.44.1a and b. As you'll see in the parking site plan we have 27 units and we provide 28 parking spaces, and we meet the one for one dwelling unit plus an additional one for the commercial general office use.

Part of the initial plan as you may remember, we had parking along the driveway aisle. So when you come in off Norris Street it's a curb cut, it's about 20 feet long, and we have two parking spaces. We've removed that. We've lowered the parking from 35 to 27 to meet the one to run requirement, and so because of this, and also, excuse me, because the parking now meets all of the landscaping and screening requirements, there is a need to have some of the parking up abutting on the rear of the building. So that's also relief we're asking for as well.

Regarding the Special Permit criteria under Article 10.43, I just want to briefly walk through that. First, I'd like to talk

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about the residential compatibility. was obviously a building that was built for non-residential purposes and being converted into residential, one would be compatible where in a residential neighborhood so it would be consistent with the use that's pre-existing. Obviously the building is far greater in size and density than the surrounding areas which is why we adapt the reuses made to do to handle these buildings that are out of scale with the existing nei ghborhood. The use as a residential building would not cause nuisance or hazard to the occupants or to adjacent uses.

The second part of the criteria is for access and egress. The proposed use will not detrimentally affects patterns of access or egress. As I said before, we have one parking space per dwelling unit. I think it's significant to know that within 300 feet we have the MBTA. We also have within a 15

minute walk we have several options for ZipCars as well as we also have the Porter Square and Davis Square T stations. Also as well in terms of access and egress there's a driveway which is 20 feet wide which is sufficient to handle emergency vehicles and it's also a two-way driveway.

Lastly, there was about seven spaces that were taken up by bus/school drop off which now have been returned back to the neighborhood. So this residential use will allow for those spaces to be freed up. I can see that they've already been returned back to the neighborhood but as the school's not there they weren't available previously.

So, there's additional criteria under 5.28 and I want to just briefly walk through those.

One of the criteria was a parking study. Before there was a 50,000 square foot threshold for the parking study. That has

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been lowered. So a parking plan was required as part of this application and then we submitted that to you.

Second piece was about privacy. So there are windows and skylights we propose and I think there's an elevation that show that 20 additional windows and skylights on the building. The property has been approved as a landmark building. So we supported that initially and the neighbors did as well. have shown actually as recently as two days ago the architect and I met with Mr. Charlie Sullivan and Sarah Burke and we actually looked at the positioning of the skylights. They gave us feedback on the type of skylights that were used, but, you know, even before being here tonight we wanted to make sure what we were doing was consistent. We'll have to do a full contextual review view and materials used, but in general they said they didn't have a problem with the

skylights that were used. And I think we make the point that we don't have more skylights than are necessary. So this is not, you know, there are building code requirements and Mr. Khalsa will talk about for light and air and the percentage of available light. So we're meeting that and we're not exceeding that and trying to be sensitive to some of these other issues.

In terms of the landscaping and screening, there's a site plan that we'll walk through, but I just want to touch on the facts that the rear lot which obviously if cars are parked there, there are rear abutters. There was a proposal mentioned by the neighbors, and we adopted it to put a six-foot stockade fence to screen out light from any cars coming through. We, in terms of light for the actual parking lot, instead of having light fixed on the building, we're going to use bollards and shoebox lightings

to control the glare so there's not excess glare on neighbor's houses. We'll focus specifically on the parking lot as a mitigating factor. Previously in our previous proposal we did not have a five-foot buffer as a perimeter. We just had parking in there. So we're actually adding three new trees. We have a five-foot abutter on the perimeter of the property. These are all requirements that we meet that the previous proposals didn't meet. So we meet all of the requirements under Article 6 for landscaping and screening.

There are drastic changes, and one of the big ones was HVAC. And Mr. Khalsa will talk about central cooling tower that be recessed in the front. We actually talked to Charlie. Excuse me, Mr. Sullivan and Sarah Burke about that cooling tower and putting it in and obviously the appropriate screening because it will be visible from the private

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way. Obviously they have to go before the full commission, but this is something that we did take into account. There are several other things that I'll let Mr. Khalsa get to it.

One additional point, throughout this process we've heard and in some of the correspondence there have been suggestions of ways to reduce the number of units by doing various things, moving, and everyone says what's the big problem? It's just more profit, and why does the developer have to make as much money? What I don't think is taken into account, and I want to present to you today, is that this is a very large building, but if you look at the cost per square foot when taking into account all the infrastructure costs, it's not a big The building is landmarked. The bui I di ng. cost to restore this, and we've worked closely with the cornuses and Mr. Khalsa can

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talk in more detail. Also the HVAC -- and our initial proposal had window units. had 27 or how many window units, the noise that would make. So, full HVAC throughout the whole building. There will be individual units that will have mechanicals in those, but I would just like to say there is a threshold and I feel like the Zoning was crafted to give us that appropriate size. So to say that we were at that threshold, and Mr. Khalsa will talk more specifically why, but I just wanted to dispel the notion that this is huge profit making enterprise and a few here and a few there won't matter. also the fact that, you know, again, that when you limit the private dwelling space to 70 percent, you don't want to have just huge spaces or huge units. One of the problems before was we had these gross units and there were issues of four and five and six bedrooms in those units. I think Mr. Khalsa did a

great job of having generous units that are appropriate, that are actually rentable, that are marketable. But also take into account the fact that this also has to be a cost that we could amortize over the life of the building, and there's a point that doesn't The owner is not here today, but, you know, we have endured this amendment process and we're not here before you tonight putting a proposal that we wholeheartedly feel is not appropriate given the new Zoning. So I just -- that was something -- he coul dn't be here tonight, but he wanted to and I'm making that compassion plea on his

So those are my comments and I'll turn

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.

JAI SINGH KHALSA: Good evening, I'm Jai Singh Khalsa, Khalsa Design. And we're We're in

Somerville at this point, and I just want to try not to be redundant with what Sean has presented so I'll keep my remarks to a minimum.

We are, on the cover here we have the existing front facade of the school. And if you look at the locus here, here is your school, here is Norris Street, and there's a series of pictures from Norris Street and from Rice Street looking at the project.

These shots across the top here are a variety of shots of this beautiful Renaissance revival brick building approximately 100 years old. And these shots here are pictures either directly from the back parking lot, existing parking lot of the building or peeking through the houses on Rice Street looking at the different sort o vignettes of the building as you go down Rice Street.

The shots here are directly on Norris

Street itself, looking up and down Norris

Street. And as Sean mentioned, generally is
a mixture of one, two, and three-family
homes, two and a half stories, three stories,
and then the building itself which is
certainly the most substantial building in
the neighborhood.

I do have the locus here from the city. This is the -- this is the building itself here. You can see the size and scales of the building and the surrounding neighborhood. Perhaps the most similar building in terms of mass would be the couple of buildings over at McLean Place. This one I was involved with years ago and having been denied to remove the building and turning that -- that is now what's an historically designated building as well. And then you can see the adjacency to Mass. Ave. over here as well.

This is the general site plan, the landscape plan, which Blair Hines will come

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back to, but I'll talk a little bit about the organization on the site here. And then there's an architectural plan following this. But basically Norris Street is on the top We have a grade Level entrance here that you have to come up with a step, and we have sloped walkways, and there will be a step over here coming down. The sloped walkway is coming up to the front door down here with ADA access. Additionally we have ADA access at the rear of the building. in the front of the building we accomplish access by coming in at grade to the front landing which is at a split level more or less half between your first and second floor, and in that area we're going to be locating a handicap lift.

In the back of the building we have -we're removing the existing staircase and
putting a landing in so that we can come into
an elevator lobby, and that elevator will

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have a door on the front and the back so it has the capability of doing half stories.

You'll come in at the half story and go up and go down.

The parking is arranged at the rear of the site here. There is the prerequisite amount of interior landscape areas. Thisis where the dumpster is here proposed. And something should be noted, there's a garage here and there's a garage here both with blank walls to the property. The fellow who owns this piece of property with the garage here, requested that along the back line that we turn the fence back to the building to open it up so that he can get to his back wall of his building for maintenance Which we're happy to do. purposes.

The transformer will be located up in this area and the cooling tower will be in this area. Now, the cooling tower, and I've got some detail from other projects which

I'll show you towards the end of my presentation. The cooling tower is proposed to be recessed into the ground with its own foundation. That foundation level won't be any lower than the lowest level of the building itself because it was a boiler room that has quite a high ceiling, and in the bottom of this will be about at that boiler room elevation.

And then of course we have our wheel stops and we have our 28 parking spaces in here.

Now, another thing I would like to note is that the commercial spaces are located in this area and this area. And there is a private stairway and areaway here and here that we're proposing to use for street level access to those lower levels specifically into those commercial areas. And the thought is those commercial areas might be rented to an architect, to a dentist, to an accountant,

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somebody who doesn't need much in the way of signage but can have an office there and then have their own entrance point so it doesn't have to compete with the circulation of the residences themselves.

This is more of a Zoning type of a drawing here showing the open space. And one thing I want to note is that we did put the setback lines in here, and we have two front yard setbacks on Norris and on Drummond PI ace. And you'll note here there's two setback lines indicated; one from the center line of Drummond Place and one from our property line. We actually own to the center line of Drummond. A lot of times in Zoning you will take it from that center line, the setback distance, we have it indicated from edge of the property as well. And the purpose for doing that is there and along the top, small portions of the building fall into the current setback requirements. We've kept

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the introduction of any new roof elements in terms of skylights out of the setbacks so we don't have to ask for relief on those, in those elements and in those areas.

The other setbacks occurring here and here and the building is well beyond those areas.

This is your diagram of the existing gross square footage of the building, and this has been slightly modified from what you have. There was a lot of neighborhood commentary and a lot of e-mails coming around about it. So rather than just rely on the information that we were able to obtain from the archives over by the UMass campus and by the existing conditions, the owner provided us -- Gerry Wilson from our office crawled up in the attic, measured every little area, every nook and cranny, to get us a totally, absolutely accurate depiction of it. this is a minor revision. It fluctuated, you

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know, 10 to 50 square feet. It wasn't a substantial number from what you have already in your packets.

We have provided Liza with a CD with the amended information.

And then we changed the colors on here a little bit so it was more easy to see in terms of projector about how we've allocated the different use of the spaces within the building. The purple over here is your commercial areas. The green is your common areas throughout the building. And the major difference in what you see is that this area here was not indicated as green before, it was red, which is your residential areas and this is now indicated as green. It was an error in the drafting. Your red areas are the your residences. This area here, the orange, is areas that were existing FAR that were removed to make the two -- to make the ceiling spaces more dramatic. And this area

here is the only interspace area that we've introduced to the building. I do want to amend one thing that Sean said, that while we put about 800 plus or minus square feet of new floor area, only about 260 square feet of that, plus or minus, is actually new FAR to the building. New square footage to the building. Okay?

You can also see where the skylights are located. And as was said, we did keep the skylights to an absolute minimum to what was required. We may reinforce some areas of those with mechanical ventilation and with some additional lighting to bring foot candles levels up as appropriate with the loft-style units. As Sean mentioned, we've got 27 units and we have quite a variety of styles of units.

This over here is commercial space, and this is commercial space here, and you can see you've got a staircase here and here

coming down which are your private entrances to those two commercial spaces.

