### LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction and Major Renovation

**Project Checklist**

**Project Name: Cambridge Crossing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Description</th>
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#### Location and Transportation

1. **LEED for Neighborhood Development Location**
   - Credit 1: Sensitive Land Protection
   - Credit 2: High Priority Site
   - Credit 3: Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses
   - Credit 4: Access to Quality Transit
   - Credit 5: Bicycle Facilities
   - Credit 6: Reduced Parking Footprint
   - Credit 7: Green Vehicles

#### Sustainable Sites

1. **Sustainable Sites**
   - Credit 1: Site Assessment
   - Credit 2: Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat
   - Credit 3: Open Space
   - Credit 4: Rainwater Management
   - Credit 5: Heat Island Reduction
   - Credit 6: Light Pollution Reduction

#### Water Efficiency

1. **Water Efficiency**
   - Credit 1: Outdoor Water Use Reduction
   - Credit 2: Indoor Water Use Reduction
   - Credit 3: Building Level Water Metering
   - Credit 4: Water Metering

#### Energy and Atmosphere

1. **Energy and Atmosphere**
   - Credit 1: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification
   - Credit 2: Minimum Energy Performance
   - Credit 3: Building Energy Metering
   - Credit 4: Fundamental Refrigerant Management
   - Credit 5: Enhanced Commissioning
   - Credit 6: Optimize Energy Performance
   - Credit 7: Advanced Energy Metering
   - Credit 8: Demand Response
   - Credit 9: Renewable Energy Production
   - Credit 10: Enhanced Refrigerant Management
   - Credit 11: Green Power and Carbon Offsets

#### Materials and Resources

1. **Materials and Resources**
   - Credit 1: Storage and Collection of Recyclables
   - Credit 2: Construction and Demolition Waste Management Planning
   - Credit 3: Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction
   - Credit 4: Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations
   - Credit 5: Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials
   - Credit 6: Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients
   - Credit 7: Construction and Demolition Waste Management

#### Indoor Environmental Quality

1. **Indoor Environmental Quality**
   - Credit 1: Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance
   - Credit 2: Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies
   - Credit 3: Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan
   - Credit 4: Indoor Air Quality Assessment
   - Credit 5: Thermal Comfort
   - Credit 6: Interior Lighting
   - Credit 7: Daylight
   - Credit 8: Quality Views
   - Credit 9: Acoustic Performance

#### Innovation

1. **Innovation**
   - Credit 1: LEED Accredited Professional

#### Regional Priority

1. **Regional Priority**
   - Credit 1: Regional Priority: Renewable Energy Production (2 point threshold)
   - Credit 2: Regional Priority: Optimize Energy Performance (8 point threshold)
   - Credit 3: Regional Priority: High Priority Site (2 point threshold)
   - Credit 4: Regional Priority: Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction (2 point threshold)
   - Credit 5: Regional Priority: Rainwater Management (2 point threshold)
   - Credit 6: Regional Priority: Indoor Water Use Reduction (4 point threshold)

### Totals

- **Certified:** 40 to 49 points
- **Silver:** 50 to 59 points
- **Gold:** 60 to 79 points
- **Platinum:** 80 to 110

**LEED CERTIFICATION TARGET - SILVER (57 POINTS)**

**Possible Points:** 110
The residential project located on Parcel I at Cambridge Crossing is challenging itself to consider how to be a resilient and sustainable building. The proposed design utilizes updated approaches to heating, cooling, and ventilation, and technology to ensure dynamic modes of use. The design team is evaluating options that reduce carbon impact, optimize heat and energy recovery, and create a building that satisfies its initial and future tenants.

The team is considering ways in which it can further reduce its overall environmental impact. The current and on-going studies evaluate HVAC with electrical load profiles that can be met with a “greener” grid, opportunities for shading and glare control to increase thermal comfort, and envelope options that include higher window-to-wall ratios to mitigate energy loss.

The building designers are cognizant that upcoming approaches for the grid and for technological adoptions will be available for the building within its lifetime. To this end, the building designers are looking to ensure the roof can be optimized for solar PV and that new occupational controls can be incorporated as they are made available.

The design team has been thoroughly investigating how the building will function as a low-carbon consumer, but also how its occupants can be accommodated in low-carbon end-use decisions. The bicycle storage, the potential for additional electric vehicle infrastructure, and the use of occupant and use-based HVAC will be a large part of the low-carbon solutions. The team anticipates that its electric-based HVAC will be able to draw from the increasingly green grid, which has improved its carbon impact by over 16% in the past five years - and the team anticipates that the grid will be continuing its path toward low carbon.
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION
The Cambridge Crossing project is meeting the Special Permit application requirement with a minimum LEED v4 Silver Certification for New Construction. The project is currently tracking 57 points and an additional 26 "potential" points. The "potential" points may be achieved over the course of the design development and will be included in the Building Permit application.

II. AFFIDAVIT

III. LEED VERSION 4 FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION CHECKLIST
A. Please see above LEED v4 checklist.

IV. NARRATIVE FOR LEED CREDITS
The Cambridge Crossing Project fulfills all the prerequisites for all categories.

A. INTEGRATIVE PROCESS

IPC1: Integrative Process [1 point]
Cambridge Crossing created additional opportunities for innovation and collaboration by integrating all teams early in the design process. The project conducted an initial sustainability site, and climate analysis and conducted a charrette to bring all team members together to discuss pertinent options for the project. The team has also hosted several early LEED meetings to address key goals that address sustainability and human health.

B. LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION

LTC1: Sensitive Land Protection [1 point]
The project site is located on land that has been previously developed and does not currently qualify as sensitive land.

LTC2: High Priority Site [3 points]
The site has accrued a high level of sediment contamination over the decades of industry that developed in East Cambridge. Given the level of contamination, it is likely that the project will qualify as a brownfield site and the project team will include remediation to build on the site. LTC3: Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses [5 points]
The location is accessible to most of Kendall Square and East Cambridge, which each include a variety of necessary amenities, such as grocery, drug store, places of worship among many others.

LTC4: Access to Quality Transit [5 points]
The site is located within 1/4 mile of the Lechmere green line Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority subway stop. It also sits within a close walk of several bus lines running into Boston downtown, as well as Cambridge center.

LTC5: Bicycle Facilities [1 point]
Cambridge Crossing will provide approximately 400 covered, secure bicycle spaces for its tenants. The number of bike spaces exceeds the minimum requirement of 5% of building occupants.

LTC6: Reduced Parking Footprint [1 point]
The project will provide parking spaces, which does not exceed the local zoning limit.

LTC7: Green Vehicles [1 point]
The project will provide parking spaces, which does not exceed the local zoning limit.

