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2	PLANNING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
3	GENERAL HEARING
4	Tuesday, January 26, 2010
5	7: 30 p.m. i n
6	Second Floor Meeting Room, 344 Broadway
7	City Hall Annex McCusker Building Cambridge, Massachusetts
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9	Hugh Russell, Chair Thomas Anninger, Vice Chair William Tibbs, Member
10	Pamela Winters, Member
11	H. Theodore Cohen, Member Ahmed Nur, Member
12	Steven Winter, Member Charles Studen, Member
13	
14	Beth Rubenstein, Assistant City Manager for Community Development
15	Community Development Staff:
16	Li za Paden Les Barber
17	Roger Booth Susan Glazer
18	Stuart Dash
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PROCEEDINGS

HUGH RUSSELL: Welcome. This is the meeting of the Cambridge Planning Board. And we will begin, as we always do, with an update from Beth Rubenstein.

BETH RUBENSTEIN: Thank you, Hugh.

I'm just going to announce a few upcoming dates. Our next Planning Board meeting will be next week, February 2nd, and just a reminder that this is our annual town gown presentation and we'll be meeting at the Senior Center across from City Hall on Mass. Ave. in Central Square, and we begin at our usual time.

Then we'll be meeting again on February

16th when we have a number of public hearings

planned, including I think I have noted a

hearing with the Cambridge Housing

Authority's plans to rebuild Lincoln Way

which I think will be very interesting.

And we'll also be hearing back from the

Rounder Records site folks about that additional, the square footage that they obtained as a result of being at the Board of

And we also have a public hearing on a parking issue at Archstone-Smith residential.

In March our meeting dates are March 2nd and March 16th. And for folks who really like to plan ahead, in April we'll be meeting April 6th and 20th, that's the first and third Tuesday of the month.

And I think that's everything I have,

Okay. Thank you.

So, the first item on our agenda, basically the only major item on our agenda tonight is Planning Board case 243, Alexandria Real Estate Equities, planned unit development Special Permit and project view Special Permit. And I believe Beth wants to explain to us the intricacies of these two

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things that are going on simultaneously.

BETH RUBENSTEIN: I'll do my best,

Hugh.

I just thought for the folks who perhaps haven't been through a PUD permit process in a while, that it might be helpful for me to talk a little bit about that. as Hugh mentioned, there are two different permits being sought here simultaneously. The first is the planned unit development permit. And I believe that Board Members have in front of them a small packet of materials from the Zoning Ordinance, Article If you want to just -- I'm not going to 12. read every word, but if you like to follow along. I think it is probably helpful to note that the statement of purpose just what a PUD is.

And a planned unit development districts are intended to provide greater opportunity for the construction of quality

developments on larger tracks of land by providing flexible guidelines which allow the integration of a variety of land uses and densities in one development. And I think that's a very good description of the project that we're going to here about tonight.

And in the PUD Special Permit it's a two step process. There are two public hearings. And tonight, of course, is the first public hearing. And there are a set of milestones and things that have to happen on a certain schedule. And I'll try and go through those. It's a little arcane but I think it's helpful to get the overview.

Tonight's the public hearing so the clock begins ticking on these deadlines tonight. Within 21 days of the hearing tonight, the Planning Board is asked to make a determination regarding the project. And that's something that we tend to call the preliminary determination. And the reference

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for the preliminary determination for those who want to follow along, is at 12.35.2. essentially what happens at that stage is the Board is really giving the developer a sense of what additional items and modifications -items they'd like to see and modifications they'd like to see made when the project advances to the next stage. So tonight -and that's really very much in keeping with the kind of checklists that our Planning Board often puts together for a developer to say, gees, these are the things that would be helpful as we continue to look at the That's a discussion and a vote of proj ect. the Board. And then as is our custom, the staff writes up the preliminary determination for the Planning Board's review.

In making that determination the Board is following a set of criteria that are included in the Zoning Ordinance at Section 12.35.3. And those are very familiar to the

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Then, within 59 days of tonight -- and actually let me start by saying the 21 day period ends February 16th. Within 59 days, and that's by March 26th, the developer comes back with the final development plan, having taken in all the comments and questions and observations that are made by the public and the Planning Board tonight. Within 10 days of that date or 69 days from tonight a second public hearing must be held. And these things could happen sooner, of course, but if they're not, they happen later. So by April 5th we would expect to have the second public hearing, and then within 90 days of tonight, that is by April 26th, the Board is in a position to decide to approve or disapprove the permit.

I'll just mention a couple little
quirks; those dates can be extended by
agreement with the developer. If we find we

need more time, again, it's customary for us to ask -- and the developer to grant additional time if needed. We're on a pretty good schedule here. We may not need to do that, but that's possible.

And the other thing I would just mention is if the Board fails to act, it's what's called a constructive grant. So if the Board doesn't act, it's an automatic approval. So obviously we keep on a tight schedule and make sure everything happens the way it's supposed to.

So that's the PUD in a nutshell.

Article 19 is what we call the Project Review Special Permit, and that has two components.

There's a traffic component and an urban design component. That's something we do here quite frequently. The Board Looks at it frequently, and this project simultaneously is getting an Article 19 permit. That is not a two-tier process, that's a one hearing

process. I believe the developer is starting the Article 19 process tonight and we'll be addressing some of those issues and their proposal, and thereto the findings under Article 19 will need to be made before that permit is granted. And we would expect that to be happening probably with the final development proposal.

So, the long and the short of it is by the end of April it's the proponent's goal to have those two Special Permits in place.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.

So what's going to happen tonight is first we're going to hear from the proponent. And I've been promised that they tried to schedule it for 45 minutes, and they're going to do their best to meet that. So it's a long presentation. There will be an opportunity for the Board to ask questions if they don't understand a particular thing. But we're going to try to leave those just

jeopardy thing where you phrase a statement as a question. Then there will be a public hearing. And the public hearing, anybody who wishes to speak, may speak. We have a three minute time limit, and I will go over the ground rules when that happens in about an hour. There's a sign-up sheet, which I assume is in the usual place by the window. And if you sign up, that helps us just go through the list, but anybody will be heard who wants to be heard.

So is there anything else anyone wants to do?

Mr. Rafferty, you may proceed.

evening, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board. For the record, James Rafferty with the law firm of Adams and Rafferty on behalf of the applicant Alexandria Real Estate Equities. Also on behalf of Alexandria are

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attorneys Kevin Sullivan and William O'Reilly from the law firm of Wilmer Hale. If we go long, it's because they insist we provide a complete record so they ensure that we do We have committed ourselves to try to work upon the prior presentations we've had in both the pre-application conference, and as the Planning Board well knows, this particular PUD Districts, the 3A and the 4C that are the subject of this application, were the subject of extensive rezoning in a process that took nearly an entire year last So, there's a lot of institutional knowledge on the part of the Board about the district and the specifics of the zoning, and we hope to be able to simply refer to those without too much detail given our understanding of the Board's familiarity with that.

Tonight's proposal, as Ms. Rubenstein noted, really represents the first step in a

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two-step process associated with the PUD.

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Proposal. And what we have submitted here

The first step is known as the Development

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tonight, and which contains all of the

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information necessary to allow the Board to

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development proposal that responds to all of

make the finding, is an application for a

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the requirements set forth in the Zoning

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Ordinance both for PUDs in general and for

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this PUD district in particular. As you

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know, Article 19 is a separate section of the

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Zoning Ordinance and that was adopted many

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years after the PUD controllers were put in

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place. So, particularly when it comes to

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traffic, there's a lot of overlap. So as it

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has been the practice at the Board in the

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past few years in PUD cases that also involve

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Article 19, we're holding -- petitioned to

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hold concurrent public hearings. The Article

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19 process as you know, as noted by

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Ms. Rubenstein, traffic, as well as urban

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desi gn. We think for efficiency what we've organized our presentation to really only do the traffic portion of the Article 19 hearing toni ght. The development proposal does require a finding around traffic by the And the Article 19 regulations also Board. require a finding essentially that there's no effort, impact on existing city traffic. So rather than do that presentation twice, we're combining it so we have -- essentially have a two hearing process, and we've divided the Article 19 to reflect tonight's presentation. That works out well in terms of what the second part of the PUD process calls for; the final development plan.

So the final development plan, as you know, is when the developer takes the information and the feedback that's contained in the development proposal and brings forward some specific designs. So, tonight you'll hear us talking largely about concepts

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not see the level of detail of a particular building that one -- the Planning Board members might be accustomed to in a hearing. That will take place, hopefully, at the Because it is our expectation second phase. that when we submit the final development plan, we will actually be also submitting an approval, a design approval on a specific building, 100 Binney Street. It will allow us to go from the abstract to the conceptual to application directly to a particular building. So that will come a bit later, but we don't want to appear to not be going into a level of detail that you would be accustomed to, but trust you will appreciate the need to follow the framework that's set forth in the Ordinance.

and particular building sites, but you will

Having said that, I just want to introduce to you people who will be speaking with you. All of you would probably

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recognize every one of them with one possible Joseph Maguire, as you know, is excepti on. the Seni or Vice President with Alexandria Real Estate Equities. He would typically get up at this point and say how happy he was to be here and he's looking forward to the But he's allowed me to say that and process. save time. So don't think that the brevity of that reflection has a lack of sincerity or enthusiasm on Mr. Maguire's part. But it was felt that he would be most effective by not leaving his seat tonight. So he's agreed to do that.

David Manfredi we all know. And Mr. Manfredi and his firm Elkus Manfredi have been working now for a great deal of time on this project. He presented the pre-application conference to the Board. And tonight he will walk the Board through the site plan and the design principles and the design approach. All of that is set forth

basically between pages 12 and 18 of this submittal. But Mr. Manfredi is also mindful of the fact that the Board has a high level of familiarity with that aspect of the proposal as well. So in a departure from his normal procedure, he has promised to be exceptionally brief.

Christopher Matthews is seated next to Mr. Manfredi. He is a landscape architect with the Van Valkenburgh firm. He's adding a great level of perspective in -- at the design and site level around the landscape. So, tonight we'll share with you concepts that Mr. Matthews has, and then when we're back at some point at a later point in time, some specifics about it.

And then we have what would essentially be the heart of tonight's presentation. That would be Susan Sloan-Rossiter from the firm of VHB. She's been working very closely with the Traffic and Transportation Department on

the traffic impact study and a range of other transportation related issues. So we are eager to share with you the very important transportation vision for the project and how with what we believe an appropriate amount of transportation planning, we can provide sufficient mitigation at every stage of this process to allow the Board to reach the finding around city traffic that is necessitated.

Finally, there will be some new faces you'll see at the end of our presentation.

We have hired and are pleased to be working with an experienced design firm. I thought it was experienced design firm, but there's no D on that. They're called the Big Red Rooster. They're from Cleveland, Ohio. They are, as you might recall, that the PUD District really requires the proponent to put together a merchandising plan and come through with commitments around retail and

active streetscapes. So we have been pleased to bring in The Big Red Rooster, and they are full of innovative ideas, a fresh approach. They've been around studying the Local population on several visits. Understanding the landscape and coming up with some pretty exciting ways to make this really succeed as a place. And we've certainly heard that throughout the whole zoning approval process; at the Ordinance Committee, the Council meeting, and the meeting with the neighbors, which is, you know, how is this going to work? And we set a challenge for ourselves that we can make the streetscapes and the ground floors of these buildings really active and engaged in a way perhaps that there aren't too many examples that are going So we've left a little bit of time for on. you to hear from them, and we think they will bring an interesting perspective, we hope, in allowing us to think how to build out this

project, to identify opportunities and make things happen here very early on that can lead to the type of environment we're all hoping to achieve.

So Mr. Manfredi is all set to go.

DAVID MANFREDI: Good evening. I'm
going to be very quick tonight. I'm under a
lot of pressure from Mr. Rafferty.

This is a drawing that you've seen many times before. It shows the five different parcels that were at the subject of the ordinance and designates with little boxes the allowable height and then overall allowable density. And everything that's here is what's also presented in the model.

I'll just give you a reminder of the keys here. That what is shown as the kind of darker orange, a little bit hard to read, but the darker orange is commitment to retail, active retail uses on the ground floor in the first phase of the building. Meaning, as the

buildings are built, those are designated retail zones. At the intersection of Second and Binney is 41 Linskey and a small addition to 41 Linskey that is pivotal in terms of the transportation hub. But I'll call it an activity hub and explain that as we go along. The two residential buildings here on Third and in-fill construction here, those are the residential pieces.

Drilling down now between First and
Third and really this is -- this really goes
to the heart of everything we talked about
during that original ordinance phase. What
you can see here is that these buildings make
possible Rogers Street Park. This is 2.2
acres. We show it as a nice, green field
because its design will obviously come out of
the community. That's park No. 1.

And park No. 2 is the Triangle Park
which is about 0.5 acres of green space.
That's the total accumulation of Alexandria

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Real Estate and some other parcels that are controlled by the city and the state.

What I will remind you of, and what's become important, is really everything that relates to the public realm. Chris is going to talk about landscape, but we've spent a lot of time really defining a hierarchy of streets, understanding open space, understanding how buildings meet street, and also try to understand while there's a commitment of 20,000 square feet on the ground floor we're designing buildings that are 100, 150 year buildings that can be adaptable and reusable over time and really accommodate the kind of pedestrian activity that we see over that lifespan.

You'll remember this diagram. And it's really important to us. It designates pedestrian routes more importantly than vehicular routes. And those pedestrian routes are part of both the streetscape

network, but also a pedestrian network that is partially in place today that runs through the existing park with a skating rink that's now defined by 650 Kendall as well as the Vertex Building. That's the pedestrian route that will cross Linskey, come through our open space next to 41 Linskey, cross at the corner, go up Second Street. Obviously there will be pedestrian traffic that we encourage on First and on Third. And then there's the east/west traffic access to the Charles and into waterfront. But it's really this diagonal. You can see a slightly heavier line that you'll hear me talk a lot about. And then we designate these nodes, and some of which we have a lot of influence over, some of which we don't. But, again, it's part of a network of spaces through East Cambridge, open space active uses of different kinds and different character. Some more passive, some more active, some

hard, some group.

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We have designated as part of the public real m what we believe is appropriate locations for loading docks and public entrances. All of the buildings as you remember, will have parking below grade. And the -- so the black arrows are designated as loading docks. Obviously we control a lot of We don't control what's existing at thi s. 300 Third or what's existing at the parcels to the south. But the goal is to make those service entrances off of Linskey, off of Rogers, and make access, great access for parking similarly along, along Linskey, along Second Street, preserving Binney for pedestrian activity; that is, a minimum amount of curb cuts as much as possible, but also recognizing frontage on existing park and frontage on new park space and the relationship of pedestrian activity of those kind of building utilities.

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This is in your package. All it really That our design guidelines are says is: largely compatible and consistent with the Eastern Cambridge design quidelines. There are some exceptions. Those exceptions are specific to site. And in those exceptions typically we are consistent with the spirit of the Eastern Cambridge design guidelines. And where we deviate is because of specific site constraints. You'll see it really has to do with where the appropriate setbacks are, how we create enough sidewalk to accommodate all of the activity we want to But we've looked -- everything accommodate. that's in our guidelines really springs out of Eastern Cambridge design guidelines. I'm not going to go through this because there's a lot of density of information here, but we talked about it at great length at the pre-application conference. And I will simply go through the categories here.

1 Streetscape types. When we talked about a 2 hierarchy of streets, and I think that's 3 fairly obvious, that Binney carries a lot of 4 traffic. It is wide from curb to curb. 5 We're looking very hard at the metrics and 6 configuration of the street itself with the 7 And it's really a study of hierarchy ci ty. 8 of different types of transportation. 9 There's cars, there's pedestrians, there's 10 bicycles. And we're spending a lot of time 11 looking through alternatives that accommodate 12 all of those and also make the best 13 pedestrian environment we can. When we say 14 local streets, we mean the cross streets: 15 First, Second and Third primarily. And they 16 are of a different nature also important to 17 the pedestrian networking, but narrower 18 streets and just different metrics in terms 19 of sidewalks and edge conditions. And then 20 the park edge streets which are really Rogers 21 and Linskey, at least in our purview, how our

buildings address those park spaces.

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3 there's obviously the big parks. There's the

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Rogers Street Park and the Triangle Park.

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There's a series of through block

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during the ordinance approval was the need to

connections. And what we talked a lot about

We talked about urban space parks, and

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create usable floor plates for life science

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kind of uses. But also make these blocks

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permeable, both review corridors and for

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pedestrian activity. And then there's

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specifically gathering spaces. And I'm going

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to talk a little bit later about this

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especially. And then finally there are those

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courtyards that are more internal, that are

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more amenities for residents in a residential

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block like that.

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And then the last category, street wall

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types. And we had identified four types.

