

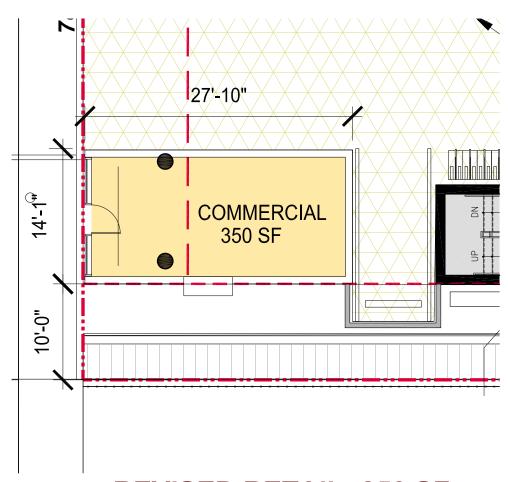
REVISED 2.12.21

B U I L T F O R M





VIEW OF SOUTH WEST CORNER

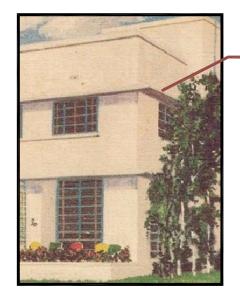


REVISED RETAIL-350 SF

N



EYEBROW SLAB EDGE FOR HIGHER SUN ANGLES ADDITIONAL VERITCAL FIN FOR WESTERN EXPOSURE



EYEBROW SLAB EDGE SIMILAR TO TROPICAIR

GLAZED ZONES TO HAVE HIGH-PERFORMING
INSULATING / COATED WINDOW WALL
TO MEET ENERGY CODE PERFORMANCE / LEED GOLD **SKIN DIAGRAM**

THESE LIMITED FLOOR TO CEILING

PROPOSED CHANGE



HPB SUBMITTAL

REVISED 2.12.21





THE ORIGINAL TROPICAIR SIGN WAS 4'6" X 24'

WE ARE PROPOSING TO LOCATE ON THE NORTH FACADE WITH THE ORIGINAL ORIENTATION TO THE STREET AND WITH THE ORIGINAL LAYERED PANEL DETAIL