C. SUSTAINABLE SITES

SSP1: Construction Activity Pollution Prevention (Required)
Cambridge Crossing design documents will include an erosion and sedimentation plan that complies with both local code and the EPA Construction General Permit that addresses all construction activities associated with the project.

SSC1: Site Assessment [1 point]
The project will conduct a site assessment that focuses on environmental features of the site to help the identify opportunities for sustainable site development.

SSC2: Site Development – Protect or Restore Habitat [2 points]
The project will restore 30% of the site that has been previously disturbed with native or adapted vegetation to provide habitat and increase biodiversity in the area.
SSC3: Open Space (1 point)
With the inclusion of the Parcel I park in the LEED Project Boundary of Cambridge Crossing, the project will commit 20% of the site area to pedestrian oriented open space.

SSC4: Rainwater Management (3 points)
Beals and Thomas will develop a rainwater management strategy that accounts for the stormwater runoff from 98% of the average annual rainfall.

SSC5: Heat Island Reduction (2 points)
The project will reduce its contribution to the heat island effect by utilizing paving materials with an initial SRI of at least 28 and roofing materials with initial SRI of at least 82.

SSC6: Light Pollution Reduction (1 point)
The project will ensure that all exterior lighting complies with the limitations of the uplight-backlight-glare method to reduce the amount of disrupting, ambient light in the area.

D. WATER EFFICIENCY

WEC1: Outdoor Water Use Reduction (2 points)
In addition to the required minimum of a 30% reduction, Cambridge Crossing will utilize native, tolerant planting species alongside a rainwater reclaim system to reduce the need for potable irrigation all together.

WEC2: Indoor Water Use Reduction (6 points)
The project will pursue a 35% reduction in indoor water use from the calculated baseline by utilizing low flow showers, water closets, and faucets in all resident spaces.

WEC3: Cooling Tower Water Use (1 point)
The project will perform a potable water analysis and achieve the maximum number of cycles allowed without exceeding any filtration levels or affecting operation of condenser water systems.

WEC4: Advanced Water Metering (1 point)
Cambridge Crossing will install at least two permanent water meters on the domestic hot water and cooling tower subsystems to further improve indoor water use management on site.

E. ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE

EAP1: Fundamental Commissioning and Verification (Required)
The project team will hire a commissioning agent to review and oversee the commissioning process activities including HVAC systems, refrigeration systems and controls, lighting, and domestic hot water systems.

EAP2: Minimum Energy Performance (Required)
Bala Engineering will be modeling the energy systems in order to evaluate the project’s energy performance. The project will meet the minimum requirements of ASHRAE 90.1-2010.

EAP3: Building-Level Energy Metering (Required)
Cambridge Crossing will install building-level energy meters to measure total energy use of the project and encourage the project to monitor and improve on energy saving strategies. DivCo will commit to sharing usage data with USGBC for at least 5 years.

EAP4: Fundamental Refrigerant Management (Required)
The project will ensure that no Chlorofluorocarbon based refrigerants will be used.
EAC1: Enhanced Commissioning (6 points)
A commissioning authority will be designated to oversee the compliant completion of all process activities. The CxA will conduct design review, review contractor submittals, develop a system manual, verify the requirements for training operating personnel and review the operation of the building with operations and maintenance staff and occupants.

EAC2: Optimize Energy Performance (18 points)
The energy model being developed by Bala will be used to estimate the total % in energy use by cost. The project has set a goal to achieve 5 points by reducing energy use by cost by 15%.

EAC3: Advanced Energy Metering (1 point)
The project will install energy meters for any subsystems that account for at least 10% of total energy use in order to further improve on energy saving strategies and management.

EAC4: Demand Response (2 points)

EAC5: Renewable Energy Production (3 points)

EAC6: Enhanced Refrigerant Management (1 point)
The project will ensure that all equipment purchased will have zero use of refrigerants.

MRC1: BPDO– Environmental Product Declarations (2 points)
Cambridge Crossing will utilize products with environmental product declarations for 50% by cost of total value of permanently installed products in order to reduce the environmental life-cycle impact of building materials.

MRC2: Construction and Demolition Waste Management (2 points)
The project will develop a construction and demolition waste management plan that will divert at least 75% by weight or volume of total material from at least 4 waste streams.

G. INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

IEQP1: Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance (Required)
The project’s mechanical ventilation systems will meet the requirements of ASHRAE 62.1-2010 sections 4-7 in order to provide and comfortable and healthy environment for all building occupants.

IEQP2: Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control (Required)
Cambridge Crossing will prohibit smoking inside and within 25 feet of building entrances to minimize the negative impacts of tobacco smoke on occupants’ health, indoor surfaces, and ventilation systems.

IEQC1: Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies (2 points)
The project will design ventilation systems to incorporate advanced IAQ strategies in mechanically ventilated spaces, naturally ventilated spaces, and mixed-mode systems. This will promote a healthy, comfortable, and productive indoor environment for building occupants.

IEQC2: Low-Emitting Materials (3 points)
Cambridge Crossing will achieve 2 points for this credit by utilizing at least 4 materials of different categories that comply with emissions and content standards. Utilizing low-emitting materials will create a healthier, lower impact indoor space, as Volatile Organic Compounds can be harmful to air quality, human health and the environment.

IEQC3: Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan (1 point)
The project will develop an IAQ management plan to be implemented during the construction phase of the project. The plan will address compliance with SMACNA guidelines, protection of materials, and operation of permanent filtration systems.
IEQC4: Indoor Air Quality Assessment (2 points)
After construction and before occupancy of Cambridge Crossing, the project will conduct baseline IAQ testing to provide higher quality indoor air for building users at the time of occupancy.

IEQC5: Thermal Comfort (1 point)
The project will comply with standards of ASHRAE 55-2010 for all HVAC systems and the building envelope to provide an efficient and comfortable thermal environment for occupants.

IEQC8: Quality Views (1 point)

IEQC9: Acoustic Performance (1 point)
Cambridge Crossing will follow all requirements for HVAC background noise, sound isolation, reverberation time, and sound reinforcement and masking to maximize acoustic design and provide a productive work environment.

H. INNOVATION IN DESIGN

IDC1: Purchasing – Lamps
IDC2: Housing Types and Affordability
IDC3: Occupant Comfort Survey
IDC4: Walkable Project Site
IDC5: PBT Source Reduction

I. REGIONAL PRIORITY
Renewable Energy Production (point threshold: 2)
Optimize Energy Performance (point threshold: 8)
High Priority Site (point threshold: 2)
Rainwater Management (point threshold: 2)
Indoor Water Use Reduction (point threshold: 4)
The layout of the new NorthPoint neighborhood is driven in large part by the desire to structure a contiguous public realm that is well integrated into the surrounding neighborhoods. The streets, sidewalks, central park, and green fingers are designed to hold together as a single network, while providing formal and functional variety. The city block structure sets up an urban streetscape to create a hierarchy of uses, clarity of circulation, human scale and an animated public and pedestrian realm. Buildings exhibiting a diversity of architectural expressions, establish a comfortable pedestrian scale common to all building types, framing streets and enlivening the sidewalks with entrances, life, and activity.

