



Final Submittal HPB REVIEW

1.12.2021

**880 71st Street,
Miami Beach, FL**

SITE CONTEXT AND CHALLENGES

LIMITED ACCESS TO 71ST R.O.W.
IRREGULAR CURVED GEOMETRY
INTERFACE WITH 71ST STREET BRIDGE

PLANNING CONCEPTS

PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIONS
COURTYARDS AND VIEW SHEDS
MASSING DIAGRAMS

BUILDING DESIGN INSPIRATIONS

MIMO ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE
RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES
ASYMETRICAL AND ANGULAR FORM

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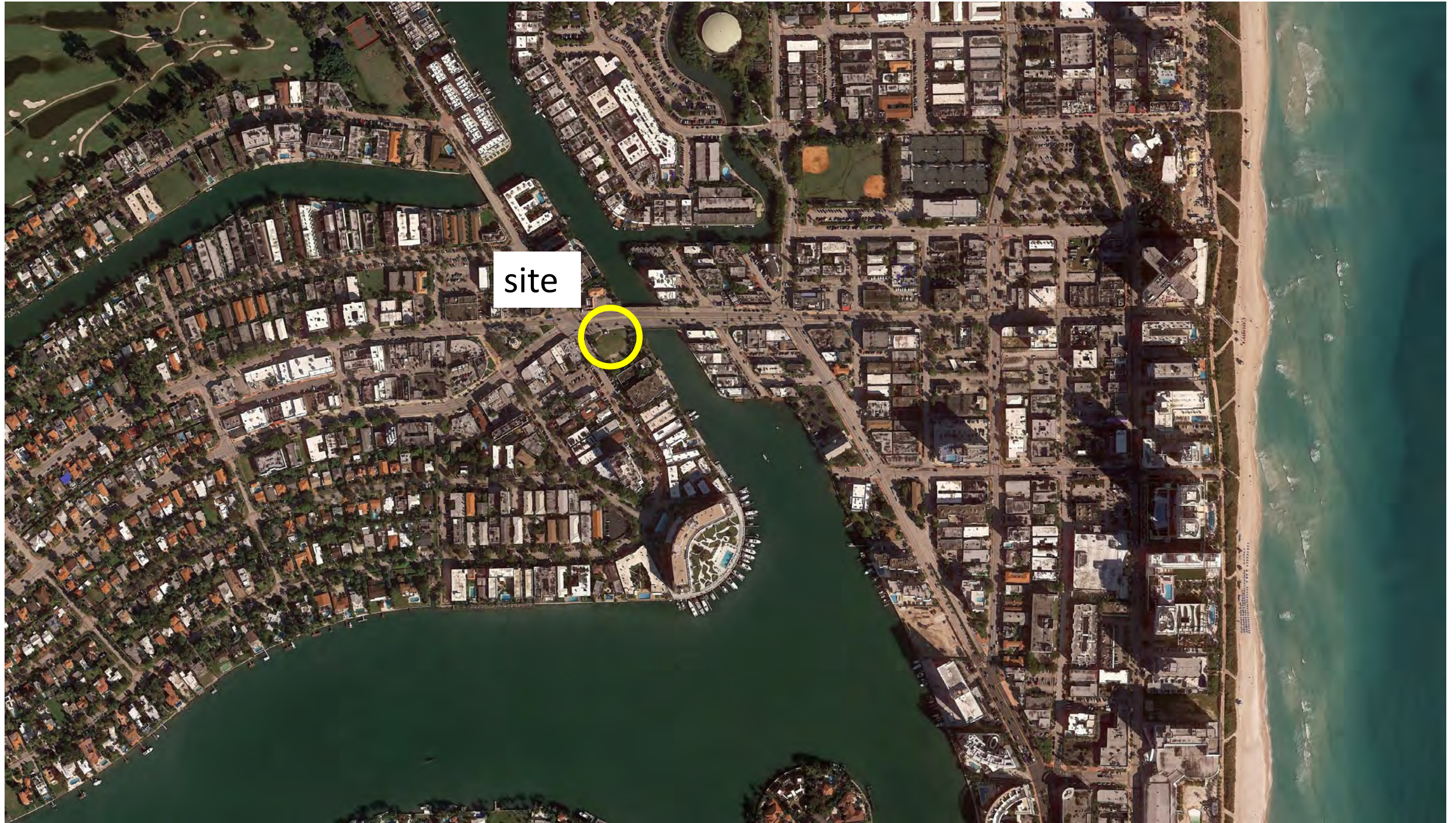
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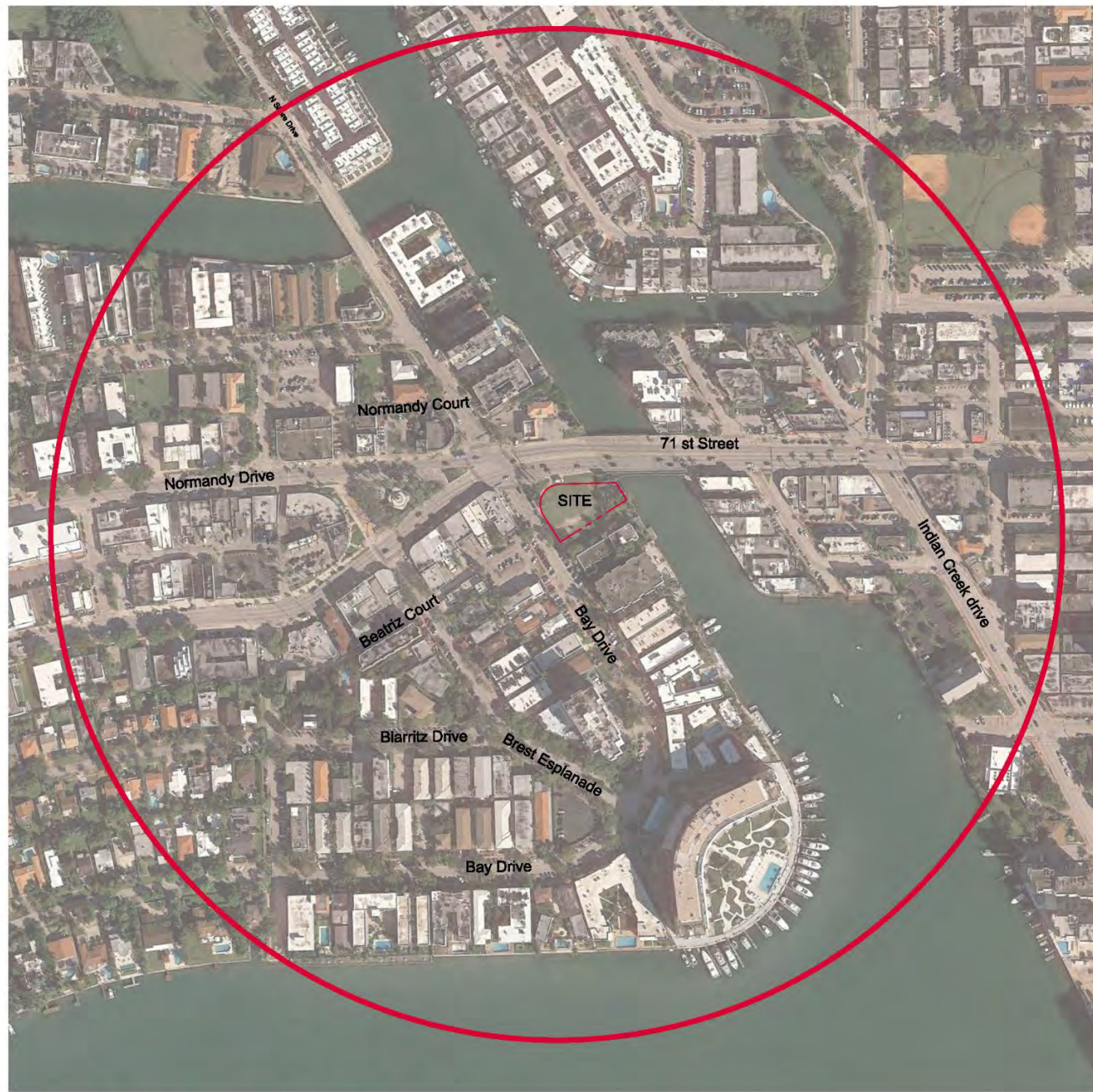
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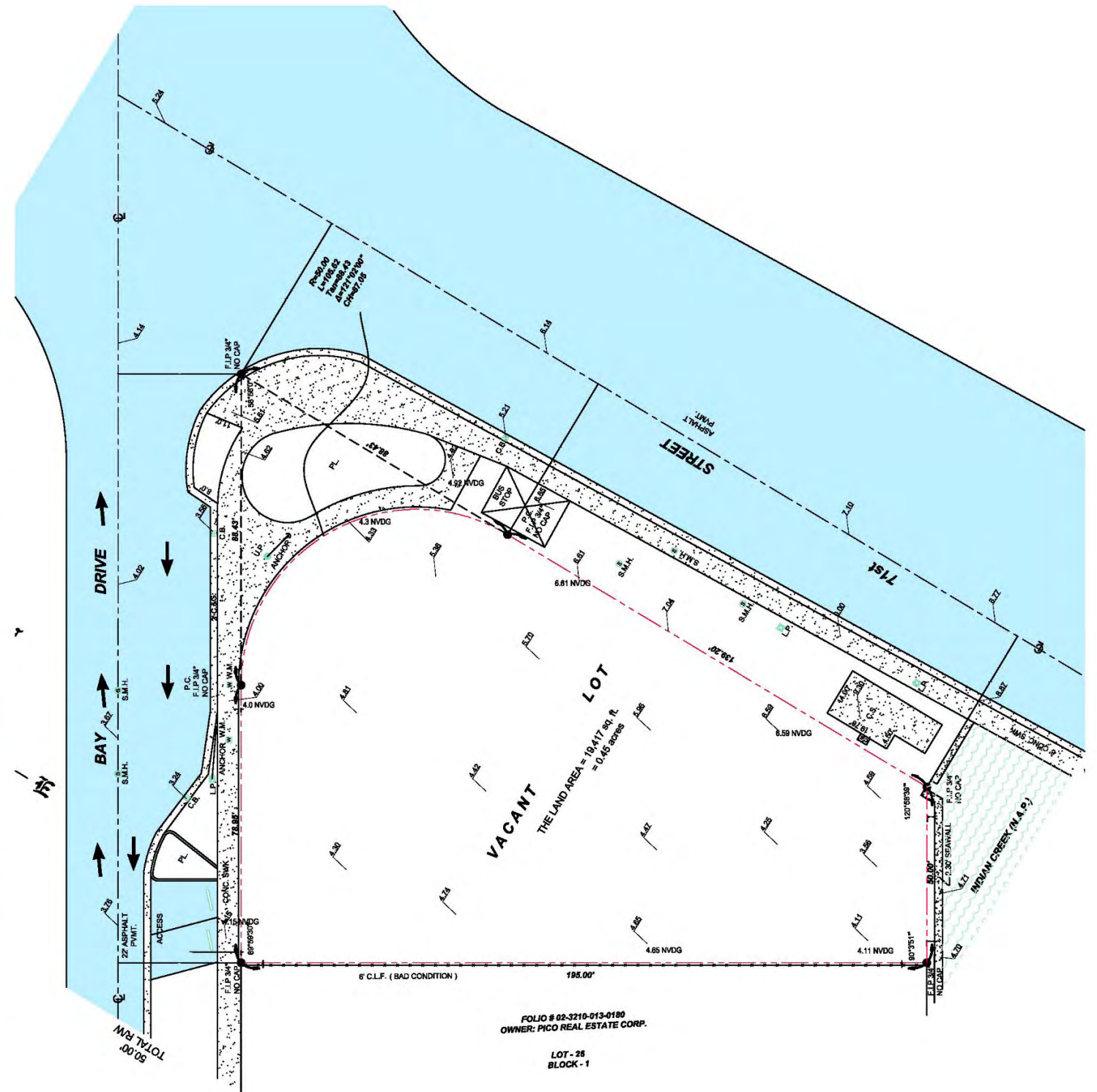
**880 71st Street,
Miami Beach, FL**



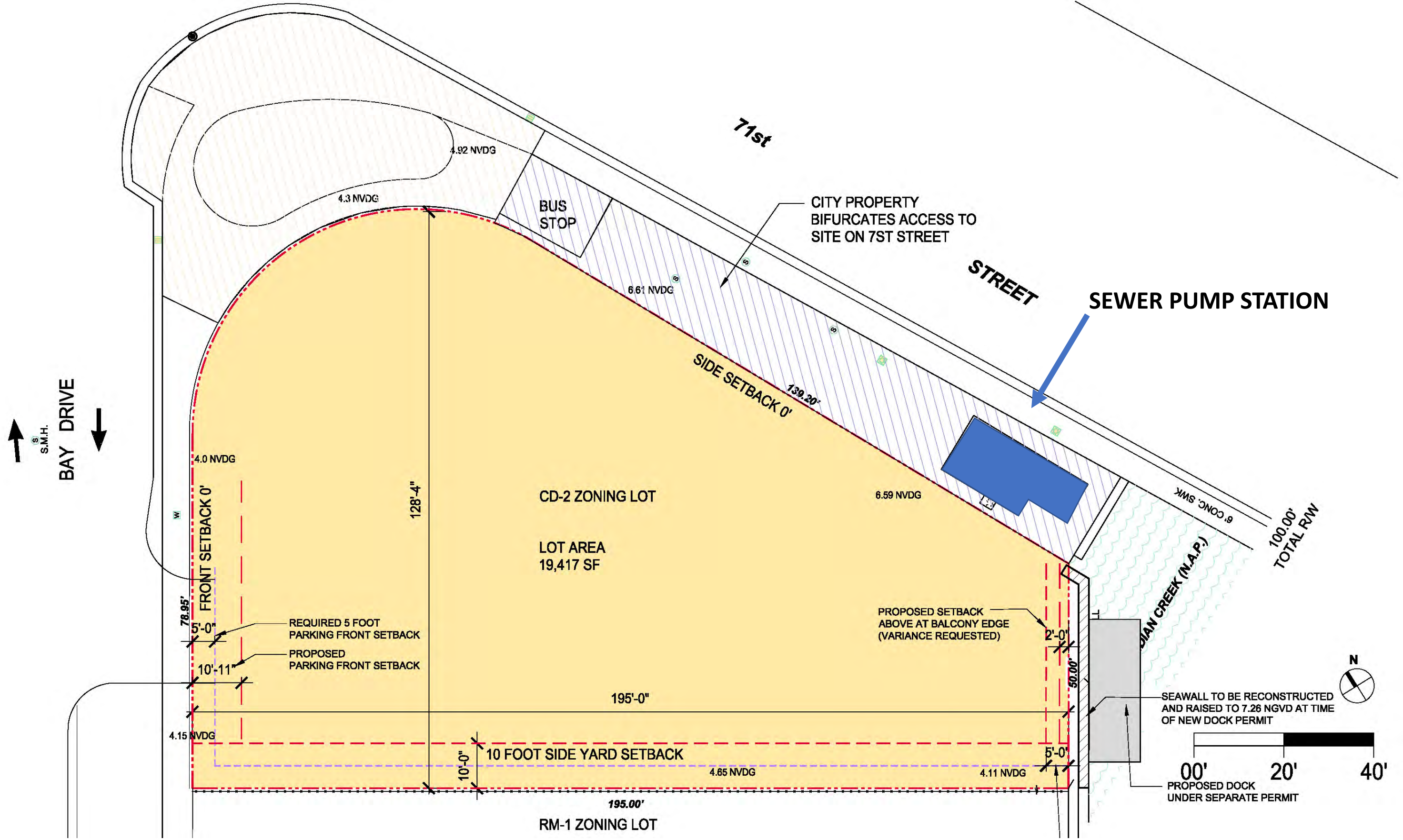
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