We have a variety of units, this being a two-bedroom unit here on the lowest floor. This being the same as this one, mirror image. And then we have in the center here, community room, exercise area with folding partition here to close that off if there's a function, community kitchen here, a couple of bathrooms over here. This area here is laundry room. We have back here bicycle storage, over here tenant storage, general building storage, and then over here we have our, you know, maintenance guy type area over in here.

One thing we did incorporate that I
think was important that actually Stuart
Dash, it was a good suggestion from him was,
on the edge of the staircase here was a
little ramp which is -- for the bicycles,
which is incorporated into the stringer of

the stairs. So you can roll your bike up the stairs as you go up. But in it, in addition -- did I mix up my words?

JAI SINGH KHALSA: In addition, though, this elevator here opens out this way. If you come up to the half level where the entrance is, you can come in this way, come down, bring your bike down, and go into the -- go into the bike storage room as well.

As much as possible we've preserved the existing staircases. This one we had to blow out to get the circulation to work. It was not a particularly special staircase anyway. These ones are nice, but we lose half a flight on this to get the handicap lift in to

This is your first floor plan. We have a variety of one, two, and three-bedroom The units on the ends here are two We have an internal study area bedrooms.

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You have your open kitchen, your big here. sort of open room here, two bedrooms and one Over here you've got your bath. three-bedroom unit. Again, very similar to this except we pick up the wide corridor area here and put a master bath in this area here. And one thing we did hear from, I caught the tail end of one of the meetings with the previous proposal was done, was that it was felt it was important to put bedrooms on the outside edges where it looked towards neighbors and keep the living rooms more internal. And we did consistently do that in the building, keeping the living rooms internal and for sake of privacy.

Another thing I just want to mention while we're here is that as much as possible we clustered the mechanicals, the water heaters, and the air handlers along the area where their gravity feed ventilation system is. So the intention is that the individual

boilers or hot water heaters in the units will feed their pipes up through the gravity feed rather than penetrating the roof all over the place. So we're keeping the roof penetrations to a minimum. And actually when we met with Charles Sullivan, he actually asked us at that point if we could meet with a mechanical engineer to figure out just how many penetrations will be going through the field of the roof, and we're going to be doing that as part of the historic process. But we've already got a good jump on it, because, again in this unit here your mechanicals and bathrooms are over in this area where they can be clustered near the chimneys. And then we also are proposing to reuse these chimneys back in this location here for your central boiler that will be heating the common areas of the building.

Additionally, I want to note that this is where the cooling tower equipment will go.

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We went with two units in here, and proposing two units in here. And the reason for the two units are -- and it's a little different than what your plan shows, but we did some research on it. We can buy units that are 57 decibels when they're running at full operation. And 57 decibels is a little quieter than what I'm speaking right now.

Okay? And then we have two in there so that we'll never reach full capacity. And it will be variable volume cooling tower so you won't get a standing wave on the sound either and they'll be highly energy efficient.

Also on this floor we've got this, what I'm calling more of a studio-style unit because the intention is that this won't be a full height wall because it's a fairly small unit, under 500 square feet. And this over here is a true one-bedroom unit. This over here is a two-bedroom with an internalized study and two baths. And this over here,

again, is a two-bedroom with an internalized study.

You can see here the existing staircase is removed here. We come in at grade in the back. You can come in and hit the elevator to come up to the first floor or take the staircase up. The staircase going down to the basement and, again, you have your handicap lift over here and the grade level entrance here.

In addition to the 27 private parking spaces, we have eight visitor's bicycle spaces in the front of the building provided.

Your second floor -- whoops, I went backwards. Your second floor layout is very pretty much the same as the first floor except that where you don't have the entrance point here coming in in the rear of the building, we pick up an extra bedroom in that unit there.

We get up to the third floor, and I've

re-labelled these to make them a little easier to understand as third floor plan A, B, and C, because there was some confusion about understanding what was at what level. Okay?

But how the units are working here, these are all mostly, mostly multi-story units. You have a unit here which truly is a loft unit and is a flat. We're calling it one bedroom in terms of the bedroom counts, but this is a studio unit fully open. You have a kitchen here, you've got closets here, air handlers in here, and you have a full bath over in here with a closet here.

Otherwise it's an open unit with a series of skylights in it.

PAMELA WINTERS: How many square feet?

JAI SINGH KHALSA: The basic unit is about 1120 square feet. Now that's exclusive of this area here. We would include this

area in here with the unit, but you kind of gotta go up down and down through truss to get there so I'm not counting that as part of the square footage of the unit, and as necessarily being, you know, properly part of the unit.

We get into this unit here, and this unit here uses part of the wing with two windows and what can be formerly used as a bedroom on that level; kitchen, living, dining, general space. And then you go up to the existing top floor of the building, which we'll see in the cross section, to pick up a library overlook type of space up there. Those are mirror image from side to side.

And the unit in the front here we have a living, kitchen, dining, down here which is about 550 square feet on that level or so.

You go up the stairs, and then the unit above encompasses this area here over the staircase and over the unit. And, again, we've opened

it up to get the two-story drama. And then these ones here are three-story units, and this area in here is where we did the intermediate level to pick up the area in those units. You can see the dotted line here, that's where they open up several stories to above.

This is that intermediate level which is the B level of it. So on these particular units it's open to below, you come up the stairs, you hit this intermediate level, and then you continue on up to what is your existing attic floor level in here. All right?

Now, the units on the ends here are two stories. They use the lower level and the attic floor level. So you got about a 16-foot high ceiling in here. 16, 17-foot high, but this does not, is not opened up into the truss of the roof. These ones here are opened up into the truss work of the roof

1 and you get an extremely dramatic space 2 there. Ceilings going from 16 to about 28 3 feet or so in height. 4 AHMED NUR: How far down are the 5 bathrooms on this unit? 6 JAI SINGH KHALSA: The bathrooms 7 here -- oh, from these units? 8 AHMED NUR: Yes. 9 JAI SINGH KHALSA: These bathrooms 10 one flight down for the bathrooms from here. 11 Over here you've got your upper level 12 Basically you come up this -- you come here. 13 up and you hit this level here and then you 14 go up another little bit to get this library 15 This being a sleeping loft Level here. 16 overlooking the common area there. 17 And there you see the approximately 23 18 skylights that will be added to the building, 19 proposed to be added. These ones here -- I'm 20 sorry, here and here are exactly -- actually 21 existing skylights on the flat roof area.

And the other ones are proposed to be added to the building. We've minimized as much as possible any intrusion on the front the building for the skylights and kept them focussed on the side and the back as much as possible. And this actually is an existing dormer. You're gravity feed chimneys and your old boiler feed chimneys here.

In the cross section of the building here, you can see that this is the unit that has the intermediate in-fill floor levels. You come up, you come to this level, you've got a ceiling in here that ranges from 16 to about 27 feet, and then it continues all the way up tall into the building. So it's going to be a very dramatic space.

I do have some slides, actually, of similar units to this that we did actually were award winning units that we did on a church conversion in Newton that I'll show you after this. They're dramatic.

And then the unit here, you come all the way up to that level and you have your skylights and units and the rest are typical flats.

The cooling tower is in this area, surrounded by planting and railing. And I also have pictures of a similar installation of that I'll show you.

And then we're proposing in the back here to in-fill this area here where we have commercial space and we have storage space with glass block on the ground floor level.

And we did review that with Charles

Sullivan and Sarah Burke, and they were fine
with the concept of putting glass block on
those levels.

Additionally on the back of the building we were taking off the existing fire escape. And we're replacing all the dental work on the building with materials to match, re-pointing the building. And the owner is

very much in support of this historic preservation, and we actually are using Preservation Partnership. Christine Baird is our consultant on this, and the doctor will be going for -- probably be going for state tax credits on this. So he's very serious about filing all of the requirements.

This is the parking spots here we were talking about in terms of the technical distance from the building. And what we're proposing to do back here is make the bottom pane of the window -- the bottom sash of the window fixed and the top sash operable so that we can stay in concept more than ten feet away from the window location with the vehicle.

You can see over here there's a six-foot fence of a two-foot topper which was requested by the neighbors back here. And then this is the house, one of the houses behind this over here.

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This is the interior of a similar type of a unit in another project we did. one has big arch-topped windows that are about, these are about 10 feet tall, 11 feet And, again, I should mention that the windows, everything we've done with the school we're not going to touch the windows on the outside face. Any intervention we're doing, pulling away from the windows. you can see how it's set up with the coffers and working within the existing structure. And then there you can see the loft. You've got about a 16-foot high ceiling here. then this -- it's not apparent in the picture but this goes sloping up about another 15 feet above. So the concept is very similar to this where you'll have an open floor plan and a loft-type of an arrangement there with a kitchen interacting directly in the space and it's quite liveable. I can attest to it because I live there.

Another shot of the loft here. This is looking down into the living room from above. We were able to save some of the existing cornuses and things like that up above. And here's your loft area here, and we have a staircase here going up yet to another attic room there.

And one last photo here. Again, you got a view down through the railings and, you know, you got opportunity to do little built-in things here and there. Some people put libraries in. Some people put seating nooks in and things of that type. And you got a good opportunity to do some dramatic indirect lighting. And the skylight here goes up a good another ten feet up to where the hard roof is up above there.

Your building here, basically you can see where we're proposing to add skylights and the density of the landscape along the cooling tower in the front. We're going to

take the fire escape off here. That's where we're proposing to put the glass block in.

And proposing to put the bottom sash fixed and the top sash operable on those because of the adjacency of the vehicles. Just an existing plan. We did do a proposed photometric plan, and I just wanted to go over that.

There's four of these triangles along the bottom. It's a shoebox style fixture.

And that way we're able to do a total cut off from the neighbors in terms of any light trespass. Okay? It's a very focusable fixture. It's one of the few kinds that you can actually focus that accurately in terms of screening.

On the front we're proposing to do some low level bollards and do a general low level wash of light around the front of the building.

Now, the requirements of the historic

finding were that any light fixture which is attached to the building has to be a proper historic character. Okay? So we're trying to -- that's basically why we pulled the lights off. Because you can't get, you can't get control of the light and where it trespasses and where it doesn't trespass with an historic fixture. It's just going to bleed wherever it does pretty much. Okay?

And then this is our last slide, which is a detail of the proposed cooling tower.

This is a shot of that same building in Newton where we had the interiors. And this actually -- this shot was taken in the last month, so there's not much leaves on the trees or bushes. But you can see the railing here, and that's where the cooling tower is.

This is taken from the corner of the property. During, you know, six to eight months of the year you can't see it at all because of the leaves and the plants growing

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up here.

2 And here's a shot standing up from the this area up in here near the front door looking down out towards the corner of the 4 street, and you can see the top of the cooling tower there. And I think it was a 6 very affective approach to screening the 8 thing, keeping us from having to put 9 condensers all over the place, and certainly 10 not air conditioners and windows. So if you'd like, I'll turn this over

to Blair Hines and he can go over some I andscape.

> HUGH RUSSELL: PI ease.

JAI SINGH KHALSA: Let me just get him back to that drawing and we'll do that.

If you could just go AHMED NUR: down to the basement, I have a question.

> JAI SINGH KHALSA: Sure.

AHMED NUR: Down to the lower level.