**Preface**

Design principles used to create the NorthPoint Master Plan emphasize the importance of a variety of scales and forms to support a diversity of experiences throughout the 45-acre site. Each parcel is intended to relate to its immediate surroundings as well as the larger context. The larger context is defined by overall image, legibility, cohesiveness, scale, character, connections, and movement. Local context determinants include orientation, solar exposure, parking, views to the surroundings and the central park, definition of unbuilt open spaces, public-private hierarchy, strategic location/program opportunity, the integration of multiple uses and interfaces with transit. This urban design framework builds on the Eastern Cambridge Design Guidelines and sets out the basic parameters that will shape the built form.

**Parcel I** responds to its surrounding context, in addition to the larger master plan, through a series of massing moves as discussed in the points below.

### 1.0 Urban Structures

1.3 Green Connections

Provide a clear, public, and legible and green connection between the NorthPoint Common and Parcel I Park through the retail plaza area.

Refer to MVVA presentation for description of the Green Connection/Retail Plaza Area that links The Common and Parcel I Open Space.

### 1.5 Master Plan - Exhibit 06 - Conceptual Land Use

Parcel I is to be developed as a Residential, Commercial or Mixed Use Parcel.

Refer to Massing Diagrams from North First Street and Parcel I Park for descriptions of view opportunities.

### 2.0 Built Forms

2.1 Scale and Massing

Building orientation should take advantage of exposure to sun and views to both the green spaces and surrounding attractions.

Refer to Massing Diagrams from North First Street and Parcel I Park for descriptions of view opportunities.

2.1 Scale and Massing

Buildings should avoid continuous massing longer than 100 feet facing residential streets and 200 feet facing mixed-use and retail streets. If massing extends beyond this length, it should be made permeable and visually articulated as several smaller masses using different materials or colors, vertical breaks, bays, or other architectural elements.

The Parcel I building uses massing and material changes to break up the extended facade along Dawes Street (>200').
### Section 2.1 Scale and Massing

#### Guideline Description

In addition to the above limits, buildings should reflect a rhythm and variation appropriate to the urban context. For example, this can be achieved by expressing bay widths of sixteen to twenty-five feet for residential buildings and twenty-five to fifty feet for mixed-use and retail buildings.

At an urban scale, the use of color on the facades helps define a hierarchy to the massing, and also creates variation on the skyline. Dimensionally, the facades are based on a 28-foot grid, appropriate for residential units. Within this grid, additional scaling items such as inset frames, extended caps, and subtle material differentiation helps create depth and interest to the facade. The addition of balconies at the lower levels adds residential scaling to the building.

Buildings should have a clearly expressed base, middle, and top. This may be achieved through a variety of materials, fenestration, architectural detailing, massing, or other elements. In order to achieve this, the following guidelines should be considered:

- Buildings should have a carefully articulated base of one or two floors with a high level of transparency, lightness, and detail at the ground floors allowing views inward and outward.
- Parcel I massing has a clearly expressed base, middle, and top. The base of the building holds the street edge around the perimeter of the site, with some sculpting & articulation to promote retail identity and intuitive building entries. The materiality of the base is primarily warm wood tones and dark metal, consistent with the surrounding retail structures. The building form consists of three intersecting masses, which step down towards Parcel I Park. The tallest mass is located along North First Street, maintaining the urban edge, and defining views back to the site. The smallest mass touches down at Parcel I Park, anchoring the building and creating opportunities for an indoor/outdoor retail experience.
- The mid-section of buildings should consider light penetration, continuity, and consistency of built mass while allowing for individual architectural detailing.
- The mid-section of the building employs vertically oriented openings to maximize daylight penetration into the units, while creating a consistent residential character on the facade. Inset frames and horizontal detailing create visual depth and a crafted aesthetic.
- The base and middle of buildings should be built to the street line with courtyard openings and setbacks for cafes where appropriate.
- Parcel I’s base defines the street edge, and the “middle” mass is positioned to reinforce the master plan guidelines. This includes holding an urban edge along North First Street, and stepping away from Parcel I open space. The massing has been positioned to minimize shadowing on Dawes Street and the Open space.
- Use variations in height and architectural elements such as parapets, cornices and other details to create interesting and varied roof lines and to clearly express the tops of buildings.
- Taller buildings should be articulated to avoid a monolithic appearance and should emphasize vertically-oriented proportions.
- Vertically-oriented proportions should be achieved by setting back the taller portions from the base and middle.
- Refer to Massing Diagrams from North First Street and Parcel I Park for descriptions of the massing approach.

- In the design of tall buildings, the variety of vantage points from which they may be seen should be considered.
- Refer to Massing Diagrams from North First Street and Parcel I Park for a series of views of Parcel I from a number of points within the master plan.

- Consider legibility of the building top both by day and night, while demonstrating responsible use of lighting and energy consistent with sustainability and city requirements.

The project is pursuing LEED V4 for BD+C Credit “Light Pollution Reduction”.

#### Compliance

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<td>A human scale at the second floor is achieved by locating inset balconies along the perimeter of the building. This creates visual depth on the facade while promoting a residential character visible from the street.</td>
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## 2.1.1 Build-To Line

The build-to line is a line that runs parallel to the property line at which construction of a building facade is to occur at NorthPoint. It is a suggested setback from the property line and varies from street to street and parcel by parcel with the intention of providing a generous sidewalk and public realm design along all NorthPoint streets. While no structural elements can be placed beyond the build-to line, certain architectural elements and projections that maintain the spirit of the setback can be considered as a part of the design review. See “EXHIBIT: 13 BUILD-TO LINE DIAGRAM”

The Parcel I building falls within the Build-To line as shown in Exhibit 13. An additional setback is used to break up massing as well as accommodating potential café seating at the west side of the building, adjacent to Parcel I Park.

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## 2.1.2 Public Streets

Set back portions of the building above sixty-five feet by at least ten feet from the principal facade where possible.

The setback above the Parcel I podium occurs at approximately 32’-8” above the finished grade.

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## 2.1.2 Public Streets

Where appropriate, design setbacks to include balconies and rooftop terraces. See “EXHIBIT: 14 SETBACK DIAGRAM”

Buildings should have a clearly expressed base, middle, and top. This may be achieved through changes in material, fenestration, architectural detailing, or other elements.

Setbacks may be allowed to accommodate street furniture, street trees, or generous sidewalks.

Setbacks may be allowed to accommodate street furniture, street trees, or generous sidewalks.