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And what we're really getting at here, and

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you'll see it as we come forward with our

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first building in more detail in a few weeks, is that the building -- buildings designed in this precinct we believe should address their orientation and should address the street. Meaning, that the north orientation is quite different from the south from the sustainability and solar orientation. lt's also quite different of how it addresses Binney Street as opposed to how it addresses Linskey and how they meet park edges. And so, you will not see a building that is the same on all sides. You'll see buildings that really address street, that really address context that fit in place.

So, that's where we start. That's where we are today. And obviously the opportunity here -- this is, this is largely a truck-way today. It's not very pedestrian friendly. It is very wide, you know, largely surrounded by surface parking. And the opportunity is to make a really good urban

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street with active edges and that really can accommodate pedestrians and bicycles as well as significant traffic. And that's, that's the vision taken from the same point of view.

Where you are is -- this is 100 Binney. And this is the building that we will talk a lot more about in a couple of weeks. But if you look at it in our model, it's that building right there. And really what this rendering is intended to convey is a couple of things. Most importantly the streetscape. And not in its specifics, but in the recognition that there are cars, pedestrians and bicycles and each of them have to find their appropriate place in relationship to the other. Second is that we can create really active edges here. And this will be gradual, it will take time. It won't always be in the first generation of buildings, but there is an opportunity between First and Third to really make a really good urban

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street where streetscape is not just the horizontal plane by but the vertical plane.

And lastly the last message of this rendering is the buildings should be diverse in their architecture, in their material That it is about creating fabric in pallet. the city, not about creating an identifiable project. As you drill down into that intersection, I'm just going to give you a bit of a hint of 100 Binney which you're going to see a little bit more of. But the real point here is that, again, that streetscape, but also how important that intersection is. It's kind of the center of all of this in many different ways. We've got 41 Linskey to build on. The intent here is to make this a transportation hub, the activity hub where people come for a variety of different reasons having to do with buses, Zip cars, access to food and to coffee, bicycle storage, bicycle repair, all of those

kinds of things. The other thing, though, I can't help saying is that you begin to see how some of the design guidelines around setbacks and how the building can be shaped to have a scale at the street that's different than the scale above. How the buildings can be formed to really recognize open space at the ground level and how we can treat penthouses in a way that maybe is different than has been treated before both from an acoustical point of view but also a form giving point of view.

This is an elevation. Again, I'm giving you a bit of a preview to 100 Binney. But the point is to show how -- when the design guidelines are applied, what it looks like. So you're looking at the south side of Binney. This is 100 Binney, the address 100 Binney. 41 Linskey. And so you're looking between Second and Third. Well, Second -- Third would be way over here. 100 is in

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And the break in the middle of the between. The point is we are developing a bl ock. vocabulary that very specifically defines a ground level. And in the first generation that -- this represents the commitment of retail at the ground level. This is the building entrance and it's a through lobby. When I show it to you in plan, you'll see that it is truly a through lobby. Meani ng, you don't have to get through security to get through the building. It can be very This is retail. We're literally accessi bl.e. shaping the massing of the building to allow that, that retail to have its own identity. And we're shaping the base of the building to the west so that it can accommodate retail There's literally a separation. over time. There's a change in materials.

The second floor is pushed back and then floors, three, four and five, that's at approximately 75 feet. That's where our

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obligation is to setback between 78 and 85 feet, to setback and create a kind of street But we've taken that obligation a wall data. little bit further and said let's really define the base of the building. And so that over time as retail evolves on the street, this can take on the identity of individual tenants and it won't be the kind of sterile storefront that most buildings -- is the way most buildings accommodate retail is where all you get is a sign. And the goal is in a second generation, and I'm not sure when that is in the timeline, but over the history of the building, this could be five different It could be three different tenants tenants. that each have individual storefronts. faint sort of line on the base of the drawing is intended what that storefront could look Like. It could pop out. It could have soft It could have hard bays. But every bays. storefront be different, distinct to the

tenant having its individual signage, having three-dimensional signs, so that you get continuous retail all the way from that through block connection all the way over to 41 Linskey with -- and I think I've used this word here before, retail is messy and good messy. And the difficulty modern buildings have meeting the street is that they're very clean. Retail wants to have all of diversity of kind of messiness and that's what makes good street. We're trying to design the bones of the building that could accommodate that sort of messiness.

This is the ground floor of 100 Binney as we have now shaped it. And I'm not gonna spend a lot of time on this because it's the subject of two weeks from now, but you can see it has evolved. I will talk about just consistency with the design guidelines. One, there's the through building connection. And you can see it's separate from the core and

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it's separate from security so that you can have that through building connection. Security is separate, and access to the building core is separate. The red lines designate what can be at the edge, retail edge over time. And that's the, that's the first generation. And in later generations, and that may be 20 years from now, this can accommodate retail. That's the elevation we were just looking at. This can accommodate retai I . It's a park edge. This can accommodate retail. It's our through block passage. It relates to 41 Linskey. we've really tried to do is think about where loading docks are, where access to parking below grade is in a way that gets it out of the way and creates opportunity for future active development.

I'm going to drill down a little bit more on that first generation which is the base of this building and 41 Linskey. And

1 this is, this is really -- this has to work. 2 If this works, it becomes the starter kit for 3 the whole neighborhood. And so that's the building entrance. This is the first 4 5 generation of retail. It's really -- as I 6 said, intended to be defined by the building 7 massing, takes on identity of the tenant. 8 That storefront can be different from the 9 building glazing. And then that passageway, 10 we've got great plans for that passageway. 11 There's 41 Linskey. There's a new addition in front of it which is intended to be a kind 12 13 of small transparent pavilion building that 14 can accommodate a coffee shop, a part of a 15 restaurant, retail. But really be the hub of 16 activity. If you look at it in plan -- now 17 what I've drilled down to this is Binney, and 18 this is Second. That's 41 Linskey. And I 19 just want to take you through this a little 20 bit because it tells a big part of our story. 21 41 Linskey, you know the building, the

1 first floor is a half grade below -- half 2 Level below grade. Second floor is a half 3 Level above grade. That's not a great 4 formula for good retail. But here's the big 5 That we build new construction. It's 6 a one-story piece and it's at grade. And we 7 build this kind of breezeway I'll call it. It's the connecting piece between the two. 8 9 And it accommodates waiting for buses. Thi s 10 is our bus -- bus stop is right here on 11 Second. It will accommodate the buses. 12 There's covered outdoor space waiting for 13 There's indoor space waiting for buses. 14 This is also -- 41 Linskey will be buses. 15 our primary bicycle storage. So you can come 16 in here, you take your bicycle downstairs and 17 a bike ramp to storage below grade. There's about -- there's parking for about 75 spaces 18 19 below grade. There's space for bicycle 20 repair below grade. There's also an elevator 21 to take your bicycle below grade. The

1 opportunity for this is multiple. And 2 obviously until you have a tenant, you don't 3 really know what it is, but this could be a 4 coffee shop. And all of this could be 5 openable, like Sonsie on Newbury Street in 6 the good weather. It could also be the kind 7 of front of house for a restaurant where you've got cafe in the front of house and 8 9 then you go up the half level of stairs and 10 there's the dining room and there's the 11 kitchen. It's a great example that I always 12 use for this kind of split level, if you know 13 Rocca on Harrison Avenue in the South End. 14 It's exactly that kind of format. It's on 15 two different levels. It has a kind of 16 pavilion building. And I say that only because it's kind of proof of existence. 17 18 That it could work in this kind of 19 confi gurati on. 20

I'm going to introduce Chris because now this view is a view into that active

space. And our view of this -- our vision for this active space is that over time it's activated on both sides. It is clearly a part of that pedestrian network, but it's also about bicycles, pedestrians. It's about access to public transit. It's our activity hub.

to start with giving you an overview of the landscape and how it's structured in the project. And as David mentioned, the two parks, the Triangle Park and the Rogers Street Park, are outside -- out scope as landscape architects for Alexandria. They're going to be programmed, designed and procured by the city.

The piece that we've been working on for several months now really is two-fold:

It's the streets, Binney Street, Rogers

Street to the north and Linskey Way. And then the north/south streets: First, Second

1 and Thi rd. And then the through block 2 connectors which run north/south between 3 those streets and really create this kind of 4 much more open and filtered condition between 5 the neighborhood, the East Cambridge 6 neighborhood to the north and Kendall Square 7 So now people will have -- you to the south. have many more options of routes as they head 8 9 down into Kendall or up into the 10 And I think that the sort of nei ghborhood. 11 -- the main difference between what we're 12 trying to do on the streets and what we're 13 trying to do on the through block connectors 14 is kind of to do with pedestrian speed, the 15 intensity of the open experience, and the 16 level of activity. And the reason that I say 17 that is because these pieces of landscape are going to be part of everybody's every day 18 19 life. The neighbors will walk through them 20 The people working in the everyday. 21 buildings will walk through them on the way

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to work and on the way home as they arrive on the T or on the bus. They'll come down and use them in the lunch hour. And the idea is that there are no barriers in these landscapes. You're free to walk wherever you Like. There are no fenced off areas. And the sidewalks merge into the through block connectors to create a tapestry of landscape that unifies the project. But there's going to be an awful lot of different things happening in different areas in the landscape based on what's happening in the buildings, where people are parking, where the buses are stopping, the way the retail and cafe area spill out on to the streets and sidewalks. So, we thought we would test out those general concepts in this landscape plan around 100 Binney. And you can see that we're establishing a continuous street trees both sides of Binney Street, new trees on the south side, street trees on Linskey Way and

Second Street. And the sidewalk varies in width as you walk along it. You can see that if you're walking along the south side of Binney, the building sets back and kind of gestures in the through block connector, it becomes gradually wider. And the idea is that you can lose this part distinction between, you know, what's the street and what are these more garden like and more richly planted areas between the buildings. So, you know, there are a few elements that -- that we'll be deploying in the landscape. And I think that dealing with the microclimate around these big buildings is important providing shade on the south side where the sun gets hot. Providing splashes of color, flower beds that we're indicating. Thisis all conceptual. But the idea is you work with the microclimate, with the structural landscape you see the right thing in the When you walk between these right place.

buildings with a canopy of trees overhead, you'll feel like you're below vegetation rather than necessarily below tall buildings. And it creates a kind of intimacy. And, again, a sort of slowness that we're really looking for that people will stop, there will be benches everywhere. There will be temporary furniture that you can lay out for events like we do in the Kendall Square Plaza with the summer programs that they have there. Permanent furniture, cafe seating as David mentioned, spilling out from the cafe here.

On the west side of the building there's an existing cut through where we're, we're working with David's office to accommodate the need to access the underground parking and making a much better pedestrian connection through that. And even thinking of ideas of vertical greenery up on the wall. So it would be like a corridor, a

corridor of greenery as you pass through.

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Drilling into 41 Linskey, and I think David covered almost all of the points that I would have covered excellently. We're looking at introducing water. You know, whether it's fountains or something as a cooling element in some of the spots. just generally having the ability to walk through -- meander through almost the landscape that has a kind of softness to it and a kind of lyrical feeling that will sit very nicely against the buildings. think that, you know, when we were meeting with the community, a question of evergreen planting came up. And I just wanted to emphasize that we'll be looking at all four You know, extending the flowering seasons. period of these landscapes and how you deal with evergreen plants in the winter where everything is grey and miserable even to the extent of maybe having bedding, bedding

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plants, and like particularly in particular How they do in the Public Garden. spots.

Things that are not hearty in this climate zone, but if you put them out there in spring, it just gives you, gives you a bit of a lift as you walk passed. You can see the cafe terrace in here. And the guy with the bike indicates the people using the retail will be distributing bike parking throughout the landscape, too.

So, I think with that, Susan, I'll hand it over to you.

SUSAN SLOAN-ROSSITER: I'm going to begin by just giving you an overview, and you'll recognize some of the slides from the other speakers, but that's actually just reinforcing how much has been integrated with transportation very strongly throughout our planning process. And then I just want to give you enough background to go through the planning criteria, and that's really the

focus of what we'll go through and then the 1 2 proposed mitigation. 3 THE STENOGRAPHER: Excuse me, Ma'am, 4 could you please identify yourself for us 5 agai n? 6 SUSAN SLOAN-ROSSITER: Susan 7 SI oan-Rossi ter from Vanasse, Hangen, 8 Brustlin. 9 The transportation vision which we have 10 embraced and have incorporated into our urban 11 forum is really to enhance the 12 non-automotility to make transit as 13 accessible as possible building on the mixed 14 mode transportation center where we can have 15 EZRide shuttles and perhaps in the future 16 further development and urban ring there as 17 well. Encouraging First Street as the 18 corridor for vehicular movement is something 19 that we've tried to design, too. 20 order to try to minimize the impacts on the

residential neighborhood.

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We first filed our TIS in October, middle of October. And then we filed our revised TIS in November. And we were certified in -- on November 19th. We analyzed a Phase 1 program, build program and a fold bill program. The Phase 1 build included 100 Binney Street and 41, and across the street at 75 Binney. And I just point out that we analyzed that as the first phase, but -- and that may in fact be the first phase but that is just the example that we use, that's what we felt was the best and most likely scenario. And in the full build, it's the full program. And what we're showing here is the net new construction associated with that full program, the parking spaces for vehicles and also the bi cycl e parki ng.

Again, just reinforcing that we all have looked to creating these activity nodes and focusing on pedestrian access and how

pedestrians will be able to easily access our buildings.

The transit and bicycle center, the mixed mode center. This is something that when we're putting together the PTDM plan, we're looking very much to what activities related to transportation and management would be appropriate as well as the infrastructure. Is there opportunity other than having passenger shelters and the bicycle parking have some of the support programs also be operated out of the mixed mode facility.

On the parking side we're putting in the ratio that's in our zoning as 0.9 spaces per thousand square feet of retail and for research and development for the off street spaces. And one space per unit for residential. The net new parking is 1,290 spaces. On street, we've emphasized how important that is for our retail uses and

activating our public realm. We'd like to see 30 to 40 spaces on Binney Street. Again, the transportation demand management program, we're working on that with the PTDM officer. And we're really using Alexandria's program at Technology Square as our model. They've been very successful in achieving their reduction goals, actually exceeding at substantially. And we're looking also to some new programs that the PTDM officer is looking for us to implement as well.

So in the TIS analysis we worked very closely of course with Traffic and Parking Department, and we sent them a letter as part of the process to say this is our approach to doing the study. And they scoped us for doing the TIS. They scoped us for looking at ten different scenario conditions. And those included the existing conditions in the a.m. and p.m. Then we're looking at a build condition

in the full build, both of which are unmitigated. And, again, we look at the a.m. and p.m. peak hours for those unmitigated situations. So that's our development program on top of the existing conditions.

And then we look at the full build program, and we see how we can mitigate any problems or issues that we see. And that's actually the seventh and eighth alternative. And the future alternative is adding in a growth rate of one percent for five years, and numerous -- I think there were 12 to 14 different development projects that Traffic and Parking asked us to include that they felt might be in the future.

Now, I need to iterate that we do this analysis in a five-year period, but that is not to reflect the expectation that we would be successful enough to implement and construct all of the buildings in the five-year period. It's really more a 20-year

period that we're anticipating.

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The mode chairs that we used were developed from using the PTDM monitoring reports. And from the monitoring reports we looked at for the Kendall Square area, for a lot of the facilities, they're kind of equal distance from where ours is in relation to Kendal I Square. What were the average mode chairs that they achieved in terms of their auto which is carpooling and single occupant, transit, walking and bicycle. And those are the numbers that we used and that the Traffic Department agreed were good measures to use.

And then on retail and residential we used the census data that's also been used for our area for other residential developments there.

We did our counts in May of 2009, so there are resent traffic counts. We did our analysis based on the existing length and configuration of Binney Street, so what's out

there today. And we were not assuming the First Street was extended in our analysis.

And, again, I have the future conditions of the background growth.

Looking at the criteria which I'm sure you're all familiar with, we looked at -produced the information for all five criterion. And I'll just walk you through the results. We looked at 18 study area intersections. So we had a large study area. There were 15 signalized intersections and three unsignalized intersections.

In the first criteria is the generation of daily and a.m. and p.m. peak trips.

Remembering that we are analyzing all seven buildings within this analysis for our criteria. In Phase 1 we -- and in the build we exceed and trip the threshold for the daily trips as well as in the a.m. and the p.m. We thought it was interesting to look at individually not that we're analyzing

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individually, but individually none of the buildings tripped the daily total. And only 50 Binney trips the morning and evening peak hour of 240.

On the Criteria 2 vehicle level of service in Phase 1 we have one exceedance, and that is from a level of Service D to a Level of Service E at First and Cambridge And the full build we have a few Street. The blue is representing more exceedances. morning peak, and the greenish color is representing that it's occurring both in the a.m. and the peak hours. And based on the criteria, we have several that are D to D, D to an E, staying again from E to an E meaning that we're having a higher level of percentage increase than the threshold And then at Binney and Land an F to allows. an F which currently is functioning at a Level F.