THE PROPOSED BUILDING IDENTITY SIGN TO BE DETERMINED

REVISED 2.12.21





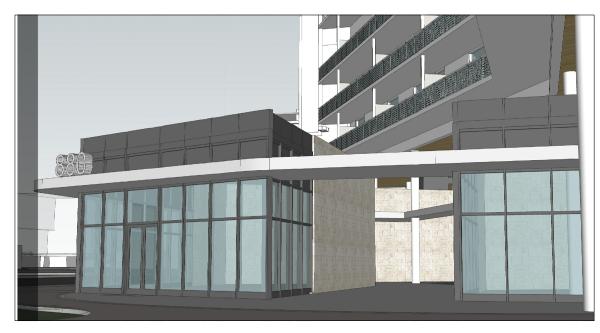
VIEW FROM CORNER



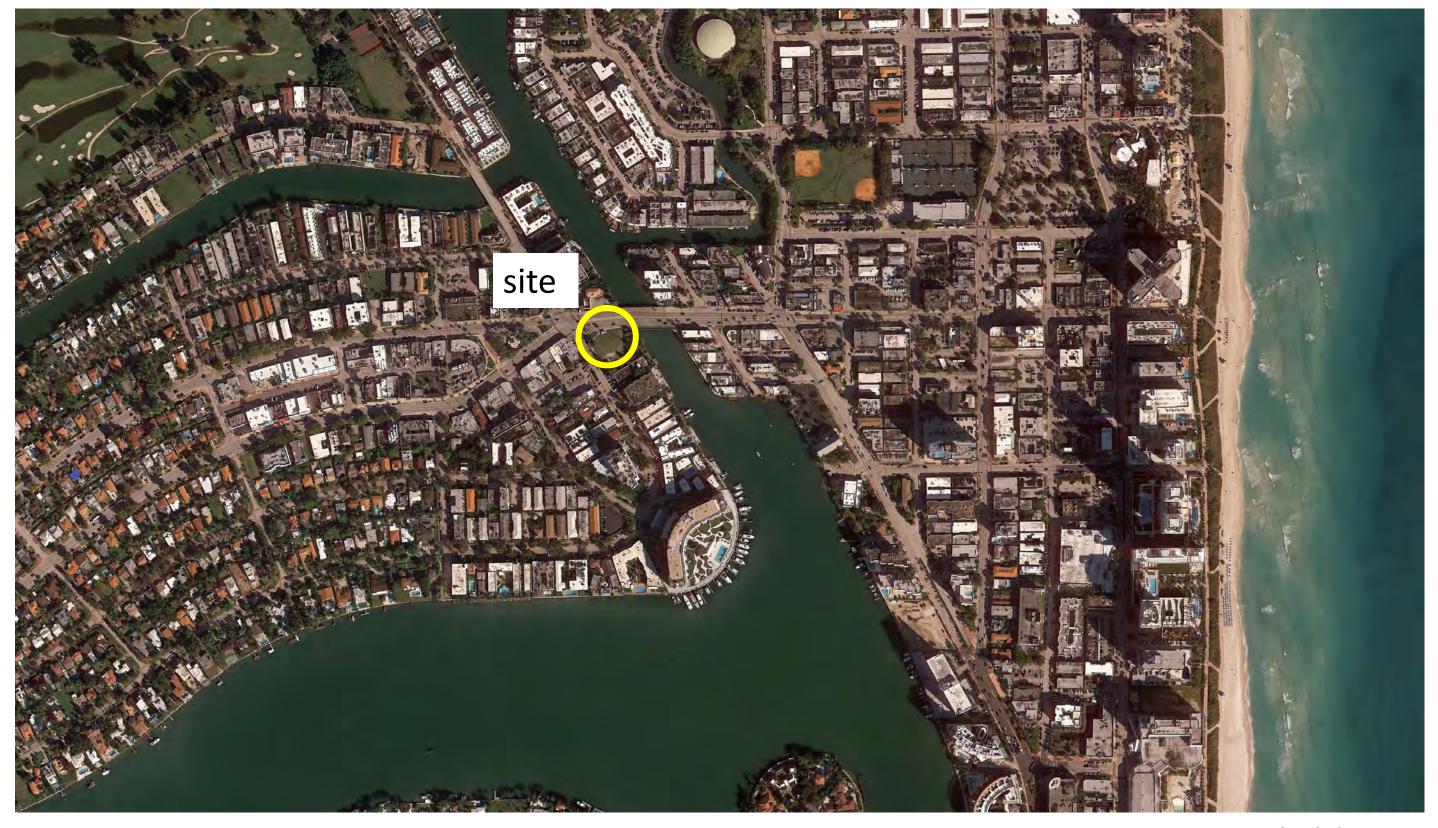
VIEW FROM 71 st STREET



VIEW FROM 71 st STREET