For retail and office uses, build to the build-to line or provide small setbacks (5 to 15 feet) for café seating, benches, or small open spaces.

Parcel I utilizes setbacks and roof terraces throughout the building. Insets and massing articulation at the podium serve to create retail identity, café seating, and intuitive building entries. Above the podium, the massing is set back to create a southern facing amenity terrace with access to daylight. The building steps away from Parcel I Park, and the tallest portion of the building is located to minimize shadows and visual impacts to neighboring parcels.

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## 2.1.2 Public Streets

Locate loading docks on side streets or service alleys away from residential areas and open spaces whenever possible.

A 2 Bay Loading Dock for Parcel I is located along Dawes Street.

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## 2.1.3 Park Edges

Height greater than one-third the width of the park without setbacks may be appropriate at corners or in specific locations to create architectural variety.

The west mass of Parcel I touches down at Parcel I Park and adds architectural variety and perceived height.

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## 2.1.3 Park Edges

The buildings must conform to overall district height limits as per the zoning requirements.

Parcel I is to be designed to be in compliance with the 220’ maximum allowable building height per Exhibit 08 Zoning Envelope, and Exhibit 09 Location of 220’ Towers.

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## 2.1.3 Park Edges

Locate buildings to minimize shadows on NorthPoint Common (especially in the afternoon) and, where feasible, on other open spaces.

Refer to Shadow Studies.

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## 2.1.3 Park Edges

Shops, cafés and other public uses that enliven the parks are encouraged adjacent to open spaces.

For retail and office uses, build to the lot line or provide small setbacks (5 to 15 feet) from the right-of-way for café seating, benches, or small open spaces.

Parcel I utilizes setbacks and roof terraces throughout the building. Insets and massing articulation at the podium serve to create retail identity, café seating, and intuitive building entries. Above the podium, the massing is set back to create a southern facing amenity terrace with access to daylight. The building steps away from Parcel I Park, and the top of the building is set back to create a light reading on the skyline, while minimizing shadow and visual impacts to neighboring parcels.

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<td>Parcel I utilizes setbacks and roof terraces throughout the building. Insets and massing articulation at the podium serve to create retail identity, café seating, and intuitive building entries. Above the podium, the massing is set back to create a southern facing amenity terrace with access to daylight. The building steps away from Parcel I Park, and the top of the building is set back to create a light reading on the skyline, while minimizing shadow and visual impacts to neighboring parcels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION</td>
<td>GUIDELINE DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>COMPLIANCE</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4 Roof Tops</td>
<td>Screening is encouraged to conceal rooftop mechanicals and should be in the same language as the rest of the architecture</td>
<td>Exterior rooftop and interior penthouse mechanical systems will be concealed with a continuous façade language to the main body of the building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4 Roof Tops</td>
<td>To the extent possible, provisions should be made so that future cellular installations may be placed upon the building without detriment to the architecture, e.g., a blank wall of a mechanical screen may be conceived as such a location</td>
<td>Parcel I will be furnishing infrastructure for a required rooftop fire department antenna. The building will also have areas located for future cellular installations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4 Roof Tops</td>
<td>Rooftop mechanical equipment should be designed in accordance with the Cambridge Noise Ordinance and attention should be given to the placement and shielding of mechanical equipment so as to reduce the noise experienced by receptors on other parcels</td>
<td>Refer to the “Community Noise Criteria and Control” letter from Acentech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1 Residential Blocks</td>
<td>Electrical transformers should be located either inside buildings or with appropriate landscape screening if outside</td>
<td>The transformer is located within the Parcel I Building along Dawes Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2 Mixed-Use Blocks</td>
<td>Mixed-use blocks or commercial blocks are blocks that include housing and/or commercial uses, with a mix of active uses strongly encouraged on the ground floor. Mixed-use blocks may include C, I, K, R and Q or as otherwise permitted pursuant to the Special Permit. Commercial blocks are EF, G, H, Q, and U or as otherwise permitted pursuant to the Special Permit.</td>
<td>The Parcel I building will include a varying mix of retail uses listed in the guidelines including Retail Shops, Restaurants, and Cafes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3 Retail Blocks - Ground Floor Retail</td>
<td>At least seventy-five percent of the street frontage of the proposed retail in “EXHIBIT: 10 CONCEPTUAL RETAIL PLAN” should be occupied by retail uses, including cafes and restaurants</td>
<td>Refer to Ground Floor Plan for extent and location of the retail/restaurant program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3 Retail Blocks - Ground Floor Retail</td>
<td>Retail entrances should be located on public streets or primary pedestrian areas and on corners wherever possible</td>
<td>Refer to Ground Floor Plan for extent and location of the retail/restaurant program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3 Retail Blocks - Ground Floor Retail</td>
<td>Retail entrances should relate to crosswalks and pathways that lead to bus stops and transit stations</td>
<td>Refer to Ground Floor Plan for extent and location of the retail/restaurant program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3 Retail Blocks - Ground Floor Retail</td>
<td>Retail within NorthPoint should be as transparent as possible to maximize visibility of street-level uses. Ground floor facades should permit a clear view from the sidewalk to the interior space of the building (seventy-five percent transparent surface is encouraged, and reflective glass is discouraged)</td>
<td>Refer to the rendering on for the typical retail bay at grade. Glazing to be transparent and greater than 75% of the retail facade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3 Retail Blocks - Ground Floor Retail</td>
<td>Plan for tenant awnings or canopies that create a sense of enclosure over sidewalks and provide identity for tenants</td>
<td>Refer to the rendering for the typical awning/canopy treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION</td>
<td>GUIDELINE DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>COMPLIANCE</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3 Retail Blocks - Ground Floor Retail</td>
<td>Design the building to accommodate changes in retailers and retail store size over time. This may entail making the ground floor retail facade bay structure flexible, so that in the future retail spaces can be demised to include multiple bays or portions of a single bay. Where appropriate, provide a facade bay structure that relates to the architecture of the building while allowing for signage, storefront and architecture within each bay that offers an opportunity for the individual expression of each retail storefront.</td>
<td>Refer to Building Elevations elevations and Facade Materiality - Podium for the proposed areas of retail signage, awnings, and canopies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 Architectural Character - Residential</td>
<td>Create varied architecture and avoid fat facades by using bays, balconies, porches, and other projecting elements. Where buildings are set back at upper stories, lower roofs may be used as balconies, balustrades, and gardens. Utilize architectural articulation such as: varied facade planes, changes in material, fenestration, architectural detailing, or other elements to break down the scale of large buildings.</td>
<td>Parcel I utilizes setbacks and roof terraces throughout the building. Insets and massing articulation at the podium serve to create retail identity, café seating, and intuitive building entries. Above the podium, the massing is set back to create a southern facing amenity terrace with access to daylight. The building is terraced away from Parcel I Park, and the top of the building is set back to create a light reading on the skyline, while minimizing shadow and visual impacts to neighboring parcels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.3 Lighting</td>
<td>Public realm, multi-use path and exterior building lighting is an important consideration for the identity of the project. Lighting should enhance the retail and pedestrian experience, bicycle nighttime safety and neighborhood connectivity of NorthPoint. However, lighting design shall be respectful of its impact on the surrounding context including the other residential buildings in NorthPoint, surrounding neighborhoods including East Cambridge.</td>
<td>The project is pursuing LEED V4 for BD+C Credit “Light Pollution Reduction”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Environmental Guidelines - LEED Principles</td>
<td>Energy efficient building envelope and system design. Compliance with LEED certification standards is required. Investigation of other evolving energy efficiency standards is encouraged. Consider building designs with a view to future-proofing to allow for additional energy efficiency measures at a later date. Should there not be an opportunity to achieve those measures at the time of construction, for example, buildings should be designed with a “solar ready” roof structure where possible, so that when photovoltaic technology has evolved it can be installed more easily.</td>
<td>The Parcel I building will be designed to achieve a minimum certification of LEED v4 Silver - see the LEED checklist and narrative on. Refer to “Solar Ready” roof diagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Environmental Guidelines - LEED Principles</td>
<td>Rooftop mechanical equipment should be sited and shielded to protect neighboring uses from excessive noise. Mechanical penthouses and vertical roof projections should be designed as part of each building composition.</td>
<td>All rooftop equipment on the Parcel I building will be located behind extended parapet screen walls. Refer to the “Community Noise Criteria and Control” letter from Acentech.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.4 Environmental Guidelines - Wind