MALE AUDI ENCE MEMBER: Can you speak

1 a little louder, please? 2 SUSAN SLOAN-ROSSITER: Sorry. 3 Criteria 3, traffic on residential streets --4 that's okay. 5 FEMALE AUDI ENCE MEMBER: Can you 6 repeat what you said on Binney and Land? 7 SUSAN SLOAN-ROSSITER: Oh, Binney and Land? Okay. 8 9 On Binney and Land that is currently 10 the analysis that we do looks at how it's 11 functioning today and then what it will do in 12 the future. And then based on the Planning 13 Board criteria, whether or not it's exceeding 14 that criteria. In this case it is at a level 15 of Service F and it is also continuing to be 16 at a Level of Service F. 17 A traffic on residential streets, we're 18 looking at how the traffic is being 19 distributed through the network. In the 20 morning in the Phase 1 build we have an 21 exceedance on Second Street in the morning

only. In the full build we have exceedances on the neighborhood streets of Second and Third and Fifth and also on Cambridge Street. And the colors there are showing you if it's in the morning only and in the evening only or both a.m. and p.m. peak hours.

The fourth criteria of lane queue and that is increasing the number of vehicles who are waiting at the signal in the queue beyond a certain limit. In Phase 1 we have no increases in the exceedances. We have no impacts on those queues. And in the full build we have exceedances at, you know, the intersections of Gilmore and O'Brien and Land and Land and Binney Street.

And in criteria 5 which is the pedestrian level of service, remembering that the level Service D stays at a D or increases by three seconds, but in existing level E or F would need to improve to a level of Service D not to have an exceedance.

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In the Phase 1 we have several situations where it is at a level of Service E or F, and it stays at a level E or F. And in the full build we, again, in both periods, will have -- the same locations where they're a level Service E and stay at a level service E in an unmitigated condition.

So in terms of improvements that we're looking at to address some of these threshold exceedances, we have looked and I think we've talked a bit about the redesigning of Binney Street, and in particularly doing intersection improvements at Binney and Land and at First and Second and Third. improving that corridor, what we're looking at is coordinate a small system along Binney Street which currently does not exist there. That we would be replacing the small equipment and putting in the appropriate fiberoptics to create the information network that the city has now between their signals.

And in addition at Land and Binney we

feel that we can make a significant improvement to the level of service there

where in the -- currently there's one left

turn lane. This is going north towards

O'Brien and Gilmore Bridge. And in the

morning peak hour a lot of people have

experienced, and even in the p.m. where this

is a difficult turn, and the queues can be

far back. But looking at how the numbers and

the signal timings can be distributed, we

12 feel we can make a really significant

improvement from a level of Service F to I

believe a D in the morning of making this a

double left turn lane, and then with

16 coordinating the small at first to really be

17 able to improve that experience

18 significantly, we also feel that we can add

an additional pedestrian crossing at this

location which would help with some of the

time that people are experiencing crossing at

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Land Boul evard.

And just to review for the transportation improvements, really this integrated approach of the mixed mode transportation hub and focusing on improvements to the EZRide shuttle and the service, possible service enhancements that we think will be necessary, the coordinated signal system having a strong transportation demand management program -- I should have mentioned under PTDM that Alexandria is a major participant in the Charles River TMA which is representative participation in the TMA also for this project.

Thank you.

VICKIE EICKELBERGER: Hi. As Jim mentioned earlier, Genine and I are with a retail experience firm called Big Red Rooster.

HUGH RUSSELL: Give your name, please.

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VICKIE EICKELBERGER: Hi. Vickie

Eickelberger with Big Red Rooster.

E-i-c-k-e-I-b-e-r-g-e-r. And Genine Monks, G-e-n-i-n-e M-o-n-k-s.

Thanks. Big Red Rooster is an experience design firm, and all that really means is we help our clients embody and visualize their stories. And we do that in many forms for all of our clients. town of Lynchburg, Tennessee, we worked with Brown Form and Jack Daniels to develop the Jack Daniels. In Peoria we worked with Caterpillar, a huge earth moving company to tell a really unique story about their legacy and involved retail in that. And here locally we recently did a project for American Express on Harvard Square. have -- we're not only an experience firm we do have a ton of experience. And we're thrilled to be here tonight. We can't wait to share with you how we've infused retail at

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the street Level.

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But what's truly exciting is that we are here tonight. You know, Alexandria really showed a lot of insight and forethought bringing us in early into the project so that we can really connect that streetscape with the rest of the planning So, that's exciting for our team. process. You know, we begin every project with what we call a discovery phase, and that's really an emersion for our team in the community, into what's going on. We are -- we put our anthropologist hat on and spend many, many days observing across multiple day parts; what is the pattern? What is the traffic flow? How far do you have to walk to get a cup of coffee? Where are people hanging out at night? And one of the things that struck us right off the bat is how exciting it is, this confluence of this really vibrant residential area with this world class

academic innovation, biotech technology area.

And so there's so much opportunity. And we really wanted to facilitate that confluence with this retail aspect.

As you can see, one of the things that we really wanted to do is kind of create what we call a bump factor. So create opportunities for everyone who crosses paths throughout the day to have spaces where they can bump into each other. When Genine shares our concepts with you, you will see we have illustrated all kinds of gathering places, community places that really show a human aspect to this area that really create places for both pedestrians, residents, cyclists to really commune and come together.

So on the next slide you will see that we really tackle this in three main areas.

We're going to look at public art; public space and what that means; flexible spaces, how we're going to treat these areas in the

1 And then finally, the retail spaces i nteri m. 2 and how those projects will come to life over 3 time. 4 So Genine is going to show us some 5 concepts. 6 GENINE MONKS: Hi . Here on this 7 slide you'll see we're kind of highlighting 8 some of the inspirational public art and 9 things that we can do with the public space. And here, instead of -- if you have 10 11 installations within the public space, but 12 you can also utilize innovative ways of using 13 materials within the public space, whether 14 it's on the sidewalk or on the streets or 15 even utilizing at the bike rack level. 16 Here he's great story --17 WILLIAM TIBBS: Coul d Excuse me. 18 you go back a slide? 19 GENINE MONKS: Sure. 20 WILLIAM TIBBS: Can you tell us what 21 you were -- I mean, what's in the pictures?

GENINE MONKS: To

To go over --

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WI LLI AM TI BBS:

Just what we're

seeing, because you're introducing some

concepts here.

GENINE MONKS: And these are our --

ten of big picture ideas. And here with --

7 | we're utilizing materials whether we're

8 changing pavers on the sidewalks or we're

9 painting on -- in different areas on the

10 sidewalks or street areas and creating just

kind of interesting artwork. Here in some of

these images they're actually projecting on

the walls some of the artwork and it becomes

14 very kinetic, and it kind of braces the

innovation throughout the area along with the

kinetics in the area between the community

17 and the pieces. And, again, here an actual

installation piece. Okay?

As Vickie was saying, in our

20 exploration through Kendall Square we

discovered kind of our big inspiration which

And

1 was the Kendall band and the T station. 2 when we stumbled upon this, this grace piece, 3 it was a great example of public artwork that 4 we're talking about. And a story behind it 5 as we learned, is that there was a real need 6 for the communication in the community, as 7 the artist Paul Matisse who would write 8 letters, type up letters and leave them on 9 the wall during his -- with his 10 correspondence about the condition of the 11 piece and when he was repairing the piece. 12 And in response to that people were writing 13 back suggestions that he could do to fix the 14 piece, how great they loved it, how it 15 changed their day -- their day-to-day 16 routi ne. And it was just great to go down 17 there and bang on those, on those handles and 18 listen to the sounds. And so that became a 19 real catalyst in terms of utilizing the 20 public art. And when we say public art, we 21 say some temporary but we also say some

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permanent. So we would like to see some, you know, things change but also some permanent pieces.

Here in this slide, as Vickie also mentioned about flexible space, and when we say flexible space, we mean during the unbuilt areas that are happening while waiting development. And some things like concealing construction with temporary fencing or actually interacting with the fencing around the construction spaces or as large murals as you'll see down here. the options of the roach coach or the meal Also here, is a great image is the coach. pop-up retail and which will change over These areas will always be changing time. over the process of development. And another one great here, too, is the pop-up shops.

Here we're showing a map of the possible retail locations. In green here you'll see the first generation within these

particular buildings, and in blue the potential future for retail within that area. And some of the retail we kind of discuss is restaurants, bike and repair shops, bookstores, salons, entertainment and places for local retailers.

And showing here are some of the inspirational retail imagery, talking about the -- at the graphic level at the exterior utilization of warm materials. The lighting -- utilizing the localized retailer. The markets, restaurants. And, again, as you can see up here, Chris had mentioned the vertical grass walls. And if you look at the top of this image, actually expressing that on the exterior of the buildings.

And as you'll see in a couple of the next slides we're highlighting some possible retail, just kind of showing you what can be done in comparison with the larger building. Here, in this drawing, possible retail.

We're bringing in at the exterior scale the first floor of the building, the use of wood tones and warmer materials which is kind of creating a human touch at the pedestrian level. That was the last one. So here we're kind of warming up with the wood and opening up with the clear glass to see in the retail and see the product inside.

Here we're talking about utilizing pockets of the building. To amplify the innovative and friendly look of retail. This is kind of a quick grab coffee shop which can serve the exterior community as well as the people working inside the building. So we're talking about the small pockets of retail within the same building.

Here, even the use of color and graphics and warm material which is very welcoming and creates a strong street presence. Even utilization of the carts and exterior which is engaging you at the

exterior before even entering the building.

And here we have an example of kind of casual dining with some exterior seating.

It's kind of showcasing the patchwork of the visual cohabitation that becomes kind of a singular thought over time. And utilizing the large glass that spans the exterior which kind of provides an inviting visual element across all day parts throughout the whole day and evening.

VICKIE EICKELBERGER: Thanks, Genine.

And what you saw was a really quick

look at what was a really in-depth project,

taking a look at how to engage retail at that

pedestrian level. And as I said before, one

of the things that really struck us was this

confluence of both the community and the

innovation and technology coming together,

and so we really saw that as a very exciting

exchange. A tremendous, tremendous

opportunity really to amplify what is there,

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and to really kind of create a new future for urban living. So, we're thrilled that, you know, this is just at the catalyst at the beginning stages of this project and look forward to where it heads.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY:

Mr. Chairman, that's 53 minutes. So like everything else about our representations, we're good for our word. I would just thank the Board for their attention. Draw your attention to Section 12.35.3 because, well, there are two relevant things if you'd look at under 12.350 what this night is about. The purpose of the public hearing shall be to solicit public opinion concerning the development proposal. So clearly what comes next by way of public comment is as important as anything we've provided you with. also, however, the ordinance in this section does provide some criteria for the Planning Board then to make a determination about the

development proposal. And it suggests and effectively it requires you to determine whether there is adequate compatibility with adjacent land uses, and we would suggest that given the mixed nature of this project, that this project meets that criteria. Whether there's a provision of adequate open space, and it should be noted that in addition to the open space you see depicted here, there are significant financial contributions. \$8 million for the construction of the park, a conveyance upon the first building -- of completion of the first building. Si mi I ar contributions with regard to the Triangle The zoning has a phasing system Park. So for every square foot or every i nvol ved. building that gets built, gets built as an additional public open space requirement. Either actual land or money or towards the back end of the project, a contribution to an open space fund. That's relevant because one

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of the things that the Board is told to review, to evaluate in its review, is the potential fiscal impact of the project upon the city. And in this case both in terms of the revenue being generated on the tax side, the real estate tax side as well the financial contributions associated with the project, that's an area where the project does similarly meet that criteria.

The issue about adequacy of utilities and other public uses, we've spent a great deal of time at the water department, the traffic department, and the public works department and our engineering teams working on all the stone water discharge and related issues. It would take a whole other evening. It's all in our report. I believe there's commentary from those departments that have been provided to the Board or will be over the course of the process. But suffice it to say, there is a full commitment, and is an

appropriately a requirement on the part of the city that this project not only not disrupt the system, but actually make it better. This is a combined sewer storm water system today, at the end of the day as a result of the project and infrastructure improvements will be done, a separation of those two systems will occur. The increase in pervious space and the treatment of stone water and waste water by best management practices will represent a net improvement and I think that should allow the Board to make a finding in that area as well.

And finally, the adequacy and impact on traffic flow and safety that's certainly a large part of tonight's presentation and it's also embodied in the Article 19 presentation as well. I just want to underscore two things about that presentation that really I think would allow you to conclude that it's a very conservative analysis. If you cut what

Ms. Sloan-Rossiter said, the model that is used here anticipates that all 1.7 million square feet gets built in five years, 2014.

Mr. Maguire will be happy if he had a single building built in 2014. So when you see those numbers, they anticipate that this all gets done in all five years. That's not a knock on the analysis. It just happens to be the model. But there is an analysis that suggests a lot more traffic, much earlier in the life of the project.

The other piece of infrastructure
that's not included and very relevant is
First Street. First Street as you know today
it goes up to Cambridge Street but does not
cross over to 0' Brien Highway because of the
presence of the Lechmere Station and the
Green Line embankment there. As part of the
relocation of the Green Line, and there's -that is an ongoing project now being taken
over by the state, and Ms. Sloan-Rossiter's

So

1 firm is actually involved in the design of 2 that and is very familiar with that. 3 relocation of that station, in addition to 4 the benefits it will bring to the new station 5 from a traffic flow perspective in Cambridge, 6 the biggest advantage will be First Street 7 will go up to 0'Brien Highway Monsignor O'Brien Highway and traffic can turn left. 8 9 So Third Street, which today is the only 10 artery that allows you to go out of East 11 Cambridge and get on to 0' Brien Highway. 12 volumes will shift considerably to First 13 And the garage entrances and many Street. 14 aspects of this project and the traffic flow 15 patterns are designed to direct as much 16 traffic to First Street. That day we hope is 17 within five to ten years. But that, that 18 measure is not included in the traffic 19 But it should be, it should harken anal ysi s. 20 a new opportunity for improved traffic 21 circulation at least for that traffic that

heads north towards Route 93. So it's so much a big part of your finding both in the PUD process and the Article 19. I just wanted to take a moment to underscore that.

Having said that, thank you very much for your time and that would conclude our presentation.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Thank you.

So, next I would ask my colleagues on the Board if they have questions that they need to ask at this point in time.

Charl es.

CHARLES STUDEN: Yes, I actually have a question about the transportation analysis program. One of the -- excuse me, sheets talks about Phase 1 build out and full build out and the number of parking spaces.

And there's an asterisk that I believe is meant to -- it's not there, but I think it applies to the full build out, 1,932 spaces.

And it says this includes spaces allocated to

1	tenants of the Athenaeum Building. I'm not
2	sure I understand that completely. Is that
3	because there's surface parking at 50 Binney
4	that has to be replaced
5	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: You are
6	exactly correct.
7	CHARLES STUDEN: How many spaces is
8	that? I'm just curious.
9	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: The
10	existing supply out there is about.
11	SUSAN SLOAN-ROSSITER: It's the
12	supply for the Athenaeum.
13	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: It's in
14	two lots
15	JOSEPH MAGUIRE: I'm Joe Maguire
16	from Alexandria Real Estate Equities. The
17	question is Athenaeum as a parking supply
18	that exists at 195 First Street which today
19	is where 50 Binney Street will be. That
20	parking supply will need to go under one of
21	our buildings. Whether that will be under

1	100 Binney Street. The parking supply is
2	approximately 323 spaces at 0.9 spaces per
3	thousand.
4	CHARLES STUDEN: I see. And 100
5	Binney Street will precede 50 Binney? So the
6	spaces can remain until this parking garage
7	is finished?
8	JOSEPH MAGUIRE: That's correct.
9	CHARLES STUDEN: Okay. Thank you.
10	THOMAS ANNINGER: Do you own
11	JOSEPH MAGUIRE: Yes, we own
12	Athenaeum as well. And we also own 300 Third
13	Street.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Any other questions?
15	PAMELA WINTER: I was really
16	impressed with Big Red Rooster. And you are
17	a consultant company; is that correct? So
18	you will not be actually doing the work that
19	you showed us; is that correct.
20	VICKIE EICKELBERGER: Yeah. We are
21	a consulting we are working in partnership

1 with Alexandria and Elkus Manfredi. These 2 are high level concepts at this point. 3 PAMELA WINTERS: All right. And do 4 you think that the work that they suggested 5 will actually come about in terms of public 6 art and so forth and are you committed to 7 their suggestions? 8 We're required to JOSEPH MAGUIRE: 9 have a merchandising plan as part of our 10 And we intend to have this firm zoni ng. 11 working with us in creation of that plan, and 12 we'll have a continued relationship with them 13 during the process. 14 PAMELA WINTERS: Great. Thank you. 15 And I have one more question on the 16 traffic. I noticed in the full build 17 residential street volumes, that there is exceedances in both on Cambridge Street and I 18 19 didn't know if you had any mitigation plans 20 for that. 21 We don't at SUSAN SLOAN-ROSSITER:

1	this time.
2	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay.
3	HUGH RUSSELL: I'm going to ask
4	after the public testimony I'm going to ask
5	Sue Clippinger to present her report to us.
6	And if there's more we can comment and
7	discuss it at that time.
8	PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you.
9	HUGH RUSSELL: We've been sitting
10	here for about an hour and a half. I think
11	we should take a five to seven minute break
12	before we start with public testimony. We
13	can reconvene at nine o'clock.
14	(A short recess was taken.)
15	HUGH RUSSELL: We're going to begin
16	taking public testimony now. And the when
17	you come to speak, I ask you to come and
18	speak at the microphone. When you arrive at
19	the microphone, give your name and your
20	address, spell your last name for the person
21	who is trying to make a record of our meeting

and speak for no more than three minutes.