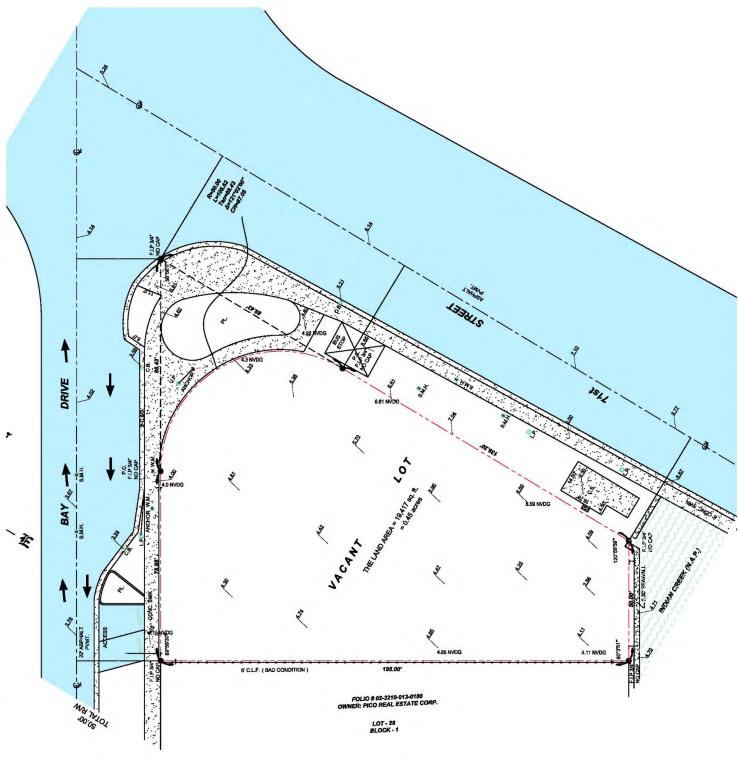
VIEW FROM CORNER



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