The massing, articulation and orientation of the buildings in the NorthPoint Master Plan considers best practice passive design approach to wind comfort. Detailed wind studies will be conducted with each building design review to meet the pedestrian wind comfort standards. Building designs should follow these wind guidelines:

- Design new buildings and open spaces to mitigate negative wind impacts on streets and public spaces.

Refer to the Wind Study by RWDI showing Pedestrian Wind Comfort Conditions.

### 2.4 Environmental Guidelines - Climate Resiliency

The NorthPoint Master Plan has taken into account the need for climate resiliency by raising grade across the entire site approximately ten to twelve feet, so that much of NorthPoint will be above currently projected storm surge food levels. Nonetheless, individual building designs should also take climate resilience into account.

The design for Parcel I locates the transformer vault above grade at the north side of the site along Dawes street. This is the highest portion of the Parcel I site. In addition, the emergency generator and other critical infrastructure have been located on the roof where possible.

### 2.5 Parking/Service

While underground parking is preferable everywhere, if above ground parking is to be built it should be designed so as not to be visible from public streets or pathways, to the extent feasible. Above ground structured parking should be lined with active uses (shops, cafés, etc.) along major public streets, or with housing units along residential buildings.

Parking for Parcel I to be located in a 3 level underground parking garage.

The loading dock and garage entrance have been located along Dawes Street and are arranged to mimic the typical retail bays which wrap the corner from North First Stret. The activation of a storefront entrance at the bike parking garage, and unit balconies above, further help to enliven this facade. The consolidation of loading functions to Dawes street has allowed for retail spaces wrapping from North First Street, down the retail plaza, and up to Parcel I Park.

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<td>Refer to the Wind Study by RWDI showing Pedestrian Wind Comfort Conditions.</td>
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<td>The NorthPoint Master Plan has taken into account the need for climate resiliency by raising grade across the entire site approximately ten to twelve feet, so that much of NorthPoint will be above currently projected storm surge food levels. Nonetheless, individual building designs should also take climate resilience into account.</td>
<td>The design for Parcel I locates the transformer vault above grade at the north side of the site along Dawes street. This is the highest portion of the Parcel I site. In addition, the emergency generator and other critical infrastructure have been located on the roof where possible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5 Parking/Service</td>
<td>While underground parking is preferable everywhere, if above ground parking is to be built it should be designed so as not to be visible from public streets or pathways, to the extent feasible. Above ground structured parking should be lined with active uses (shops, cafés, etc.) along major public streets, or with housing units along residential buildings.</td>
<td>Parking for Parcel I to be located in a 3 level underground parking garage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Parking/Service</td>
<td>Locate vehicular parking entrances and loading docks on side streets or alleys and provide safe pedestrian access from public streets. Where it is necessary to locate parking entrances on major streets, the building design shall try to make these entrances unobtrusive to the pedestrian movement and shall maintain the quality of public realm. Parking and loading access are to be designed to provide safe sightlines and/or visual/audible warning systems for exiting vehicles in order to avoid conflicts between those vehicles and pedestrians on sidewalks.</td>
<td>The loading dock and garage entrance have been located along Dawes Street and are arranged to mimic the typical retail bays which wrap the corner from North First Stret. The activation of a storefront entrance at the bike parking garage, and unit balconies above, further help to enliven this facade. The consolidation of loading functions to Dawes street has allowed for retail spaces wrapping from North First Street, down the retail plaza, and up to Parcel I Park.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>Division of the City into Zoning Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>(49) North Point Residence, Office, and Business District Various uses governed by the requirements of Article 16.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>Use Regulations - Table of Use Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>Use Regulations - Residential Uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>Use Regulations - Retail Business and Consumer Services Establishments (A-S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Development Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Off Street Parking and Loading Requirements and Nighttime Curfew on Large Commercial Through Trucks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.32</td>
<td>Applicability: Off street parking and loading provisions of this Article 6.000 shall apply as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>Parking Quantity Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.31</td>
<td>Required Amount of Parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I**

59
# Cambridge Zoning Ordinance Checklist

## Article 6.00 6.34 Parking Space Size Allocation

No more than 50% shall be designed for compact cars. Parcel I has approximately 45% compact car spaces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>Parking Space Size Allocation</td>
<td>Parcel I has approximately 45% compact car spaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Article 6.00 6.36 Schedule of Parking and Loading Requirements

See Table 6.36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>Schedule of Parking and Loading Requirements</td>
<td>Parking has been provided per the referenced table, see below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Article 6.00 6.36.1 Residential Uses

(g) Multifamily Dwelling

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.00 6.36.1</td>
<td>(g) Multifamily Dwelling</td>
<td>5 spaces per dwelling unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Article 6.00 6.36.5 Retail Business and Consumer Service Establishments

No Retail parking required per 16.51

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
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<th>Zoning Ordinance Regulation</th>
<th>Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.36.5</td>
<td>Retail Business and Consumer Service Establishments</td>
<td>No retail parking has been provided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Article 6.00 6.40 Design and Maintenance of Off Street Parking Facilities