JAI SINGH KHALSA: Yep, I'm getting

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1	there. Back at the basement.
2	AHMED NUR: So these bedrooms being
3	down in the basement and adjacent to the
4	mechanical. In looking at the
5	JAI SINGH KHALSA: Mechanical's over
6	here. Bedrooms are over here.
7	AHMED NUR: No. Well, what are
8	those two rooms, those two big rooms in the
9	corners? Not the
10	JAI SINGH KHALSA: These rooms?
11	AHMED NUR: Yes.
12	JAI SINGH KHALSA: Those are your
13	commercials.
14	AHMED NUR: Commercial. What type
15	of commercial?
16	JAI SINGH KHALSA: General office.
17	AHMED NUR: Oh, general office?
18	JAI SINGH KHALSA: Yeah.
19	AHMED NUR: Well, nevertheless, I'm
20	thinking of have you ever thought about
21	having maybe punch a fire exit door right

1	through that two hour weighted wall and out
2	for the tenants of the basement in case
3	something happens? You see that static door
4	and that's propped open
5	JAI SINGH KHALSA: You're saying
6	that one?
7	AHMED NUR: on the left-hand
8	side? And there's little walls there that's
9	a two-hour radius, that seems to, maybe it's
10	a structural wall that leaves the unit. How
11	do they get out? I mean, if something
12	happens
13	JAI SINGH KHALSA: You come out here
14	and you go out the stairwell or you go out
15	the stairwell or you go out the stairwell.
16	AHMED NUR: I understand. But I
17	don't really know what the code calls for,
18	but I just for being in the basement I would
19	be claustrophobic to just to have one exit
20	out in the basement.
21	JAI SINGH KHALSA: Well, you've got,

1	I mean
2	AHMED NUR: The windows, are they
3	able to get out?
4	HUGH RUSSELL: There's two means of
5	egress.
6	JAI SINGH KHALSA: There's three
7	means of egress, actually, from the basement.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: That's right.
9	There's two means of egress from the tenant
10	spaces.
11	AHMED NUR: They're all headed in
12	the same direction, that's the problem. I'm
13	just assuming that there's something up
14	front. Originally when I thought of this, I
15	thought those were mechanical rooms where you
16	said now are offices.
17	JAI SINGH KHALSA: Well, to weigh
18	the uses, I felt that it was I felt it was
19	a more important thing to segregate the
20	entrance and exit from the commercial space,
21	as much as possible, almost totally from the

1 residences because we have the opportunity in 2 the building because of the way it's set up, 3 and that's the reason why I chose to do it 4 that way rather than create a vestibule here 5 that was both for the residences and for the 6 commercial spaces. It was a design decision 7 and we meet code requirements. AHMED NUR: 8 Okay. I know you meet 9 I just didn't know that was a code. 10 (i naudi bl e). 11 Thank you. 12 JAI SINGH KHALSA: Okay. 13 CHARLES STUDEN: Excuse me. Before 14 you leave this slide, relative to the 15 commercial space, they're not accessible from 16 the exterior of the building; is that 17 correct? I mean, someone who has a 18 disability could not get into --19 JAI SING KHALSA: No, they can come 20 in the back of the building and access it 21 here, or they can come in the front and come

1 down and access it here and here. 2 CHARLES STUDEN: Right. 3 JAI SING KHALSA: They' re accessi bl e 4 from the common corridor area as well for the 5 handi cap accessi bl e. 6 Okay, but not from CHARLES STUDEN: 7 the exterior? 8 JAI SINGH KHALSA: Not directly from 9 the exterior, no. 10 That's fine. CHARLES STUDEN: No. 11 JAI SING KHALSA: I'II go back to 12 the Landscape. There you go. 13 BLAIR HINES: For the record, my 14 name is Blair Hines from Blair Hines Design 15 Associates, and I'm a landscape architect on 16 the project. The -- on a project like this, 17 you really have two major components of the 18 Landscaping. As Jai has indicated, you have 19 the area that fronts Norris Street, and then 20 you basically have the remainder of the site 21 which is largely for the parking access and

emergency access.

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I think that in looking at how to do the Landscaping along the front along Norris Street, I mean, clearly the most dramatic characteristic of the site is the beautiful building, and there's no way the landscape's going to compete with it nor would you want it to. You really want to have a landscape that's simple, and that provides a nice, kind of pleasing platform for this very lovely historic building. Obviously there are some functional needs in the front. As Jai had mentioned, we're maintaining the acts into the two existing doorways one of which has a sloped walkway rather than the handicap ramp. The idea is to keep it at a very pleasant grade so you're not having a lot of railings or a lot of other things that are intrusive.

One of the other factors in terms of developing a landscape plan along Norris Street is that you have an existing street

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planting of Norway maples which cast a lot of shade and have a great deal of root competition. So it limits our choice as the fact it's the north side of the building. essentially what that means is that you need to go in there with kind of woodland type ground covers and perennials and some low shrubbery. So the plan is to create a very interesting group of different plantings both, you know, largely ground covers, but also accented with hostas, ferns, and other plants, low shrubbery. The only place where we are proposing shrubs that would be a little bit more like four feet high would be around this screened area well where the air exchange units are.

Then the next component of landscape really are the two side yards. The east facing side yard provides our 20-foot wide access for parking and for emergency vehicles to the rear parking area. We are removing

existing pavements to put in some low mostly urbacious plant materials because we are aware of snowplowing and we want to have a plant to look very good during the growing season but cannot accommodate snow storage without them being damaged.

As Jai indicated, in the back -- sorry, Jai was just pointing out that one of the things we're also doing is providing a walkway that comes along the driveway which would have some special pavement. So we still have over 20 feet width, and we also have a way for pedestrians to get around the back.

As Jai indicated earlier, we have 28 car spaces including two handicap spaces directly opposite the main entrance.

We tried to create -- to set the parking back from the actual unit, access so that it creates some two landscape beds, some special pavement to again highlight the

entrance that goes into the building.

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If you were out there, if any of you visited the site, as Jai indicated, currently the whole back of the building is dominated by this very large and rather unsightly fire escape contraption and that's all removed, and so we think that the back of the building will be much more attractive as it faces the neighborhood.

As Jai also said earlier, we're meeting all the parking requirements for trees and other plant materials that are required.

And now I want to talk about -- just very briefly about the small landscaped area which is currently all paved along the edge of Drummond Place. We're removing the pavement. We're removing the chain link fence. And, again, we'd be putting in some low shrubbery that wouldn't be damaged by any snow that would be cast into it during the winter months.

As Jai earlier indicated, there is an existing stairway that's going to be accessing the commercial units here as well as the existing stairway that accesses commercial there.

In terms of our overall fencing scheme, along the front, as it were taking out the fence along here, and we want to have just a low fence, about 24 inches on top of the curb. Just enough to kind of protect the plantings, again, for mostly dog intrusions but not to have anything that looks too much like a barrier.

Along the east property line what we are proposing is that to replace the existing chain link fence with the black painted and vinyl chain link fence along this line.

Along the rear yard, as previously indicated, the neighbors would like an eight-foot high fence, and that would consist of the six feet of board with lattice panel above. And the

idea here, as the cross section had showed earlier, is to completely block any light intrusion from the cars that are being parked here in the evening hours.

Along the west property line the proposal is to maintain the existing chain link fence up to the corner of the building and then to plant this with vines. And I neglected to say that's the proposal on this edge. We really want to use this black vinyl chain link fence as -- use it as a green screen and plant it with evergreens and flowered vines to add a lot more interest than you would get otherwise with just a wooden fence on either of these two edges.

So I think that -- if there's any questions, I'd be happen to answer that.

WILLIAM TIBBS: Can you describe that sloped walkway, how high is the curb or wall or whatever you're doing?

BLAIR HINES: We only have to get up

1	about 15 inches.
2	WILLIAM TIBBS: Okay.
3	BLAIR HINES: So it's really not
4	very much at all. It's hardly even knee
5	high. But we just miss a five percent grade
6	by a couple of inches.
7	WILLIAM TIBBS: But it's high enough
8	to keep the wheelchair from to help the
9	wheel chair
10	BLAIR HINES: Oh, yeah, there would
11	be a cur. The idea is to be a curb.
12	WILLIAM TIBBS: to negotiate
13	those type of turns.
14	BLAIR HINES: And because we have a
15	rather long run, we're probably going to be
16	down around four percent grade. So it's
17	gonna be very, it's not gonna look like a
18	ramp, it's gonna look more like a sloped walk
19	which is the intention there.
20	WILLIAM TIBBS: I was more concerned
21	about all of the turns that a wheelchair has

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1 to make in a relatively short distance, but 2 that's okay. I just wanted to get a sense of 3 what you were doing. 4 BLAIR HINES: Thank you. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Steve. 6 Thank you, STEVEN WINTER: 7 Mr. Chair. 8 Are there existing trees that will need 9 to be removed along where you're pointer is 10 right now? Yes. 11 No, there are not, and BLAIR HINES: 12 I forgot to mention the fact that one of the 13 things that really is rather nice is that 14 there are a series of trees that have grown 15 up over time right along the property line. 16 None of those are being proposed removed. 17 fact only one is on the property. And 18 they're all in reasonable shape. They're --19 and then in addition to that there's a silver 20 maple that's just off the property line to 21 the east and a rather large arborvitae that

1	may be right on the property line, because in
2	fact the owner's property goes beyond the
3	existing chain link fence.
4	Other questions?
5	PAMELA WINTERS: Where did you say
6	the Norway maples were?
7	BLAIR HINES: They're actually on
8	both front and back on the property. So
9	there's a series of Norway maples on the
10	street planting that the city owns along
11	Norris Street. And then along the back there
12	are I think about five that vary in size from
13	about 18 to about 24 inches in size.
14	PAMELA WINTERS: Well, it's
15	challenging to grow things under Norway
16	maples.
17	BLAIR HINES: Right. We weren't
18	proposing to take them out.
19	PAMELA WINTERS: No.
20	BLAIR HINES: I think given the
21	scal e

1	PAMELA WINTERS: They're full grown?
2	BLAIR HINES: they really do help
3	a lot.
4	PAMELA WINTERS: They're full grown,
5	yes. But you can plant stuff under there.
6	BLAIR HINES: I think it's more
7	limited. And I think it kind of requires a
8	lot of irrigation and fertilizer support.
9	PAMELA WINTERS: Right.
10	BLAIR HINES: And a lot of the
11	plants will not do well because the trees are
12	what's called a liliopathic which means they
13	suppress the growth of other plant materials.
14	PAMELA WINTERS: Right.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.
16	Is that end of your presentation?
17	BLAIR HINES: Yes, it is.
18	JAI SINGH KHALSA: We're all set.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I think I'd
20	like to go as quickly as possible to the
21	public testimony.

1	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes.
2	JAI SINGH KHALSA: I'll get this out
3	of the way then.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. Well, I think
5	actually if you leave it there, there might
6	be a call to look at the pictures.
7	LIZA PADEN: Mr. Kim has a
8	presentation on another laptop.
9	HUGH RUSSELL: Oh, okay. Thank you.
10	Just to remind people that when I call
11	your name, you come forward, please give your
12	name and address to the recorder, and if your
13	name is possible susceptible to misspelling,
14	if you could spell it properly so she can
15	have the record as accurate as possible. And
16	at the end of three minutes, which you'll get
17	a signal from Pam, you have a three-minute
18	limit on some speeches that we're hearing.
19	And the first person on our list is
20	Kevi n Crane.
21	ATTORNEY KEVIN CRANE: Thank you,

1 My name is Kevin Crane, Mr. Chairman. 2 I reside at 27 Norris Street. C-r-a-n-e. 3 I've lived there for 29 years, and I 4 anticipate being there for the duration. 5 First of all, has the Board received a letter 6 of mine, December 16th? 7 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. 8 ATTORNEY KEVIN CRANE: Okay. 9 Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, I will 10 acknowledge that there has been much 11 improvement to this proposal than the one 12 that was before you a year ago. However, I 13 do believe that we are still not there yet. 14 On the issue of density, which you will 15 hear much about tonight, I first note to you 16 that under the new 5.28, which myself and my 17 neighbors were extensively involved in, that 18 the maximum number of units allowed is 27. 19 So we're at the max as this plan is presented 20 to you, and that plan should be subject to 21 the Special Permit process and deductions

considered. On the issue of density, I want to focus on bedrooms.