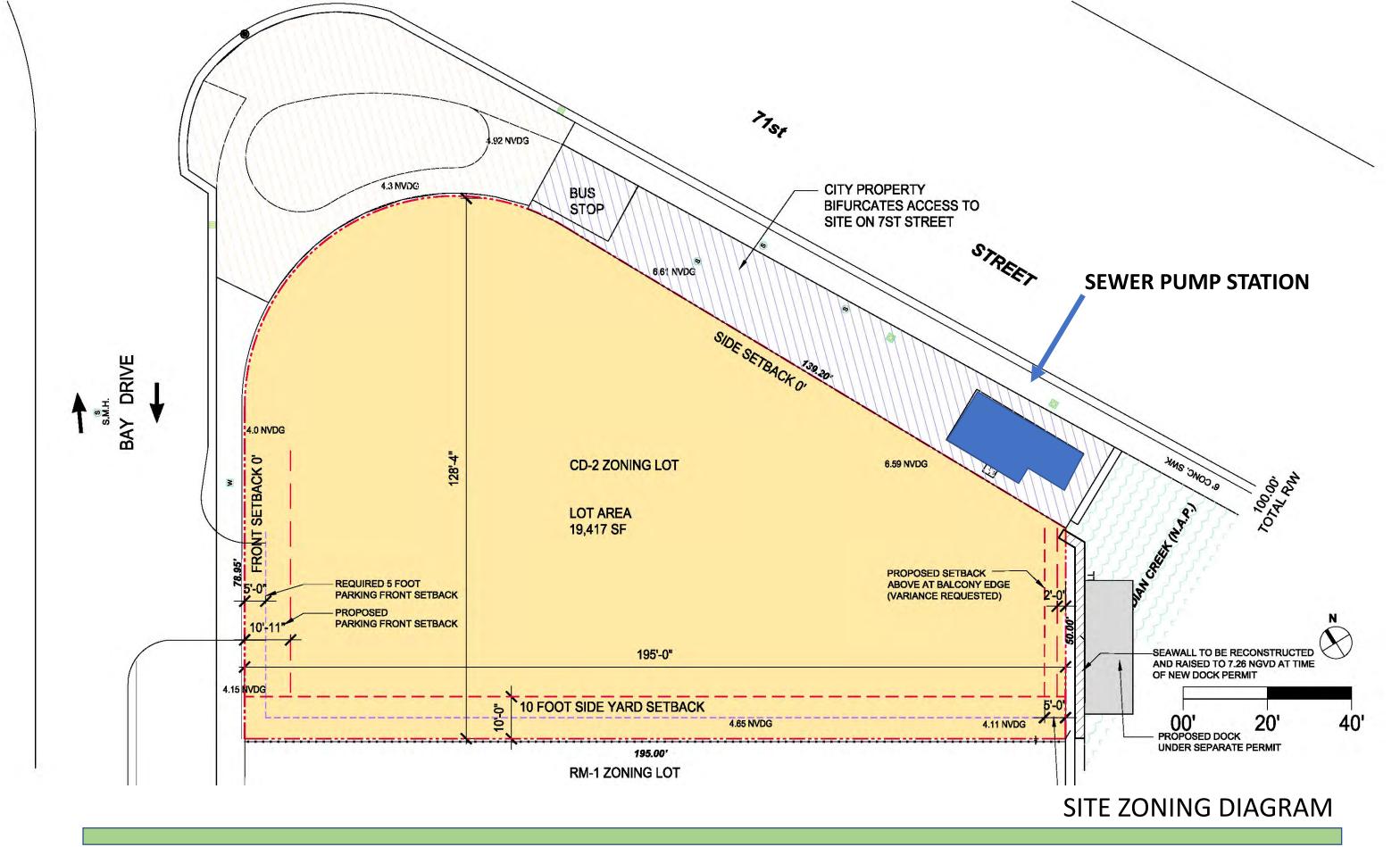




CONTEXT LOCATION PLAN
1/2 MILE RADIUS

SURVEY













SITE PHOTOGRAPHS