And sitting to my left is Pam Winters, who has for the last several years, has been our reminder. So pay attention to Pam and she'll remind you when the end of the three-minute period comes.

So, the first person on the list is

Susan Corcoran. And the second person on the

list if you can get prepared, if she decides

she wants to speak is Heather Hoffman.

SUSAN CORCORAN: I'm Susan Corcoran C-o-r-c-o-r-a-n, 75 Cambridge Parkway. And at the beginning of the presentation you identified Binney Street as a truck way, but that was the last mention of trucks that I heard all evening. As it is now, we -- it's a major truck way, a state truck way, and there are tanker trucks going down that street all the time. And I didn't hear anything at all about, you know, how we're going to divert the tanker trucks. We're

especially concerned, you know, at that curb. If you do put in the coordinated street lights so that traffic can move more freely or quickly down Binney Street, that even increases the risk of a turnover at the Binney and North Land Boulevard. As you probably well know, each tanker trucks hold about 11,000 gallons of gasoline. If that tips over and burns and we can have a real disaster. And I didn't hear anything that addressed that issue and I'm very, very concerned about that.

And the second big issue is, in the evening particularly, but on Land Boulevard going north, the queue goes from the Binney Street stop light back to the bridge over -- the bridge over the broad canal. And we just didn't hear how -- we heard about the coordinated stop lights and the two left turn lanes, but it just seems as if that gridlock that we experience everyday -- and that's

1 just addressing the northern facing one 2 because that's the one I try to cross. 3 of course that gridlock that goes from the 4 Broad Street canal, that backup as you know, 5 goes all the way up to 93. I've got my 6 helpers from 75 Cambridge Parkway. 7 Thank you. 8 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you very much. 9 Is Heather Hoffman here? 10 **HEATHER HOFFMAN:** Hi. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: The next person is 12 Charles Marquidt. 13 HEATHER HOFFMAN: Heather Hoffman, 14 213 Hurley Street. 15 And I mean there really isn't a lot of 16 detail for me to comment on with this, but 17 traffic I could make an observation on. When 18 we were here to discuss the proposed zoning 19 changes, and several people raised the issue 20 of increased traffic and shouldn't we have a 21 traffic study and all of that? And we were

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told, no, no, no, that will be dealt with later. And it's really handy to do it that way because then you write into the zoning that we are now going to have tons more traffic but you couldn't talk about it at a time when it -- when you could have done something about it. You have to wait until now, and we're told yes, we're gonna keep our intersections at F and F and F with the occasional E. And so, I can testify, I don't drive down this, I walk down it, and there are blocks and blocks and blocks of backed up I don't expect it's going to cars now. improve.

The other thing I would say is that on First Street, the -- although the plan has been to make First Street replace Third Street, the state also has an idea that they're going to have parking up and down First Street and a dedicated bus line. If we add it up, we will note that there isn't

1 enough room for that. However, if they --2 even if they only do part of it, I don't 3 think we're going to have a four lane wide 4 First Street to take a lot of traffic. 5 don't think that that was figured into the 6 traffic study. 7 Thank you. 8 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 9 Next person is Charles Marquidt. After 10 that Paul Cote. 11 CHARLES MARQUIDT: All right. 12 Charlie Marquidt, M-a-r-q-u-i-d-t, 10 Roger 13 Street also known as River Court on your 14 little diagrams there. 15 So I'm one of those residential 16 buildings that seems to be getting left out 17 of all the impact of the traffic study except 18 for the Land/Binney impact. I didn't see the 19 impact for the residential in my 20 neighborhood. I'm going to focus on retail 21 and the impact of retail and how important it

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is to consider the overall effort. second, the need to include what I believe is some other big things in the traffic study as we go forward. We spent sometime I think it was on January 5th talking about a request to take retail out of the zoning requirement, out of the Special Permit, I believe permit 38. And we heard that they couldn't get stuff in, they tried, they worked really Now we're seeing some great hard. presentations with another firm Red Rooster which I admit they had not brought in. we really need to make sure it's going to work. Because if you look around Cambridge, you lost University Florist just last week. You lost Pearl Art, today announced they're closing their doors. You lost Forest Cafe. We're losing retail all over the city. now we're about to put more in and without a really good plan of what we're going to do here -- why don't we just take it from

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somewhere else? And we need to make sure that the rents are reasonable to actually bring in what they're talking about.

Florist shops cannot go in East

Cambridge at \$50 a square foot and actually

sell something in the neighborhood in East

Cambridge or anything else. That's my first

concern about the whole retail.

Second, when I look at the traffic, I'm I see F and I just heard about potential tip over truck and have a fire outside my building, and that really scared But we're going to move everything to me. And in the midst of all this First Street. we have major, major impacts of EOT projects that I don't know if we're considering. The rebuilding of the Longfellow Bridge, the old How is that going to salt and pepper bridge. impact traffic while this is ramping up? You hear about the Rutherford Ave. being changed to more of a boulevard, pushing traffic back

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towards Route 28 and McGrath and 0'Brien
Highway. We're going to open up the First
Street corridor with the T changes. And I
know you guys are working with the T so you
have that one covered. But I don't see where
that's all being factored in.

And then the last thing that I didn't see, which would have been really nice to see, is my favorite intersection. Anybody who drives up and down Cambridge Street knows the intersection of Cardinal Medeiros and Cambridge Street and Warren Street. It is an intricate dance without a streetlight, but it is a traffic congestion nightmare waiting to I would have really liked to have seen that intersection for the potential impact for this project on that place because that is the bottleneck that will go all the way up to Inman, all the way back up Cambridge Street. You have little impact on Cambridge between Sciarappa and Sixth and

Seventh. If there's a problem with Cardinal Medeiros in Cambridge, it's going to go the whole length. Otherwise I think we're making great progress. If we can get the pictures to reality in 20 years it will be a wonderful project.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. Paul Cote, and next after him is Steve Kaiser.

PAUL COTE: Hi. Paul Cote, 85 Sixth Street, C-o-t-e.

I was one of the three or four members of the East Cambridge community that was part of the negotiation team trying to bring about this amendment in a reasonable way. And so, my first statement or question, I don't know if I'm permitted to ask a question, just to ask the Community Development folks if they've gone through this proposal line for line against the amendment and made sure all the numbers and phasing are as specified? I

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presume you have. But if you just nod yes. Why don't you BETH RUBENSTEIN: conti nue?

PAUL COTE: The other thing that I've noticed is in working through this negotiation, and this underscores what Charlie just said, one of our big concerns was whether the retail would be leased and successful. And we got in the letter of agreement the developer to an -- agreed to add a merchandising plan. And the intent of that plan wasn't just to make sure it looked cool or that it was, you know, hip as Big Red Rooster has done, but that it would be successful in this climate where we have vacant storefronts all over East Cambridge. And so our understanding was that the spirit of the merchandising plan would be to include assurances that the properties, the ground floor areas would be leased, which would include things like favorable terms. Pl ans

that if there were problems leasing it, that the developer would, if necessary, you know, not give it away but make sure there were tenants by mechanisms, economic or other. And so I haven't seen that, but I think that because this was one of the things that we insisted on and it was part of the negotiation, that the developer should be asked to submit a real merchandising plan that includes those kinds of assurances as we insisted on and wondering the negotiations.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. Stephen Kaiser. And the next person will be Argie

STEPHEN KAISER: Yes, my name is Steve Kaiser, K-a-i-s-e-r, 191 Hamilton I do have a prepared ten-page letter to submit to the Planning Board so I'll have I would note that the deadline for MEPA comments is also today. They' re

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scoping an environmental impact report, so this is actually convenience. So the comments I have generated is both for MEPA and for the Planning Board. It deals with many similar issues.

I think there's no question here that traffic is the most important issue. lt's the most deadly in terms of presentation and And as someone who has been in unexci ti ng. the traffic engineering field for 30 years and is thankfully out of it, I think it's a very tragic profession that does not do the job that we need it to do, which is to have us understand traffic and what traffic means, what safety means, all of those issue. discussion of safety tonight, for example. No pictures on the screen during the traffic presentation of what a car is or a truck. Traffic engineers never show pictures of I wish they were like architects that show the pictures. They don't show the

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queues on Land Boulevard. Two of the pages in my letter show photographs of the five p.m. queues on Land Boulevard. Everything backed up. When was the last time you saw a traffic engineer show you a photograph of a queue? They don't do it. None of them. It's tragic.

I used to make fun of, you know, lawyers and architects but it's all good fun, and I'm just looking back on my own profession, and the traffic engineers have not done the job. They have just not done it and they haven't done it here. There was one number on the screen. I don't think anybody 7, 002. took notice of it, 7,002. That's the number of daily trips that supposed to be 7,000 number. The MEPA threshold generated. for requiring (inaudible). So it's double the MEPA threshold. I'm reading the MEPA ENF, and the way I read that is this project is gonna generate 11,000 trips a day.

7,000. Is it 11,000? How are we going to handle that in East Cambridge? Any concern about that in the traffic presentation? Zip.

Enough said about the traffic.

Pedestrian bikes and transit is covered briefly in my letter as the main street design and noise from rooftop mechanicals. I see that all as opportunities. And I see some possibilities for this team to really do something imaginative. The urban ridge is dead. Don't anybody count on it. It's just been killed in terms of a MEPA review, that kills the whole project. Okay. So that takes care of those three.

There's also a concern in here that I have for public purpose of the tide lands.

And the very last item I'd like to leave with you is when I spoke about the zoning to this Board, I indicated my unhappiness with the up zoning. The fact that we're basically increasing the value of the property. And

1	the threat here very quickly is legal. I
2	didn't know it when I gave my testimony last
3	time. It's Article 7 of the Declaration of
4	Rights of the State Constitution.
5	PAMELA WINTERS: If you can make it
6	qui ckl y, si r.
7	STEPHEN KAISER: It's three lines.
8	Government is instituted for the common good
9	for the protection, safety, prosperity and
10	happi ness of the people and not for the
11	profit, honor, or private interest of any one
12	man, family or class of men. We just up
13	zoned their property.
14	Thank you.
15	PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Next person is Argie
17	Staples. And the next person on the list is
18	Frances Garfield and I think she
19	ARGIE STAPLES: Hi. My name is
20	Argi e Stapl es
21	HUGH RUSSELL: may have left. So

next person after that is Sang Lee.

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So if you could begin now, thank you.

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S-t-a-p-l-e-s. I live at Ten Rogers Street.

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ARGIE STAPLES: All right, thank you. My first name is Argie, like Margie without the M. It's A-r-g-i-e, Staples, It's River Court.

I would really like to see this project built. I would love to see the retail things work out. We -- the last time I saw this project was in the summer of 2008, and I think they've done a good job of making some improvements along street level and bringing in retail ideas. But at the present there's some people -- they are just ideas. don't know what can be done to help them succeed, but I can tell you that at River Court we -- at one time we had three retail spaces on the ground floor; a delicatessen, a small grocery store and a dry cleaner. of those three are out of business and went

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out of business pretty much on their own. There was no parking place for anyone to stop if they were driving passed to say, hey, I need some milk. There's a little grocery There was absolutely no place for store. them to park. So I'm not sure where people are going to be parking for all these retail spaces on Binney Street. It's now a four lane thoroughfare. It has a median with plants and trees, and I'm just not sure how that -- he spoke of adding sparking spaces along there. And that would be great, but I just don't know how they're going to get that The other problem I have is with the done. height of the building at 100 Binney Street. We saw drawings of 50 Binney Street. It's a beautiful thing. Both of those buildings are the one at 50. And the one at 100 Binney are really big buildings. They take up the entire block there, and it's -- as I saw on some of the plans, are 140 feet tall. Not

counting the utility structures on the top which I think add another 20 to 30 feet. So these are really tall structures. don't live in the shadow of what's gonna be 100 Binney Street, but if I had a unit on the south side of River Court, I would be in the shade a lot of the day. And in the wintertime you're not gonna see the sun. Αt two o'clock in the afternoon the sun comes in your car window. So those buildings, if they're really 160 feet tall, are really gonna block the sun. If you were on the any, like seven floors and below, I think you would have trouble with your sunlight that you've enjoyed for 20 years in that building. I've lived in that building for 20 years. I'm somewhat worried about the height of those buildings. Also we use River Court's top layer in the summertime for -- we have picnic tables. We have tables and things up And I would like to see, you know, us

1 continue to use those and not be blocked by 2 this tall building at 100 Binney. I think 3 that's all I have. Let me just check. 4 other problem I have is empty retail. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: You're out of time. 6 ARGIE STAPLES: I didn't mean retail 7 but all the empty buildings have been built 8 in the last decade. We have a lot of them in 9 East Cambridge right now and I don't know how 10 you're going to fill them with technology. 11 Thank you. 12 Sang Lee. And the HUGH RUSSELL: 13 next person is H. Hohenthall. 14 My name is Sang Lee. I'm SANG LEE: 15 from 83 Cambridge Parkway. And previous 16 speakers already, you know, emphasized what I 17 wanted to say, but what I really want to say 18 is about the traffic. 19 I live at -- right by the Land 20 Boul evard at Binney, and as everybody have 21 said earlier before, it is, just a huge queue

in the morning and also in the evening rush hour. And only thing I heard about the traffic mitigation plan was to set a coordinated street lights on Land Boulevard, First Boulevard, Second and Third. There are already a traffic lights all along those intersections right now. So how is this going to help us? I wasn't quite -- maybe I just didn't understand the presentation, but I didn't know how that's going to mitigate the traffic.

And the second thing is the small

Triangle Park. I just think that's kind of doing a minimum service to the green space.

If anybody has gone through the -- you're basically saying a traffic, huge highway, road. So I don't know what plans that are going to be implemented for that Triangle Park. I certainly wouldn't like to be spending more than five minutes or even less than that in that space.

HUGH RUSSELL: H. Hohenthall, did you wish to speak? And the next person on the list is Jose Bella.

HEATHER HOHENTHALL: Heather

Hohenthall, H-o-h-e-n-t-h-a-l-l. I'm a

resident at 75 Cambridge Parkway, and I just

wanted to reiterate what the other speakers

have said.

My objections are mainly the traffic congestion, particularly access for emergency vehicles at times of the day when traffic is heaviest. The heights of the building at the corner of Binney and Land, and also the success of the retail space there. I would echo Mr. Cote's concern about the proforma rents and how those retail tenants are going to be able to survive. And it seemed in the presentation that there was an emphasis on the retail being added to the development over time. And I just don't -- I'm concerned what that time frame might be.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
2	Jose Bella.
3	JOSE BELLA: I don't wish to speak.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. Stokes.
5	PETER STOKES: Hi, Peter Stokes,
6	S-t-o-k-e-s. I'm member of the Cambridge
7	Bicycle Committee.
8	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Can we get
9	an address?
10	PETER STOKES: Oh, sure. I live at
11	11 Leonard Avenue which is Inman Square, but
12	I'm here as a member of the bicycle
13	committee.
14	The bicycle and the pedestrian
15	committee's had a look at these plans, and we
16	provided you with a memo that identified a
17	number of concerns and I just wanted to
18	highlight a handful of them that have been
19	tal ked about tonight.
20	One of them we certainly appreciate
21	that something is going on here to create a

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strip along Binney Street that's very, very different from what's there today. gonna attract a lot of uses. And our concern as we follow the project, is to make sure that they serve the need of the bicycling and pedestrian reasons that are going to have a variety of reasons to come here as retailers and tenants and also as people just passing This isn't an island. It doesn't through. exist in isolation. There are lots of reasons why people would be in this area and only one of them is to actually go to one of the buildings that are here. We certainly appreciate the efforts to break up the buildings and add passageways between them. We think this is really key to allowing for active, active use of the street. We look at a lot of the spaces. Some of the pass-through spaces. Some of the spaces adjacent to the Rogers Street Park and the park itself. And we wonder if more thinking

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would be appropriate relative to shade and wind issues there. There are a lot of what are imagined as sort of active outdoor spaces on the north side of buildings where not a lot of sun is gonna fall. So we've looked forward to seeing more specific consideration of those issues.