Dimensions of Off-Street Parking Spaces (minimum)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sub-Section</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.00 6.42</td>
<td>Dimensions of Off-Street Parking Spaces (minimum)</td>
<td>Parking spaces and drive aisles meet required dimensions. Refer to floor plans for parking garage layouts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Article 6.00 6.80 Required Amount of Loading Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.80</td>
<td>Required Amount of Loading Facilities</td>
<td>Loading Facility Category C is used in determining number of loading docks. The project includes 18,909 GFA of Retail, so 1 Loading Bay is required. The project currently accommodates 2 Loading Bays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Article 6.00 6.83 Minimum Number of Off Street Loading Bays

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>Minimum Number of Off Street Loading Bays</td>
<td>Loading Facility Category C is used in determining number of loading docks. The project includes 18,909 GFA of Retail, so 1 Loading Bay is required. The project currently accommodates 2 Loading Bays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Article 6.00 6.91 Location and Layout of Loading Facilities

Where a building or lot contains uses requiring compliance with loading facility categories C, D, E, and F, the first required bay shall be no less than ten (10) feet in width, thirty (30) feet in length and fourteen (14) feet in height. Each additional required loading bay for such requirements to be exclusive of drives and maneuvering space.

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>Location and Layout of Loading Facilities</td>
<td>The project contains loading facility category C. The designed loading bay dimension is 50’ L x 10’ W x 14’ H.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I

#### CAMBRIDGE ZONING ORDINANCE CHECKLIST

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>CHECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>6.104.1</td>
<td>Long Term Bicycle Parking</td>
<td>Long Term Bicycle Parking is located in enclosed spaces within the building. Dedicated Bicycle Rooms are placed on Level 1, Level 2, and P1 Parking Level.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-Term Bicycle Parking shall be provided within the building containing the use or uses that it is intended to serve, or within a structure whose pedestrian entrance is no more than two hundred feet (200') from a pedestrian entrance to such building. Long-Term Bicycle Parking serving multiple uses or buildings may be pooled into a single area, enclosure or facility. Where Long-Term Bicycle Parking is located adjacent to motor vehicle parking or loading facilities, a physical barrier shall be provided to prevent damage to bicycles by other vehicles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>6.104.2</td>
<td>Short Term Bicycle Parking</td>
<td>See Diagram Below.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Private Lot. Short-Term Bicycle Parking on a private lot shall be located within fifty feet (50') feet of a pedestrian entrance to the building or buildings containing the use or uses it serves. For buildings or uses requiring more than eight (8) Short-Term Bicycle Parking Spaces, some of the required spaces may be located at a greater distance from the entrances, so long as eight (8) Short-Term Bicycle Parking Spaces are available within fifty feet (50') of any entrance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Diagram:**

- **Long Term Bicycle Parking Locations**
- **Short Term Parking Locations, Typ.**
- **SF Radius from Retail Entrance**
- **Parcel Open Space**
- **CAUGHT STREET**
- **NORTHFIRST STREET**
- **GARAGE RAMP**
- **LOADING TRANS. VAULT**
- **RETAIL (NIC)**
- **RETAIL**
- **RETAIL**
- **RETAIL (NIC)**
- **RETAIL**
- **CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I**
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>6.105.1</td>
<td>Bicycle Racks</td>
<td>Long and Short Term Bicycle Parking Racks will comply with the recommendations put forth in the &quot;City of Cambridge Bicycle Parking Guide&quot; (version 2008 or Later). The project requires 524 Long-Term Bicycle Spaces. Of those 26 Spaces (5%) will accommodate tandem bicycles or bicycles with trailers. ✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.106.1 Access Standards for Bicycle Parking - Primary Access

All Bicycle Parking Spaces must be accessible by way of at least one clear, stabilized-surface access route. Such access route shall connect to the Bicycle Parking Spaces from any point or points along the public right of way from which bicyclists would be reasonably expected to approach the site, and shall meet the following additional requirements:

a. The primary access route must be at least five (5') feet in width.

b. If there is a change in grade from the public right-of-way to the Bicycle Parking Spaces, then the primary access route must have a slope no greater than five percent (5%), or may have a slope of no greater than eight percent (8%) if level landings are provided at every thirty (30) feet of linear distance; or access may be provided by means of an elevator with minimum interior dimensions of eighty (80) inches by fifty-four (54) inches.

c. The primary access route must not have a change in grade from the public right-of-way.

d. All access routes must be clear of obstructions, which shall include Bicycle Parking Spaces, motor vehicle parking spaces and loading spaces; however, doors or gates that must be opened to access the Bicycle Parking Spaces shall not be considered obstructions so long as they may be conveniently opened and closed by bicycle users.

a. The primary route is a minimum of 5'-0" Clear ✓
b. The project will have a dedicated bicycle elevator to access Bicycle Rooms on multiple levels. Dimensions will meet the minimum dimensions of 80"x54". ✓
c. There are no steps or stairs along the primary route.
### CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I

##### CAMBRIDGE ZONING ORDINANCE CHECKLIST

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>6.107</td>
<td>Required Quantities of Bicycle Parking</td>
<td>Schedule of Long-Term Bicycle Parking Requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.000 6.107 Long Term Bicycle Parking

Minimum rates of Long-Term Bicycle Parking shall apply to specified categories of land use as set forth below. For specific land uses, the following categories are cross-referenced in the Schedule of Parking and Loading Requirements set forth in Section 6.36 of this Zoning Ordinance. In the case of any inconsistency between the list of included uses as set forth below and the categorization set forth in Section 6.36, the categorization in Section 6.36 shall control.

- **Category R2 - Townhouse Dwellings, Multifamily Dwellings, Trailer Park or Mobile Home Park:**
  - 0.01 Space per Dwelling unit for the first twenty (20) units in a building
  - 0.05 Spaces per Dwelling unit for all units over twenty (20) in a building

- **Total Long Term Bicycle Parking Spaces Required For R2:**
  - 524 Spaces

- **Category N4 - Retail Stores, Consumer Service Uses, Commercial Recreation and Entertainment:**
  - 0.10 space per 1,000 square feet
  - 2 Spaces

- **Total Long Term Bicycle Parking Spaces Required For N4:**
  - 2 Spaces

#### 6.000 6.107 Short Term Bicycle Parking

Minimum rates of Short-Term Bicycle Parking shall apply to specified categories of land use as set forth below. For specific land uses, the following categories are cross-referenced in the Schedule of Parking and Loading Requirements set forth in Section 6.36 of this Zoning Ordinance. In the case of any inconsistency between the list of included uses as set forth below and the categorization set forth in Section 6.36, the categorization in Section 6.36 shall control.