CONTEXT LOCATION PLAN
1/2 MILE RADIUS



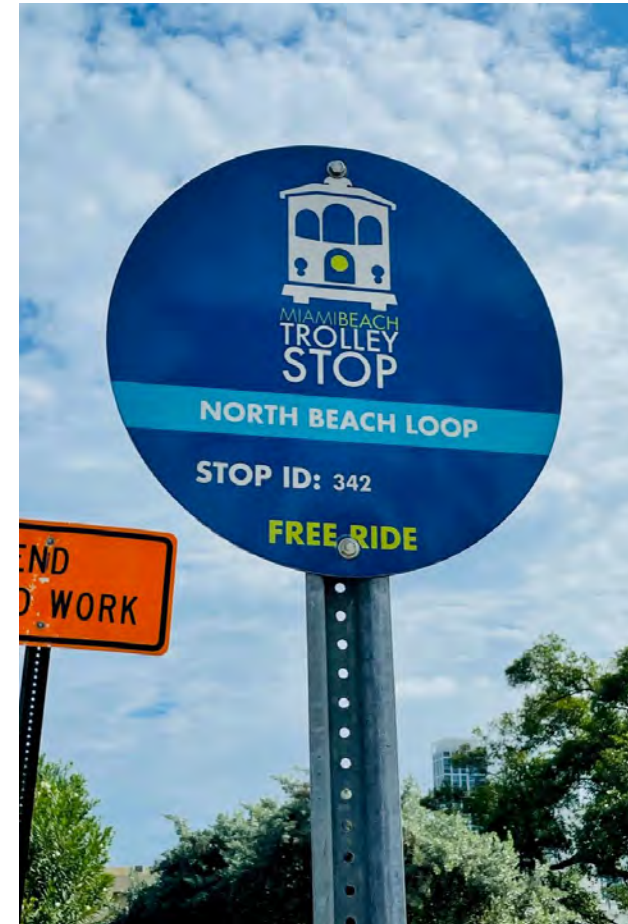
SURVEY



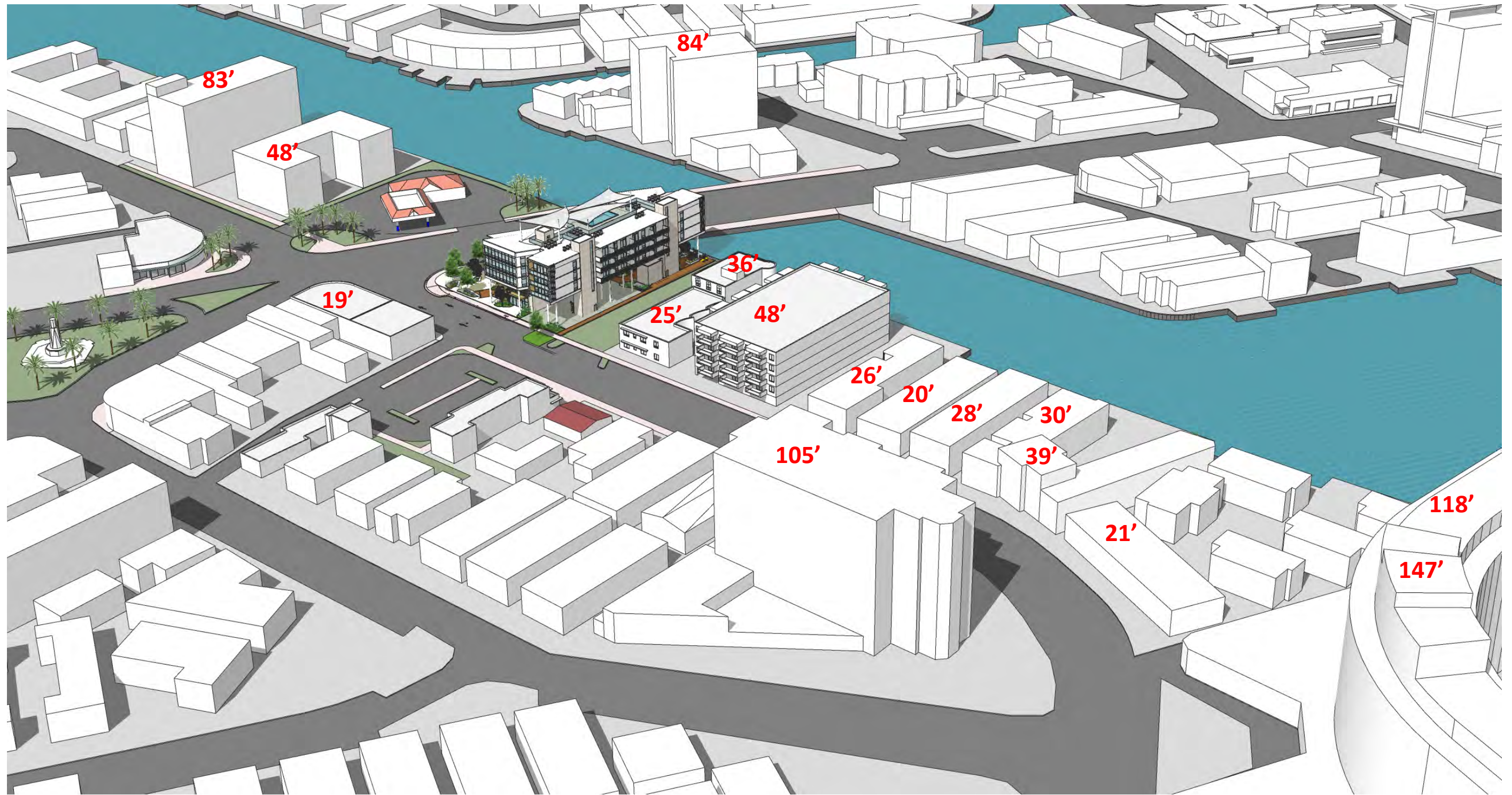
SITE ZONING DIAGRAM



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



BUILDING HEIGHT SURVEY

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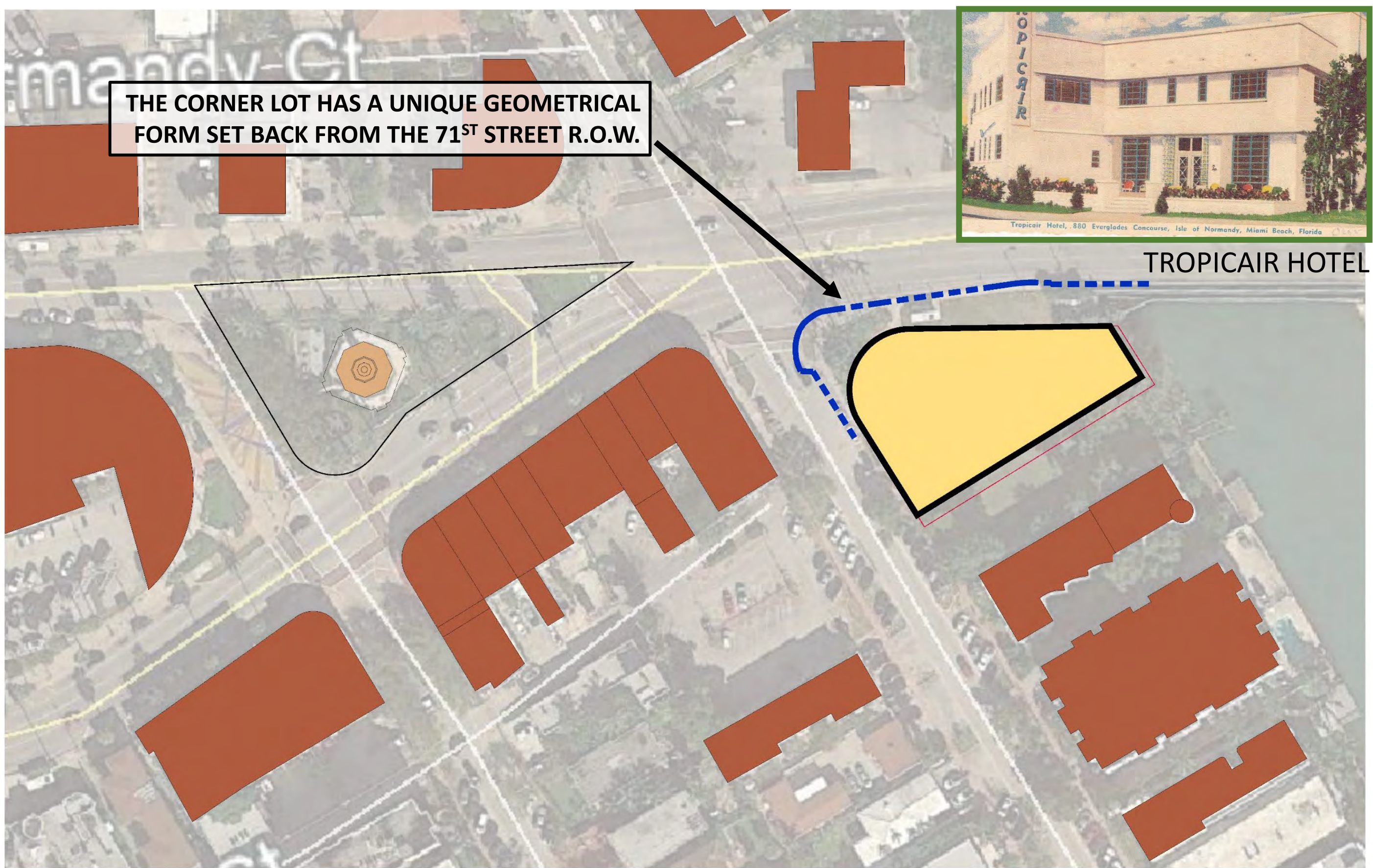
**880 71st Street,
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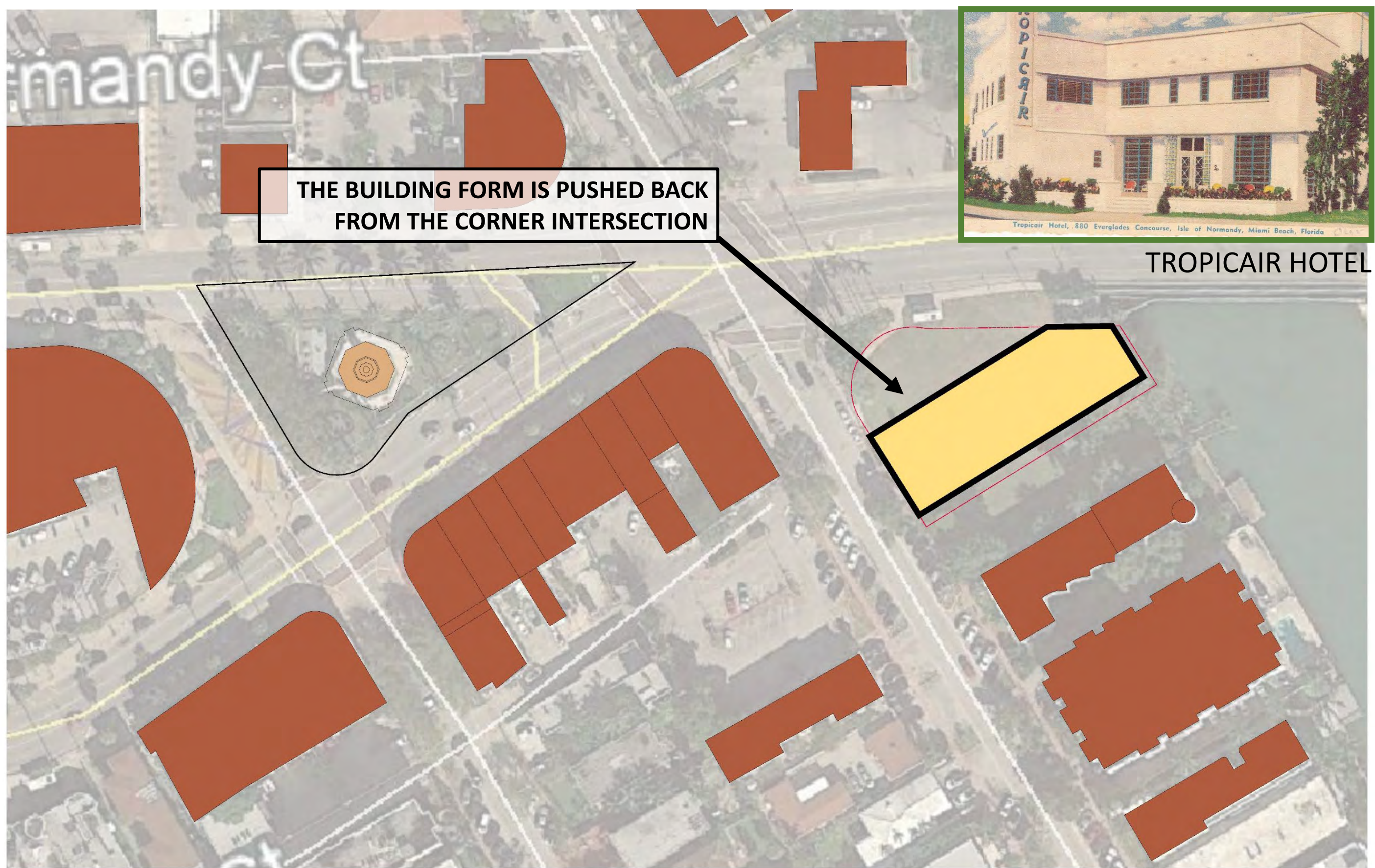


- Pavilion structures
- Neighborhood access
- Public space access

The pedestrian experience is designed to allow public passage thru the ground level to access the waterfront while providing openness to light, air, and view sheds thru the site. The setback of the project from the intersection allows for a pedestrian scaled experience that ties this space to the fountain plaza and local residents on Bay Drive.