Presently, according to the street
listing, Norris Street has 87 residents.
This proposal entails 46 bedrooms. If I conservatively calculate one person per bedroom, and there are bedrooms that will have more than one person in them, that's 46 new people to our street which is more than a 50 percent increase in density occupants to our street.

I also have very much concern about the layout as it relates to bedrooms. As you heard, there are internal study areas, there are four of them; two on the first floor, two on the second floor. There are also study areas on the first floor and second floor, again, totalling four for a total of eight. Particularly with the internal study areas, I can very easily see those particular areas converted to bedrooms. There's nothing to

prevent that as a practical matter.

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As far as the third floor is concerned, I think it is disingenuous to say that we have nine units with nine bedrooms. Five of the units in the back -- there's actually no specific designation as to where the bedrooms The three that are triplexes actually are. refer to mezzanine areas. And, again, I could see the mezzanine areas being packed with people, and I don't think it's accurate to say that there's only going to be a one bedroom and therefore one person occupying those particular units.

As far as the amendment goes on the fill-in provision, there was much discussion about that and it was changed so that previously as a matter of right an owner could put fill-ins as long as he stayed within the present structure. But now the Planning Board has discretion in that regard, they may allow the fill-in, again, subject to

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the Special Permit process. I would submit to you that the third floor plans still need to be rethought extensively.

As far as parking is concerned, I read the parking analysis and I will give you my personal observations as far as parking are There was one night that the concerned. parking consultant went out, I look out my front window 10:30 every night and 7:30 every morning, Saturday and Sunday, and there is very rarely a parking space to be had on the There might be a few at nighttime street. towards Massachusetts Avenue. The street cannot take one more car. As far as the methodology of the analysis, one particular defect that I saw was that there was no analysis at all as to the impact that guest passes, residential guest passes, would have on off-street parking. And on parking I want -- the word really is the street. We want to keep cars off the street. I can certainly --

1 if we have 27 units, we have 27 guest passes. 2 If only five of them are being used at any 3 one time, the street can't take that. 4 The second methodology portion of the 5 analysis, which I question, is this business 6 about charging the tenants for the parking 7 There are many different factors I spaces. 8 know that go into a decision as to whether 9 you're going to rent a particular unit, but 10 if you're going to rent the unit, I don't think whether -- if you have a resident 11 12 sticker, I don't think whether you're going 13 to have to pay for parking is going to be a 14 big deal. You're going to put it out in the 15 street. I think metrologically that the 16 analysis needs to go further. 17 Finally as far as the street and the 18 parking --19 HUGH RUSSELL: Wrap it up, please. 20 ATTORNEY KEVIN CRANE: Okay. 21 The water main, the water board, it was

1 recommended that the developer take care of a 2 new water main. 3 And then finally on the intent of 5.28 4 which Attorney Hope referred to earlier, I 5 want to quote a section about that, too. And 6 (Reading) The that's 5.28.2c. It states: 7 intent of the Ordinance is to establish a 8 framework of development standards and 9 criteria within which existing 10 non-residential buildings that are out of 11 scale and character with surrounding 12 residential uses can be converted to housing 13 of an appropriate style and density while 14 limiting potential negative impacts on 15 nei ghbors. 16 I leave my neighborhood to your good 17 hands and I hope that you will satisfy that 18 intent. 19 Thank you. 20 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 21 And the next speaker is Young Kim.

YOUNG KIM: Since the room is full of people and I don't want to figure out trying to set up the laptop, so I'll make a quick presentation.

My name is Young Kim. I live at 17
Norris Street which is about diagonally
across from 40 Norris Street.

CHARLES STUDEN: Could you pull the mic a little closer.

YOUNG KIM: I'm retired and my wife will be retiring shortly and we intend to live out our time and age -- time from the house and pass the house down to our children to enjoy the quiet neighborhood, and that is what I'm fighting for, to preserve the fabric of the neighborhood.

First thing, I'd like to thank

Doctor Rizkallah and his team doing a great

team of introducing the new improvements, and

I like to thank all the people involved in

the city who helped designate the property as

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a Landmark and also to pass the amendment 5.28.2 to set clearer goals for and expectation of conversion.

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Many of our neighbors' concern, the question had not been adequately addressing to community outreach meetings we had, I believe you have the original set of questions that we submitted to Doctor Rizkallah. The reason I did that is on our first list we set, we included the set of recommendations which was left out in the community outreach report. The -- and so Attorney Crane said density is our biggest issue. And proposed 27 unit to put it another way, and there is 52 housing unit on the street and 27 unit plus two commercial unit is well over 52 increasing the number of housing units and that's just not counting the number of bedrooms, it's the number of unit that is allowed.

Parking lot, okay, it was touched upon,

but I like to bring a couple things. We sent our recommendations for strengthening the criteria for doing the parking analysis because just doing comparative studies not sufficient we believe. The -- and also in the report, even though it very -- our finding of how full the on-street parking is, it used three out of five comparable project were located on Mass. Avenue and behind Fresh Pond when there are no other one, two, or three-family housing so how can you judge the impact on surrounding residential units.

And -- okay, I'm not going to touch upon things that Attorney Kevin Crane spoke about.

Now, the other thing is last -- in June Mr. Dash sent us a memo. And he estimated based on then proposal of 23 units, he estimated 20 to 29 car ownership. Now, if I extrapolate that to 27 unit and not counting the two commercial space, that goes to 23 to

34 car ownership. And 27 is not going to cut it.

Now, I discovered new statistics from Ms. Clippinger that there were 65 residential parking stickers issued to 52 households on 2011. And that comes out to be 1.25. And assuming, if I extrapolate that, that comes out to be close to up to 34 each matches Mr. Stuart's estimate.

Setback on the close to five feet. I contest that changing the window, I for one will find it at least (inaudible) the commission, because one reason is that when I researched car building in Somerville, they were going through -- they went through Phase II which was putting living spaces down in the basement, and one of the biggest problems that they run into was they, was being shown the window. So if you want, I can pull that information for you and get the copies of all those hearing notices.

To one more thing on the (inaudible), it's now on the national register of historic places of 1984 and locally designated in 1985. And by the way, Ms. Burks said the Commission did a really great job of doing the research, and I found that in my house was the second house that was built on Norris Street. And I love that house.

Floor plans. Okay, one thing that I like to point out to you is that the plans that you receive is dated November 17th which we reviewed at the November 29th community outreach meeting. Since then we received set of updates. Then we would -- we found a lot a lot of inconsistencies. And I personally met with Jai and he was very good in explaining the reasons, and there were errors in the drawings. And now he -- what he presented to you is quite different from what we reviewed.

And one thing that's really missing is

the -- I was told that we submitted to
Historical Commission is the roof and
penetration plan. That would be very
important to see how tall, how high to come
out, and what impact it would have.

HUGH RUSSELL: Could you sort of wrap things up?

YOUNG KIM: Okay. I'll give you a couple of recommendations.

Since this is the first case of amended 5.28.2, you have to set a clear precedent and to do that we'd like to request a review of the plans by a joint team of the Planning Board, the Inspectional Services Ordinance Committee, Doctor Rizkallah's team as well as our neighbor. We all have to sit down together because everybody has different outlook, different perspective, and different set of questions. Several answers that I got when I said well, this is what we found, we talk to Inspectional Services but it's okay.

1 But they didn't --2 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Could you wrap 3 it up, please? 4 YOUNG KIM: So we would like to 5 recommend only duplexes, and not to use the 6 attic space, and the combined duplex -- make 7 a duplex in the, you know, outer wings. 8 in my letter I sent you a picture of what it 9 might look with all the windows. And it's 10 not just from the very close by, this is from 11 the Shea Road which is 700 -- 600, 700 feet 12 Sorry to take so much time. away. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 14 Next speaker is David Bass. 15 DAVID BASS: Hi, David Bass, 16 B-a-s-s. I have lived at 23 Norris Street 17 for 24 years, and as founder of the North 18 Cambridge Family Oprah Company I'm heavily 19 invested in this neighborhood. My thanks to 20 the Planning Board for this opportunity to 21 speak. And the plans that we have before us

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are a significant improvement over what we saw last year. I'm appreciative of that, too, but I'd like to address two issues that still trouble me.

The first is the calculation of common space. Last Friday, I was able to spend a few hours with the de-sized plans, double checking the values for the residential, commercial, and common space areas reported in within the plans and I discovered that the common areas were calculating, including the thickness of all the exterior walls, and including the two chimneys, defining those as common areas rather than as part of the GFA of the units to which they were adjacent. other words, the cross-sectional area of the bricks between the interior wall and the outside of the building was defined as common area and counted as such. Of the new 5.28 defines common areas as, quote, hallways, stairway, lobbies, fitness recreational

spaces, common storage areas, above-grade parking facilities, laundry, and other resident services or approved non-residential uses, end quote.

Exterior walls are not compatible with this definition. But if you include them in your calculation anyway, the common and commercial areas of the plan sum to 31.4 percent of the total GFA satisfying 30 percent requirement of the new 5.28. But if you treat the external walls as part of the adjacent units, the sum is then 26.6 percent which is well below the requirement and the plan would violate the Zoning Ordinance and cannot be approved in its current form.

The second issue is the treatment of what is currently attic space. The plan that has been presented proposes to turn each attic in the two wing areas into a studio apartment and to use the center section attic as a third floor in three of the units. The

1	third level of a triplex. I'm actually not
2	quite clear as to what the plans mean because
3	there's an inconsistency between where the
4	five and seven-foot lines are depicted in one
5	of the figures and where the units are
6	depicted as going out to in another.
7	So, anyway, this what this results
8	in is a peppering of the beautiful slate roof
9	with skylights and it will entail additional
10	heating and cooling costs and for the benefit
11	of only two windowless studio apartments in
12	the wings, and increasing slightly the enter
13	section apartments.
14	PAMELA WINTERS: Sir, could you
15	please wind down your comments?
16	DAVID BASS: I will wind up.
17	PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you.
18	DAVID BASS: I just to say that this
19	is a really glorious building, and my hope is
20	that it will be developed as graciously on
21	the inside as it currently appears on the

outside. And I hope you share that sentiment as well.

Thank you.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Next speaker is Dan Burtco (phonetic).

I'm Dan Burtco. I live DAN BURTCO: at 13 Norris Street. And I'm very happy with most of the changes, not quite there. The parking area is very tight. It's built to code, but it's -- there's not an inch to There's the, I think, the maximum spare. number of small car, compact car spaces, this is all dependent on everything working just right. We've talked about the fact that our neighborhood is unusual with one and a quarter cars per unit, and our units are not that much bigger than the two people per unit that might be typical. Our end of the street near Mass. Ave., we have a number of restaurants and bars and that means that from dinner hour until about eleven o'clock, the

street gets even more loaded. So as far as I can tell there really aren't any extra spaces available to spill out on to the street.