We look at the pedestrian desire lines. I think the access to the buildings for tenants from the T stations is very well captured, but some other things not. wonder if -- these are big blocks between Second and Third. And if some of the passageways are -- capture the kind of cut-throughs and the shortcuts and all of the other things that people are gonna do, the things that you need to enliven all the spaces around the margins of these buildings we can't write this off and say well, we'll just send them up to Third Street. For public access, and this has sort of been

1 highlighted, the Triangle Park at Land 2 Boulevard, it's a difficult spot for 3 pedestrians. It's a difficult spot for cars. 4 It's also an opportunity. We have concerns 5 again that the Binney Street be configured 6 not just to support arriving at this 7 development but passing through and making it 8 part of a network that already exists in 9 Cambridge. And we encourage you in your sort 10 of visionary thinking to try to stretch that 11 out to the river to make Cambridge Street 12 really connect and see if there's anything 13 that can be done with your thinking about the 14 Triangle Park and with the traffic at Land 15 Boulevard that becomes part of the thinking 16 about this project and how it becomes 17 networked with the rest of Cambridge. 18 PAMELA WINTERS: Excuse me, sir, 19 your time is up. 20 PETER STOKES: Oh, sorry. 21 But as part of the PAMELA WINTERS:

committee, I would like to hear the rest of 1 2 your comments if that's okay with the rest of 3 the Board. 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. 5 PETER STOKES: More than happy to do 6 that. 7 PAMELA WINTERS: Is that all right 8 with the rest of the Board? 9 All right, go ahead continue, please. 10 Okay. I'll continue PETER STOKES: 11 and try to be brief. 12 The other thing we note about bicycle 13 parking adjacent to the entrances of the 14 buildings, I might have misheard -- I thought 15 I heard that this would ultimately be the 16 responsibility of the retail tenants. 17 want to make sure that bicycle parking, both 18 street side, because this is supposed to be 19 an active street, and at all building 20 entrances is explicitly considered and 21 included because it really -- that's the way

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to make sure that happens. And it is a necessity. Sort of by hook or by crook it happens and we need to be invited by those users.

The last thing I just wanted to mention was the design of the passageways. We certainly want to be creative and inviting there as we can, but also want to accommodate the significant traffic that's expected. know, the idea is to invite people and encourage people to use these passageways for whatever transport uses they have. And when I look at some of the concepts, I guess I would want to make sure they're appropriate for people who are pacing through, not to get too carried away with the sort of experiential angle of just being there. The reality is bicycles and strollers and things like this are at best large, awkward parcels that people are carrying. People are gonna ride through these things mounted as well and

1 we hope they can do this responsibly, it can 2 be done. But it's a lot more difficult when 3 you have steps, if you have blind corners, if 4 you have not clear sight lines to where 5 you're going if you have a lot of sort of 6 torturous paths and sharp corners. We want 7 to shake sure those spaces are usable for all of those people that they don't seem to be 8 9 sort of engineered to create conflict. 10 That's all, that's all that I wanted to 11 say about this today. And again, most of 12 these comments you'll find in the memo we 13 submitted to you. Thank you. 14 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 15 That's the end of the people who signed 16 If there are other people who wish to up. 17 speak, raise your hand. 18 (No response). 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I do not see 20 anyone el se who wi shes to speak. 21 Should we close? PAMELA WINTERS:

1 HUGH RUSSELL: I don't think we 2 should close the hearing because there's more 3 information to come in the Article 19 4 porti ons. And in fairness to the public when 5 that information comes, they should have the 6 opportunity to comment on that. 7 WILLIAM TIBBS: Just for clarity, 8 Beth, we do need a second public hearing 9 anyway and it is going to be a public hearing 10 So, would they have the opportunity to then. 11 say that or just to clarity? 12 BETH RUBENSTEIN: I think it's up to 13 the Board. You can have a choice, leave it 14 open tonight or if you decided to close it 15 tonight, yes, there's another public hearing 16 at which time comment can also be taken on 17 the remaining parts of the Article 19 design 18 revi ew. I think you could do it either way. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: I think it's a good 20 suggesti on. 21 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY:

Mr. Chairman, can I note a procedural matter?

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The development proposal requires a public hearing which this was. Article 19 also has a public hearing. At some point for the Board to make a determination on the proposal, the public hearing on the proposal The final development would need to close. plan has its own public hearing and the balance of the Article 19 public hearing we would certainly expect to remain open because there's a whole lot more to cover under Article 19, but just to allert the Board, at some point the public hearing on the development proposal would need to close in order for you to make the findings at some point in this process.

HUGH RUSSELL: You want to make a motion, Tom?

THOMAS ANNI NGER: Well, I understand just about everything. Are you saying that we have two concurrent hearings going on

right now? 1 2 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: At the 3 moment we do. 4 THOMAS ANNI NGER: At the moment we 5 do. And what you're really saying at a 6 minimum we need to close the -- what we've 7 been calling the initial development 8 proposal? 9 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I would 10 say from our perspective. 11 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Yes. 12 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: We have 13 concluded our presentation on the development 14 We have not concluded our proposal. 15 presentation on the Article 19, nor have we 16 even submitted the final development plan 17 which would only come about after a 18 determination on the development proposal. 19 So, there will be new filings and new public 20 hearings in the context of the PUD, and there 21 will be further hearings in the context of

the Article 19.

THOMAS ANNINGER: When do you plan to do the Article 19 piece?

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: It will be driven by when there is a determination on this initial proposal, because the -- like this process, as has been done in other PUDs with concurrent Article 19 jurisdiction, our expectation would be that the hearing on the final development proposal would also be a continuation of the hearing on the Article 19.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Well, then I
think -- I think we can close the initial
development proposal hearing without any
trouble. Whether we leave it open, which
seems to make some sense to me, the Article
19 piece until we complete that.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I think you have to because we haven't completed our presentation under Article 19.

1	THOMAS ANNINGER: I think it's a
2	little twisty here. But we should close one
3	and Leave open the other.
4	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: That's
5	exactly what I was trying to say.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: I'm hearing that as a
7	moti on?
8	THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes.
9	HUGH RUSSELL: Any discussion?
10	All those in favor.
11	(Show of hands.)
12	(Russell, Anninger, Nur, Winters,
13	Cohen, Winters, Tibbs, Studen).
14	HUGH RUSSELL: What that means is
15	that there would be no opportunity for public
16	testi mony toni ght but you' re certai nl y
17	welcome to listen to us.
18	THOMAS ANNINGER: And of course even
19	with a closed hearing we'll always consider
20	written comments.
21	WILLIAM TIBBS: Right.

1	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
2	THOMAS ANNINGER: It is not closed
3	for written comments.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
5	So now we have to think about what
6	we're going to do tonight in our discussion.
7	We have about an hour. And we haven't heard
8	from the City's Traffic and Transportation
9	Department. We haven't heard from members of
10	the Board. I think we should try to get as
11	many questions out on the table which then
12	become part of the determination. So would
13	you like to hear Sue Clippinger next?
14	ALL: Yes.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Sue or Adam?
16	SUSAN CLIPPINGER: Sue Clippinger.
17	So, you have a letter. I think we tried to
18	identify the issues of concern, not all of
19	which you have specific recommendations, and
20	I can just go through them very quickly.
21	We have looked at parking, as always

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we're working with Alexandria to understand the parking associated with the Athenaeum. There was some confusion in terms of information that we have, and that will be We have also put on the table our done. ongoing interest, which you've heard before that for a project close to transit, a residential project close to transit there may be opportunities to consider less than one space per unit. This is not something that the proponent has requested as part of their application, but I think it's something that it is at least wise for us to be encouraging them to think about, and that can be thought through as we go forward. also as we've said a couple other times, in this project there is a garage which is serving both employees and residential and there's an opportunity for shared parking there.

We have done a lot of work with

Al exandria to think about Binney Street which is not yet complete, and that work will be ongoing. I think it's very positive and we'll be able to share information with you guys in the future so that you understand what we think is possible there as an opportunity. And we will, of course, work with them in thinking about the other streets and, you know, design improvements or parking changes that can support the project.

And then the transportation center is

-- and activity on Second Street is a really
exciting opportunity that we're starting to
hear more and more about in detail about
what's an opportunity there. And I think
it's going to be a really nice transportation
piece on this project.

The traffic signal improvements, Susan Sloan-Rossiter mentioned them. It's something we're interested in. They're not going to make traffic go away, but obviously

when we're thinking about Binney Street, one of our goals is to make sure we can manage all of the activities there, whether it's buses, cars, pedestrians and bicycles in the best way possible both to meet the needs of the project as well as to meet the broader needs of the city in terms of the role that corridor plays.

I was reminded tonight in comments from the public, the concern people have about Land Boulevard which is actually not under our jurisdiction, and some of the challenges of the three signals that are currently under the control of the Department of Conservation and Recreation. And I know we've talked about focusing on Land and Binney, but I think again, there may be some opportunities there to look for ways to try to manage that more effectively. I know that sometimes the DCR does not have the opportunity to do signal adjustments very often or very

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responsively, and there may be some opportunities there which we've not really looked at beyond Land and Binney.

The bicycle parking, I think there was a nice slide today talking about their interest in doing more parking than the zoning minimum which is the issue that we're teeing up given the high volume of bikes that are proposed to come to the project, and the growth that we've seen in the city to make sure that we're not making a mistake in not having sufficient bike parking which I think is not going to be a controversial issue. There are bike and ped counts that were done early in the project in bad weather which we want them to do over. I think this is probably not a big issue.

And then finally probably one of the more important aspects of the project is trying to make sure that everything that can be done to protect the neighborhood and

residential streets from anymore traffic than what is likely to be a part of a reasonable build out of the project. It's hard to build a project without any traffic. This is a proposal that has a very low mode split, a very strong commitment to a parking supply that reinforces that single occupant vehicle mode share and ongoing work with the PTDM planning officer on the parking transportation demand management program. So, I think one of the most important aspects of trying to deal with the traffic is to -is the ongoing efforts we'd always make to get people to not drive at all. To make sure that all the people who can take transit, who can walk or take a bike, use EZ Ride, telecommute or carpool or anything else that those efforts are being done. And then to try to make sure that for those people who do have to drive, that we're doing everything we can to manage those on the streets where

they're most appropriate. And obviously Land Boulevard and O'Brien Highway is one of the more congested intersections probably in the whole city. So you know, that is a bitter -- there's not like there's a lot of capacity there, but I think there are some opportunities to manage this.

And so in looking at this we are talking about doing something which is similar to an approach we took when the Cambridge Research Park was being developed which is to do monitoring during the project, to understand if traffic is actually worse than what was anticipated in the traffic study so that there's an opportunity to try to deal with that.

So that's the quicky list of the, you know, the issues of concern. I think that we've teed up and are happy to answer questions if members have them.

HUGH RUSSELL: I think it might make

sense to ask all our traffic questions here and have our questions to Sue and then have an internal question.

WILLIAM TIBBS: So are you basically saying that you're in the process of determining whether the mitigating things we're going to do to take care of the various exceedances that was mentioned or how they're --

SUSAN CLIPPINGER: I think the mitigations are all in -- within the list of categories I've just gone through. And in some of these cases, the exact details of what we think is the appropriate thing is something we're continuing to work with Alexandria on.

WILLIAM TIBBS: That's what I mean.

You're still -- and I guess this is a

question for you: Do you anticipate that by

the final public hearing we will have more -
we'll know better what some of those things

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are?

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JOSEPH MAGUIRE: Yes, that's the

intent.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I should note, Mr. Chairman, our response in response to Mr. Tibbs' question, the memo that find themselves into a Special Permit would occur at the final development plan as well as the Article 19 Special Permit. But that level of detail is not typically resolved at this level where we're just doing the initial development proposal.

HUGH RUSSELL: Other people? Ahmed.

AHMED NUR: Yes, I was just going to ask you if you took into consideration the loading docks along Linskey Way? It looks like that one of the graphics is showing this is a pedestrian walkway. You're going right behind 100 and around Second. It looks like there's a one, two, three, four grade loading dock and I just wanted to know if you took

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1	into consideration (inaudible). And it also
2	looks like one that's a surface loading dock
3	at Rogers Street Park right across from the
4	parkway, the impact that might have on the
5	pedestrian as well as on the playground and
6	the park.
7	SUSAN CLIPPINGER: Yes, I think in
8	terms of the general concept of the location
9	of it, I think they make sense. I think some
10	of the project team has identified the
11	efforts they've made to try to make sure that
12	their positioned in such a way that encourage
13	the traffic toward Binney or toward First
14	Street. Obviously this specific design of
15	any individual building can get looked at at
16	the point of which the building is
17	specifically before you.
18	AHMED NUR: Sure.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: Steve?
20	STEVEN WINTER: Thank you.
21	Sue, I wanted to ask a question about

1 the bicycle parking, your recommendations for 2 bicycle parking. And I don't have a problem 3 with providing for new and innovative modes in Cambridge and I think it's fine, I'm there 4 5 with it. But your recommendation's for a 6 And I'm wondering is the proponent lot. 7 cooperative with that number? I mean, in 8 your negotiations between 375 to 400 bicycle 9 parking spaces. Will the proponent be 10 providing that many? 11 SUSAN CLIPPINGER: I saw it on the 12 slide so I assume that they are. 13 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: The term 14 negotiation is, you know, relative. Traffi c 15 is famous for one way streets in Cambridge. 16 Whatever she wants she gets. 17 STEVEN WINTER: It's different with 18 bi cycl es. 19 And I was also interested in a 20 traffic monitoring program. And my question 21 What duration do these things last? And is:

do we have examples from the Cambridge

Research Park practice? How long does that
monitoring stay in place typically?

SUSAN CLIPPINGER: We have the one, the one example from Cambridge Research Park. There's another kind of monitoring that's part of the parking and transportation demand management ordinance, but that's a separate kind of monitoring. I forget the duration if there is one of Cambridge Research Park. And I think obviously that's a very good question on your part.

STEVEN WINTER: And the other thing that I would like to understand is what the I ong term benefits are for the study like that. And I'm not saying there aren't long term benefits, but I think if we're going to ask the proponent to do these things, we need to really be able to say this is why this cost is justified, this is why I want you to do this. So I'll stop with that.

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And I also want to tell you from my perspective, I think that we need to do anything we can to reduce the number of vehicles parking to -- it's not going to be easy for us to create situations where people And I think that you use their cars less. bump into this a lot when you are trying to limit the number of parking spaces. And I just want to tell you that you have support from me on this. And I think there's a lot of other people in Cambridge too. We want to reduce the number of vehicles in the city. And we want to do it now rather than in 20 years when it's a really serious problem. So I wanted to make that comment to you.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

HUGH RUSSELL: I guess we'll just go along the table.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I think I have two follow-up questions coming from what's come before.

1	The first is Mr. Stokes raised an
2	interesting issue about bicycles being
3	difficult to maneuver around areas set up for
4	pedestrians. Am I correct in my assumption
5	that the various passthroughs in the middle
6	of the blocks and through the buildings are
7	not intended for bicycles, bicycles being
8	ridden? That if a bicyclist is going through
9	there, presumably they're being walked?
10	SUSAN CLIPPINGER: That's not my
11	j uri sdi cti on.
12	H. THEODORE COHEN: Okay.
13	SUSAN CLIPPINGER: I think you need
14	to ask that.
15	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Are you
16	asking are people riding bicycles through the
17	bui I di ngs?
18	H. THEODORE COHEN: Not through the
19	buildings but through the passthroughs.
20	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I think
21	we're treating those, the notion is like

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they're like sidewalks and they don't tend to accommodate bicycle riders riding their bicycles, but I think that's our thinking and that's -- I think consistent with municipal regulations around where one can ride a bicycle in the city.

HUGH RUSSELL: Yet, you have an entrance to bicycle storage and repair facility off of one of those.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Well, they have to dismount and wheel it up. I mean, they're more than welcome, but I don't think they get to ride right into the facility, no.

Okay.

And the second issue is, you know, I certainly can support the concept of reducing cars in this area in general, but I think that runs directly in the face of the issue of retail businesses need parking. And other than I think the 70 spots that are proposed on Binney Street, either you or the

developer, where do people envision that parking -- there will be short term parking for the retail businesses?

SUSAN CLIPPINGER: There's quite a large number of metered spaces in the area and we can certainly come back and provide you with a map that just shows where all those locations are. Some on Third, on Rogers, on Second, on First Street there will be some. So, you know, there's a variety of locations and we can certainly provide that to you.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I would appreciate that, you know, a map or a number, you know, what off street -- what on street parking there is now, and the map would be great so that we can then correlate it with some of the proposed retail spaces.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I just wanted to understand more clearly the numbers for the parking spaces that we're talking about. On

1	the residential on the retail side you're
2	comfortable with 0.9 per thousand, am I
3	ri ght?
4	SUSAN CLIPPINGER: That's the lab
5	bui I di ngs.
6	THOMAS ANNINGER: What did I say?
7	SUSAN CLIPPINGER: Retail.
8	THOMAS ANNINGER: Did I say retail?
9	The lab building's 0.9 per thousand, and
10	that's a given and everybody has accepted
11	that. And I think that's in the ordinance.
12	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: That's
13	correct.
14	BETH RUBENSTEIN: That's correct,
15	that's in the zoning.
16	THOMAS ANNINGER: Now, I tried to
17	read the zoning quickly and I thought I saw
18	in there that for residential it was accepted
19	that there would be one space per unit. If
20	it were reduced as you're suggesting to 0.8,
21	that a deviation from the ordinance or is

there room for that?