FIGURE GROUND DIAGRAM





THE BUILDING FORM IS PUSHED BACK FROM THE CORNER INTERSECTION



TROPICAIR HOTEL

FIGURE GROUND DIAGRAM

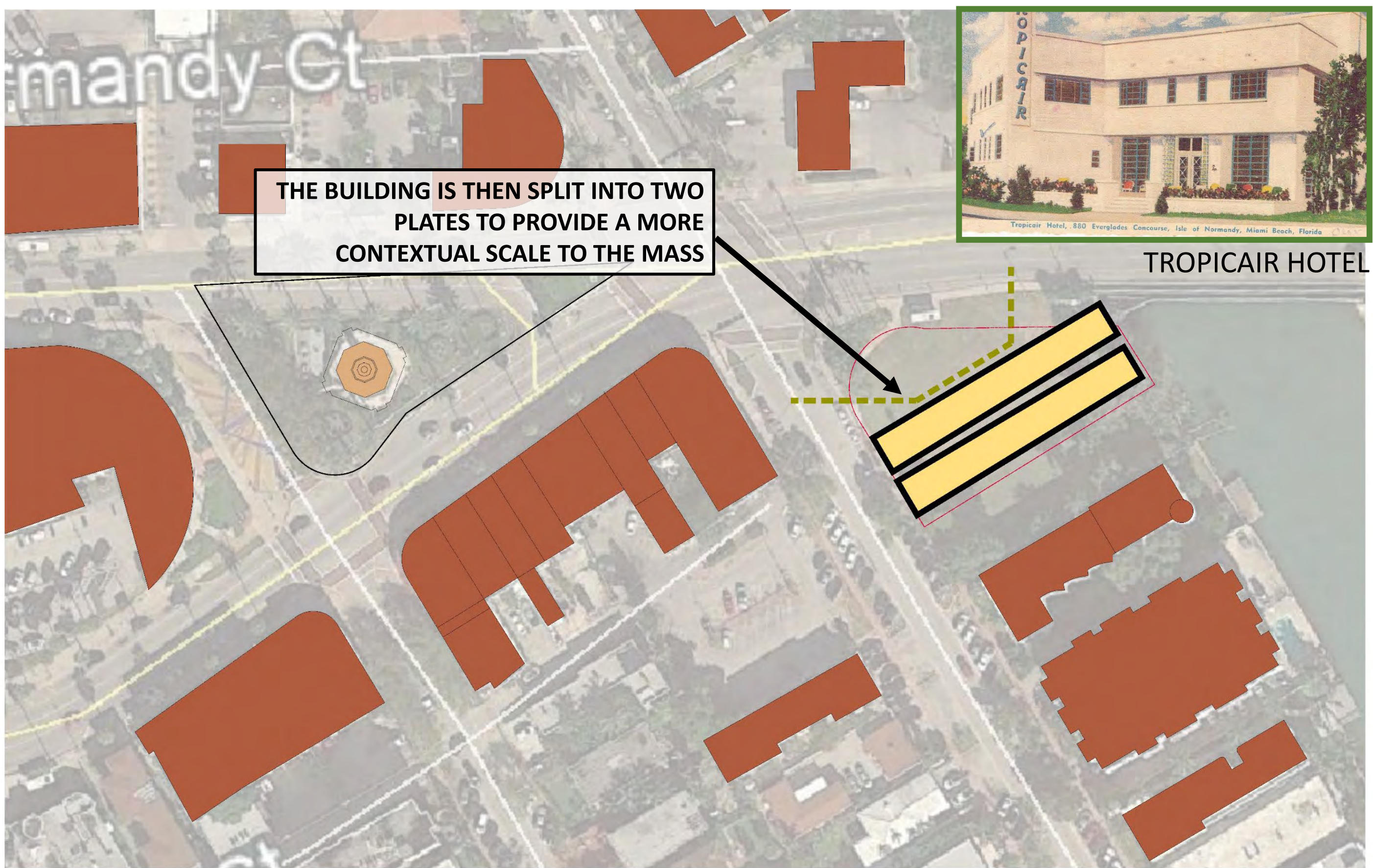
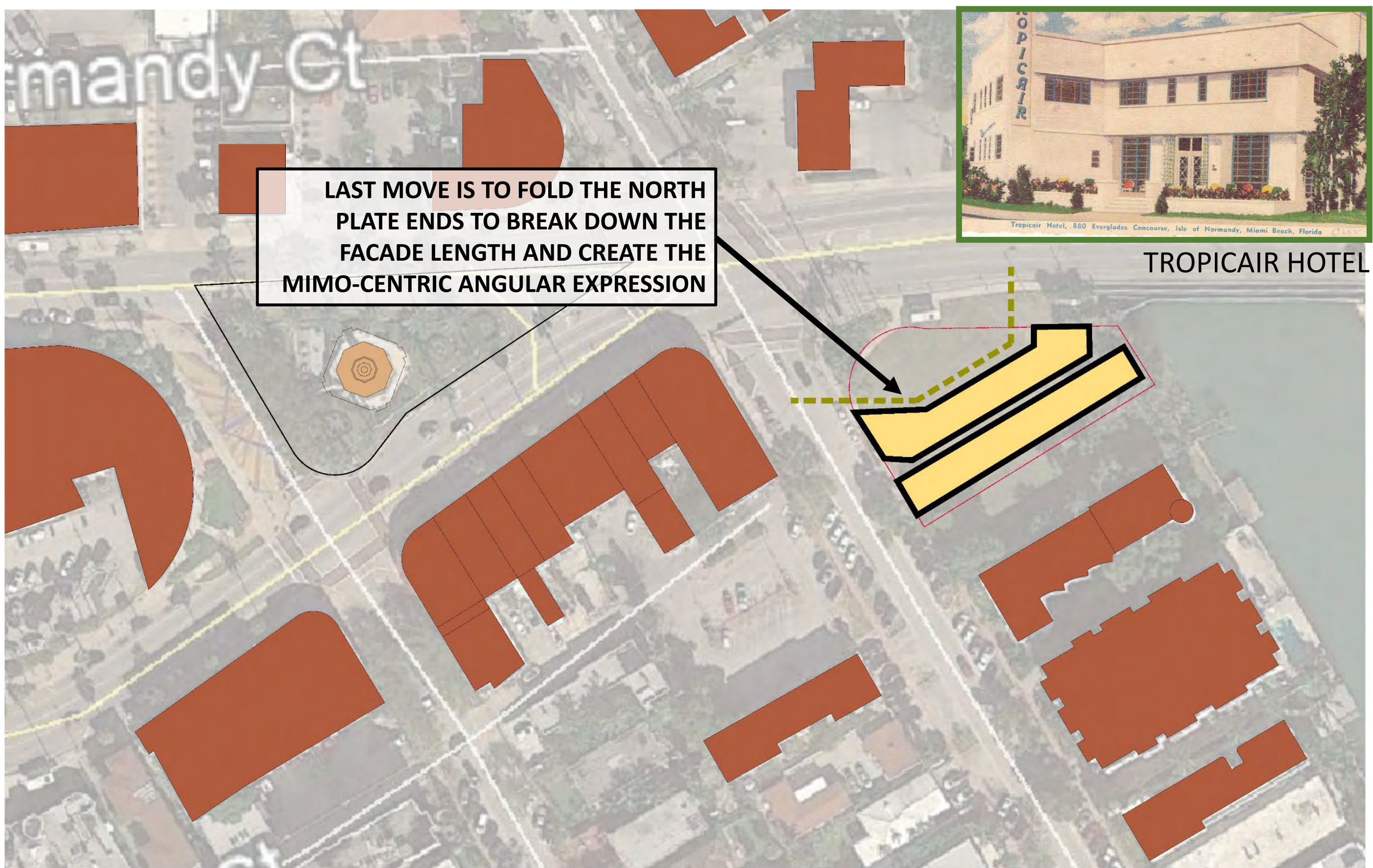
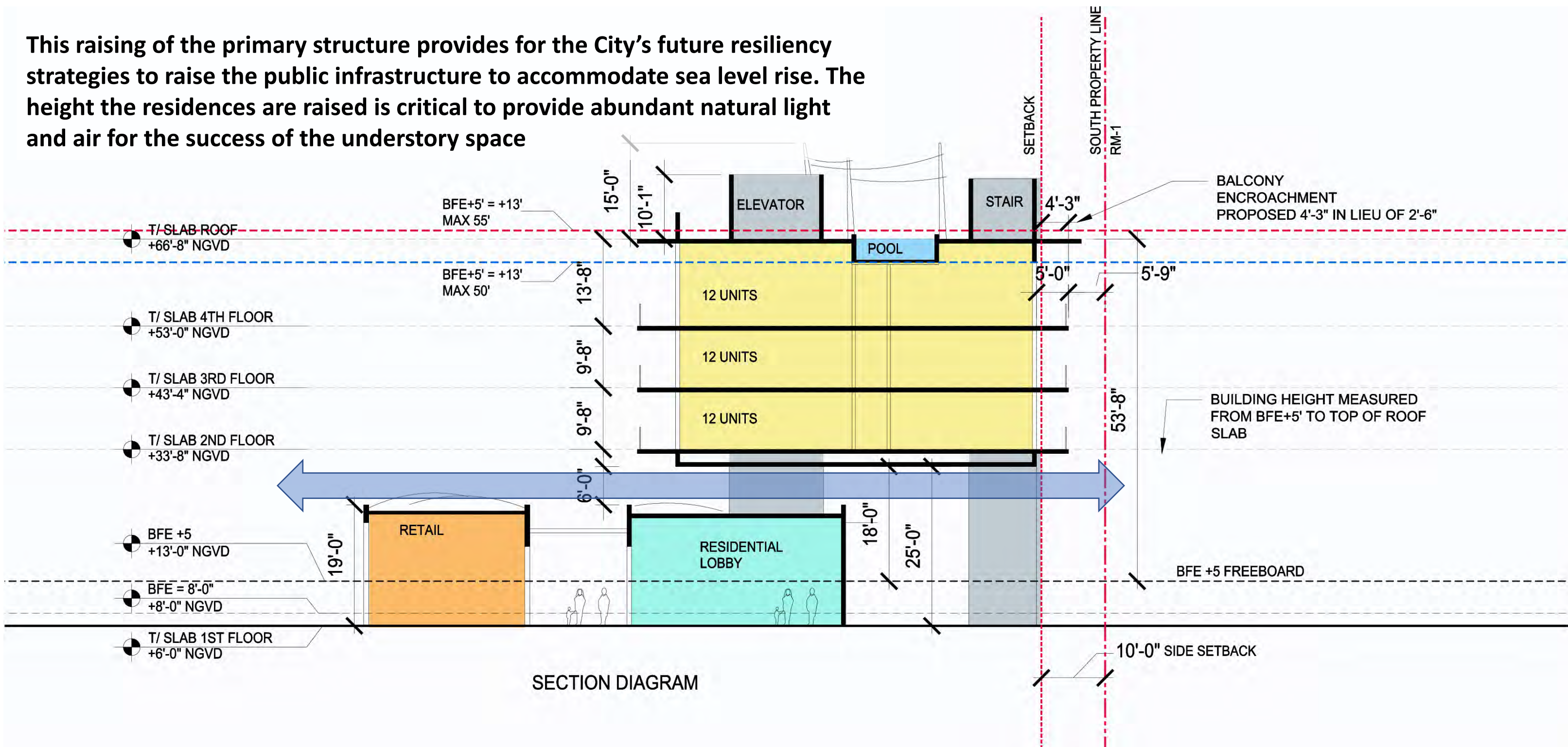


FIGURE GROUND DIAGRAM



The building design diagram separates the human scale pavilion structures from the housing units above.

This raising of the primary structure provides for the City's future resiliency strategies to raise the public infrastructure to accommodate sea level rise. The height the residences are raised is critical to provide abundant natural light and air for the success of the understory space

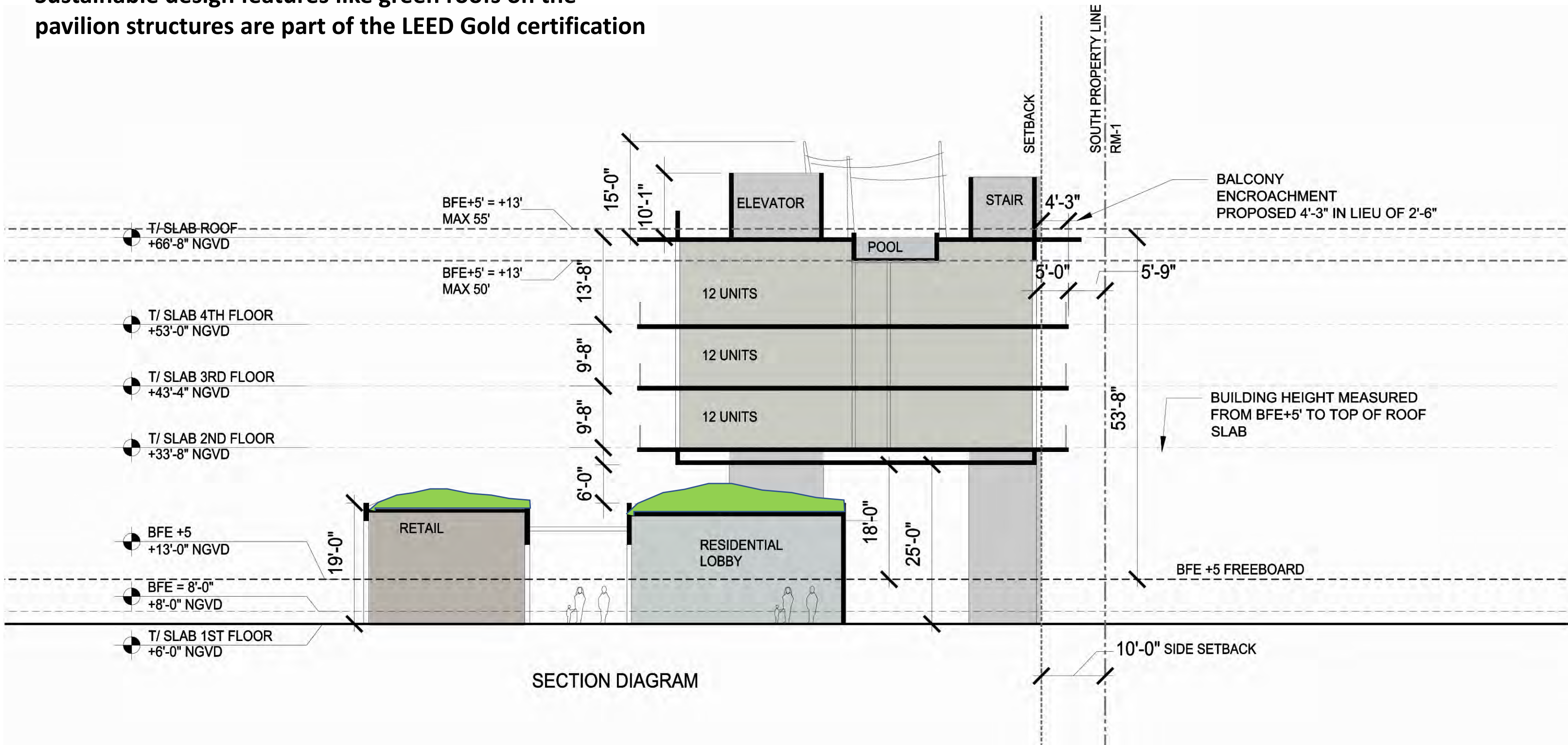


SECTION DIAGRAM

SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
 DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE

DESIGN STRATEGY

Sustainable design features like green roofs on the pavilion structures are part of the LEED Gold certification

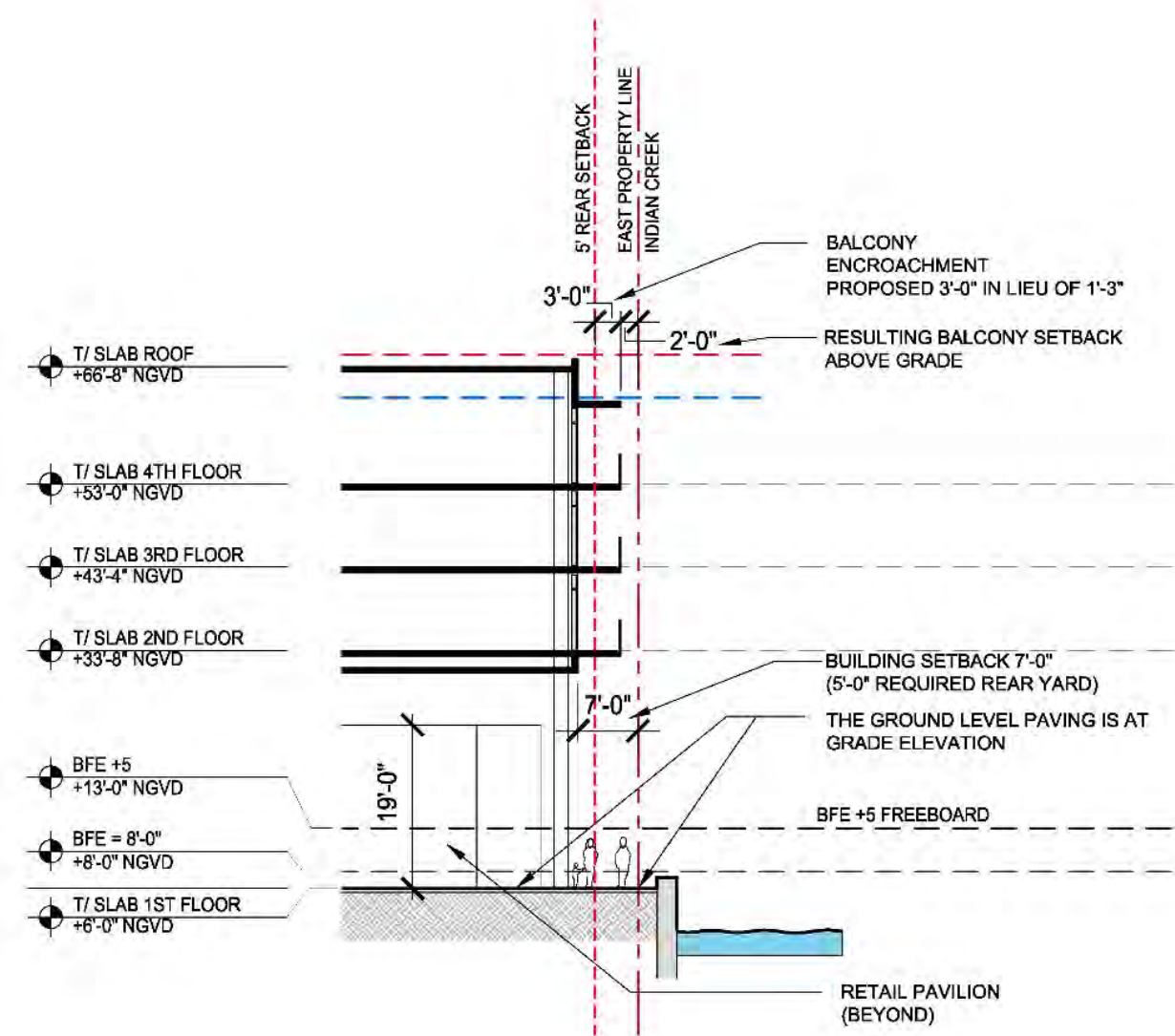
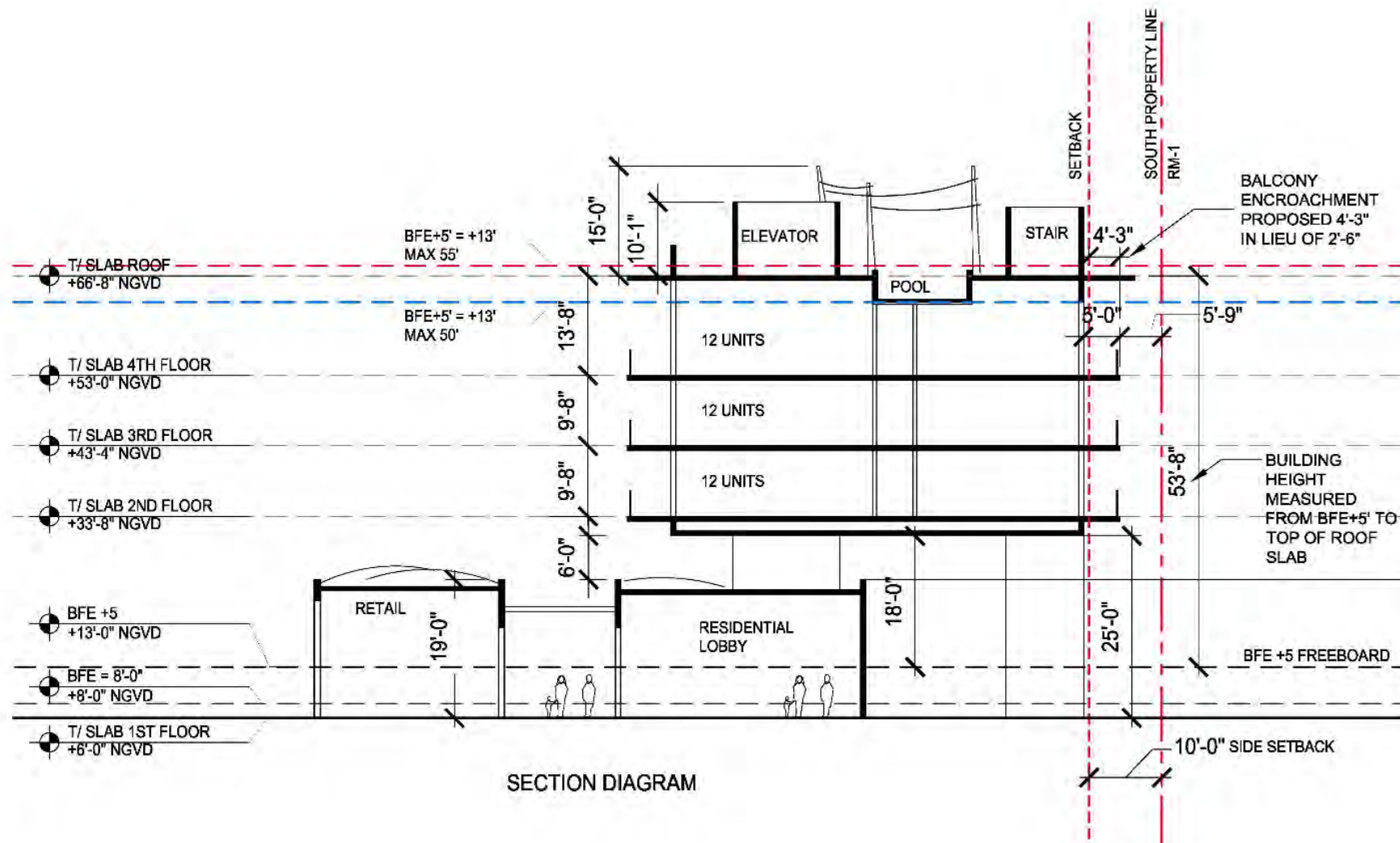