Those extra spaces in front of the school are filled virtually every night. And as a resident towards Mass. Ave., I often have to park at the meters until the restaurants close so that I can then regain a parking space near my house.

You could solve the problem of the tight parking. The question here is that this is maxed out to the most available. The there's a maximum number allowed. But there's among certainty as to whether or not we're going to overflow parking. If you reduce the number of units, you should reduce the parking demands, you could make the parking lot a lot easier to use. If you can imagine the tightest possible parking, parking is always going to be hard. Parking after a winter storm, we're getting all kinds

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of promises that the snow will be cleared, maybe it won't work so well. We have a couple of ugly spaces. The spaces under the eaves on the wings is only lit with skylights. They would make good -- I'm sorry, they would make good storage spaces. The skylight spaces are just not all that attractive. I understand there's a need for (inaudible) those are the worst of that because they're not normal spaces. Many of the other spaces are quite beautiful.

The basement level spaces, there's two residential areas, units in the front, there are provisions for commercial use space.

During the daytime, because of where we live, the reason that we're 1.25 is that many of the our neighborhood residents leave for outbound commutes so there's a lot of parking on the street. Parking during the daytime is not a problem. So extra commercial space in the basement is probably something we would

1	support. I understand there might have to be
2	some relief for that because it might trigger
3	some sort of parking requirement, but that
4	does not seem insurmountable.
5	As far as the skylight, the historical
6	nature of the building, if you eliminated the
7	eave units you would eliminate ten of the
8	skylight fenestrations. And there are also
9	some of the most visible ones left.
10	Our architect here is smart enough to
11	remove the ones from the front of the
12	building which are noticeable by everybody.
13	And the ones on the eaves are next noticeable
14	and that space is the ugliest.
15	PAMELA WINTERS: Could you wind down
16	your comments?
17	DAN BURTCO: Last thing.
18	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay.
19	DAN BURTCO: Our parking data shows
20	a little worse than what the city study
21	shows. We live on the street. We know how

bad it is. If in the future the developer wishes to convert perhaps those basement units from commercial back into residential, I think maybe we wouldn't be opposed to that if it turned out that we were wrong and that the -- in fact, there's plenty of parking. There's plenty of parking we don't particularly object to the redevelopment of those units, but it would be much safer to start with less units and add them later. I don't think in the history of the 5.28 there's ever been any units removed. So....

And there's one last point. There's the -- this may -- the covenant from the Catholic Church Club Act for 50 percent in profits turned into condominiums, that expires September 2015 and that's not that far away. So I just ask that you keep that under consideration, whether rental units or condos require more requirements, you should deal with whatever one requires more because

1 it's certainly possible that they will become 2 ei ther. 3 Thank you. 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 5 And next is Sue Hall. 6 SUSAN HALL: Good evening. My name 7 is Susan Hall and I live at 23 Norris Street 8 diagonally across the street from the 40 9 Norris Street project. 10 First I'd like to thank the Planning 11 Board for their attention to the 40 Norris 12 Street project, and I'd also like to thank 13 you for your input and recommendations to the 14 process that led to the amending of the 15 Zoning Ordinance, primarily Section 5.28.2. 16 With this new ordinance the development 17 has come a long way towards being a fit with 18 The number of units and the neighborhood. 19 bedrooms have been reduced. Two 20 non-residential units have been added. 21 third floor windows are left intact with

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lofts at the intermediate level. However, please recall that this property is one of the most egregious in the history of 5.28 project in terms of the ratio of the size of the building to the area of the lot with respect to what would be allowed as of right.

It is my feeling that this project is still far too large to be considered, to paraphrase the Zoning Ordinance, housing of an appropriate style and density which limits the potential negative impacts on the neighbor. And a good way to see this is by examining the parking lot. Again, and people have already talked about the parking so I'm not going to go into this. But let me just say that with 26-full size and compact spaces and two handicap spaces to service a building with 27 residential units, two non-residential units and potentially as many as 27 visitor permits, that's not enough space.

On the other hand, the parking lot is already crammed with spaces, cars parked up almost against the building and almost up against the back fence. An obvious conclusion here is that there just isn't that much parking available on the site, and there certainly isn't excess parking available on the street. So it's a good development that fit in with the neighborhood would propose a much smaller number of units which the small parking lot could comfortably accommodate.

every cubic inch of space in the building and appears to completely max out on all of the new Zoning Ordinance requirements. And speaking of the requirements, as you know, there's some very complicated calculations that must be done in order to determine exactly what the GFA and the allowed number of units are for any given development.

The preliminary set of plans that were

provided by the developer were quite confusing particularly with regard to the third floor, and in fact, with the public meeting that we had with the developer we had the impression that most of the living area in the front two units and in the back two units was actually on an in-fill level, and that the attic space was only used for the three central units. That's how it was described to us and that was how it was -- the cut away, the section was -- that was what that showed.

In any case, so I think I have now a better sense of what is actually intended although I'm still not sure how living space goes all the way up to the edge when it looks like the roof slopes down to the edge. So I'm not sure how there's enough space to fit living space all the way up to the edge. I'm just about done.

PAMELA WINTERS: Okay.

1 SUSAN HALL: Okay, sorry. 2 So I guess -- and there were some other 3 errors in the initial plans, including, you 4 know, some (i naudi ble) errors. 5 So what I would ask is that before this 6 project is approved, that the developer's 7 numbers be verified by someone independent of 8 the development process just because it's so 9 complicated and because this is the first 10 time that this process has ever been used. 11 And I would also strongly suggest that even 12 if 27 units would be allowed according to the 13 Zoning Ordinance, that the ideal size of this 14 development of this huge, old building on 15 this tiny, little lot is a much smaller 16 number of units. 17 Thank you very much for your time. 18 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 19 Lois Carrn. 20 I'm Lois Carrn. I'm at LOIS CARRN: 21 13 Norris Street. That's C-a-r-r-n.

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Quality of life, maintaining our quality of life is what we're seeking. The fact remains that 40 Norris is a large building on a small lot in an already dense neighborhood. The street is tightly parked as is, and as I'm sure you're aware, the cars from the new development will overflow on to the street. At 70-years-old I can walk from my car carrying my groceries. A neighbor my age is not so lucky and has trouble walking. Winter in New England makes life even harder for him. We attempted to include a density cap in the revised 5.28 rules, but we were What we are left with instead unsuccessful. is more bedrooms. Fewer units but more Quality of life is what we're bedrooms. seeking and it's now in your hands.

I have a little note here from Young.

And he wanted to clarify that Sean had said that parking in the front of the school was turned into residential parking, but it was

1 always residential parking after school hours 2 and he wanted me to clarify that. 3 Thank you. 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 5 Next speaker is Tom Gould. 6 colleagues have reminded me of something I 7 often say which is if you agree with somebody 8 before you was said, you don't have to say it 9 again, you can just say you agree. 10 There are a lot of people on this list. 11 Hi, I'm Tom Gould on 35 TOM GOULD: 12 Rice Street, immediately behind 40 Norris 13 Street. I thank the Planning Board for 14 obviously taking a long time to hear this 15 i ssue. 16 I'll start off by saying I agree, I 17 think Sue Hall is very succinctly described 18 my objections or the overall concerns, too 19 big of a structure -- putting too big of a 20 structure on too small of a lot. 21 That said, I'd like to congratulate

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Doctor Rizkallah for consulting a professional team and providing a credible and much improved design over what we saw earlier this year.

I sent a letter to a you all and to Ms. Paden earlier. I won't go over all those I'll just say one dramatic issue which is we had very good description of the architectural details of this design, but not really how will people live in this structure? Who is it designed for? Who is going to accommodate families well? Will it only be useful for groups of unrelated roommates? Particularly for the larger I know one feature in the basement uni ts. which makes me wonder which is a laundry room which has -- depicts two washers and two dryers for a building of 27 units. know any family with small children for whom that would be a good fit.

That said, thank you all for your

1 consideration and I appreciate -- and to the 2 degree the fate of our neighborhood is in 3 your hands and I trust you'll do a good job. 4 Thank you. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 6 Sophi a Schrauwen. 7 SOPHIA EMPARDOR SCHRAUWEN: I put 8 together a quick graphic to help explain my 9 My name is Sophia Empardor short statement. 10 Schrauwen. It's S-o-p-h-i-a E-m-p-a-r-d-o-r 11 S-c-h-r-a-u-w-e-n. 12 So I'll read my short statement. Okav. 13 Issues related to parking and the density of 14 units is a quantifiable aspect of this 15 project and many of my neighbors have already 16 addressed this. I want to speak to the 17 committee tonight about the qualitative 18 aspects of the project not easily portrayed 19 in the planning documents. As a direct 20 abutter, there are several issues that will 21 affect and change the quality my family's

regardless of the number of units. I will address three of these issues: Privacy, noise issues, and light pollution. And I forgot to say I live at 37 Rice Street which is directly behind the building.

Privacy: The little bit of privacy
that we once had in our backyard will now be
gone. I ask that the issue of privacy not be
forgotten along the way for there is little
we can do as a neighbors to remediate this
issue. Appropriate fencing and strategic
placement of landscape elements, such as
trees, will greatly aid with this issue as
has been shown in the existing plans, as well
as any other recommendations -- remediation
strategies the committee can recommend.

Noise issues: With the redevelopment and occupation of the 40 Norris building, noise levels will increase dramatically and will be more consistent throughout the day

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from cars driving in and out of the parking lots and other residential noises, including air handlers, and etcetera. I ask that you encourage Doctor Rikskalla and his design team to continue to look for alternative designs to better mitigate future sources of noise pollution.

And finally light pollution. The most recent photometric plans provided to the community show the addition of 20-foot light poles with light shields. The addition of light sources at this height will greatly change the character of our properties. Almost every house that abuts 40 Norris has at least one bedroom that directly faces the building. Having a constant source of light will greatly impact the amount of light pollution of this area. The plans indicate a level of 0.4 to 0.5 footcandles at the edge of the property lines. Organizations such as the Dark Sky Society, assist communities in

preparing guidelines that help mitigate point and non-point light pollution in neighborhoods and promote neighborly behavior recommend a level of 0.05 footcandles at the edge of the property lines. These 20-foot light poles in combination of 35 plus windows will completely change the character of our rooms that face 40 Norris as well as our yards. Less intrusive light sources that can avoid light trespassing and light-darkening shades on windows can have great impacts and are only two simple examples of what can be done.

I've handed out pictures of what my view of 40 Norris Looks Like at night. I'm sure you can imagine what this might Look Like with 20-foot Light poles and 35 Lit windows. I've shown these three poles are currently indicated in the plans PH1. It will be a dramatic change, but with stringent direction from your committee, the

affects can be less invasive on all our lives. A simple light shield will somewhat mitigate the direct lighting but will not have a great impact on the overall conditions.

And I encourage the committee, Doctor Rizkallah, and his design team to choose and follow through with solutions that promote good neighborly behavior both in the design process, implementation, and management of the building. Now is the time to make smart design decisions that maintain as much of the original character of our neighborhood as possible and prove to us, the neighbors, that this project will be an asset to the community and not a detrimental change.

PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thanks.

Next speaker, I can't read the last name, I'm guessing it's Jeanne Fong. It might be.