- **Category R2 - Townhouse Dwellings, Multifamily Dwellings, Trailer Park or Mobile Home Park:**
  - 0.01 Space per Dwelling Unit on a Lot

- **Total Short Term Bicycle Parking Spaces Required For R2:**
  - 50 Spaces

- **Category N4 - Retail Stores, Consumer Service Uses, Commercial Recreation and Entertainment:**
  - 0.01 space per 1,000 square feet
  - 2 Spaces

- **Total Short Term Bicycle Parking Spaces Required For N4:**
  - 2 Spaces

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**CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I**

**CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I**

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**CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I**

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**CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I**

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**CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I**
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CAMBRIDGE ZONING ORDINANCE CHECKLIST

### Zoning Ordinance Regulation

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<td>6.107</td>
<td>Short Term Bicycle Parking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Category N2 - Retail Stores, Consumer Service Establishments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>6.107</td>
<td>Short Term Bicycle Parking</td>
<td>18,909 GSF, = 12 Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.10 space per 1,000 square feet</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>6.107</td>
<td>Short Term Bicycle Parking</td>
<td>Short Term Bicycle Parking 1 Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Long Term Bicycle Parking Spaces Required For NA: 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.000</td>
<td>16.51</td>
<td>Parking and Loading Requirements</td>
<td>Required parking per category has been provided, see calculations below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Off-street parking and loading requirements shall be the same as currently specified in Article 6.000 and in the Schedule of Parking and Loading Requirements applicable to the Residence C-3, Office 3, Business B and Industry B districts, except as modified below.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.000</td>
<td>16.51</td>
<td>Minimum and Maximum Parking Requirements</td>
<td>Accessory off street parking shall be provided as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.000</td>
<td>16.51</td>
<td>Residential Uses:</td>
<td>No retail parking has been provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 space per unit minimum and 1.5 spaces per unit maximum</td>
<td>No retail parking has been provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 spaces per dwelling unit has been provided</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.000</td>
<td>16.51</td>
<td>Retail and Consumer Service Uses:</td>
<td>No accessiory parking shall be required if the retail and consumer service uses are located on the ground floor and front on and have a public entry directly onto a publicly accessible street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Parking in Lot: 201-300</td>
<td>Total Parking in Garage: 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required Minimum Number of Accessible Spaces: 7</td>
<td>Accessible Spaces: 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accessible spaces shall be provided as follows:</td>
<td>Van Spaces: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Any person who has lawful control of improved or enclosed private property used as off-street parking for businesses, auditoriums, sporting or recreational facilities, cultural centers, or general public use where the public has the right of access as invitees or licensees, shall cause such parking areas, including temporary parking areas to comply with 521 CMR. Parkng related to residential and transient lodging facilities, See 521 CMR 8.00: TRANSIENT LODGING FACILITIES and 521 CMR 10.3, Parking Spaces.</td>
<td>All provided parking to comply with 521 CMR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.2.1</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Accessible spaces shall be provided as follows:</td>
<td>Total Parking in Lot: 201-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Parking in Lot: 201-300</td>
<td>Required Minimum Number of Accessible Spaces: 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be van accessible, See 521 CMR 23.4.7.</td>
<td>Van Spaces: 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I

**CAMBRIDGE ZONING ORDINANCE CHECKLIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAAB</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>ZONING ORDINANCE REGULATION</th>
<th>COMPLIANCE</th>
<th>CHECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.3.4</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Accessible parking spaces shall be located as follows: Garages: In multi-level garages where no elevator is provided, such spaces shall all be located near the accessible entrance. See special van requirement in 521 CMR 23.4.7.</td>
<td>See 521 CMR 23.4.7</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.4.1</td>
<td>Parking Spaces</td>
<td>Shall Comply with the Following: Width: Accessible parking spaces shall be at least eight feet (8' = 2438mm) wide, plus the access aisle.</td>
<td>See Cambridge Zoning Ordinance 16.6.42 for parking space dimensions</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Length: The length of accessible parking spaces shall be at least the same as for parking spaces generally in accordance with 760 CMR: The State Building Code or local zoning requirements. Parked vehicles shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route by overhanging or protruding into it.</td>
<td>See Cambridge Zoning Ordinance 16.6.42 for parking space dimensions</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.4.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Van Accessible spaces shall comply with the following: a. Provide minimum vertical clearance of eight feet, two inches (8'2&quot; = 2489mm) at the parking space and along at least one vehicle access route to such spaces from site entrance(s) and exit(s). b. Each space shall have a sign designating it “Van Accessible” as required by 521 CMR 23.6. c. All such spaces may be grouped on one level of a parking structure. d. Eight foot minimum (8' = 2438mm) wide space.</td>
<td>The Van access route and Van accessible Space has been accommodated on Parking Level P1</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAMBRIDGE CROSSING - PARCEL I

*REFER TO PG 17 FOR UPDATED PODIUM RENDERING
SUPPLEMENTAL DESIGN STUDIES

1. REVISED PODIUM HEIGHT

2. WESTERN MASS ALIGNMENT
WESTERN MASSING - RELATIONSHIP TO OPEN SPACE

MASSING PERPENDICULAR TO PARK VS. MASSING OPENS TOWARD PARK

- Massing pulled back to create better connection from Dawes Street to Event Lawn.
- Massing pulled in to create larger opening towards Event Lawn.

EVENT LAWN
NORTHPOINT – PARCEL I
CAMBRIDGE, MA

PEDESTRIAN WIND STUDY
RWDI #1603151
March 5, 2018

SUBMITTED TO
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SUMMARY

The following document provides the preliminary results for the Pedestrian Wind Study conducted for the proposed Northpoint – Parcel I (Project) located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The project site, photographs of the wind tunnel study model and the wind statistics recorded at the Boston Logan International Airport used in the study are shown in Images 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The RWDI Pedestrian Wind Criteria, which deal with both pedestrian safety and comfort as they relate to wind force, are also described to assist with the interpretation of the results presented.

The predicted wind comfort and safety conditions pertaining to the site configuration assessed are graphically depicted on a site plan in Figures 1 through 3. These conditions and the associated wind speeds are presented in Table 1. The following configuration was tested:

- Future Configuration: Parcel I in the presence of existing and future surrounding buildings, including existing and future landscaping

While referring to the RWDI Pedestrian Wind Criteria description that follows, we encourage the design team to review the results and assess them against the intended pedestrian usage at specific locations. If there are locations where improved conditions are desired, the RWDI team is prepared to discuss and suggest conceptual wind control strategies. Additional commentary regarding background on wind flow patterns, wind comfort levels, and any further recommendations for wind control measures to help moderate wind activity in areas of high wind activity will be presented within the final report. Prior to issuing the report, we suggest that we have a teleconference to go over the results and discuss the types/locations/feasibilities of possible wind control measures.
Image 1: Site plan – Aerial view of site and surroundings (courtesy of Google™ Earth)

Image 2: Wind tunnel study model - proposed configuration
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Speed (km/h)</th>
<th>Probability (%)</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calm</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Image 3: Directional distribution of winds approaching Boston Logan International Airport from 1987 to 2017
RWDI PEDESTRIAN WIND CRITERIA

The RWDI pedestrian wind criteria are used in the current study. These criteria have been developed by RWDI through research and consulting practice since 1974. They have also been widely accepted by municipal authorities as well as by the building design and city planning community.