SITE PHOTOGRAPHS





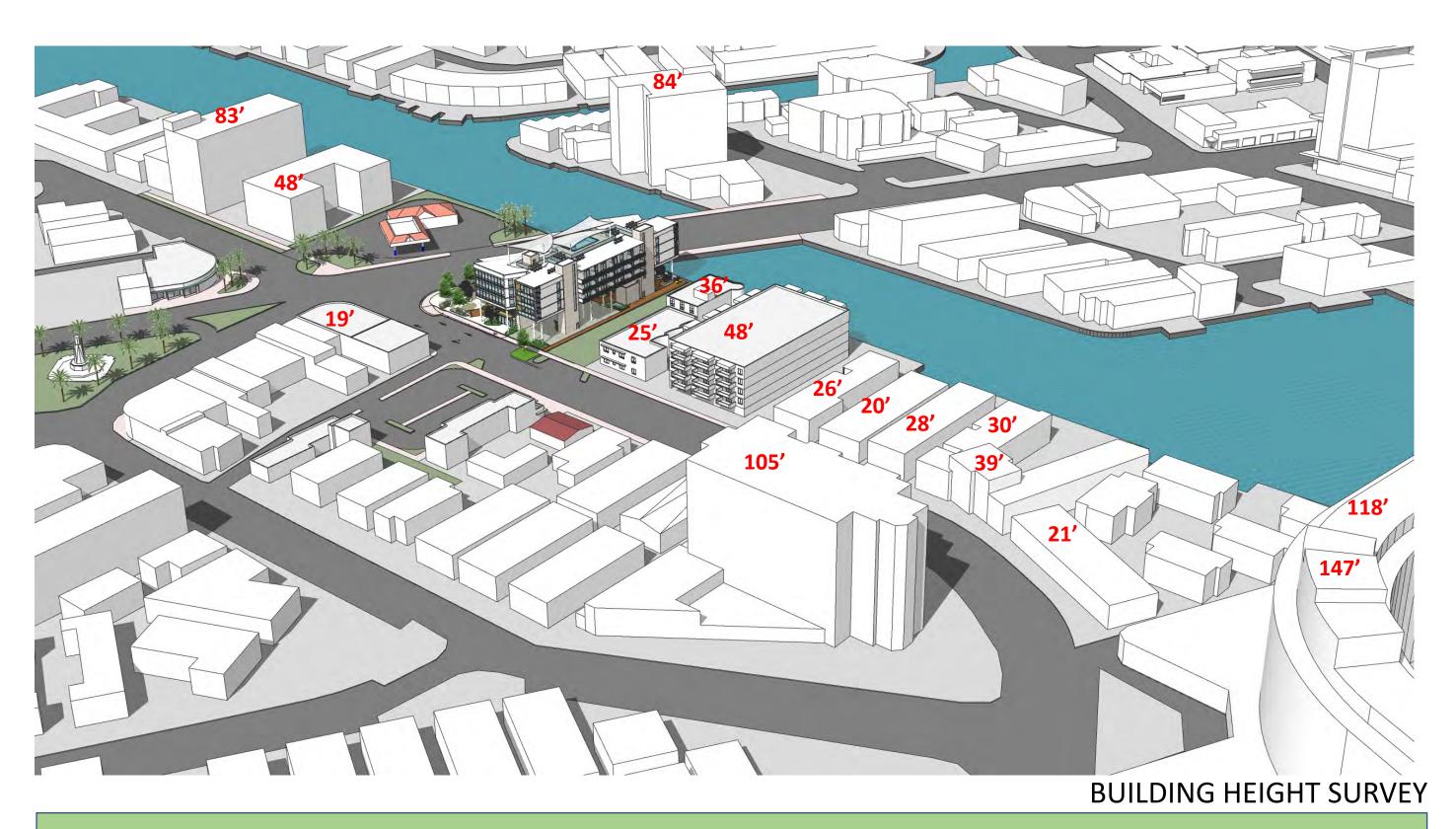


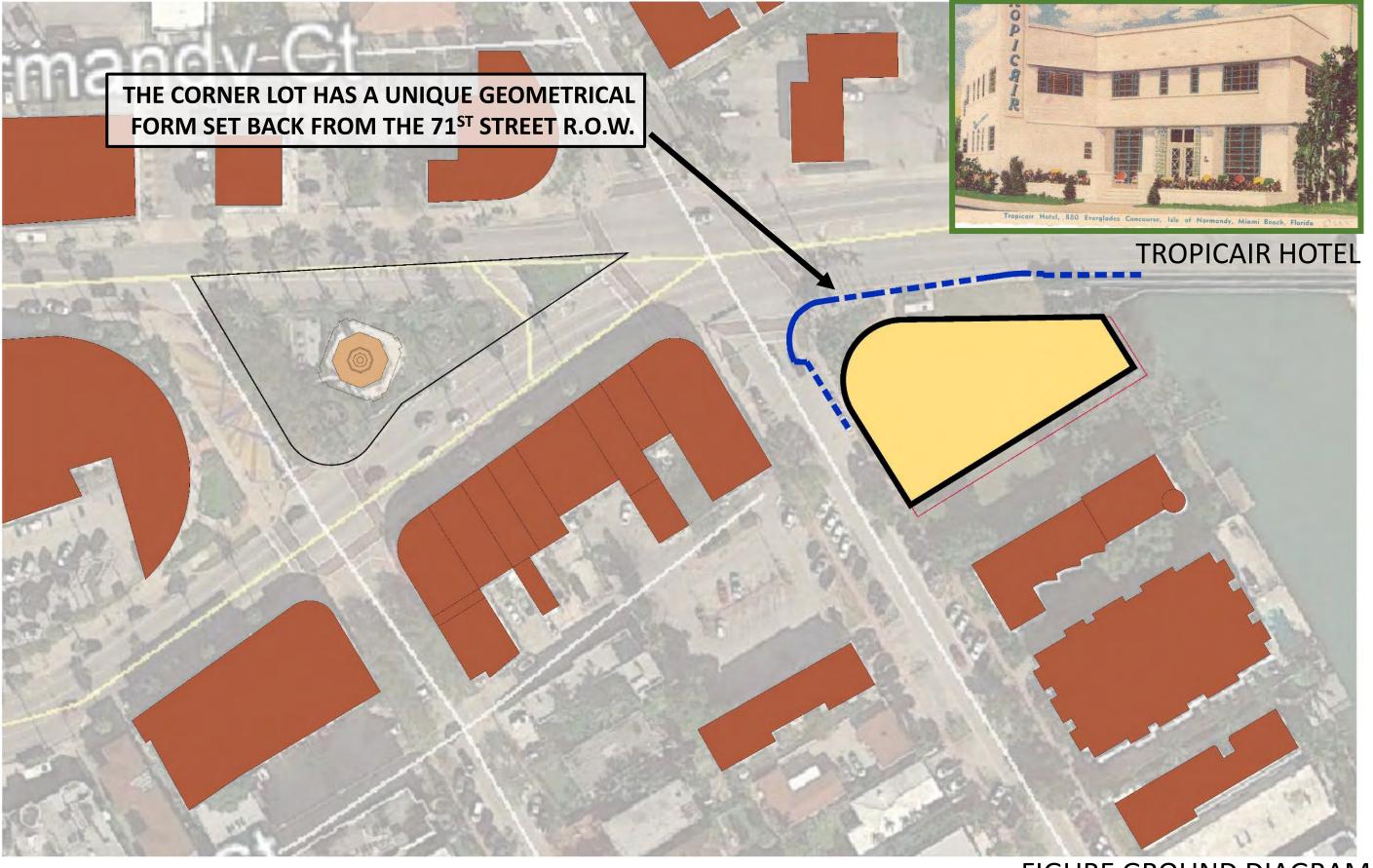