SECTION DIAGRAM

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DESIGN STRATEGY

Proposed balcony encroachments



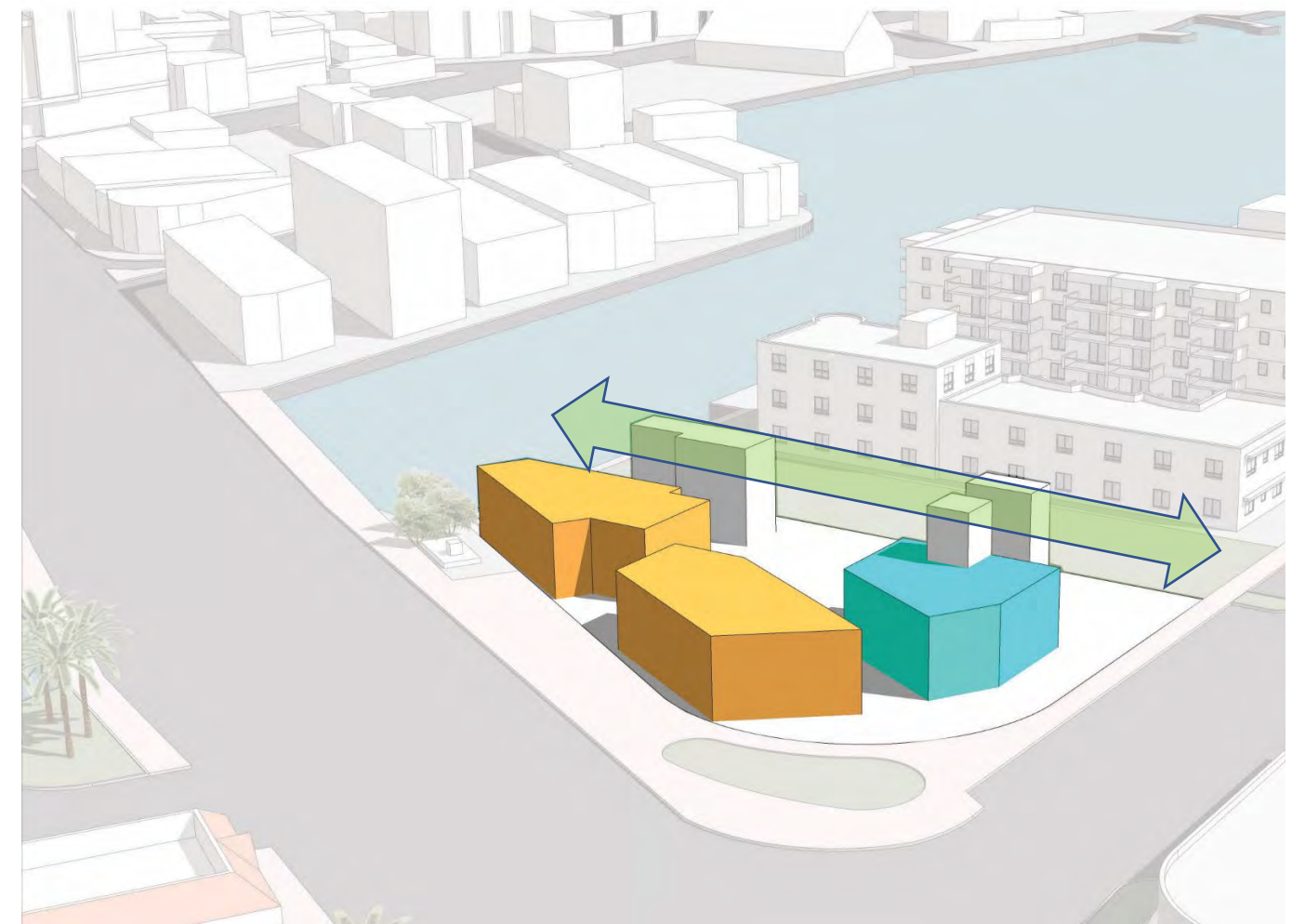
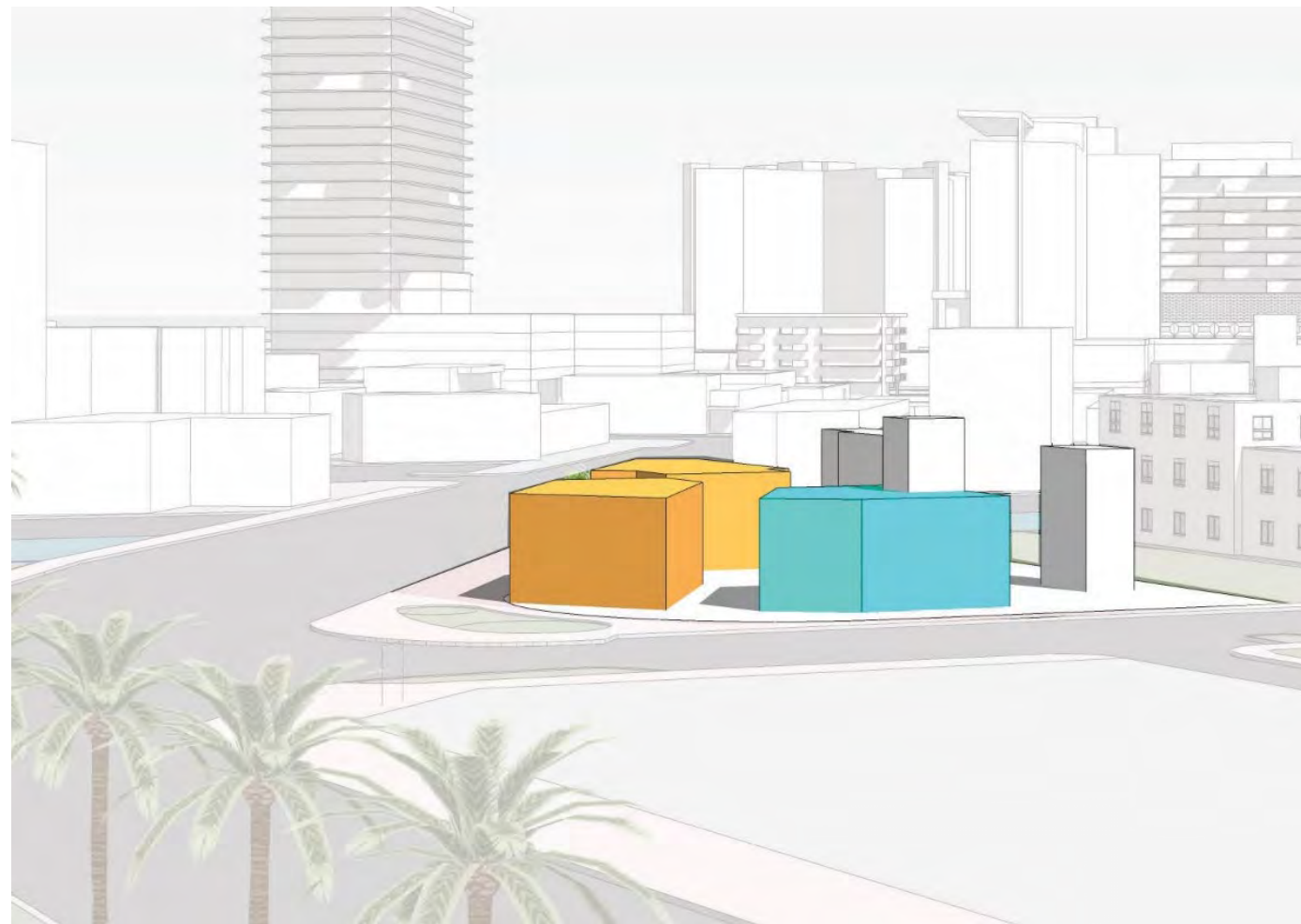
SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
 DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE

DESIGN STRATEGY

 Community servicing retail pavilions

 Public access to the waterfront

 Main building entrance



Community servicing retail and entry lobby that match the pedestrian and human scale of the surrounding buildings

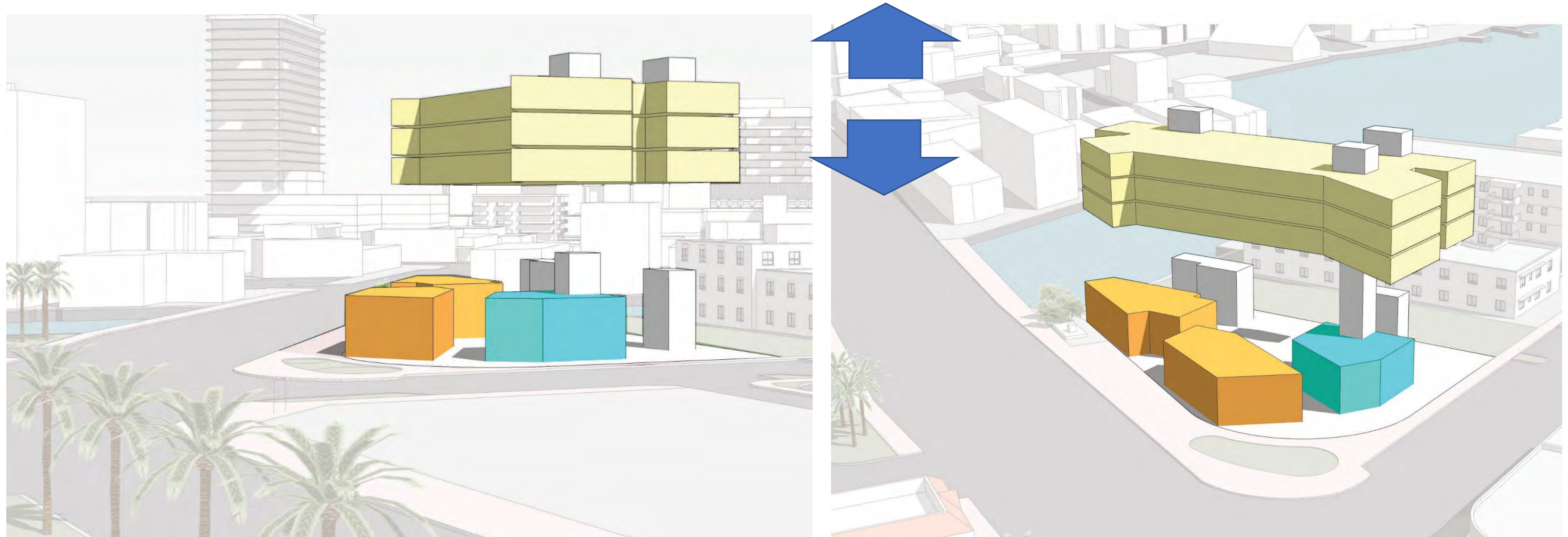
DESIGN STRATEGY

 Community servicing retail pavilions

 Main building entrance

 Public access to the waterfront

 Residential apartments



The primary building mass is raised above grade to allow openness for light and air for the flex space and green courtyards below

DESIGN STRATEGY

 Community servicing retail pavilions

 Main building entrance

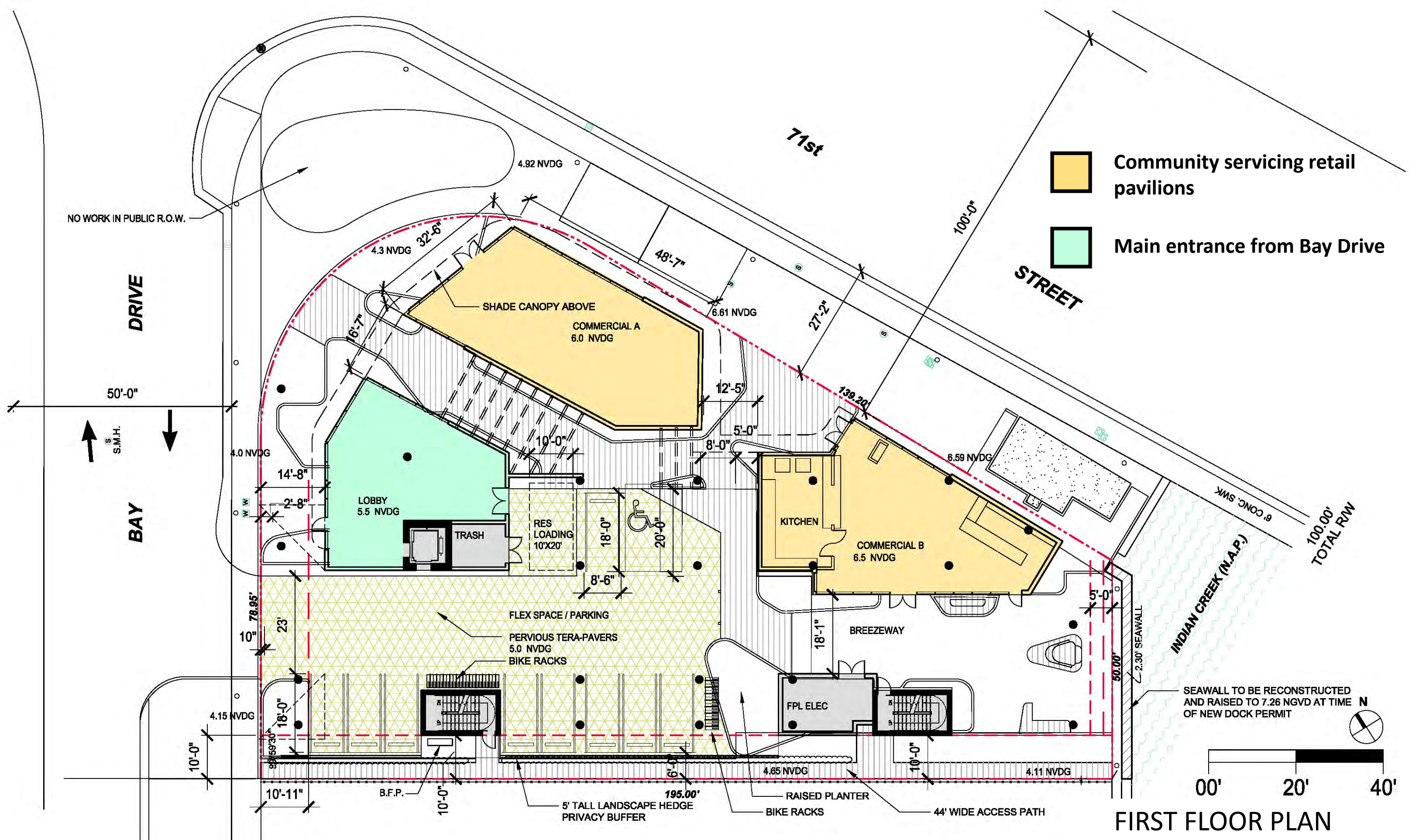
 Public access to the waterfront

 Residential apartments

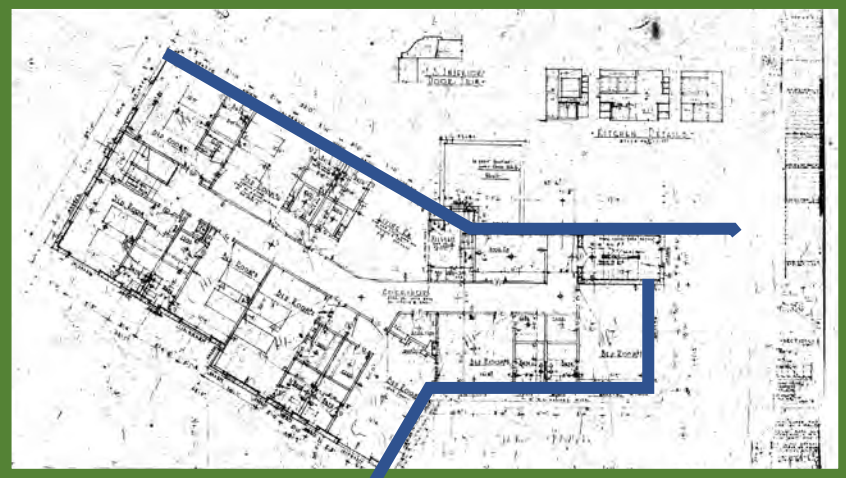


The final massing configuration responds to both the pedestrian-scale urban fabric and the neighborhood-scale street wall of layered adjacent buildings