1 JEANNE FONG: Yes, it is.

2 HUGH RUSSELL: Good.

Members of the Board, and thank you for the opportunity of addressing you. My name is Jeanne Fong, J-e-a-n-n-e F-as-in-Frank-o-n-g. I'm the owner of 51-53 Norris Street, a two-family house in which I've resided for the past 19 years. I've been a homeowner and resident for North Cambridge for 30 years, and a resident of Cambridge for approximately 38 years. I've raised my family in North Cambridge, and I hope to live in Cambridge for my retirement.

The Zoning Ordinance of the City of Cambridge in Section 1.30 entitled,
"Purpose," includes the following: (Reading)
It shall be the purpose of this Ordinance to lessen congestion in the streets; conserve health; to secure safety from fire, flood, panic, and of danger; to prevent overcrowding

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of land; to avoid undo concentration of population; to conserve the value of land and buildings.

Section 5.28 which permits the conversion of 40 Norris Street from an educational use to the residential use is part of the Cambridge Zoning Ordinance and must be read in the context of the entire Ordinance, including those purposes in Oh, and should be consistent Section 1.3. with and strive to accomplish those purposes. Analogously the development of 40 Norris Street takes place in a neighborhood which is in a Res B Zoning district. As such, the development of 40 Norris Street should preserve and be harmonious with the character of the neighborhood and be consistent with the Res B Zoning District in which it is located. The instant application for a Special Permit has a number of proposals which the neighborhood finds objectionable,

and those have been or will be addressed by others here.

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I wish to point out the following: The proposal to add 29 units, residential or otherwise, will increase the number of units on Norris Street from approximately 52 to -- excuse me, 81 units, an increase of almost 60 percent on this small solely residential one way street.

Mr. Crane and Mr. Kim have already covered the potential increase in the number of residents. Both of these items will not lessen congestion on the streets, it will not avoid undo concentration of population, and will not conserve the value of land and buildings.

No. 2, the addition of 27 residential units and two commercial units will likely generate the need for more than the 28 spaces planned for the parking lot.

Extrapolating from the AC assessment

there will be a projected need for 34 spaces or even more, depending on the number of inhabitants, car owners per unit. Since the parking lot will not be large enough to accommodate all potential needs, all vehicles without a space will likely need to park somewhere in the neighborhood. This, too, will not lessen congestion in the street or conserve the value of land and buildings. I'm wrapping up.

PAMELA WINTERS: Okay.

JEANNE FONG: Thank you.

The maximum ratio of floor area to the area in a Res. B District is 0.5, for 5,000 square foot lot. As the lot becomes larger, the FAR decreases to 0.35. The FAR proposed development is 1.8 or more than three times the FAR in a Res. B District. This will not avoid undo concentration of population nor will it prevent overcrowding of land nor will it conserve the value of land in buildings.

1	The application presented to you tonight is
2	filled with many flaws and defects and many
3	of us present believe that it does not meet
4	the requirements of Section 5.28, and
5	therefore, the Planning Board should deny it.
6	Of equal importance is that approval of the
7	Special Permit in this instance will not only
8	fail to achieve the purpose of the Zoning
9	Ordinance, but it will also be inconsistent
10	with these purposes.
11	Thank you for your attention to this
12	matter.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
14	Lilla Johnson.
15	LILLA JOHNSON: Good evening. My
16	name is Lilla Johnson, L-i-l-l-a
17	J-o-h-n-s-o-n.
18	I live at 23 Rice Street. My parents
19	bought the house in 1947, and I grew up in
20	the house. I moved away for 20 years and I
21	came back in 1998 when my dad needed a little

help. He passed away in 2003 so I've been involved with the neighborhood my entire life. And I want to thank you in advance for your careful review and thoughtful consideration for the plans for 40 Norris Street. And I was gonna talk about the conversion of the building and needing to be the fact that it's precedent setting, but I think you already know that.

The issue that is important to me is the roof. I have a lovely view of the building. It's right there. I'm one off from being a direct abutter on Rice Street. The roof is large, it's beautiful, and it's visible from a significant distance. We have pictures from the opposite side of Mass. Ave. You can see it from Hollis Street, Dudley Street, and any place, especially when the leaves are off. The slate roof should not be touched.

The living space on the uppermost third

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floor and other areas is dependent on the skyl i ghts. The skylights will provide for those units the only natural light and natural ventilation should these areas necessitate an installation of the skylights even be considered as living space never mind Maybe there should be designated a bedroom. Possi bl e uses are as non-living spaces. common storage, common area, and storage has no need for natural light or ventilation. Plus ceiling height is not an issue. If you look at the plan that Mr. Khalsa had, A-103, the roof slants and look at what's under the There's five foot and seven foot sl ants. designations, and there's things there that I don't think they have enough clearance.

The building should be developed to have a positive influence on the neighborhood. It should fit in with the existing density allowing for adequate off street parking. And it needs to conform to a

minimum of the one-for-one for the units.

The building should be designed to take the best advantage of the beautiful building design, the large windows, and the lovely slate roof.

You heard about the need to upgrade the water and sewer services to the building.

The gas services probably need to be upgraded, also if the building even has gas service currently.

And also I'd like to ask the -- that there are no holes in the roof for plumbing or gas venting.

Parking. During the winter the snow slides off the building and tumbles down.

Until I started working with my neighbors, I thought the noise was coming from my next-door neighbor not from the building, the roof of the school. Parking against the building will cause significant damage to any of the cars that are parked there. The

1 developer is asking for relief from the 2 ten-foot setback from the living spaces and 3 this is where the snow usually goes. He al so 4 promised a five-foot setback from the new 5 fencing along Rice Street for plantings. I'm 6 not sure how these two setbacks would work 7 and still allow the 27 parking spaces. 8 PAMELA WINTERS: If you could wind 9 down your comments, please? 10 LI LLA JOHNSON: Sure. 11 PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you. 12 LILLA JOHNSON: The 27 parking 13 spaces include spaces that are designated, 14 its compact, and with this result the same 15 compact spaces that are in the lot at Porter 16 Square. I don't know if you go there, but 17 anything larger than a Hugo is too big. 18 I'm asking that you give this project your 19 careful consideration. Please preserve the 20 fabric of the neighborhood. 21 Thank you.

Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL:

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Maria Gould.

Hi, good evening. MAURA GOULD:

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Thank you. May name is Maura Gould. I live at 35 Rice Street directly rear abutting. have the least screening on our Rice Street property. I have two young children that I'm raising in Cambridge. I think that a lot of neighbors have come here tonight to express most everything that I wanted to say, but I do want to say that there are a lot of people who aren't here tonight. My husband just left to go home and pay our baby-sitter so that we could come here. We don't go out a We pay more for baby-sitters because we lot. care about this project then we do to go out to movies and spend time together. I think there are a lot of neighbors with young children who aren't here because they work hard, they have two jobs, they have young kids, and they can't be here so I want you to

consider those people, too. I also want you to consider my neighbors who are 85-years-old who live on the other side of Lilla, who we're getting that wonderful wooden fence, and I appreciate the upgrades that they've done to the project. But I think an attractive chain link fence that's still going to exist on the sides, I've never seen an attractive chain link fence. So my 85-year-old neighbor who can't be here because she is unable to can't go to these meetings and advocate for her needs, so I get the wooden fence and she doesn't. And I just want to make sure, you know, I'm not an architect, I'm not a planning person. I just don't know what all these rules are and I don't know what the possibilities are. my biggest fear is the things we're not asking for that when this building is built then we're stuck with these things, and we're saying oh, my, I didn't know about such and

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such. You know, I'm just a little nervous about the fact that this developer has bought other properties in our neighborhood. He's bought properties on Rice Street. He's bought properties on Cedar and on Norris.

On Cedar Street he's talked about putting a parking lot in the back of that property if we're complaining about parking. You know, that makes me uncomfortable. He says it's not in his plan, but it's a possibility. You know, why should that be Leverage? Why should that be a discussion that I have to worry about? Now another one of my neighbors is going to have parking lots in their backyards? I love Cambridge. live here because it's a wonderful, wonderful ci ty. There are few places in this country as wonderful as Cambridge. It's not a big city like Boston or New York or Chicago. It's not a suburb like all the places around Cambridge that are wonderful for different

Cambridge is unique. And I think 1 reasons. 2 Sean Hope used the word unique. I live in 3 Cambridge because it's unique. I want to have a unique building that fits into our 4 5 neighborhood and that makes it remain a 6 wonderful place to live. 7 Thank you so much. 8 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 9 Paul Ayers. 10 PAUL AYERS: Hi, good evening. 11 name is Paul Ayers, A-y-e-r-s. I live at Two 12 Drummond Place. I'm the owner and also a 13 resident there. It's the private way just to 14 the other side of the building. 15 I guess just a couple of points just to 16 separate some week from the chef I guess. 17 One comment would be this room might be 18 eloquent but it's definitely not comfortable. 19 And yes, we don't want the same thing for the 20 school. You can have something that's 21 eloquent and meet code, but it doesn't

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necessarily meet the fabric of the neighborhood.

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continue to show up. My kid's five days old.

It's quite amazing how many neighbors

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It's obviously important to the neighborhood.

A couple of things; about four

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7 different things I picked up. One is a lot

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of inconsistencies as we move through this

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process, and so I'm not quite sure how we can

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get to any point of an agreement here

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tonight. There's wrong fence lines in

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drawings. You also have different versions

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of drawings than we have. And as you've

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heard, there are some differences on how

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calculations of GFA are done.

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flowing around. There's an emergency access

There's also some incorrect information

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showing onto Drummond Place. That was

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indicated as asked for by the city, which is

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not the case. The city never asked for it,

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yet it's showing. If that goes through,

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there will be two less parking spaces that are off street currently. They're currently on Drummond Place, those as parking spaces. There's also comments made that there were seven parking spaces added back to the streets as removal as a change from the school. They aren't seven parking spaces. Yeah, they turned over at night. There were definitely not seven spaces, maybe three or four at best. So a little bit of incorrect and inconsistent information.

Also every time I come to the meeting, I do hear new information. I do think it's the function of the process and the change from the old 5.28. New information I heard tonight had to do with dedicating or already I ooking to have commercial space, have an entrance off the Drummond Place. That being the main point of entrance. Didn't hear that until the first time tonight.

Heard something about a transformer.

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didn't see where it was on the drawing. I just saw a lot of hand waving. And definitely I had a totally different understanding of how the front duplex worked. The earlier drawings we received didn't match the drawings that I saw tonight.

And the last thing I guess is a point, I heard a couple of waivers being requested, but I didn't see them talked to when we had drawings in front of us. They were talked to rather than showing us exactly what they had on the drawing. So, as a process, I guess it's process of learning, changing rules from the old 5.28 to the new 5.28.2, and as we go along just seeing a lot of inconsistencies and (inaudible) information. So, as one of the neighbors suggested, perhaps some sort of independent review and verification might be prudent as this is the first time it's going We hate to have the false first through. step put in.

Thank you.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

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Next is Karel.

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5 name is Brent Karel, K-a-r-e-l. I'm at 60

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Norris Street. I want to say briefly I agree

BRENT KAREL: Hi, thank you.

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with many of the other neighbors and our

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wonderful neighborhood group about the issue

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of density, and I just wanted to add we don't

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have a car and we support this stated goal of

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the developer to attract car-free tenants.