RWDI Pedestrian Wind Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comfort Category</th>
<th>GEM Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitting</td>
<td>≤ 6</td>
<td>Calm or light breezes desired for outdoor restaurants and seating areas where one can read a paper without having it blown away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing</td>
<td>≤ 8</td>
<td>Gentle breezes suitable for main building entrances, bus stops, and other places where pedestrians may linger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strolling</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>Moderate winds that would be appropriate for window shopping and strolling along a downtown street, plaza or park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>≤ 12</td>
<td>Relatively high speeds that can be tolerated if one’s objective is to walk, run or cycle without lingering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncomfortable</td>
<td>&gt; 12</td>
<td>Strong winds of this magnitude are considered a nuisance for all pedestrian activities, and wind mitigation is typically recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
(1) Gust Equivalent Mean (GEM) Speed = max (mean speed, gust speed/1.85); and;
(2) GEM speeds listed above based on a seasonal exceedance of 20% of the time between 6:00 and 23:00.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety Criterion</th>
<th>Gust Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exceeded</td>
<td>&gt; 56</td>
<td>Excessive gust speeds that can adversely affect a pedestrian's balance and footing. Wind mitigation is typically required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
Based on an annual exceedance of 9 hours or 0.1% of the time for 24 hours a day.

A few additional comments are provided below to further explain the wind criteria and their applications.

- Both mean and gust speeds can affect pedestrian comfort and their combined effect is typically quantified by a Gust Equivalent Mean (GEM) speed, with a gust factor of 1.85.

- Instead of standard four seasons, two periods of summer (May to October) and winter (November to April) are adopted in the wind analysis, because in a cold climate such as that found in Cambridge, there are distinct differences in pedestrian outdoor behaviors between these two time periods.
• Nightly hours between midnight and 5 o'clock in the morning are excluded from the wind analysis for comfort since limited usage of outdoor spaces is anticipated, while wind safety analysis is conducted for a 24-hour period.

• A 20% exceedance is used in these criteria to determine the comfort category, which suggests that wind speeds would be comfortable for the corresponding activity at least 80% of the time or four out of five days.

• Only gust wind speeds need to be considered in the wind safety criterion. These are usually rare events, but deserve special attention in city planning and building design due to their potential safety impact on pedestrians.

These criteria for wind forces represent average wind tolerance. They are sometimes subjective and regional differences in wind climate and thermal conditions as well as variations in age, health, clothing, etc. can also affect people's perception of the wind climate. Comparisons of wind speeds for different building configurations are the most objective way in assessing local pedestrian wind conditions.
Pedestrian Wind Comfort Conditions

Proposed Configuration

Summer (May to October, 6:00 to 23:00)

Northpoint - Parcel I - Cambridge, MA

LEGEND:

MEAN SPEED CATEGORIES:
- Sitting
- Standing
- Strolling
- Walking
- Uncomfortable

SENSOR LOCATION:
- Grade Level

LANDSCAPING:
- Existing Trees
- Proposed Trees

Figure: 1

Approx. Scale: 1"=80'

Date Revised: Mar. 5, 2018
Pedestrian Wind Comfort Conditions

Proposed Configuration

Winter (November to April, 6:00 to 23:00)

Northpoint - Parcel I - Cambridge, MA
LEGEND: Effective Gust Speed CATEGORIES

Acceptable

Unacceptable

SENSOR LOCATION:

Grade Level

LANDSCAPING:

Existing Trees

Proposed Trees

Pedestrian Wind Safety Conditions

Future Configuration

Annual (January to December, 0:00 to 23:00)

Northpoint - Parcel I - Cambridge, MA
Table 1: Pedestrian Wind Comfort and Safety Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Wind Comfort</th>
<th>Wind Safety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Speed (mph)</td>
<td>Rating</td>
<td>Speed (mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Strolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Strolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Strolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Strolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Strolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Strolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Strolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Standing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Pedestrian Wind Comfort and Safety Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Wind Comfort</th>
<th>Wind Safety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speed (mph)</td>
<td>Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7 Standing</td>
<td>7 Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>8 Standing</td>
<td>9 Strolling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>8 Standing</td>
<td>8 Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>8 Standing</td>
<td>8 Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7 Standing</td>
<td>8 Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>7 Standing</td>
<td>8 Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>6 Sitting</td>
<td>7 Standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td>6 Sitting</td>
<td>6 Sitting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seasons</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Comfort Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Safety Speed (mph)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>May - October 6:00 - 23:00 for comfort</td>
<td>≤ 6 Sitting</td>
<td>≤ 56 Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>November - April 0:00 - 23:00 for safety</td>
<td>7 - 8 Standing</td>
<td>&gt; 56 Exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 - 10 Strolling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11 - 12 Walking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 12 Uncomfortable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configurations:
- Proposed: With the proposed development and future surroundings

Wind Comfort and Safety Speeds:
- ≤ 6 Sitting
- 7 - 8 Standing
- 9 - 10 Strolling
- 11 - 12 Walking
- > 12 Uncomfortable
Cambridge Crossing
Cambridge, Massachusetts

LOT D
LOT C
LOT I-1
LOT I-3
LOT I-2
LOT W
LOT JK
LOT N
LOT E
LOT F
LOT G
LOT H
LOT I
LOT J
LOT K
LOT L
LOT M
LOT N
LOT O
LOT P
LOT Q
LOT R
LOT S
LOT T
LOT U
LOT V
LOT W
LOT X
LOT Y
LOT Z

Lot I Residential Site Plan

15" RCP STUB la INV.=26.25 CB=209B
18" RCP STUB lb INV.=25.70 CB=305A
24" RCP 24" RCP

Cambridge Crossing

Civil Engineers + Landscape Architects +
Land Surveyors + Planners +
Environmental Specialists

B+T Drawing No. 208434P306A-001
Scale: 1" = 40'

Date: 03/14/2018
Cambridge Crossing

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Lot I Residential

Adjacent Street Cross Sections

Lot I Residential

Adjacent Street Cross Sections

Cambridge Crossing

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Lot I Residential

Adjacent Street Cross Sections

Cambridge Crossing

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Adjacent Street Cross Sections

Cambridge Crossing

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Lot I Residential

Adjacent Street Cross Sections

Cambridge Crossing

Cambridge, Massachusetts

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Adjacent Street Cross Sections
Lot I Residential

Truck Movement at Loading Dock
Final signed/sealed plan to be submitted at a later date.