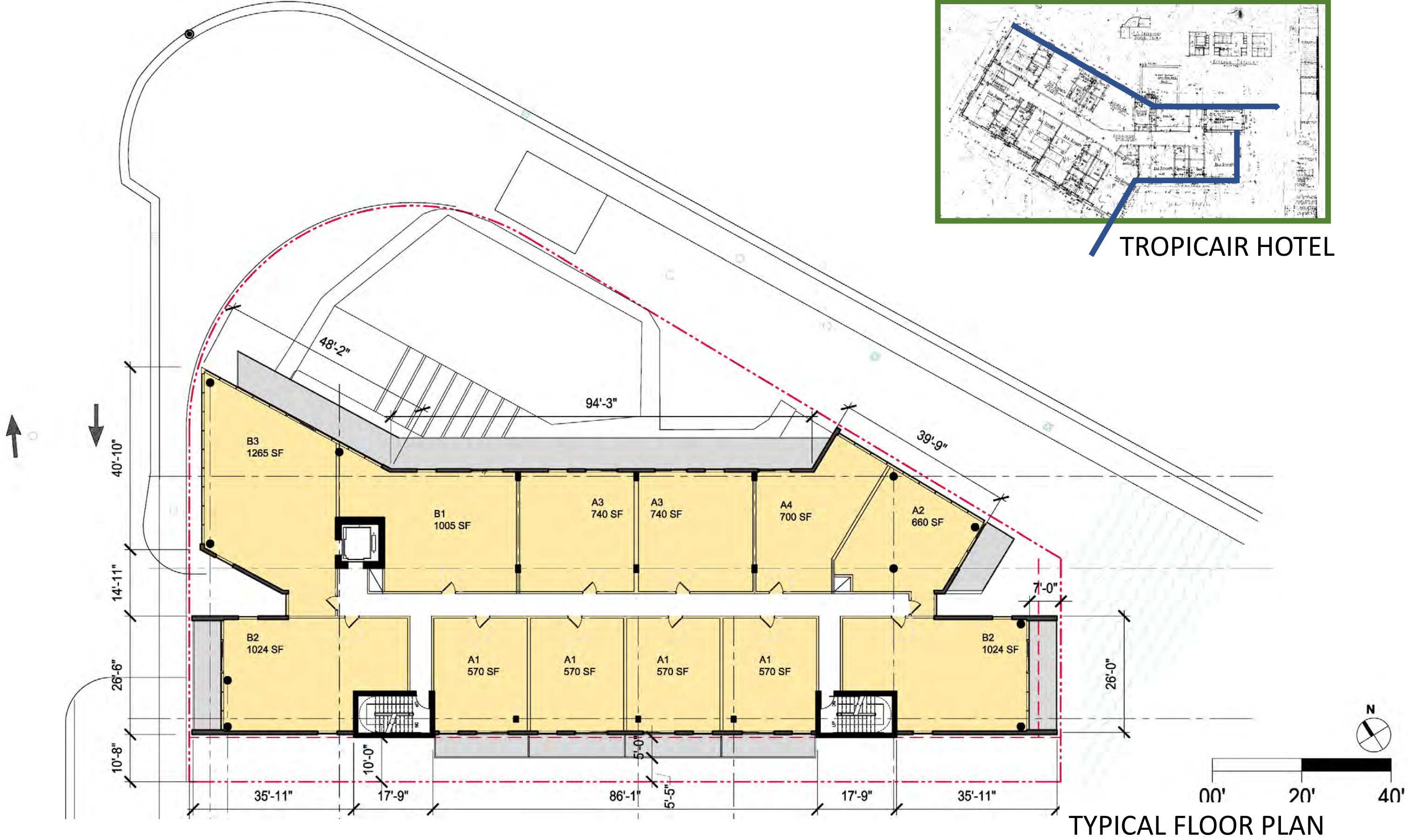
DESIGN STRATEGY



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



TROPICAIRE HOTEL



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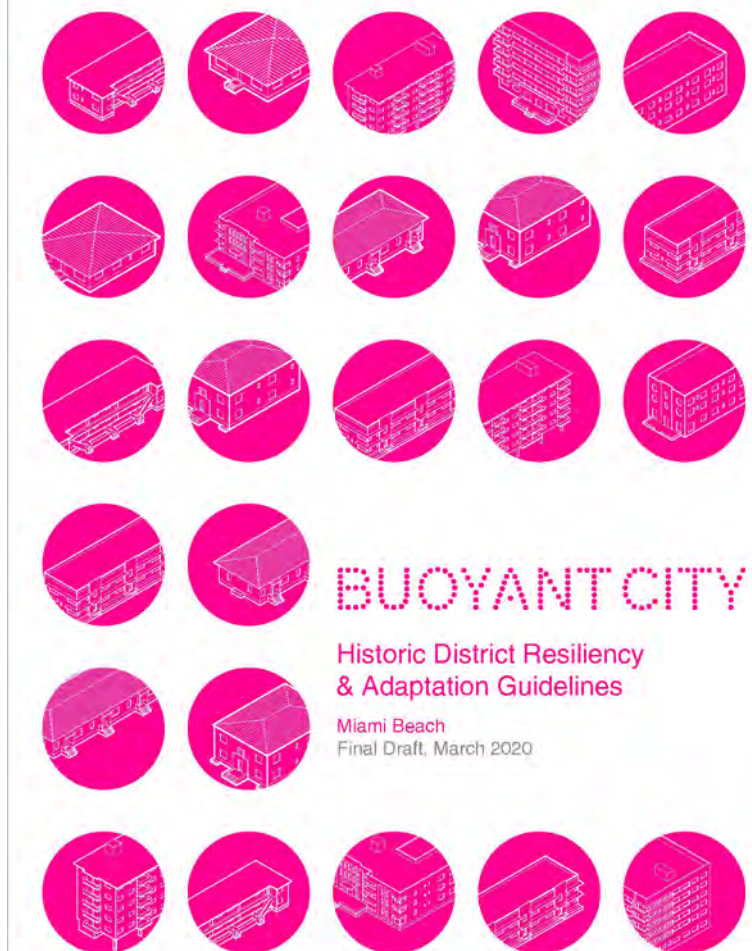
MIMO ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE
RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES
ASYMETRICAL AND ANGULAR FORM

**880 71st Street,
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City of Miami Beach Planning Department

Design guidelines and local research that informs the building architecture



Shulman + Associates

DESIGN GUIDELINES

POST-WAR MODERN / MIMO

“CONTEXTUALLY RELEVANT BUILDING DESIGN THAT IS DERIVED FROM THE MIMO LANGUAGE BUT LOOKS FORWARD TO A CONTEMPORARY VISION OF THE FUTURE”

- SCALE** : MASSING ARTICULATION TO BREAK DOWN THE BUILDING SCALE AND HEIGHT TO REFLECT THE ADJACENT URBAN FABRIC
- HEIGHT** : TALLER STRUCTURES TO BE SET BACK FROM THE STREET, BREAKING DOWN THE MASSING TO REFLECT THE ADJACENT URBAN FABRIC
- RHYTHM** : BREAKING DOWN THE MASSING TO CONFORM TO THE LOT WIDTH, CONTEXT BUILDING PROPORTIONS
- SETBACKS** : MAINTAIN THE URBAN STREETWALL, SITE THE BUILDINGS TO REINFORCE THE SURROUNDING CONTEXT
- VIEW CORRIDORS** : MAINTAIN VIEW CORRIDORS TO IMPORTANT STRUCTURES AND WATERFRONT
- DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS** : PREDOMINANTLY HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES WITH STRONG VERTICAL BREAKS. ANGLUAR FORMS
- POINT OF ENTRY** : ACTIVE GROUND LEVEL WITH DEFINED PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCES FROM THE STREET
- ARCHITECTURE** : EMBRACING THE MIMO LANGUAGE AND NEIGHBORHOOD VOCABULARY OF FORM TO REFLECT ON THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT WHILE NOT REPLICATING THE PAST

DESIGN GUIDELINES



1.3.7 // INTEGRATE PUBLIC SPACES & RIGHT OF WAYS INTO THE VISION

- Develop a plan for public infrastructure, right-of-ways and public places in historic districts that is consistent with the adaptive character of those districts.
- Consider public areas from a three-dimensional point of view, understanding that the variable raising of public and private realms will challenge current understandings of the historic district.
- Anticipate the complex relationship that will develop as the adaptation of streets, sidewalks, yards and buildings is staged at different levels, creating a multi-level city.
- Consider ecological goals in its future infrastructure planning.
- Consider the capacity to serve as a national leader in using its public realm as a test-bed in resilient and multi-functional infrastructure.

B. GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE | For more detail see Appendix III



RAIN GARDENS

Rain gardens are special planting areas designed to capture and store rainwater. Not only do rain gardens assist in reducing overall storm runoff quantity, but they can also aid in purifying water from pollutants and contaminants using natural filtration processes present in soil and plants. Plantings and microorganisms in the soil have the ability to break down biological toxins and also bioaccumulate toxins. Rain gardens are usually located within a small depression in a property to allow water to naturally flow to low points.



GREEN ROOFS

Green roofs are partially or fully vegetated roofs that are layered over waterproofing. In addition to providing shade, a green roof's plants remove air particulates and produce oxygen. Another benefit of green roofs is their ability to reduce and slow stormwater runoff in urban environments.



SUNKEN PLAZAS AND PATIOS

Recessed parks, building courtyards and plazas may contain impervious surfaces designed to temporarily store water during extreme events. These landscape features keep water out of adjacent properties and reduce inputs to storm drains not sized for current and future more extreme storm events. These landscapes can retain water until a storm has passed, at which time the collected rainfall can be drained to a storm sewer system or other storage area.



PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

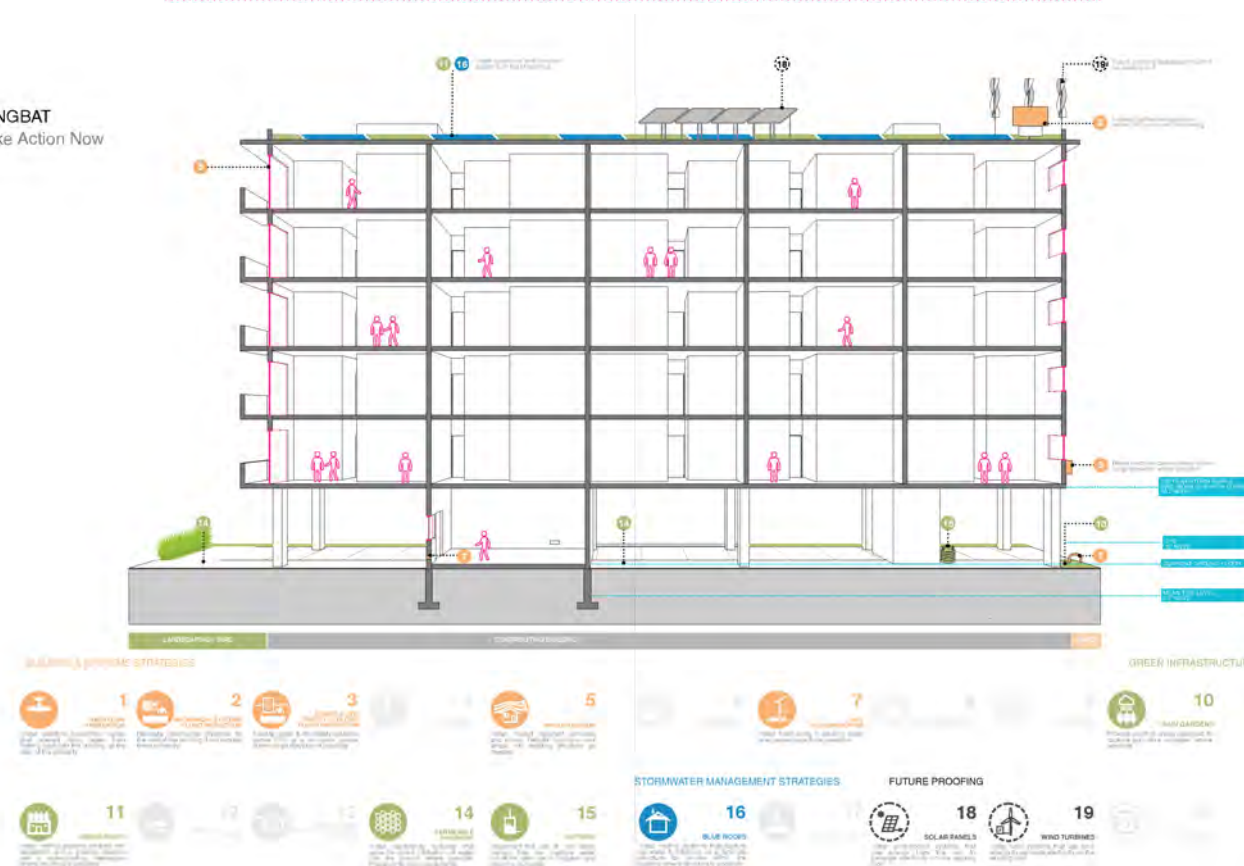
Permeable pavements and surfaces allow direct infiltration of water into the ground. By allowing water to naturally infiltrate into the ground, stormwater can be stored underground before flowing into stormwater systems, recharging local freshwater aquifers, and feeding nearby plants. Permeable paving helps reduce the load on traditional storm sewers that were not sized for the severity of contemporary storm events.



CISTERNS

Cisterns below ground and rain barrels that hold water from roof drains are a simple and affordable way for property owners to capture water, reducing the amount of stormwater impacting their property and harvesting rainwater for other uses. Rain barrels capture water for later use in irrigation or even cleaning purposes. Likewise below ground cisterns can also be used for irrigation and flushing a landscape of salt after larger storm events. With proper treatment, cistern water can also be used for water features and car washing.

DINGBAT
Take Action Now



Many of the sustainable strategies are implemented in the building and site design

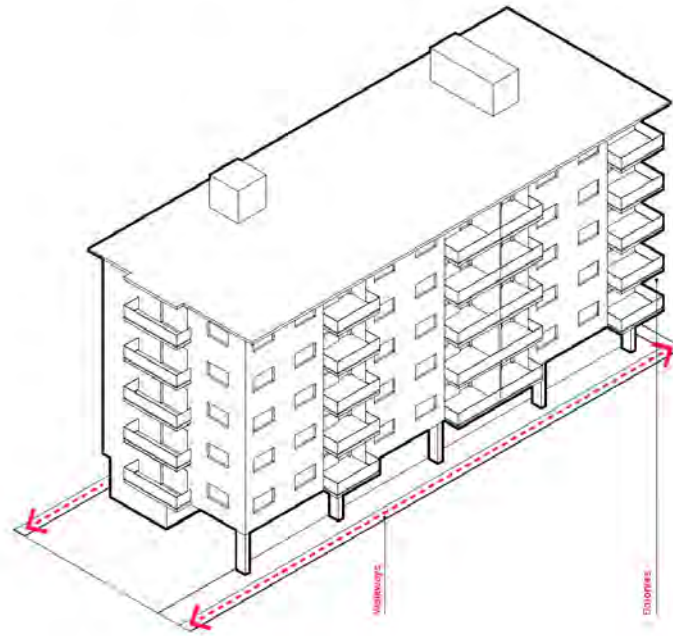
“Dingbat” raised building form

DESIGN GUIDELINES



D Dingbat

The Dingbat is a type of residential building featuring ground floor parking spaces below upper residential floors that flourished in Miami Beach in the mid-1960s. The genesis of this type in locality is generally attributed to zoning changes at that time that introduced a parking requirement for new residential units, however the type is found throughout the sunbelt, and was celebrated as a Los Angeles type by author Reyner Banham in Los Angeles: The Architecture of Four Ecologies. The ground floor parking area, featuring columns that support the building above, may also feature a modest lobby or community meeting space. In Miami Beach, Dingbats mainly rise 4-5 stories, and generally observe austere mid-century architectural styling. The sparse decoration found on this type is articulated by the railing systems that define balconies and catwalks.