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And I appreciate the things that are done in

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this design such as adding a staircase easily

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accessible to this bike storage area even

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with a little ramp on it so you can walk your

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bike down. It's fantastic. But with

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providing -- but it could do much more. One

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bike per tenant or one bike per unit is not

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gonna be sufficient to actually attract

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non-car owning people. And to attract

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non-car owners, real incentives would be a

wonderful thing which would be more than one bike space per unit. We are two people and we have three bikes.

Another real incentive would be to have one or two ZipCars in the lot which would not only be wonderful for people in the building, but also a real contribution to the neighborhood.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

George McCray.

GEORGE McCRAY: I'm nervous now.

First of all, before I say anything I'd like to recognize the emotion in Maura because Maura is speaking as a residential owner with children. And when we talk about residents, we're talking residential owners as opposed to renters. There are a lot of emotions in this because people have grounded themselves because they own the building, they've put a lot of money into it, they're putting their

1 family in there and that's very different 2 than 27 renters who are not invested in the 3 Maybe bedroom lives or whatever, okay? So I think what we heard in Maura is what we 4 5 all feel as residents. We all feel that. 6 And we feel that because we've worked on this 7 project for the last eight months. The last 8 eight months with the Mayor, with the 9 wonderful Community Development Department. 10 Mr. Murphy just left. Wonderful people who 11 made us for the first time feel that our 12 government is willing to represent us as 13 There's a difference than renters. owners. 14 We're not being prejudiced against renters, 15 but renters move in, they move out. 16 lived in that neighborhood for 42 years. The 17 first 12 years living at 11 Norris Street. 18 On the remaining years -- I should have said 19 George McCray, M-c-C-r-a-y. I live at 21 20 Mass. Ave. I've lived there since 1980. 21 own that building. The building owns me.

And this is true. This is true.

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I don't want to be redundant and I will simply say that all you've heard here is what we have discussed at infinitum. We want to work with the developer. We recognize he's invested in that building. We've always recognized it was a non-conforming building, and to all respect to Sean, 5.28 was not designed for 40 Norris Street. It was very clear that it was designed for a non-conforming building in the city.

We could have done like many communities did, is go to the city and say this is my problem, solve it. We said this is our problem, let us sit down and solve it with you. We still want to do that. compliment the developer for what they've done so far, but he's got miles to go. miles to go and we'll with him because we want him to succeed in that building. lt's going to be difficult because they're

1 renters. 2

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If they were owners, it would be very different. You might want to consider that.

Thanks very much.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

That's the end of the names on the list. Does anyone el se wi sh to speak? Yes, sir.

My name is David DAVID WEINSTEIN: Weinstein, W-e-i-n-s-t-e-i-n. I live at 49 Norris Street which is diagonally across the street from 40 Norris Street and we've owned our unit since 2005. I don't want to repeat any sort of the details that the neighbors explained those much more clearly than I could. I think in general I want to echo the point about quality of life. Tom did mention that term. Lilla Johnson mentioned the fabric of the neighborhood. Maura Gould mentioned families. Paul Ayers even mentioned a five-day-old, which if I

understood correctly, congratulations. And the neighborhood in general I would say there have been a number of people here, and this is something I think I counted on the previous Planning Board meeting. There are people here who grew up as children on this block and sometimes raise their own children on this block or are currently doing that. And I feel like in -- I don't know the statistics, there seems like there's this sort of new generation, including in my own household, kind of rising in this block, in this neighborhood, and without presuming to know how this is achieved in an architectural plan, I'm just very concerned that the use of the units which was mentioned before, the structure of the building, the way it's used now, the way it could potentially be used if units eventually did convert to private ownership, maintains a neighborhood which has a wonderful playground, which has, you know,

a density which is manageable but not with slack in it. As a neighborhood where families will continue to be able to raise, stay, look at it not just as a place to live for a few years with a young child, but a place to actually, possibly raise those kids, give it to those kids. A number of people sort of talked about spending the rest of their days on the block, which I hope they do. I enjoy them as neighbors. And I want this to be a block that continues to be like that and it expands out to the neighborhood that way.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.

DAVID LOUZTENHEISER: Hi. I'm David
Louztenheiser, L-o-u-z-t-e-n-h-e-i-s-e-r. 38
Rice Street. I live on the third floor,
homeowner on the third floor, and I have a
sweeping view of the back side of the
building. Beautiful roof line and impressive
structure that it is. I just want to echo

the previous comments about the skylights. In think they makes a significant impact to the aesthetic value of the building having the number of skylights and I would strongly encourage that significantly fewer number of skylights be provided in the final design.

I would mention that the Car Building that the people mentioned in Somerville, designed by the same architect, there's no skylights that I recall looking at the aerial photos. So what they've done is they've incorporated higher ceilings in the roof lines.

I do want to comment on, again, emphasizing there are two units that have no vertical windows whatsoever. The -- all the light in those windows are part of the -- are on the proposed multiple skylights. I recommend that those two units be part of the third floor -- second floor units in terms of greater ceilings for those units, and in

1	others reducing by two units, eliminating
2	those units and combining with the lower
3	floors.
4	I do have two questions to the
5	proponent.
6	One: There is a dormer window on the
7	top floor in the rear and it looks like from
8	the drawings I looked at that that dormer
9	window is being eliminated. Could you
10	confirm that? It's not part of the units.
11	The two windows in the back. Are they being
12	el i mi nated?
13	JAI SINGH KHALSA: It is not being
14	el i mi nated.
15	DAVID LOUZTENHEISER: So, what's
16	happening to those dormer windows? It looks
17	like they're not part of the existing
18	proposed units.
19	AHMED NUR: I'm sorry, could you
20	just address the Planning Board?
21	WILLIAM TIBBS: We can ask the

1	questi ons.
2	DAVI D LOUZTENHEI SER: You can ask
3	that questi on. Okay.
4	The second question is with the third
5	floor units that have two floors above that,
6	it looks likes from the planning drawings
7	that the floor height above is nine feet,
8	which means actually the floor height to
9	ceiling height is probably seven or eight
10	feet. So if you could clarify what the
11	actual floor height for two out of the the
12	first the base floor, the third floor
13	the
14	HUGH RUSSELL: I understand the
15	questi on.
16	DAVID LOUZTENHEISER: I'm sorry?
17	HUGH RUSSELL: I understand your
18	questi on, thanks.
19	DAVID LOUZTENHEISER: And the final
20	comment is that based on comments I'm hearing
21	today and it seems the capacity of the

1 building, it seems like the appropriate 2 number of units for this is closer, much 3 closer to 20. 4 Thank you. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 6 Mi chael. 7 MI CHAEL BRANDON: Thank you. 8 Michael Brandon, 27 Seven Pines Avenue. 9 want to thank the Board Members for the 10 attention that you paid during this long 11 hearing until just I came up. I just want to 12 support my neighbors in -- especially in the 13 concerns about unit density, too many units, 14 not enough parking, and one or two hopefully 15 we could ask details on snow removal plans. 16 I hope there's a plan to actually remove the 17 snow and not try to push it into this 18 terribly cramped parking lot design. 19 Also, the air exchange or cooling 20 tower, whatever it's called, in the front 21 yard of the screening, the example that Jai

1 showed seem to me not very well screened in 2 terms of fencing where you didn't have an 3 opaque fence and you didn't have at least 4 certain times of the year, a real visual 5 screen. So if they could explain that more, 6 think of some alternatives. 7 The other big fault was -- or question 8 I had was in terms of trash removal and 9 recycling. It seemed to me that the dumpster 10 looked kind of small. I don't know if 11 there's a plan for perhaps a trash compactor 12 within the building. But those are my 13 questi ons. 14 Thank you. 15 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 16 Does anyone el se wi sh to speak? 17 ROBERT CASEY: Real quickly. 18 name's Robert Casey, One Drummond Place. 19 C-a-s-e-y. I echo and support all of my 20 neighbor's comments that have been made so 21 far this evening. It's nice to see you guys

1 We don't have to break anybody else here. 2 The same rack. new in. 3 I'd also like to add these two letters 4 to your packet. I didn't get them in on 5 time. 6 HUGH RUSSELL: Give them to Ahmed 7 and he'll pass them around. 8 AHMED NUR: Thank you. 9 ROBERT CASEY: Thank you. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, sir. 11 ANDRAS RIEDLAMEYER: My name is Andras Reidlameyer. That's A-n-d-r-a-s 12 13 R-e-i-d-l-a-m-e-y-e-r. I live at 50 Norris 14 Street. We've owned that for the past 18 15 We've lived in Cambridge for 30 16 years, and we are a direct abutter just 17 across Drummond Place. 18 I just want to echo my neighbor's 19 sentiments regarding the extensive density of 20 the new development, the change in the 21 character of the neighborhood, and the

1 concerns of course about parking. Not to 2 mention the impact on the infrastructure that 3 this will have with the disruption to the 4 neighborhood of digging up for new water 5 mains, etcetera. I hope to live out the rest 6 of my days in Cambridge and in this house, 7 and I would like the character of the 8 neighborhood to remain what it is. Obvi ousl y 9 the building needs a new use and it needs an 10 appropriate new development in it, but not at 11 this high rate of density. 12 Thank you very much. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 14 Does anyone else wish to speak? 15 (No Response.) 16 HUGH RUSSELL: I see no hands. So, 17 what would the Board like to do? We've heard 18 the testimony. Close the hearing? 19 H. THEODORE COHEN: I suggest we 20 close the hearing to oral testimony but leave 21 it open for any written comments.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. And are you
2	agreeabl e?
3	PAMELA WINTERS: I would agree with
4	that.
5	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Everybody is
6	in agreement with that?
7	THOMAS ANNINGER: I think it would
8	be good if we took a quick break. We've been
9	at this for a while and I know it's very late
10	but we need to read a little bit.
11	PAMELA WINTERS: Five minutes?
12	THOMAS ANNINGER: Less than that.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Five minutes
14	by the clock this time.
15	(A short recess was taken.)
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, we're going to
17	start the meeting again.
18	I'm going to start off with a personal
19	statement which is I'm tired and I've heard a
20	great deal that I want to think about. I
21	don't feel personally ready to delve into a

1 deep discussion on this project. 2 STEVEN WINTER: I concur. 3 WILLIAM TIBBS: I concur. 4 THOMAS ANNI NGER: I do think that if 5 we have comments, that would be helpful to the developers for the next time around. 6 7 think we should get them out in a crisp a way 8 as we can. I'd like to at least put some 9 things on the table so that we don't have to 10 wait for the next time to make comments that 11 we have on our mind now. I think that would 12 be an extraordinary waste of time and energy. 13 We sat through a lot it would be a mistake to 14 stop now. 15 HUGH RUSSELL: Well, then let's try 16 to do that expeditiously understanding that 17 several of us here kind of have a limit of 18 information. 19 So would someone like to start? 20 WILLIAM TIBBS: Sure, I will. 21 The issue came up of the accuracy of

the plans. We know because of filing times and stuff that plans can change. I'd like to make sure that the next time we deliberate this, we actually have plans that actually reflect that you said -- you gave Liza the disc, but it doesn't help us too much. So to make sure we have the plans in front of us that are accurate. And make sure all the, you know, the fire department has asked for a gate on Drummond Street. Make sure those are on the plans and which way it swings.

The accuracy of the calculations, I think that's something between staff. Your plans are very clear and I think we should be able to figure that one out. Just so that there's no clarity there.