Jim Rafferty believe that's a variance that you can grant but you've not been asked to grant it.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Special

Permit.

SUSAN CLIPPINGER: Special Permit?

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Right.

SUSAN CLIPPINGER: Between Les and

The ordinance allows the applicant to avail themselves or to -- the ordinance for this PUD district recognizes what is a generic provision under Article 6. It says a proponent can come in and seek a Special Permit to reduce the required amount of parking. So, that's how it treats it. But there is no separate call out for residential parking in this district different than the overall city ordinance around citywide ordinance around residential parking which is one per dwelling unit. But we are mindful of

the fact that recent residential development in the area suggests that the demand might not be there. And what I think the suggestion of Ms. Clippinger was that some I anguage that when that the proponent should be encouraged to look at the parking spot at the time that they go to permit or construct a residential building and it might, it might warrant encouraging the applicants to seek that Special Permit. We just are not seeking it in this go-round because we don't know enough about residential parking whether it would be condos or rentals.

THOMAS ANNINGER: So in the development proposal, be it the initial or the final one, what would we be approving?

What would we be saying about that ratio?

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: I suspect that you might choose to say something along the lines of what Ms. Clippinger has suggested that at the time of residential

construction, if you thought it was a valid point, that the applicant should be encouraged to analyze, demand and see whether seeking relief would be appropriate. I think the point you're getting as is a very salient one. I don't think we can compel an applicant to seek the zoning relief for something when their project complies with zoning.

THOMAS ANNI NGER: Right.

think we're trying to avoid that scenario.

That we recognize that at some point that might be a valid and appropriate thing to do, but to impose a requirement for us to seek a Special Permit, what would happen if we didn't get it? And the whole problems that that creates at that point.

THOMAS ANNINGER: That seems like a good solution to me which is to encourage it at the time.

SUSAN CLIPPINGER: I think there's some value to if the Board feels this way, identifying this as something that they're comfortable with both for the consideration of this project and the other projects that are in residential close to transit.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Well, we just had this discussion not long ago with Rich McKinnon. So it's the same idea, and I think we're open to it. I don't know whether that's a matter of negotiation, one way negotiation that you're talking about or whether it's a -- this spin on it that you're talking about which is we can't impose upon you to require a Special Permit makes it -- gives it a special angle to it that we have to take into account.

All right, thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: I guess I'll take my turn in the rotation. I'd like to see a response from the applicant on all of the

1 pedestrian bicycle committee points. 2 thought it was a very thoughtful analysis. 3 And there were a couple of things that came 4 up in the testimony that might be worth a 5 narrative at discussion about any impacts of 6 the Longfellow Bridge work and potential 7 changes to Rutherford Avenue and how that might affect volumes. And then other point 8 9 was the -- in looking at the street plan 10 designs, it seems to me, maybe Third Street 11 is a little different than Second Street and 12 that maybe the appropriate width of sidewalk 13 along Third Street at the new residential 14 retail building might be different than the 15 11 feet with the tree pits going in. 16 that's a detail for the design of that 17 building itself, but I want to make sure 18 there's enough space to be able to look at 19 that in the future. 20 Pam.

21 PAMELA WINTERS: Well, two out of

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three of my questions have been asked and answered so, I just have one last one.

A resident had mentioned their concernabout tanker trucks going down Binney Street and I was wondering if you could allay her fears about that or if you had any thoughts about the tanker trucks going down Binney Street.

SUSAN CLIPPINGER: I probably can't allay her fears, although hopefully they won't roll over and create a fire. But Land Boulevard, Binney Street down to both Main and Vassar are truck routes. The Mass. Pike requires hazardous vehicles to get off the exit 18 River and Western. There's restrictions in the tunnel sections into So, there are a lot of trucks that Boston. are seeking access to the Chelsea Everett area, fuel farms. So we live with the geography that we've inherited, you know. So there will always be tankers and trucks using

1 these streets. I think we, you know, it's 2 not a new condition and, you know, these are 3 also trucks that pass through the heart of 4 Central Square, and in an area that's also an 5 active retail area. So I believe that if I 6 had my druthers, they'd go away. But I think 7 it is possible to create a vibrant urban 8 area, retail space with all the goals that 9 Alexandria (inaudible) truckers and tankers 10 using that road. 11 PAMELA WINTERS: And we've never had 12 an opportunity with tanker trucks in that? 13 SUSAN CLI PPI NGER: Knock on wood. 14 Yes. 15 PAMELA WINTERS: Okay. Thank you. 16 WILLIAM TIBBS: I'm going to tag on 17 to that one and I guess I'm going to, having 18 heard what you just said, I guess I have a 19 question which you don't have to answer now, 20 but at least in your -- as you come back to 21 us, is there anything about that truck

traffic that -- or how are you considering that truck traffic in terms of the kind of imagery and the kind of place that you want to create and does it affect it or are we slowing trucks down are we speeding them up? There's no -- your great rendering don't have a truck in them. So I just want to -- I'm interested in you as a developer are just treating that issue and given the safety and overturn and all that stuff that Sue just mentioned. I'm just interested in just what your attitude is about it.

I'm also going to piggy-back on Ted's comment on customer parking and, Ted, you kind of asked Sue, and Sue you said you were going to show what we had. I just wanted to get clarification from you as to what you're attitude was about customer parking. And I do want to say that in my mind part of any merchandising plan is also figuring out where your customers are going to park, and it

helps -- I think it's not just an issue -- if you're saying it's only on street parking, I guess I need to hear that. But if -- I would hope that is part of some strategy that you're trying to do to improve the retail in the area that you as the developer might have options that go beyond just the street traffic. And, again, you don't have to answer that right now.

And then relative to the bicycle issue, I guess I'm -- you know, Mr. Rafferty, you said obviously we do -- we don't allow -- as far as bicycles on sidewalks and stuff. But one of the things that impressed me about what you showed me tonight is just how broad and wide and interactive those cross streets can be or cross zones can be. So, I would -- I'd like to see a more thoughtful approach to how you're going to integrate bicycles travelling through there. They're much bigger, and it's not such a sidewalk. Do you

want to have a lane very much like we have with parks and stuff? That people can drive up to the bicycle store and pedestrians are separated from that? I'm interested in hearing that, again, what you as the developer goes beyond what the city is, quote, unquote, providing. And I think that's, that's it for my traffic questions relative to this.

HUGH RUSSELL: Charles.

entrances to the various parking garages that are proposed, most of them with the exception of one, make sense to me. The one that I question, and I'm wondering if perhaps it could be relocated, has to do with the garage at 100 Binney Street off of Linskey Way.

Curiously that entrance goes through the mid-block connector and it seems unfortunate that we have to have an entrance to a parking garage that significantly narrows the

1 pedestrian space between those two buildings, 2 between 300 Third and 100 Binney. 3 Street, that block is the longest block in 4 the development as well, so to me that 5 mid-block connector is a very important one 6 especially because it's on access with the 7 park and ice skating rink across from Linskey So, you know, and I know that this is a 8 Way. 9 -- not an easy thing because of the grades 10 and so on and also because of the way the 11 building is being configured, but is it 12 possible, the loading dock right now for 100 13 Binney is located on Linskey Way toward the 14 center of the building. Is there some way to 15 get the entrance to the garage out of that 16 mid-block connector and into the building? A 17 way that would free up that space for 18 pedestri ans. 19 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Well, we 20 can share with you --21 HUGH RUSSELL: I think maybe you

1 should take that as a request to show us your 2 thinking on that in the alternatives rather 3 than trying to answer it tonight. 4 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Fi ne. 5 Sure. 6 CHARLES STUDEN: Yes. 7 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Suffice it 8 to say it's been a subject of a great deal of 9 thought about impacting the Binney Street 10 sidewalk between all that, but we'd be happy 11 to share all that with you. 12 THOMAS ANNINGER: Can I ask one 13 questi on? 14 HUGH RUSSELL: Sure. 15 THOMAS ANNINGER: One more traffic 16 The other day I was driving around questi on. 17 and I think it was on Linskey Way. I took a 18 right turn from I guess it was Binney and 19 went around a block and I -- I'm not sure 20 what street it was on, but all of a sudden I 21 find myself going west. And in the middle of

1 the street there was a one way sign stopping 2 you from going through and forcing me to do 3 something that seemed pretty (inaudible). 4 Can you tell me what you -- from the look on 5 your face you know what I'm talking about. 6 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: You were 7 on Linskey headed towards Third Street. 8 THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes. 9 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: And you 10 couldn't go to Third Street and you had to 11 take a left in what felt like a driveway. 12 THOMAS ANNI NGER: That's correct. 13 Can you tell me what's going on there? And 14 is that going to change maybe? 15 That's part of SUSAN CLI PPI NGER: 16 the work with Cambridge Research Park which 17 we had done trying to do everything we could 18 to encourage the vehicles going -- especially 19 in the p.m. peak when they're leaving, to go 20 toward First Street and not to use Third 21 Street by making Third Street not accessible

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from Linskey. It has a great intention.

It's a little bizarre in the implementation.

HUGH RUSSELL: Ahmed.

AHMED NUR: Yes, I just have one question for Sue with regard to Triangle Some of the residents were saying that Park. maybe traffic was going to divert from Third to First. How is that going to affect -- is there a light -- I can't even remember actually -- on Linskey Way to cross over to the park? How did the pedestrian get from there to this park? And if they do, I guess this would be for the developer or maybe, you know, is there any walls or -- I see some trees around it. Is there anything that can divert the view of the people that are at the park to enjoy the park?

SUSAN CLIPPINGER: I mean, just in terms of the traffic, the traffic volumes on that section of the First Street between Binney and the merge with Land Boulevard are

1 much lower than anywhere else on those 2 streets because it's not really a major 3 destination point. So one of the advantages 4 for that particular side of Triangle Park is 5 that the quality and the scale of that urban 6 street is probably as small as any of the 7 streets you're seeing there, and we're looking at providing parking along the side 8 9 that abuts 50 Binney Street. So you would 10 have a smaller cross section, a more urban 11 street, a much more sort of low key 12 envi ronment. It doesn't carry anything like 13 the volumes that First Street north of Binney 14 Street carry. So I think there's a real 15 opportunity as they're working on their 16 design, to have that Triangle Park to feel 17 like it's not separated on the First Street 18 side from the development, and that will be 19 -- it's probably the best pedestrian 20 connection and connection to the project. 21 Okay. AHMED NUR:

1 WILLIAM TIBBS: I just would like to 2 second that idea as you're looking at what 3 things you can do which are under your 4 control. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So have we 6 completed our transportation and traffic 7 comments? 8 Well, I'm thinking that we made a lot 9 of progress on the determination. And should 10 we attempt to now open up to all the other 11 questions and see if we can lay out the rest 12 of the questions and maybe even to a point of 13 actually reaching a determination tonight? 14 So, why don't we start down the table 15 with Charles opening up the subject if you're 16 ready. 17 CHARLES STUDEN: Sure. I quess I 18 want to start out by saying something that I 19 said earlier to David which had to do with 20 the application itself. I was struck by how 21 complete it was and thorough and easy to

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follow and that made me very, very happy. But, the truth is, of course, this is a very, very large development project. 1,750,000 square feet. We're doing our best here to do it in a way that respects the existing development. And also to try to make certain that the ground level, which so often is a big concern of developments like this, is one that's lively and functional and an attractive place to be. I'm a little concerned that the 20,000 square feet of retail that's currently proposed as part of this development proposal is a very small percentage of the total square footage, and understand that the goal of course is to have a lot more in the future. But I think that what we're trying to do here tonight is to look at this project and come to the conclusion that the benefits of the project outweigh any adverse effects it might have on the community. And I know that the traffic

is certainly one of those and we're going to talk about that a little bit more in the I believe the overall benefits are future. very significant. That by moving forward with this project, we maintain Cambridge's primacy in the life sciences which is And that this means jobs for important. people, which is also very important especially in this economy. And related to that, of course, is the whole issue of the tax base, real estate taxes that this will generate. But, the planner and the landscape architect in me and the residents of the city of Cambridge, the part of it that really appeals to me is the Rogers Street Park. This is a very, very rare opportunity that scarcely comes to any city to have a two acre park in a location like this as part of what's being proposed here. So I think these are very, very significant. I don't have any real issues or questions relative to the

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development proposal other than the questions that have already been brought up. There is one thing, though, that I would just ask you to clarify, and that has to do with the two courtyard spaces.

The one at 161 First Street and then the other at 225 Binney. I believe there are only two. In the narrative it talks about those spaces as possibly having public access. And I'd really like to have those be publically accessible. And I'm not sure why you're saying they may be as opposed to will be and perhaps you can clarify that at some point.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: The short answer is because they're residential buildings, and the courtyards are envisioned as amenities for the residents.

CHARLES STUDEN: I see. Only to be used by the residents of those complexes.

JOSEPH MAGUIRE: That's true for 161

1 First Street. Binney Street is a commercial 2 bui I di ng. 3 CHARLES STUDEN: I see. 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. 5 Bill. 6 WILLIAM TIBBS: I have a couple of 7 I think the -- or just questions. i ssues. 8 The first is just about phasing in general 9 and that, and just what your strategy is or 10 I think with North Point and other whatever. 11 fairly large developments of the city, at 12 least to have an understanding of what your 13 thoughts are based on how to understand the 14 components of that and how things should be 15 linked and tied together. So if you can be 16 prepared to talk about that, particularly 17 relative to the landscape. I'm sure you'll 18 be -- Sue will be talking to you about that 19 relative to traffic mitigation stuff that 20 she's working with and the retail. 21 And that leads me to my second point

which is around the merchandising plan. 1 2 was impressed with some of the ideas that Big 3 Red Rooster kind of presented, but I do want 4 to really distinguish between what I call 5 those -- I don't want it to sound by any 6 means negative -- the touchy-feely stuff to 7 the stuff that really makes the place work. 8 Small scale versus medium versus large. 9 mean, what do we need to make this stuff 10 work? In your presentation The Big Red 11 Rooster did they talked about localized 12 retailing. And I mean -- or you said a 13 legalized retailer, and you had a guy 14 standing there. I'm interested in just what 15 that is and is that a strategy? And what are 16 the things that helps? What are -- I think 17 the retail -- you're creating a -- one of the 18 things that I'm impressed with, you're 19 creating a place that's very different than 20 And the retail piece of what's there now. 21 that is such a strong element of what's going

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to make or break that place. So the last thing we want is something that's just a truck route going through bigger buildings. And the vibrancy of the kind of imagery that you have is so retailed based, and I think it's important in your merchandising plan or your approach to it even if you don't, you know, have every little detail in the plan, what works. And what works in other places and how can that be transferred here. And more important, having sat on the Board for such a long time and listening and seeing how retail comes and goes, I think -- I forgot the woman, the one who said that, you know, in her building that has a lot of residents in it, they couldn't even keep a cleaner I mean, regardless of the fact that goi ng. people couldn't stop there, I think it's very important to hear what are the challenges and what are the kinds of things that you can do as part of your merchandising plan to

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overcome those challenges. And I don't know what those are, but I just want to, you know, more strategy relative to how to make retail work, because I think those of us who have been here a long time, just see a very mixed bag of stuff going on here. And I need to have a much better understanding as to, you know, what works and what doesn't. And as an economic -- does the developer have to, or the owner have to be flexible in terms of rents they charge and the kinds of things -do you designate small stuff? Do you make places that are targeted areas that you go to? I was just in New York and I went to a restaurant, you know, and the restaurant itself was not in a great place, but it definitely was a place where a lot of people wanted to go to. And so they got there and they found out how to park and get there. I just don't understand all that stuff. opposed to more wood and signs and banners,

we've seen a lot of that. What really are the kind of strategies that make retail work as part of that plan? And I think that's it for the time being.

PAMELA WINTERS: So, I'm not going to really make any comments because my colleagues have said what I was going to say. And the issues involving traffic, the project being a benefit to the city and also concerns about the retail. So I'm not going to repeat, you -- both of you said it very eloquently.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. We received a letter from the city about water upgrades and about street light upgrades and I'd just like to put those -- make sure those are on the list. They seem to me to be clear statements of things that need to be addressed.