“Dingbat” building form is prevalent in the Normandy Isle neighborhood, but many of the buildings gate off access and have very low understory heights that restrict light and air



DESIGN GUIDELINES



UNIDAD CENTER- RENE GONZALAZ ARCHITECT



Tropicair Hotel, .880 Everglades Concourse, Isle of Normandy, Miami Beach, Florida

Normandy Isle, as well as the greater City of Miami Beach, has many examples buildings with layers of architectural materials and angular forms



A View of the Ultra Modern Hotels at Miami Beach, Florida

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HISTORIC IMAGE OF MIAMI BEACH'S ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING LAYERS AND ANGULAR FORMS



DESIGN REFERENCES



SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE

MASSING STUDY



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MASSING STUDY



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MASSING STUDY



SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE

MASSING STUDY



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
 DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE

FAÇADE CONCPETS

STRETCHED FABRIC SUN SHADE



FABRIC 50% OPEN AIR



ANODIZED ALUM & GLASS WINDOW-WALL AND BALCONY RAILS



STUCCO FINISHES



GLASS RAIL W/ FRIT PATTERN



STUCCO FINISH ON ALL CONCRETE ELEMENTS

42" TALL FRAMED GLASS GUARDRAILS

36'-4"

25'-0"

18'-0"

42" TALL FRAMED GLASS GUARDRAILS

36'-4"

25'-0"

OPEN TO GARDEN WALK (BEYOND)

UTILITY MODULE IRON-SPOT BRICK MASONRY

EAST ELEVATION

OPEN TO GARDEN WALK (BEYOND)

WEST ELEVATION

VINE WALLS LIVING WALLS



FLORIDA KEYSTONE CORAL



PAINTED ALUMINUM STOREFRONT SYSTEMS

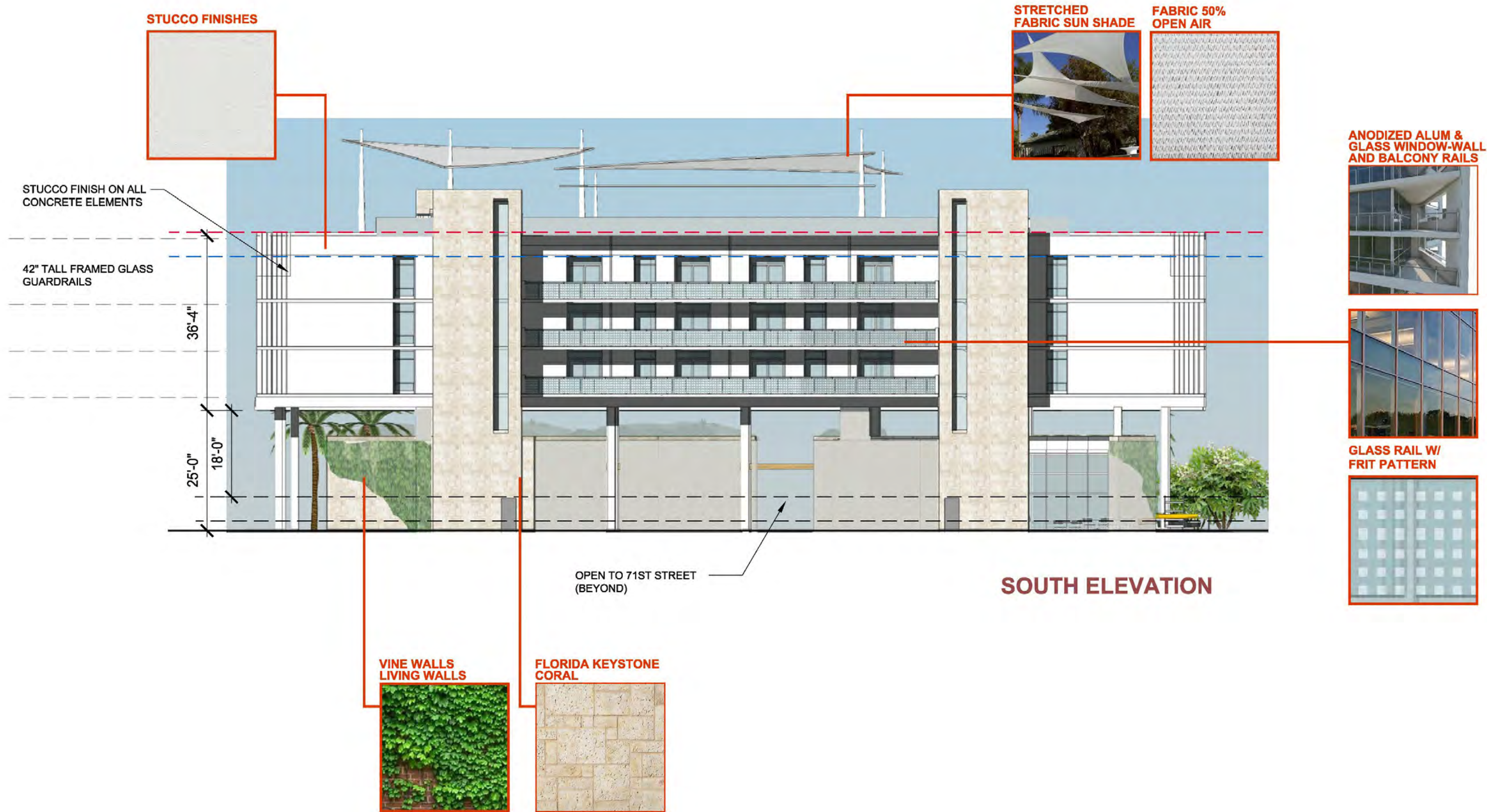


GREEN ROOF BURMS



SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
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FAÇADE CONCPETS



SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
 DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE

FAÇADE CONCPETS



ARTIST RENDERING



“BEAN POLE” SLENDER STRUCTURE,
WHIMSICAL FORMS

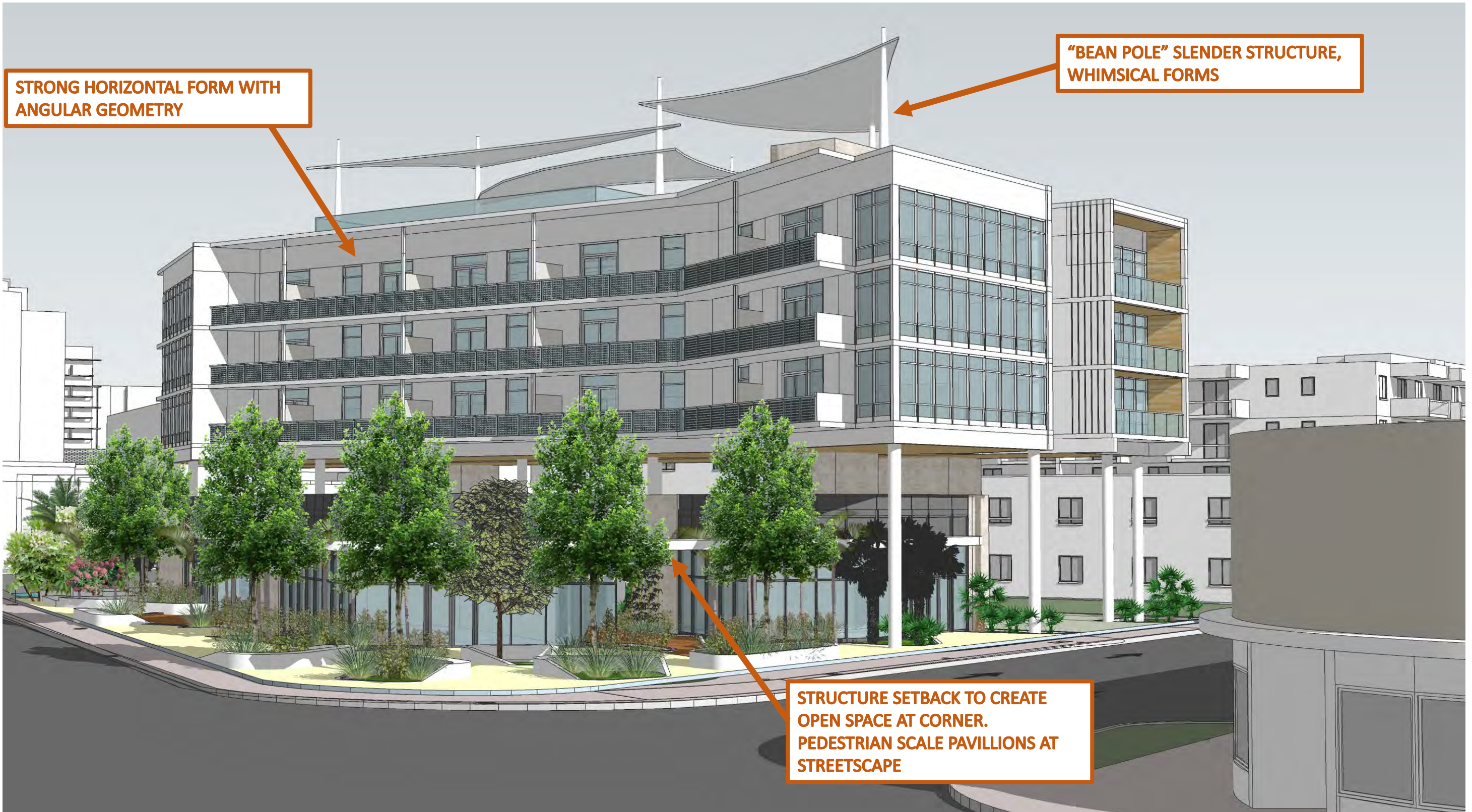
CLEARLY MARKED ENTRY FROM
BAY DRIVE

VIEW CORRIDOR THRU TO
WATERFRONT

PERVIOUS PAVERS /
LANDSCAPED ACCESS TO WATER

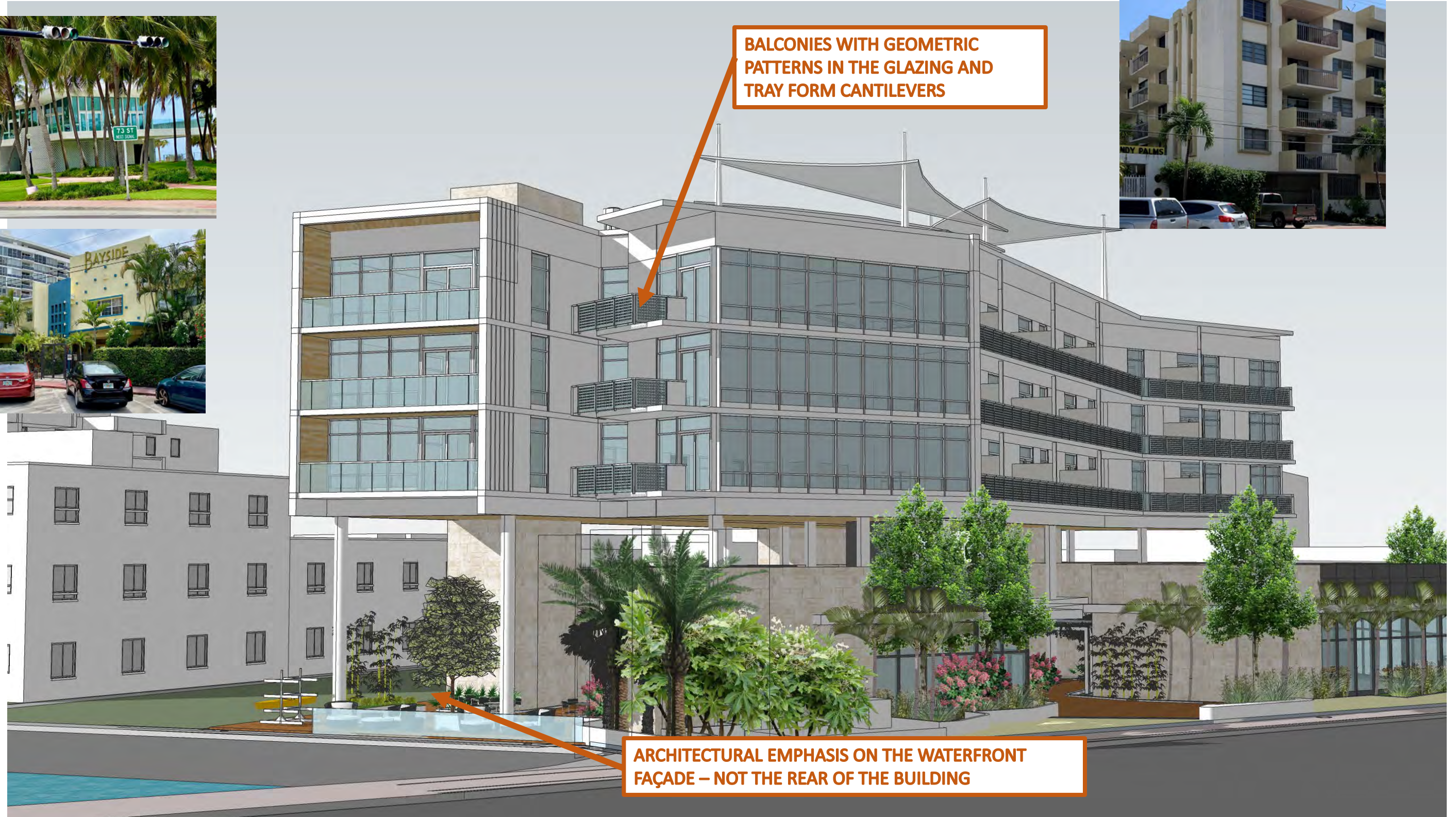
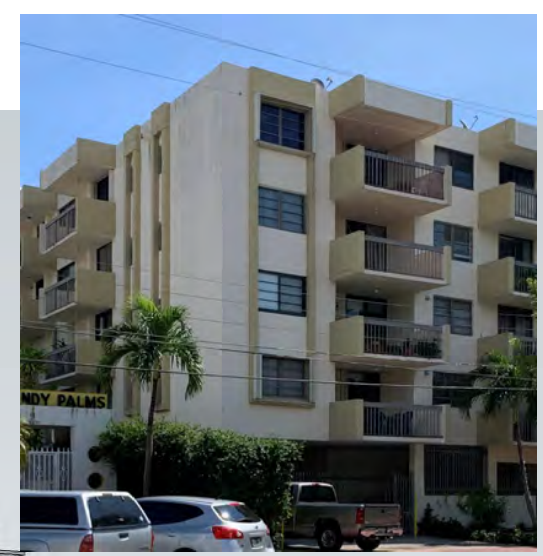
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ARTIST RENDERING