For me, I think, I think I have somewhat of an understanding of some of the bit more complex units, particularly on the upper floors and maybe even in the basement and in terms of the relationship with windows

and stuff. But I think if there ever was an opportunity to use something like sketch up or something like sketch up or something to give us the three-dimensional view of what those units are really like as they go up and down the ceiling plates, that would be helpful. I think a lot of, obviously a lot of the people who make comments at the public hearing were just confused about what units and what and where they were. And I think it would be helpful if you could do something to give us a little bit of three-dimensional clarity there.

And given sketch up is so easy for that kind of stuff. And I don't know if that's something you typically do, but it's very helpful if you could.

I think just, just being able to be clear about snow removal and trash and rubbish removal and stuff like that would be helpful for me. I have a lot comments about

-- also the fencing. I remember the comment about not seeing a chain link fence. I think we should see an example. If the landscape architect can give us an example of the fence that -- if you're planning on growing stuff on it, what that might look like so we can get a sense of how well that works.

And I have a few comments about other things, but I think from the things that you can do, that's my statement.

PAMELA WINTERS: So just going down my list here of things that I jotted down:

The water main situation. I thought this was a small item, but two people brought it up about just being two washing machines in the basement. I think that if you have 27 units, that you're going to need more than that.

That's just my own personal feeling.

Fire prevention. They wanted an 18 wide gate. We've got a memo somewhere along the line.

Parking, I'm still very confused about 1 2 the parking. I know that it meets the, you 3 know, the parking -- the memo that we got 4 from Sue. I'm still, on the fence about 5 that. 6 Calculation of common space area. 7 Somebody mentioned something about the 8 Catholic Church being allowed to turn 9 something into condos. So I'm confused about 10 Somebody did mention that. that. 11 Privacy, light pollution, and screening 12 to the rear neighbors. I'm concerned about 13 that. 14 ZipCars. I think there's ZipCar spaces 15 in the basement but I'm not sure. In the 16 parki ng. 17 Snow removal. The waivers, more 18 specific about what that's all about. And my 19 -- a big point that I want to make is about 20 the skylight areas. Is there sufficient 21 light and ventilation for those areas? Or

1 should they be incorporated into the units 2 So those are my main concerns. bel ow? 3 WILLIAM TIBBS: Can I add one more, 4 Hugh? 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Go ahead. 6 WILLIAM TIBBS: I live in 7 Cambridgeport and I live in a house that has 8 a mansard roof, and boy does the snow slide 9 off of it in the winter and particularly on 10 the sides of the house which thank goodness 11 there's not anything there. But it's a big 12 rumbling sound and it does -- so I would be 13 interested in what your plans are in terms of 14 to prevent that or to mitigate that issue. 15 HUGH RUSSELL: I'm going to make two 16 comments. 17 One is I think I'd like to see the 18 study of the effect of lowering the shoebox 19 lights and the backyard to maybe 14 feet 20 instead of 20 feet and see what that does to 21 the light pollution. I know it will screw up

the uniformity of the light in the lot itself, but it may need help with that.

And I'll give you my own opinion, which is I think the use of the attic areas in the building are is something you probably should not do. Or as Pam and some other person suggested on the end bays, maybe a limited use of the attic spaces associated with the second floor units.

Tom.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I want to speak to density and the parking which came up so often. On the number of units, I think if we started to pair down units, I would start by eliminating the two units in the basement.

What I call the basement. Maybe you don't call it that, the lower level, but to me those are basement units.

I think that the lower level area is undersized for all the other functions. The exercise area is way too small, the storage

area seems way too small. The washer/dryer area, has been mentioned a number of times, that is inadequate for the number of units there. I think by eliminating those units you will have created a lot more space for areas that I think need more. I think that would eliminate a number of bedrooms. Let me speak to the bedroom issue.

I don't agree with the idea that 46 bedrooms is too much. I think the congestion that people talked about is overstated. You had on the street for years hundreds of kids and traffic coming in twice a day. You had a lot of congestion in this area. I realize it's a different kind of congestion than what you've been talking about here. It will be spread out more when people live here and they're here at night, but I think the bedroom issue is not really one. If you do what I've suggest to you, which is to eliminate the two units in the lower level,

you will have eliminated six bedrooms. That takes it from 46 to 40. That ought to be a large step in the direction that some people have asked for.

Parking would follow. I think I agree with everybody who has said that the parking area is way too tight in the way that it is designed. I would like to see it -- I would like to see the number of parking spaces reduced by reducing by two units, particularly with large units, you ought to be reduce by two spaces, possibly more. I would like Sue Clippinger to speak at one point to all of this.

I think the compact car spaces seem really undersized. It's a very narrow area. I don't see how people are going to be able to maneuver there in a way that is comfortable. I think that whole parking area needs to be rethought. Maybe there are yet more units that need to be eliminated, but

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I've started with those two, and I think eliminating those two spaces along the back there would be a good start in giving those compact spaces more room.

I do worry about the snow coming down.

I don't have a good answer to that. I think

it's a very legitimate concern.

The other thing about parking, I agree very much with the idea that separate -having parking as a rental concept separate and apart from the units won't work. You really need to tie the unit renter who has a car with a parking space. And whether each unit will have one space, or what I kind of prefer, and we've seen this in other areas, particularly in East Cambridge, where the rental managers of the building manage to find out who has a car and manage to allocate the spaces to those who have cars using the empty spaces that will be available for those who do not have a car, and I would like to

see some sort of a management plan so that we will never have people turning their backs on a space because they don't want to pay for parking. I think that's a big mistake.

That's it on density and parking.

There are of course many other issues, but it's late and I think I've said what I want to say.

H. THEODORE COHEN: Very briefly, other people have said all the comments that I had so I don't want to harp on them. I'll make it perfectly clear that we don't always agree. I don't have a problem with the basement units. What I do have a problem with are the skylights. I think I'd like to see no skylights at all. I think it looks beautiful, significantly reduced, and maybe that means doing something with the attic units or combining them in some manner.

Trash removal and snow removal and

lighting, I agree, I'd like to see some other lighting plan because the material we were given from the abutter on Rice Street is very compelling about the problem that all of the people on Rice Street are going to have. And I realize that you have to light it in a safe manner, but I wonder if there's some alternative.

Obviously parking and density is going to be the issue that we're all going to have to grapple with.

STEVEN WINTER: Thank you,

Mr. Chair, I think that the issue that
cooling tower is still a little unclear.

What kind of -- how much infrastructure is
it? What kind of noise does it make? What
kind of presence does it have in the
neighborhood? That's unclear to me. I think
that the issue of the what I would call the
phantom bedroom capacity issue, I think there
are spaces in this building that are

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ambiguous in their nature and it concerns me that they in fact, that we could be looking at more bedrooms then are, then we're already calling out, and that's a concern to me. not saying things that have already been said by the way. I think that we really need to understand what our Zoning Ordinance is asking us when we say how much is too much in this building, in this space? And I'm not sure we have honed in on that yet. I'm not sure that we honed in on that with a defensible interpretation of the Ordinance. How big is too big? Where do we hang our hat on that?

I believe the roof penetration issue is also very, very important and the skylight issue in terms of defacing the roof is very, very important.

I think that the calculation of the common space is very important. I heard one person indicate, and I'm with you the whole

way, there's still just for me so much inconsistency, ambiguity, and questions and things that are new coming down the pike. I feel like I'm standing on a playing field but I don't really understand and it's shifting all the time and I just don't get it. And maybe it's me. And if it's me, I'm happy to spend more time trying to understand it. But right now I don't get it still.

And there's one point that I would like to make to the Board, to my fellow members -- oh, I also feel that the one bike per unit is certainly not enough, and I didn't see ZipCars in the parking lot.

There's one thing I want to be real clear about, this is to my fellow members of the Board. Renters are important in this community and let's not stereotype renters because that's a big mistake. My son and his cohort group are renters, and these are boys and girls in their twenties and thirties who

went to grammar school in Cambridge, who were born in Cambridge, who went to Cambridge Rindge and Latin, and are doing their very best to stay in Cambridge because they love it just like I do. So let's not go there. I find that really disturbing.

HUGH RUSSELL: Ahmed.

AHMED NUR: Most of the things that I wanted to say has already said by the Board. I wanted to just include a couple things, one of them being is my microphone on? And I don't know. It's showing green. Can you not hear me? I'll speak louder I guess.

Most of the stuff that I wanted to say has already been said by the Board Members.

I wanted to thank the developers, the architect, for the compromise they made for the neighborhood as well as for themselves, and the neighbors to compromise with what this is, you know. The difference between

1 the last meeting and this meeting, I see this 2 actually has a chance of going. 3 I wanted to just to remind Pam, her 4 comment which is also my comment, the cross-sectional area in which is calculated 5 6 in the common area shows here on the third 7 floor is one thing that David Bass, who is 8 not here, mentioned. I'd like this removed 9 basically. That area is the exterior wall, 10 interior wall, cross-sectional area shown as 11 a common area and that's what Hugh was 12 talking about. This scale being a 13 three-sixteenth of an inch, that could add up 14 to a lot of square footage for a common area. 15 The second thing Steve had mentioned is 16 the air handle units. So, Steve, if I may 17 answer that for you, they're usually five 18 feet diameter air handlers. 19 STEVEN WINTER: I'd rather bookmark 20 it and get to it later. 21 AHMED NUR: That's fine. But my

1 question to that -- well, my comment to that 2 would be you mentioned in the wintertime it 3 won't have any shrubs or maybe the leaves 4 would take off, but they're evergreens and 5 other plants that could remain in the course 6 of the winter that you might consider 7 landscape architect. 8 And if you get to it, I'd like to see 9 the distance between the air handling units 10 and the nearest abutter across the street, 11 Norris Street. Just because I know exactly 12 what kind of noises they make. And they can 13 be annoying on a hot summer day when the air 14 And that's all. conditioners is going. 15 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 16 Charles, do you want to do clean-up? 17 CHARLES STUDEN: No, I have no 18 further comments. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 20 Hugh, I just want to WILLIAM TIBBS: 21 say, since I went first I was just indicating

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some things that I wanted, but since some of the Board Members kind of indicating some of their thought patterns, I thought I'd at I east toss out a couple.

One, I don't think I have as much of a problem with the number of units. So I just wanted the people to know I think we have some discussion. I'm very interested in discussing that. But I'm not, I'm not wetted one way or the other, but I don't have -- and I just want to let you know that I don't have a problem with the skylights. Just to let them know that we have some discussion to go on here, and we're not necessarily overly like mind, but I think that we -- what I think is going to be very interesting is that we will be discussing a lot of this and just trying to -- and I'll be listening to my Board Members for the points that they make.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Are we conclude for tonight?

1	(All Board Members in Agreement.)
2	HUGH RUSSELL: Then we are adjourned
3	and we will discuss this at a later date.
4	(Whereupon, at 11:00 p.m., the
5	Pl anni ng Board Adj ourned.)
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2	
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4	I, Catherine Lawson Zelinski, a
5	Certi fi ed Shorthand Reporter, the undersi gned Notary Public, certi fy that:
6	I am not related to any of the parties
7	in this matter by blood or marriage and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of
8	this matter.
9	I further certify that the testimony hereinbefore set forth is a true and accurate
10	transcription of my stenographic notes to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
11	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of February 2012.
12	my riand this lot day of root daily 2012.
13	
14	Catherine L. Zelinski Notary Public
15	Certi fi ed Shorthand Reporter Li cense No. 147703
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