In the merchandising plan I'm not quite sure how that fits into the overall regulatory piece, but I'm guessing it's a --

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something that we would have approved in the And I'm wondering if you final condition. can address at that time what you would do in the currently seen strategy of the spaces that are designated for future use. I mean, if you know a company puts a -- you know, leases three or four floors of the building, they put an absolutely crucial function in one of those spaces on the ground floor, it's going to make it more difficult to turnover. But on the other hand if somebody is leasing three or four stories of your building, you want to be as accommodating as you can and you want to have a use there that might be as conducive as possible to helping this temporarily. So I don't have any solution, I just say that's an issue to be addressed.

And then the last thing is streetscape and facade types. There's a lot of detail thinking there, and it's built on a lot of experience that people on your team have had,

and I assume that Roger has been talking to you about that. And I just think that -- I don't see anything except for that one comment about there's great sidewalk. But I'd like to be able to continue with the staff to refine, if necessary, and maybe we should ask at some point the staff to comment to us on those proposals.

Those are my comments.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Okay. The proposal is very complete and very thorough and has covered a lot of ground that I think is all well done. I think our job is in part to look for those areas where maybe some of the things are not fully flushed out. I want to touch on one that Charles mentioned and didn't linger over, and that's the 20,000 retail.

As you read through, this the word retail comes up in almost every paragraph. It's overpowering in its excitement about

Ī	what it is that the vision that you have. On
2	the one hand you hear people from the
3	neighborhood and I understand that, worried
4	how you're going to even pull it off. On the
5	other hand, when I read through it, I didn't
6	understand where that number 20,000 came
7	from. If you did all the retail that seemed
8	that you seem to be talking about, I don't
9	see how 20,000 would be even close to enough
10	to meet the need for all of the hope that
11	you've created in this document. Can you
12	give us an idea just how the numbers add up
13	to 20,000? It doesn't come from the
14	ordinance as far as I can tell or does it?
15	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: It does.
16	THOMAS ANNINGER: It is in the
17	ordi nance?
18	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Yes.
19	THOMAS ANNINGER: And is it a max?
20	BETH RUBENSTEIN: Minimum.
21	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Mi ni mum.

1 THOMAS ANNI NGER: And when you're 2 talking 20,000, you're treating that also as 3 a mi ni mum? 4 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Well, as a 5 starting point. 6 THOMAS ANNINGER: As a starting 7 poi nt. 8 MALE AUDI ENCE MEMBER: As an 9 obligation. 10 JOSEPH MAGUIRE: It's an obligation 11 that we provide at least that 20,000 square 12 We laid that out in the various points feet. 13 in the building in the darker areas, the kind 14 of light brown areas on this map. They're 15 laid out in the key points. So usually 16 that's going to show up orange. Retail on 17 the first floor, 270 Third Street. There's 18 pieces of retail here and here and here and 19 And in the corner of -here. 20 THOMAS ANNINGER: If you add those 21 all up and they all became retail, what would

that add up?

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JOSEPH MAGUIRE: That's 20,000.

That's the minimum. And what we have committed to is that we will develop these buildings in such a way that there's much space as possible could be turned over to retail use going into the future. I will tell you that as we get into our merchandising plan, you know, 20,000 square feet may not be the number we end up with. We may end up with something larger. I'm thinking it might be larger. But we didn't want to over promise based on all the empty storefront that we saw, you know, in the And we felt comfortable that we could area. get to at least that 20,000 minimum square feet and possibly more.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Just to follow up, it wasn't a very extensive point of discussion with the department, the Ordinance Committee and the neighborhood

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working group. In the language, the ordinance goes on to say there's a minimum of 20 but there's a requirement that the ground floor of these buildings be designed in order to be able to accommodate future retail. that's the presentation where Mr. Manfredi was going with the balance of 100 Binney Street building. We probably should have noted not only do we want that to happen, frankly we're required to design the building that way. So that when those opportunities present themselves, we couldn't say from a design perspective say sorry, that building doesn't work there because it's got a blank facade or it's got something that doesn't These at the ground floor are required work. to over time evolve into retail and that's one of the design standards or criteria for this district.

THOMAS ANNINGER: And do you have any idea if those spaces that you create the

framework that are functional retail that are
above and beyond the 20,000 what would that
add up to?

DAVID MANFREDI: If you took all of
the storefront on both sides of Binney and
you took it to a retail depth of say 60 feet,
there's another 40,000 square feet in

addi ti on.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I guess in the final development proposal I would be interested to see some more discussion of that so we can understand better how 20,000 adds up and what you just talked about.

That's No. 1.

No. 2, there's a phrase in here, and you said it again today, Mr. Manfredi, a commitment to diversity in architecture.

Now, this is no slight to you, Mr. Manfredi, with whom we've had a traffic relationship and a lot of success in a number of projects.

But when that concept came up at North Point,

1 not always the best of references, we 2 actually had a commitment to use a diversity 3 of architects to meet that diversity of 4 archi tecture. And I guess I wanted to 5 understand how you thought you would address 6 the diversity that you're talking about. And 7 you don't have to answer that tonight 8 I would put that as a question, necessari I y. 9 but I think it needs some more explanation. 10 As to just how you're going to get there. 11 The -- I guess the underlying view is one 12 architect to one extent is to being asked to 13 do more diversity than perhaps he has within 14 hi m. And I think we need to ask maybe to 15 think about going to others. 16 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: His idea 17 of diversity to have Mr. Elkus do a building. 18 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Exactly. 19 JOSEPH MAGUIRE: We plan -- with 20 David, with 100 Binney Street we plan on 21 having another round selection process where

1 we go out and solicit bids from other 2 architects. So we're going through a process 3 sometime in the next three, four months 4 internally to identify another architect to 5 again, diversity was wanted and we're going to move forward on that. So we plan on each 6 7 time we're looking at a structure just 8 looking at architecture. 9 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Thereto I would 10 like to see that addressed in a final 11 development proposal. 12 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: No such 13 commitment on legal. 14 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Diversity, there 15 might be a good idea. We like continuity. 16 Let's move on. 17 HUGH RUSSELL: Ted. 18 H. THEODORE COHEN: Comments have 19 covered almost all of my points. I want to 20 clarify one or two things. 21 Am I correct the concept that what is

1 shown there, 20,000 retail is shows up on the 2 plans as first generation? 3 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Yes. 4 H. THEODORE COHEN: And what shows 5 up here is second generation is some of this 6 space that you hope that you're designing for 7 future retail if it comes to that. 8 DAVID MANFREDI: Correct. 9 But these great H. THEODORE COHEN: 10 drawings second generation are not what we're 11 going to see immediately, certainly not in 12 this economy. 13 JOSEPH MAGUIRE: We don't know. 14 We're gonna market, and retail is a very important amenity to our buildings and we're 15 16 gonna do our best to maximize the retail at 17 these Locations. 18 H. THEODORE COHEN: Great. And that 19 leads to my second point which goes back to 20 the merchandising plan and what everybody 21 else has been talking about, which is that if

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we're looking, at you know, a 10, 15, 20 year build out, you know, at what point do you envision reaching some sort of critical mass that will be able to sustain the retail so that the initial, you know, you're going to build 100 first and that will have some retail in it. But you're not going to have additional residential nearby and other projects in the area aren't going to exist And so that retail has to be sustained vet. by something. And I'm just curious as to what you're marketing and merchandising plan is, you know, whether they get subsidized somehow or just what you envision is going to sustain, you know, the early people who go on who are not going to have a large enough population base to really sustain retail until the whole project gets done.

HUGH RUSSELL: Another way of answering that is looking at the radius of businesses where they're tracking people

1 Is there, you know, thousands of from. 2 people within walking distance, tens of 3 thousands of people within walking distance? 4 So then, it's a very rich question. 5 Steve. 6 Thank you. STEVEN WINTER: 7 Mr. Manfredi, is it possible that we 8 can develop a new sector of personality, 9 multiple personality sector where an 10 architect can use another personality? 11 I'm working on DAVID MANFREDI: 12 that. 13 The importance of STEVEN WINTER: 14 the Rogers Street Park, let's not forget when 15 we're talking about this project. That's a 16 big deal. Let's not forget that. 17 And the other piece is -- I also 18 believe that the commercial RND office need 19 high scale, high risk jobs that's really 20 important. Let's not forget that either. 21 Both of those things are.

I definitely need more detail on the merchandising plan and the outcomes and how those outcomes might be measured. I think the proponent might be wise to put a little context around Triangle Park before even you work some kind of community process. I don't know how you're doing that. I think I would like to know how the proponent sees that space being used? Is it open to look across? Is there -- what kind of things are being used?

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: It's the city's park. We convey to the city.

BETH RUBENSTEIN: Both of the parks are designed to be by the city. As has been noted, the developer is donating the land to the city and also \$9 million. Even we ought to be able to do it for \$9 million. They're planned to be designed by the city.

STEVEN WINTER: Okay. I'm fine with that.

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I would like the proponent to do the due diligence that's required to look at the requirement of some kind of pedestrian crossing between Third and Second on Binney where the building is open there right in the middle. Now, it could be that it doesn't fit with traffic design. That's fine, I'm willing to accept that. I think there's a desire line that goes through that, through that gap into Rogers Park, and I'm just wondering if we couldn't exploit that with some kind of technology at the signalling or something. I don't know what, but I would just like that to be looked at to see if that's possible and see if that's workable. And in fact, it might not be and I'm willing to accept that.

And the last comment I had is -- I also think that we had have thoughtful comments from the bicycle committee that made me think about what is the, what is the intended use

of those wonderful public spaces in between those buildings. And I think that the design of them can help us understand -- they're not for bicycles. The design of it can help us to understand they're for strollers and children to be walking in all those kinds of things. But I would like some real deliberate intention from the proponent that says this is what these are for and this is how they're being built and this is how we see them being used. That kind of guidance is welcome.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: In the building 100 plan, and we've gone to work on it. We do call out specifics. But building 100 is seen as being developed in conjunction with the -- what do we call that? 41 Linskey, the maple syrup building. In that space that Chris has begun to work on is a big part of the site plan for building 100.

STEVEN WINTER: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Ahmed, do you have any comments?

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AHMED NUR: All my questions have

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been answered except the only one that I have is probably, and you don't have to answer

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this right now, but probably the phase you're

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still doing building 100 first and 50, is

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that what you're planning for Phase 1.

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Phase 1, and this JOSEPH MAGUIRE:

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is Phase 1 IS as well as 100 Binney Street

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and 75 Binney Street. So we're trying to get

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at the beginning of the cluster. We picked

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those two buildings because they're two

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different sizes which could mean different

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types of tenants. So that's it.

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like to see in-depth is foundations, how far

AHMED NUR: I guess what I would

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you're taking them down as far as soil and

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grout. It sounds like Binney Street is a

So engineer and soil testing truck road.

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1	would be for our next meeting. I'd like to
2	have it, information on that. And to see if
3	Roger wanted to take the microphone and tell
4	us what you think of I know you did it
5	last time.
6	ROGER BOOTH: Maybe the next time.
7	AHMED NUR: That's great.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: So here we are, it's
9	10:30. Do we feel that we want to make a
10	determination tonight or start all over or do
11	we need to take a few weeks to think about it
12	and do it at a later date? Ted?
13	H. THEODORE COHEN: I think I would
14	like to think about it. Go back, and look at
15	the site again. And also I think we've
16	requested an awful lot of information from
17	the developer and from traffic and parking
18	that I think I would like to see before we
19	make a determination.
20	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Can I just
21	raise a point on that because I'm trying to

sort through. Some of this information came
-- seems it should find itself into the final
development plan. I wonder if the Board
might be assisted by looking at 12.35.3 and
those, if the Board concludes that those
three criteria cannot -- a determination
cannot be reached without additional
information, we would obviously -- you
wouldn't make it. But there is one part of
me that thinks given the nature of that
determination on page 12-4 lots of this
information really seems more appropriate for
the final development plan.

BETH RUBENSTEIN: And, Hugh, if I may, Lester is just reminding me, and I think I may have said it earlier, the preliminary determination often does what you all have done tonight; that is, points the way for the additional items that you want to see in the final development plan.

ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: In the

1	prior paragraph it basically says the Board
2	can approve, approve upon further information
3	in the final development plan, or I won't
4	mention the third one because we don't like
5	that concept.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: So we're talking
7	about a conditional approval?
8	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Right or
9	subject to the following information being
10	included in the final development plan.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Right.
12	Does everybody have that?
13	THOMAS ANNINGER: We don't have
14	25. 3.
15	ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Mr. Chair,
16	if it helps, the last few of these I've done
17	with the Board have been conditional
18	approvals with subject to the additional
19	information. It certainly preserves the
20	Board's options.
21	WILLIAM TIBBS: I sure feel more

comfortable with a conditional approval than an approval because it keeps it clear.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I'm not sure there's a clear understanding of what we're talking about.

WILLIAM TIBBS: This comes up almost every time we talk about this.

THOWAS ANNINGER: I'm not sure what
Ted was exactly getting at, but I got the
feeling that he thought that if we gave it
approval, we had given it approval. Maybe I
misunderstood what he was saying, but that's
not what I think you're asking for. We're
talking about the initial development
proposal which is seen as an -- is this a -I usually see in general terms is it
conceptually a satisfactory approach to this
very large project that we're talking about.
And if we put conditions on it, those
conditions, as usually framed in by questions

that need to be addressed in the second round

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when we have yet another public hearing and we have a chance to really dig in deep to see whether this answers all of the questions that we have. I frankly don't see after what we did rather thoroughly tonight back and forth that there will be any further questions that need to be addressed at the initial development proposal stage which can't be addressed at the final one if they happen to have not been fully ventilated So, I would have thought just toni ght. contrary which that we've done as much as we usually do for an initial development analysis, and I think everybody does agree that there's been such a thorough vetting of this project giving the whole year that was spent on it, given the more detailed PUD language than we've ever seen in the ordinance, and all of those requirements seem to have been met, what we will have to do, as somebody said at the podium, somehow we need

1 some statement, perhaps a combination of 2 But from the Community Development thi ngs. 3 Department that all of the many detailed 4 requirements of the ordinance are being met 5 except for perhaps those areas where we have 6 to make a determination, a judgmental 7 determination, and there are a number of But I think we need, in terms of 8 those. 9 process, a combination of a statement from 10 the Community Development Department. 11 Perhaps the Department of Public Works and 12 perhaps others, traffic and so on, that all 13 of the technical things have been met and 14 maybe we need to then focus carefully on 15 where we have to make findings that they have 16 been met on a judgmental basis. And then I 17 think we're ready to -- we will be ready to 18 face the final development proposal. But I 19 can't see why we can't do the initial 20 approval tonight. 21 HUGH RUSSELL: If you look at the

three numbered items that were, that we would be considering, one is with the general development controls set forth in Section 12.50. And I would agree that none of us on the Board have read it line by line, item by item analysis of that. But at the same time no one has said, brought up any point that says that it's not true. So we have no evidence that it isn't true. We have a commitment to do that.

Two is conform with the planning and that's the same question and I would say that's the same answer that they -- they've attempted to do that. No one has pointed out anything that they've failed to do. That doesn't mean that there might not be something that might be found. I think we can comfortably make both of those findings.

And the third one is an interesting general statement, provide benefits to the city which out ways adverse impacts. And we

1 are to consider the quality of the design, 2 compatibility with adjacent land uses, 3 traffic flow, utilities and other public work 4 impact on public facilities, potential fiscal 5 impact. And I think we can also -- what 6 we've heard evidence of some negative 7 impacts, I think the overwhelming evidence is 8 that positive impacts on these categories. 9 STEVEN WINTER: I concur. 10 CHARLES STUDEN: I do, too. 11 PAMELA WINTERS: And also it says we 12 shall consider. It doesn't say that we need 13 to. 14 HUGH RUSSELL: I think it's a 15 balancing act. And the basic balancing is 16 that we -- there are going to be more trips 17 to this area, and that's going to be not 18 great in some places as identified in the 19 study. And there is to what mitigation can 20 accomplish. That's basically the only 21 negative that we've talked about. And I

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would also characterize the Traffic and Parking Department's report as not alarmist at all. And I think if you read that report, they're saying this is a manageable situation for us in the city. We can handle it. It's going to take some work. It's going to take some thinking in the next few months. lt's going to take some thinking as things change over the next -- over the duration of construction of the project, whatever number of years it might be. So I myself feel like we've done the work we have to do tonight because we're not precluding of bring up any issue that has not occurred to us at the next stage.

WILLIAM TIBBS: Again, in the past we've done a conditional approval which to me seems to be the approach that would make sense. It still gives us flexibility because it's conditional. But, yes.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I certainly have

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no difficulty making the findings required by My concern is maybe more 12.35 this evening. a semantic one, and I think if we did anything, it would be a conditional approval which 12.35.2 says with recommendations and modifications we threw out a lot of conditions for the developer to consider and to report back to us on and for perhaps staff to consider and report back to us on. don't know if we were to take a vote this evening and making a conditional approval whether we're actually a making any recommendations for modifications or whether there are things that will come up that, you know, Steve asked about can you have a cross walk in Binney Street, but he's prepared to say it doesn't work. So are we making the recommendation that we want him to pursue something like that or do we want them to come back and say this really doesn't work for X, Y or Z? Similarly the access to 100

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Binney Street works best at this location because of these five rationales, even though we understand why you might prefer it in a different location. It just feels that if we decide this evening, we are not giving the developer enough direction or an opportunity to explain why some things work and other things don't. I view it more as an opportunity to be working with them to help them come up with the final plan that we're all happiest with. But I certainly have no objection and I feel we can certainly conclude that we -- I'm comfortable with making the findings on 35.3.