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FAÇADE CONCPETS



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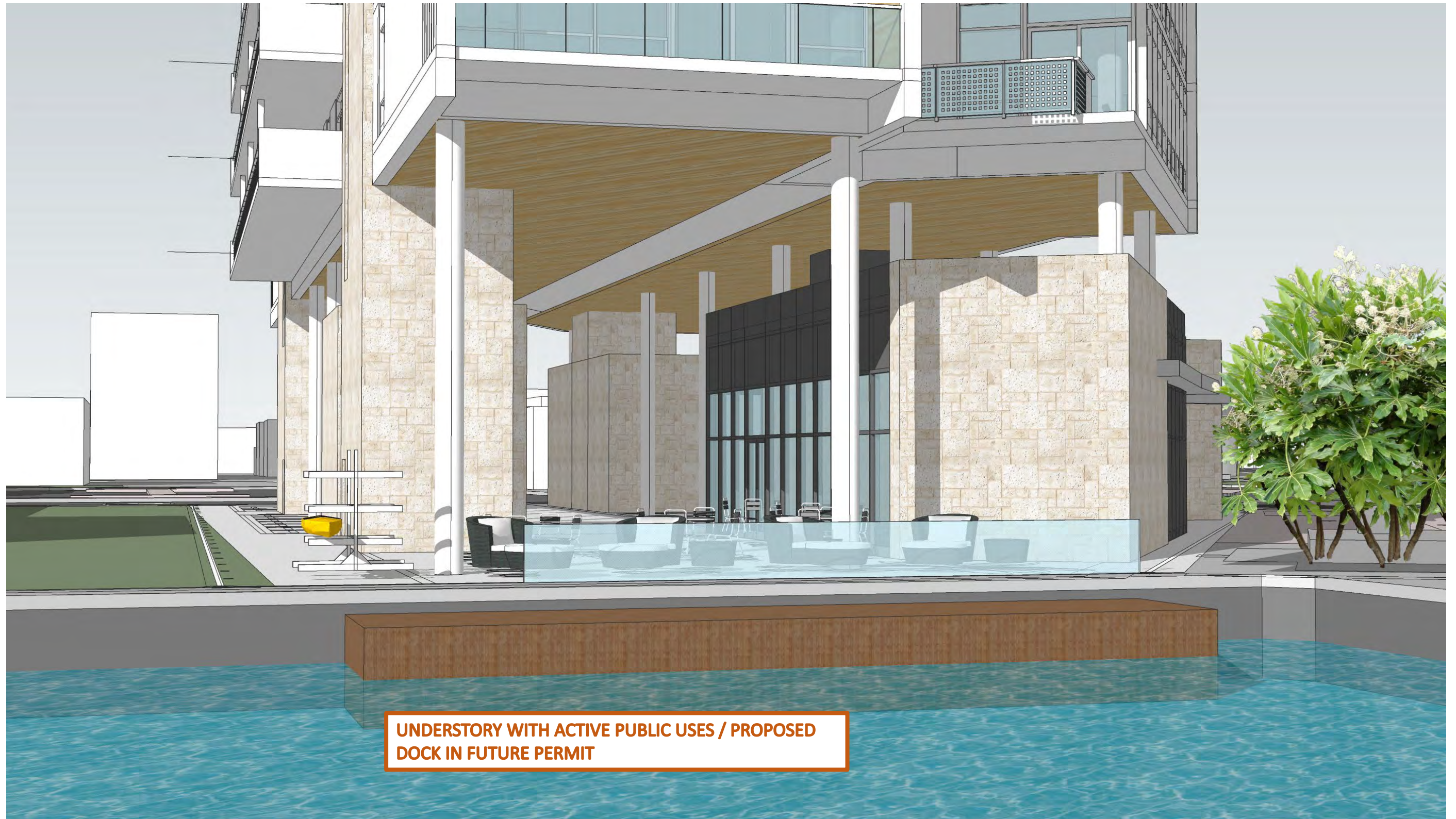
FAÇADE CONCPETS



STRONG VERTICAL BREAKS TO THE HORIZONTAL FORM

SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
 DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE

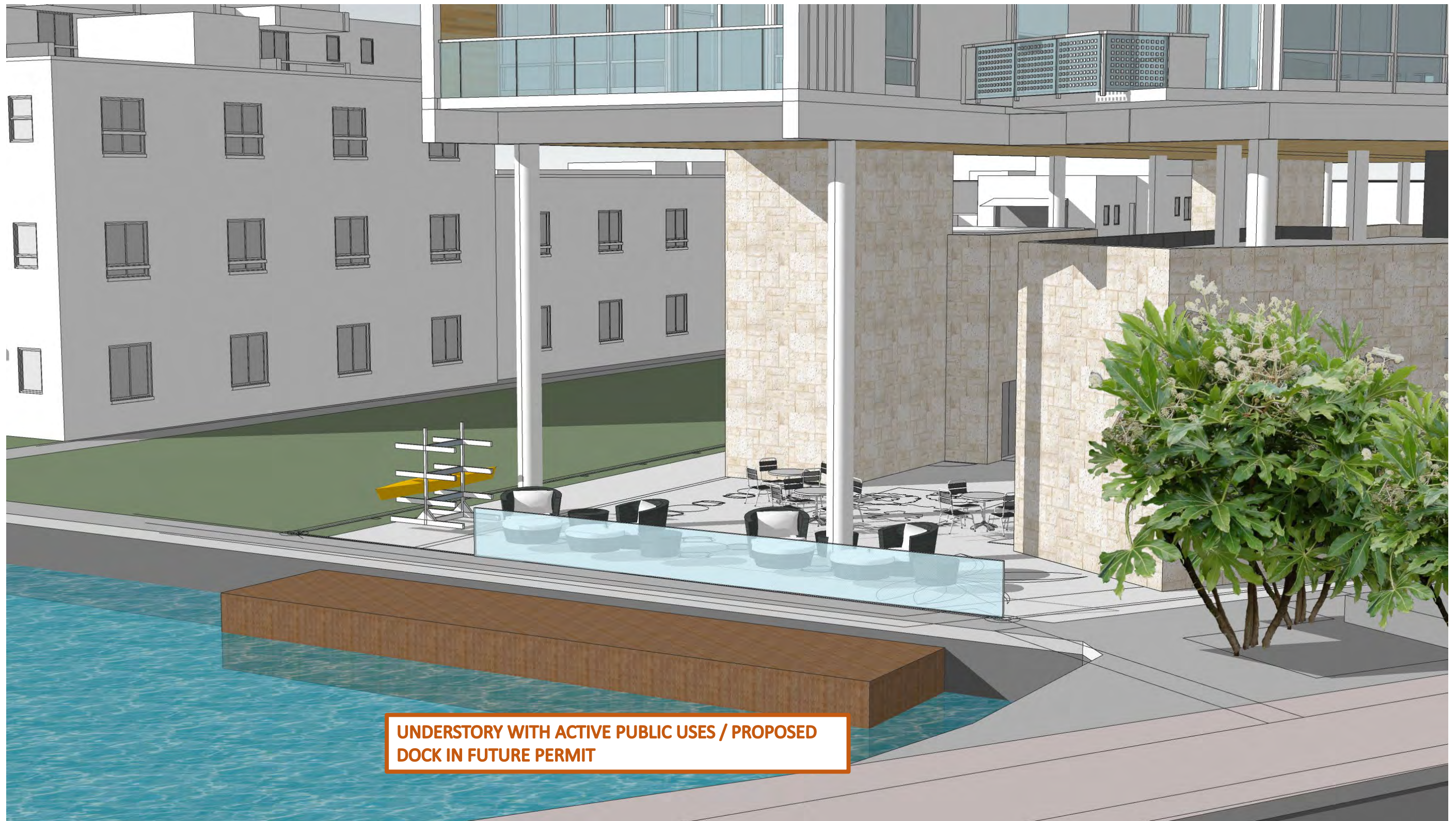
FAÇADE CONCPETS



UNDERSTORY WITH ACTIVE PUBLIC USES / PROPOSED DOCK IN FUTURE PERMIT

SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS
 DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE

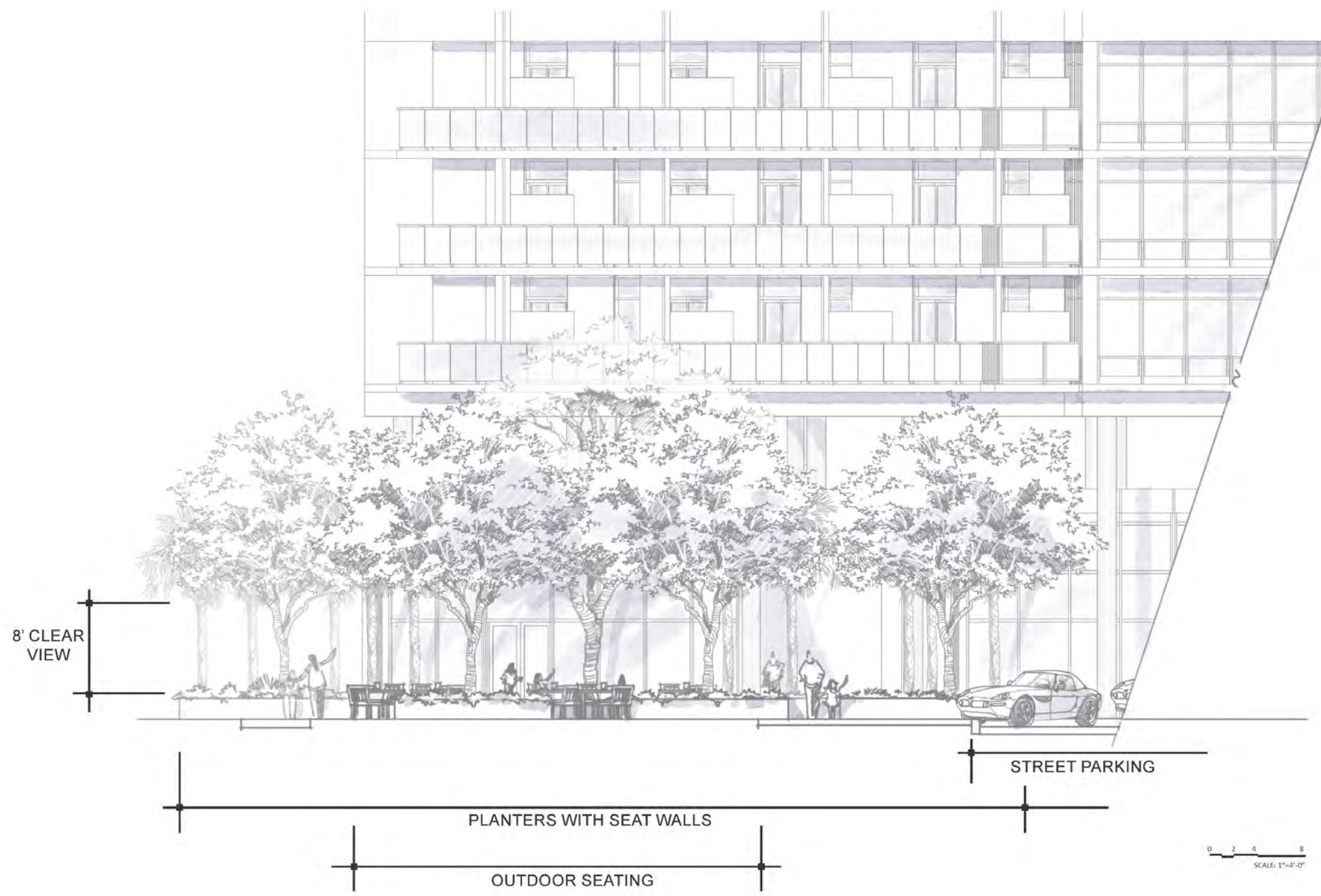
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FAÇADE CONCPETS



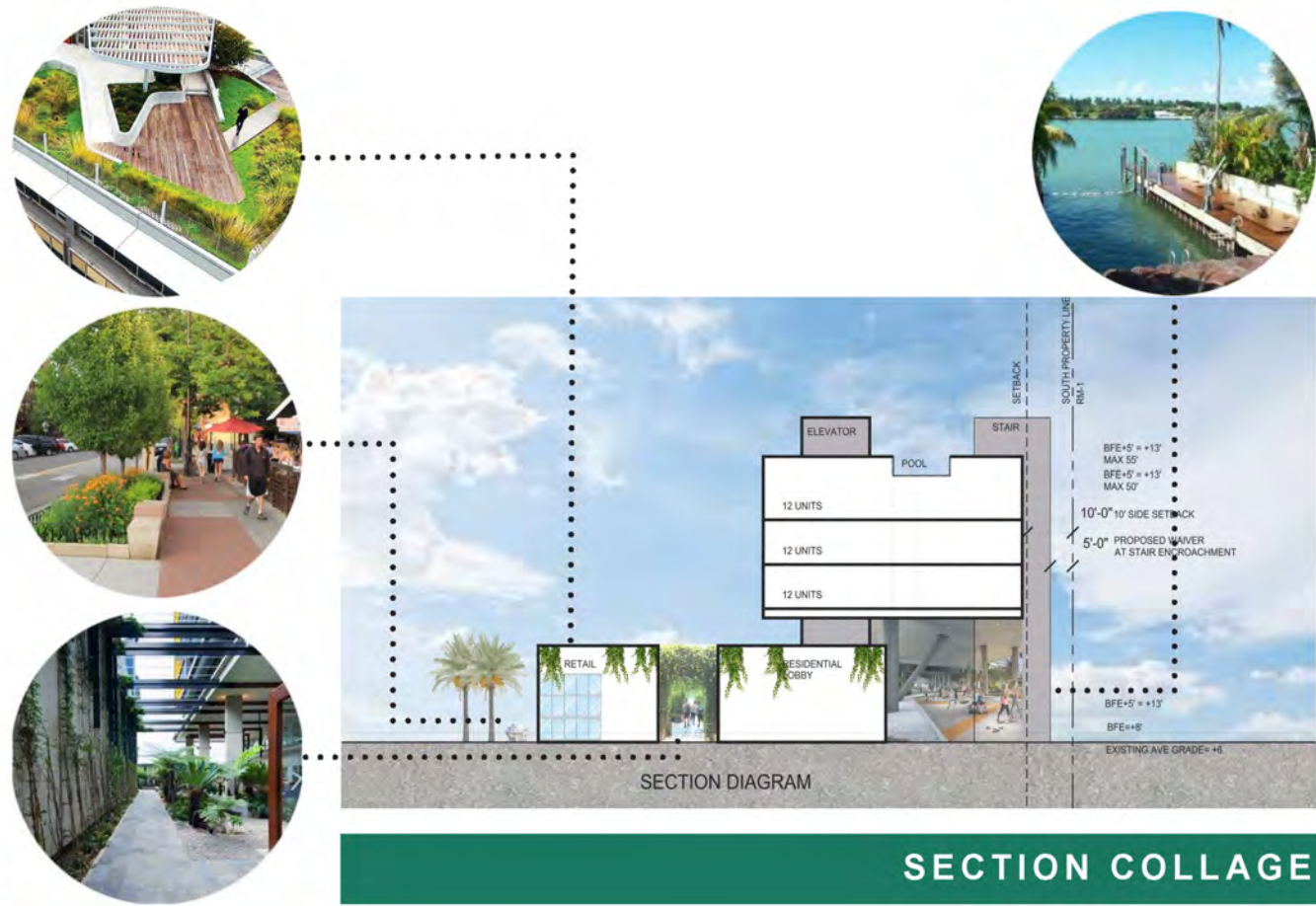
880 INDIAN CREEK NW ELEVATION



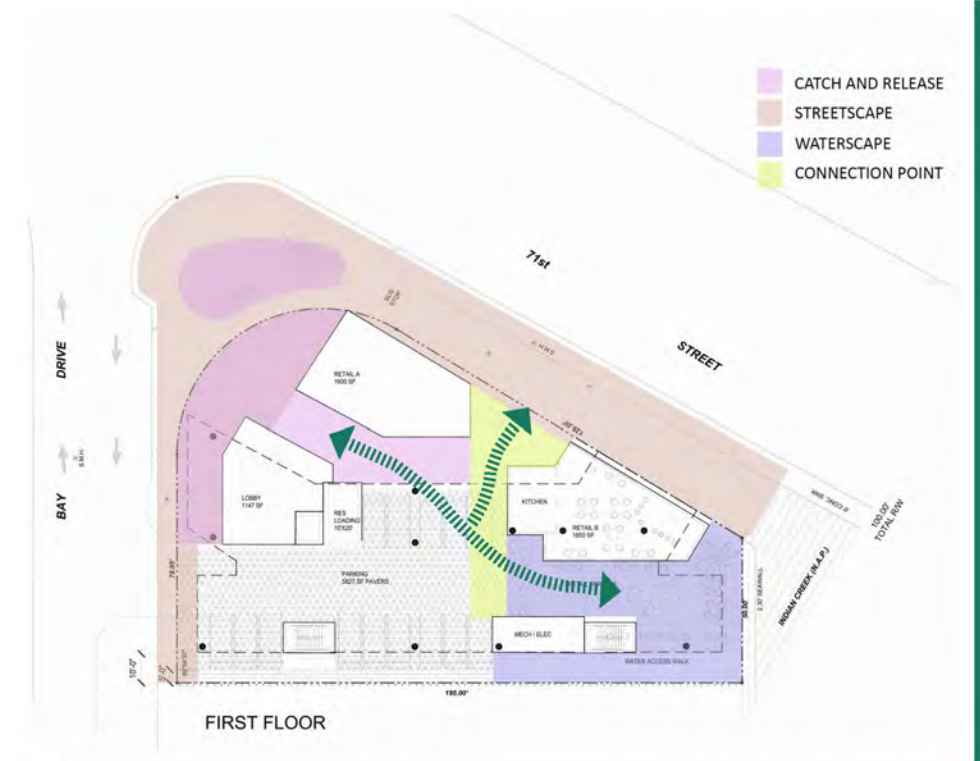
LANDSCAPE DESIGN



Design Concept



SECTION COLLAGE



SPACE DIAGRAM



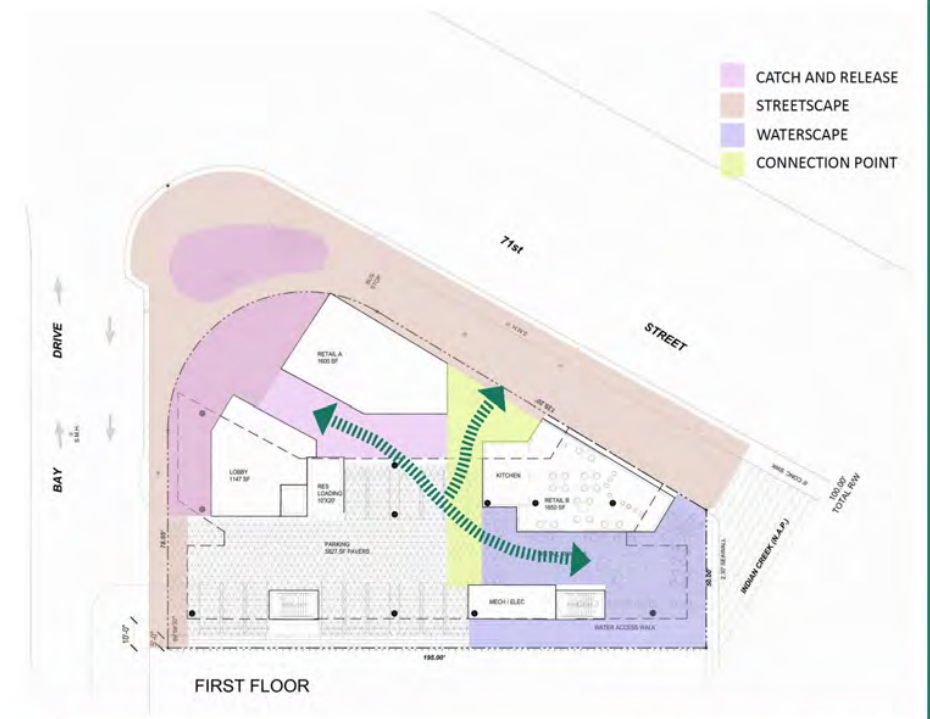
CHARACTER IMAGERY STREETScape



CHARACTER IMAGERY AMENITIES



CHARACTER IMAGERY ROOF-SCAPE



SPACE DIAGRAM



CASSA BRICKELL
- USE OF SHADED STRUCTURE
- VEGETATIVE WALLS
- ROOF TOP GARDENS
- URBAN SETTING

BROOKLYN BOTANICAL GARDEN VISITOR CENTER
- FLOOR TO CEILING EXTERIOR GLASS WALLS
- LIGHT AND OPEN
- VEGETATIVE ROOF TOP



PRECEDENCE STUDIES



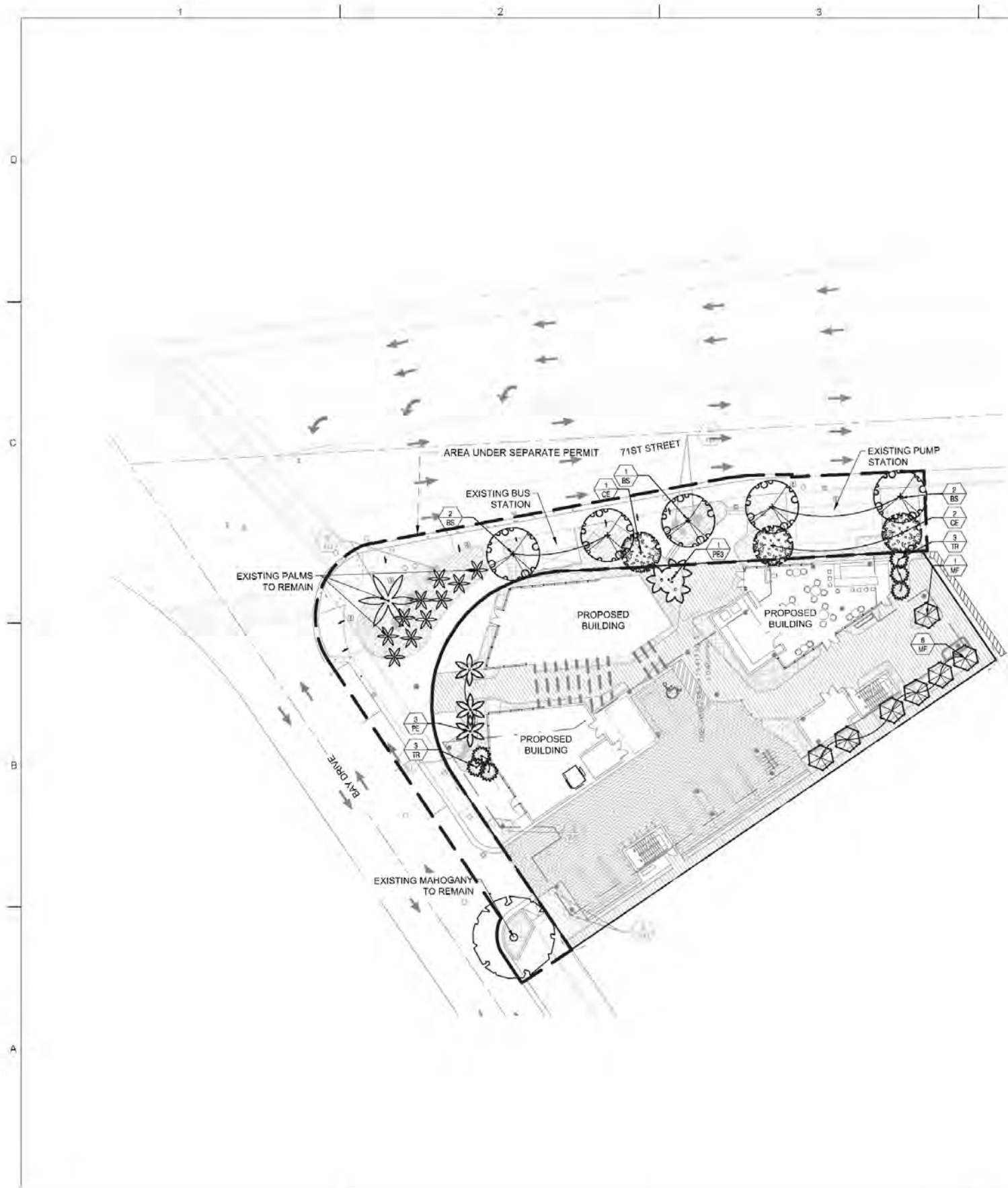
OVERHEAD SHADE STRUCTURE
VEGETATED ROOF TOPS



MIAMI-ESQUE TYPE OVERHANG
UNIFYING THE INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS



UNIFYING BUILDINGS



NOTES

SOO TO BE ST. AUGUSTINE FLORIDAM, EXCEPT IN RETENTION AREAS CONTRACTOR TO DETERMINE QUANTITY

ALL PLANTS TO BE FLORIDA NO. 1 OR BETTER PER FLORIDA GRADES AND STANDARDS FOR NURSERY PLANTS.

ALL TREES TO BE BALLED & BURLAPPED UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE

ALL SOO AND LANDSCAPE TO RECEIVE 100% COVERAGE WITH 100% OVERLAP FROM AN AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEM USING AN APPROVED WATER SOURCE

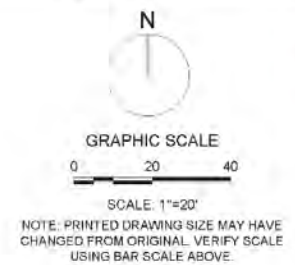
BUBBLERS TO BE PROVIDED FOR NEW AND RELOCATED TREES AND PALMS

CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL CONDITIONS AND LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION ATTACHED TO THIS PLAN AND PLANT LIST. PLAN AND SPECIFICATIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING IS REQUIRED BEFORE ANY PLANT MATERIAL IS INSTALLED ON SITE

ALL ROAD, ROCK, CONCRETE, ASPHALT AND OTHER NON-NATURAL MATERIAL BE REMOVED AND BE REPLACED WITH PLANTING SOIL PRIOR TO LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION

NO TRENCHING ALLOWED WITHIN ROOT ZONES OF EXISTING TREES



KEITH

301 East Atlantic Boulevard
Pompano Beach, FL 33060

PH: (954) 788-3400

Florida Certificate of
Authorization # - 7928

BID / CONTRACT NO.:

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

**PRELIMINARY PLAN
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

THESE PLANS ARE NOT FULLY PERMITTED AND ARE SUBJECT TO REVISIONS MADE DURING THE PERMITTING PROCESS. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USE OF THESE PLANS PRIOR TO OBTAINING PERMITS FROM ALL AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE PROJECT WILL FALL SOLELY UPON THE USER.

**880 71ST
ST, MIAMI
BEACH**

SCALE: AS NOTED

DATE ISSUED:

DRAWN BY: JR

DESIGNED BY: JR, PW, LW

CHECKED BY: PW

Paul Weinberg

PAUL H. WEINBERG, R.L.A.
FLORIDA REG. NO. LA6868804
(FOR THE FIRM)

SHEET TITLE

**LANDSCAPE PLAN
(CANOPY)**

SHEET NUMBER

LP-101

TREE & PALM PLANTING SCHEDULE

TREES					
QTY	"N"	SYMBOL	KEY	PLANT NAME	SIZE / REMARKS
5	N**		BS	Bursera simaruba SPECIMEN GUMBO LIMBO	SPECIMEN, 20' HT X 14" SPRD, 8" CAL. MIN
3	N**		CE	Conocarpus erectus GREEN BUTTOWOOD	15' HT X 6' SPRD, 3.5" CAL. MIN
7	N**		MF	Myrsine fragrans SIMPSON'S STOPPERS	12' HT 6' SPRD, 2" CAL. MIN
PALMS					
1	**		PE3	Pyrosperma elegans ALEXANDER PALM - TRIPLE	12 CT. - 16' OA, TRIPLE
3	**		PE	Pyrosperma elegans ALEXANDER PALM	10' AND 16' CT. SLICK, STAGGERED HEIGHTS
8	N**		TR	Thrinax radiata FLORIDA THATCH PALM	7-8' CT. FULL

11762 00 - 880 71st Street Miami Beach

City of Miami Beach - Landscape Data Table

ZONING DISTRICT=		CD-2
LOT AREA=		19,417
ACRES=		0.45

TREES

A. Number of trees required per lot or net lot acre, less existing 22 per acre	REQUIRED	PROVIDED
B. 35% natives Required	6	16
C. 50% low maintenance required	6	16
D. Street Trees	16	16

* provided counted by using Tree Replacement Sec. 46.01. Additional trees provided on Level 4 Amenity Deck

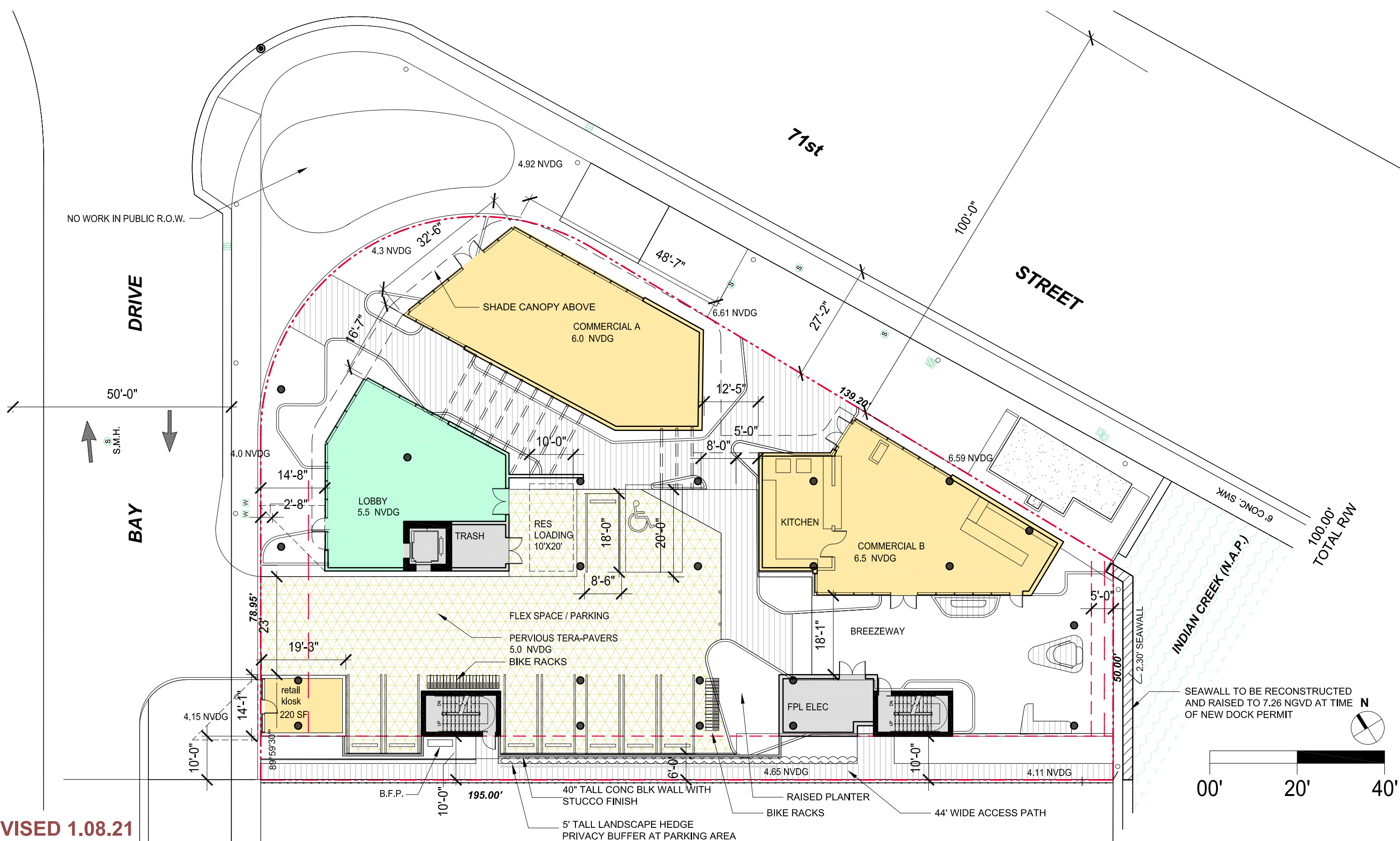
MITIGATION TABLE - see sheet LD-101

Palm to be removed	
4	DBH (inches) to be removed
254	REQUIRED REPLACEMENT TREES
REQUIRED REPLACEMENT TREES	
10	Palms Provided
16	Trees Provided

SHRUBS

A. Required: sum of lot and street trees required x 12	REQUIRED	PROVIDED
264	125	359+
B. 50% Native shrubs required	150	150+

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

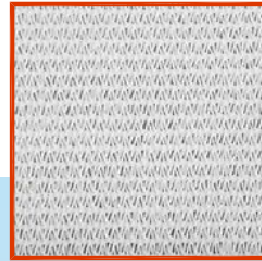


REVISED 1.08.21

STRETCHED FABRIC SUN SHADE



FABRIC 50% OPEN AIR



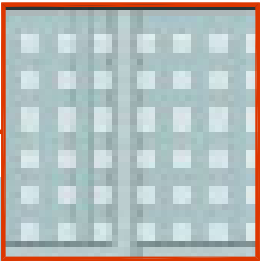
ANODIZED ALUM & GLASS WINDOW-WALL AND BALCONY RAILS



STUCCO FINISHES



GLASS RAIL W/ FRIT PATTERN



STUCCO FINISH ON ALL CONCRETE ELEMENTS

42" TALL FRAMED GLASS GUARDRAILS

36'-4"

25'-0"
18'-0"

42" TALL FRAMED GLASS GUARDRAILS

36'-4"

18'-0"
14'-5"
25'-0"

OPEN TO GARDEN WALK (BEYOND)

UTILITY MODULE IRON-SPOT BRICK MASONRY

EAST ELEVATION

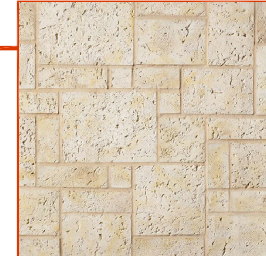
OPEN TO GARDEN WALK (BEYOND)

WEST ELEVATION

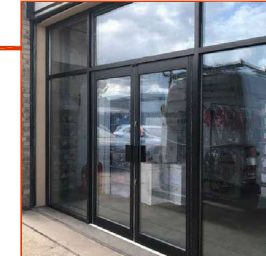
VINE WALLS LIVING WALLS



FLORIDA KEYSTONE CORAL



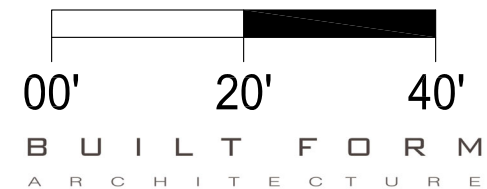
PAINTED ALUMINUM STOREFRONT SYSTEMS



GREEN ROOF BURMS



REVISED 1.08.21





REVISED 1.08.21

BUILT FORM
ARCHITECTURE