CHARLES STUDEN: I have a concern around the timing, Beth. It says here that within 21 days after this hearing I believe we have to make a determination concerning the development proposal. So the question would be can this be rescheduled and be back within three weeks? Otherwise the last

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sentence says if it doesn't happen within that specified time, the development proposal should be considered approved. Or is that wrong?

BETH RUBENSTEIN: Well, as noted earlier, I guess I -- let me just venture an opinion. I think you're close, too. would also venture to say I don't think that by pointing the way to the developer, you're not approving or disapproving any of the answers tonight. And I think even the Language of the ordinance at 12.35.2 does say if the Planning Board approves the development proposal or conditionally approves the development proposal with recommendations for modifications then the developer must submit a final development In other words, you're giving them the pl an. green light to go the next step. You haven't made up your mind. You haven't made heard everything you're going to hear from them.

1 would venture the opinion that I think you 2 can move ahead. 3 To answer your question, Charles, the 4 21 days is February 16th. Our next meeting 5 is the Town Gown night. Obviously that 6 wouldn't be a business night. The 16th is 7 the busy night. If we didn't do it tonight, 8 I think we would want to ask for more time so 9 we can obviously not be in a constructive 10 grants si tuati on. 11 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: 12 Mr. Chairman, I suppose one way to --13 HUGH RUSSELL: If you would permit 14 me. 15 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Sorry. 16 HUGH RUSSELL: I think the -- this 17 is not the first PUD that's been involved 18 with on this Board. And basically the 19 language in this provision is defective in 20 terms of the timing and the process. 21 can't, you can't do -- you can't consider the

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proposal, look at alternatives and direct modifications and do it all in 21 days. So in practice what we have done is list objectives and keep beating them until the final permit is achieved and so that it will come back with their final proposal. might, you know -- they can submit written information as answers or we can consider along the way, but ultimately we're going to be satisfied before we approve this. consider everything as much as it need to be considered. And if 90 days isn't enough time to do it, but I think if we -- I think we're -- I think we've got the issues out on the And it's -- if we wait for four table now. or five weeks to give the go-ahead, I don't think we're going to -- I don't see what it benefits us. In some ways, I think it's better to get them working clearly now and maybe think about ways to reroute the numbers, and the next time this comes up we

can have a better answer.

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H. THEODORE COHEN: Well, I don't have strong feelings on it, and if it's the pleasure of the Board to go forward this evening, I'm fine with that.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I guess it gets back to that semantics question that you had earlier which is if we say conditional is the fact that we're not being very specific about what the recommendations for modifications are, is that going to be problematic? And I guess I just don't know that. I know on other ones -- this PUD is not, from my point, it's -- it doesn't have a lot of issues that I have concerns about. But I have other big concerns in other PUDs that we needed to, you know, we needed to sort things out before we went to the next step because it is -- I think -- one way I think about it is why do we have two steps? It's -- we don't have two steps just to hear it and, you know, suggest

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things and then go to the second. We have two steps to agree to something and then go to the next step. And that initial agreement -- or we have two steps so that we can say no at this phase based on these criteria. guess I'm comfortable with doing it conditionally. I feel a little uncomfortable with having a blanket approval just because we brought up some issues that need to be modified. In practice I think we're doing what Beth said. But I think Ted does bring up an interesting point which is, you know, he's the much more -- you know, he's the lawyer so that I just want to make sure that whatever we do, that it makes sense. lt's not -- it's almost not an intent issue. It's just making sure that we're doing it right. And you're right, Hugh, the language doesn't help us here. But I'm comfortable with doing it conditional. We've done that in the past and we have not done very specific

1 recommendations in the past. In the past 2 we've done similar to what we've done which 3 we've indicated things that we're concerned about, and those were the modifications that 4 5 we would like them to address, but we didn't 6 specifically say we want you to change it 7 here, here and here. And if that's doable, 8 I'm comfortable with it. 9 HUGH RUSSELL: So I think it sounds 10 like first if we do it tonight it would be 11 conditional? 12 PAMELA WINTERS: Ri ght. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: And it seems like 14 what we want is possibly before the 15 presentation of the final development plan 16 they have reports back so that we can talk 17 about some of these issues where we've asked 18 for information? 19 AHMED NUR: Ri ght. 20 THOMAS ANNINGER: It comes to the 21 same thing I think.

WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I think your response will be their final development proposal. We can then do what we always do. We can address it, and if there's a problem in the area, we'll keep working on it until we get it right. I'm not sure I see the distinction. I think what I'm hearing is that we're ready to go to the next stage, which is to approve the -- what we've heard tonight subject to all of the questions and issues that have come up and need to be addressed and we can go to the next round.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes, it is. I guess it is. I want to address -- ask again, I ooking at Beth, the question that I tried to raise, and I don't know whether this is one that you think is worthy of a question or not, but this ordinance is extremely detailed more so than I think we're used to in some of

HUGH RUSSELL: So is that a motion?

the other PUDs. And as I work my way through it, there are a number of things that I think need to be satisfied, most of which we are not able to do ourselves by looking at the presentations and so on. Many of them are measurable. Many of them require other departments. How should we deal with that aspect of it? Because this is a little different from what we've had to tackle before.

BETH RUBENSTEIN: I think Mr. Cote raised the issue, and it's a good one. I think you can and you should count on us to go through the ordinance as it was just redrafted a year ago and make sure that everything that needs to happen has happened. I will point out, a lot of the things that need to happen aren't going to happen for a while as you know. But we certainly will go through -- obviously to date the staff has gone through the application and made sure

that it is consistent with everything that need to be in the application which isn't a small matter all by itself. But we will go through everything that's in the ordinance, the timing of everything, and make sure that everything's been agreed to. As I said, a lot of it comes later. You know we didn't get to everything tonight. The merchandising plan, they come annually until everything is filled up and another ten years. So we will make sure all those milestones have been hit.

also to flag those areas because not only does it say a lot of things have to be met but it also says the Planning Board has to find so and so. And if we go through a careful final resolution, I think we're going to need to make all those findings. And it's not easy to do that sitting up here working through the ordinance. It's almost impossible.

1 BETH RUBENSTEIN: We'll aid you in 2 We can make a list to help in the that. 3 findings. HUGH RUSSELL: I'm sure Mr. Rafferty 4 5 would like to participate in that process, 6 too. 7 You may remember that LES BARBER: 8 North Point went on to 70 pages doing exactly 9 That's what you knew when you're that. 10 approving the final development plan. You're 11 not approving anything now. You' re 12 procedurally allowing it to move forward with 13 your advice as to which direction they should 14 And the approval is for the final QO. 15 development plan with a very elaborate set of 16 conditions in that decision. 17 THOMAS ANNINGER: If I'm not 18 mistaken -- I'm not sure Mr. Rafferty is 19 going to like this, but if I remember it 20 correctly, for North Point why I think we

went through the process of writing a draft

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1 of those 70 pages and using that as a tool 2 for our findings. 3 Exactly. LES BARBER: 4 THOMAS ANNINGER: Approving that in 5 the final vote. 6 LES BARBER: Yes. 7 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Which is different 8 from our usual process. I mean, maybe you'll 9 have no problem with that. It might delay 10 things, but you'll have to wait for the final 11 one way or the other anyway. 12 ATTORNEY JAMES RAFFERTY: Ri ght. To 13 Mr. Barber's point, it strikes me that the 14 test is all -- the modification here on the 15 conditional approval will be that the 16 petitioner respond to the issues raised 17 during the deliberation session which will be consolidated by Mr. Barber and his 18 19 But if we don't, it doesn't col I eagues. 20 strike me that any of the questions or issues 21 that we're being asked to examine would

Now,

1 require a response in order for you to make 2 the finding on the 12.35.3, which ultimately 3 says that do the benefits outweigh that. 4 I'm advised by my colleagues from Wilmer and 5 Hale that if there were such a vote, that a 6 reference to that section of the ordinance 7 and a finding to that would establish a clear 8 record. 9 Okay. Are we all on HUGH RUSSELL: 10 Board to do it now? 11 THOMAS ANNI NGER: No transcript can 12 quite capture the look on your face. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: So I believe we have 14 a motion that's been made. That to condition 15 the approved proposal, that motion is 16 building on our discussion of the items in 17 12.35.3; items 1, 2 and 3 which I took us 18 It's built on comments from through. 19 everybody on the Board as to the items to be 20 given to us to be considered for 21 So I think that's it. modi fi cati ons.

1	do we have a second?
2	CHARLES STUDEN: Second.
3	HUGH RUSSELL: Does anyone want to
4	say anythi ng before we vote?
5	All those in favor?
6	(Show of hands.)
7	HUGH RUSSELL: All members voting in
8	favor.
9	(Russell, Anninger, Nur, Winters,
10	Cohen, Winters, Tibbs, Studen.)
11	HUGH RUSSELL: I would ask the
12	people present to allow us to complete our
13	business tonight which is a consideration of
14	the Board Zoning Appeal case. Please leave
15	the room quietly.
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HUGH RUSSELL: I'd like to go through the Zoning Board of appeal cases.

tel ecommunications. You've looked at two already. There's one you have not looked at and that's at 1558 Massachusetts Avenue. I didn't see anything in the other cases, but if there's any questions, I can answer those.

The case at 1558 Mass. Avenue, which is the case No. 9884, the installation is on the roof of a residential building and they have made modifications to the installation, to the air conditioning units on the building to deal with the noise issues, and they're going to put screening around it. They are using the fake or the -- what's being called the stealth chimneys to put the antennas into and that -- those new antennas inside these chimneys are the only things you see.

WILLIAM TIBBS: The air conditioning is for the building or the units?

1	LIZA PADEN: For the units for the
2	i nstal l ati on.
3	PAMELA WINTERS: Where is this?
4	LIZA PADEN: This is at Fallon
5	Street and Mass. Ave. There's that
6	residential building.
7	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay.
8	STEVEN WINTER: Is it a
9	single-family dwelling.
10	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: Five-story
11	apartment building. I can pass out the key
12	to the photo sims which will orient people.
13	Good evening, Art Krieger from Anderson
14	and Krieger for At&T.
15	So this is just north of the Christian
16	Sci ence Church. Not Christian Science.
17	H. THEODORE COHEN: No, it is.
18	LIZA PADEN: Christian Science.
19	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: North of
20	the common.
21	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay, I know where

1	it is.
2	(Whereupon, a discussion was
3	held off the record.)
4	CHARLES STUDEN: Where are the
5	pictures of what it looks like? The
6	i nstal l ati on.
7	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: I've got
8	pi ctures.
9	LIZA PADEN: And Tom has the photo
10	sims.
11	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRI EGER:
12	Mr. Chairman, shall I do this in order?
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
14	WILLIAM TIBBS: Why don't we review
15	it first.
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Do you have more
17	copies of the photo sims?
18	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: Yes, I
19	have photo sims here, a bunch of them.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Can you pass those
21	around?

ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER:

These are

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again before and after shots paired on each

3 sheet.

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submitted, we needed to make two changes.

Since the initial application was

One was to move the air conditioning units up

from the ground level. Actually, they were

one floor below ground. We were concerned

about noise. Primarily reverberating to the

condos just north of the building right

next-door there are a set of yellow condos

between Mass. Ave. and Fallon, and the air

conditioning unit's down there, although

close to the equipment that's in the

building, we're not talking rooftop equipment

at least. In the basement storage lockers

will be the equipment. So the air

conditioning is going to be outside of those,

that room. But we realized it should be

moved up on the roof to deal with the noise

i ssue.

1 Also the depiction of five existing 2 chimneys that dot the roof of the building is 3 They were portrayed at ten feet tall 4 which is the proposed stealth chimneys, but 5 that's not right. They're only about six 6 feet tall. The proposed chimneys will be 7 taller than the existing actual chimneys on the building which there are five. So these 8 9 photo sims show --10 HUGH RUSSELL: And your chimneys are 11 sort of modeled on the size and shape of the 12 existing chimneys it looks like. 13 ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: They're 30 14 inches square which is -- I mean, the 15 existing ones are rectangular. In the cross 16 section they're not square. But yes, it's as 17 close as we can come. 18 THOMAS ANNINGER: How many steal th 19 chi mneys are there? 20 ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: There are 21 three pairs of steal th chimneys. The one on

1 Fallon Street, it's not the issue because the 2 angle, the steep angle of any visibility. 3 You don't see them from Fallon. Where you 4 see them in shots 3 and 4 from -- that's 3A 5 and B and 4A and B is across Mass. Ave. is 6 where you see them the most. And 2. All the 7 shots across Mass. Ave. 8 Now, if the Board is uncomfortable with 9 the height of those chimneys and the 10 visibility, I have -- we have another 11 modification. I just don't have copies for 12 everybody. Another modification that we can 13 We met -- my office met with propose. 14 Ms. Paden this morning about what you're 15 looking at which is the ten foot chimneys, 16 and I think she did not have a problem with 17 And if the Board has a problem, I'm it. 18 prepared to discuss the chimneys. 19 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Tell us. 20 WILLIAM TIBBS: You opened the door. 21 ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRI EGER: I opened

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1 the door. 2 WILLIAM TIBBS: You can't throw that 3 one out. 4 I haven't ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRI EGER: 5 seen ten foot high steal th chimneys. 6 THOMAS ANNI NGER: That's high, ten 7 foot? 8 ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: Yeah. 9 the Fallon Street side it would have to be 10 ten feet because three-foot parapet. 11 Fallon Street has a three-foot parapet and 12 those would stay at ten feet high. 13 said, those -- that pair of chimneys is not 14 really the problem in terms of impact. 15 Two sectors facing Mass. Ave, we could 16 move them closer to the edge of the building 17 and lower them, basically keeping the one 18 foot setback to one foot height ratio, but 19 ten feet up and ten feet back, they could be 20 six feet high and six feet back. That would

make them the same height as the existing

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1 chimneys. And so I have one set of photo 2 I have one set of photo sims of what 3 that would look like which I can pass out. 4 And I have plans if you want to see that 5 skew. CHARLES STUDEN: Can you just 6 7 summarize, are they less visible when you do 8 that from the street? 9 ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRI EGER: Yes. CHARLES STUDEN: I think that's what 10 11 we should do. 12 WILLIAM TIBBS: You don't have to --13 just do it. You'll find that at 11:10 at 14 night, we make decisions very quickly. 15 Sometimes. It THOMAS ANNI NGER: 16 makes sense what you said. I think it's more 17 -- I think a ten foot stealth chimney is very 18 high. What you've done in taking into 19 account parapet makes a whole lot of sense 20 and I think therefore we have a favorable 21 recommendation to the six foot.

1	AHMED NUR: I have a question. The
2	existing one is masonry and the new ones are
3	not? Steal th?
4	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: They're
5	even masonry or masonry Looking.
6	AHMED NUR: Because the color looks
7	different. I can see the color grout color
8	on the existing.
9	HUGH RUSSELL: I think they have to
10	be fi bergl ass.
11	WILLIAM TIBBS: They can't be
12	masonry.
13	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: Brick.
14	The six feet ones will certainly be less
15	visible from a distance because based on the
16	angle, you'll actually get the advantage of
17	six rather than ten. Close up, because
18	they're closer to the edge, I don't know
19	exactly what the impact will be but I think
20	it's better.
21	THOMAS ANNINGER: Ahmed is saying

1	the color ought to be right.
2	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: And we'll
3	get the color right.
4	H. THEODORE COHEN: There is no
5	close-up view there because you're right on
6	the street or you're across the street.
7	ATTORNEY ARTHUR KRIEGER: Right.
8	H. THEODORE COHEN: In all accounts
9	smaller is better.
10	THOMAS ANNI NGER: Okay.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: So we're going to
12	characterize as a very responsive and
13	recommend that the Board approve this
14	i nstal l ati on.
15	LIZA PADEN: Anybody el se have any
16	other BZA comments? Okay.
17	Your parting gifts for this evening are
18	the Town Gown reports for next week.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: We're adjourned.
20	(Whereupon, at 11:15 p.m., the
21	meeting adjourned.)

1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS BRI STOL, SS.
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 this matter.
8	
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
12	my hand this 9th day of February 2010.
13	
14	Cathonina I. Zalinaki
15	Catherine L. Zelinski Notary Public
16	Certi fi ed Shorthand Reporter Li cense No. 147703
17	My Commission Expires:
18	April 23, 2015
19	
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