FIGURE GROUND DIAGRAM

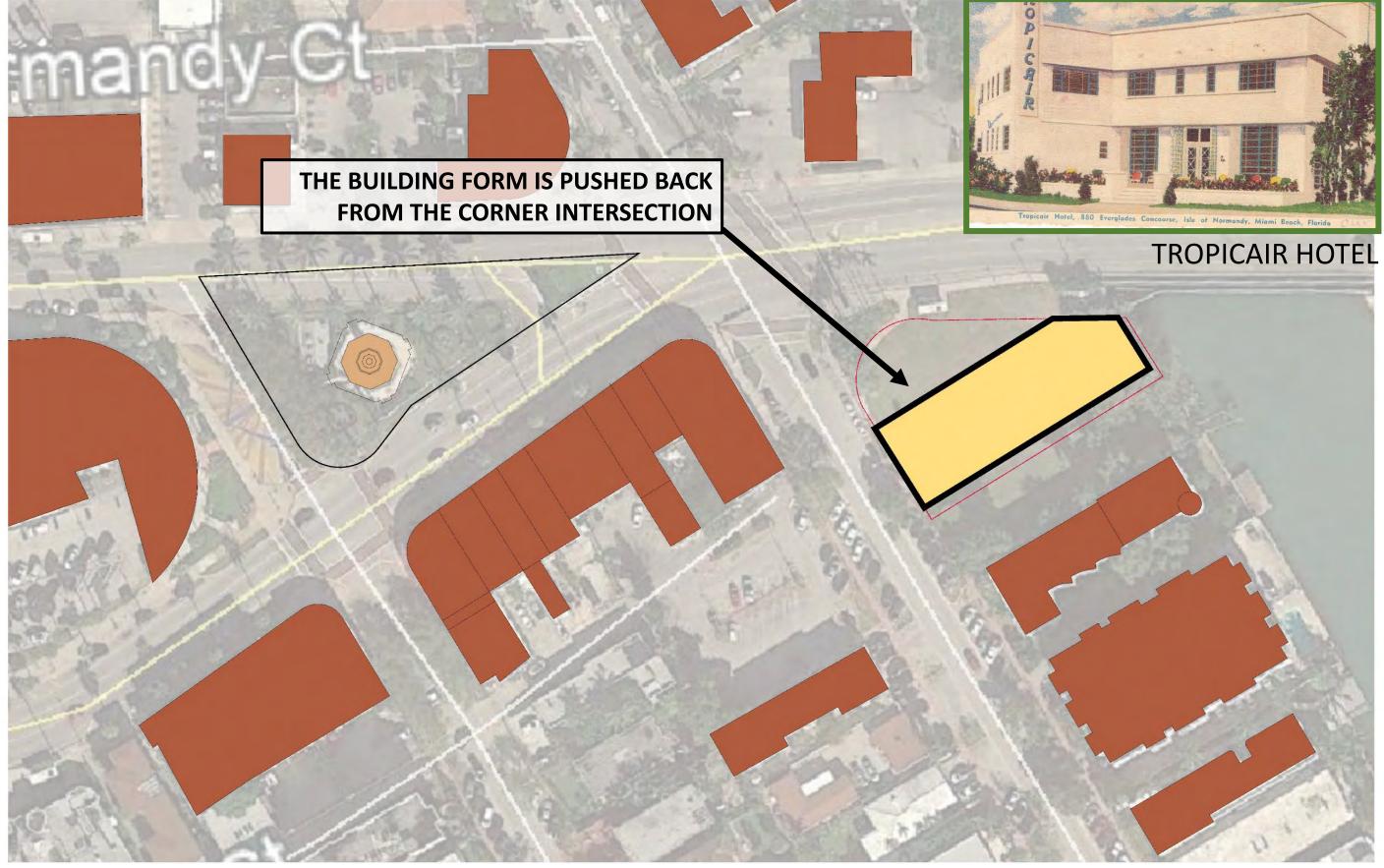








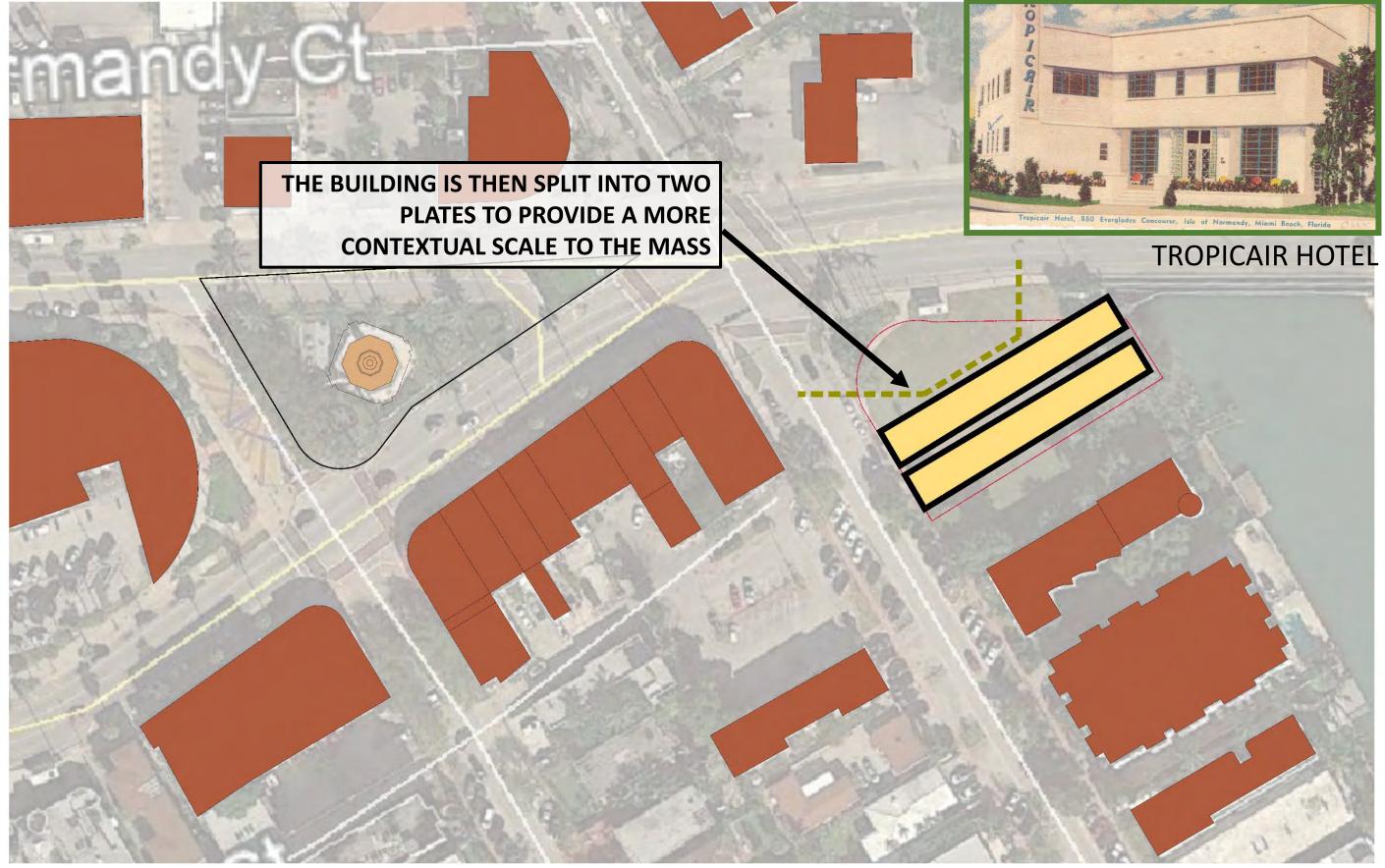






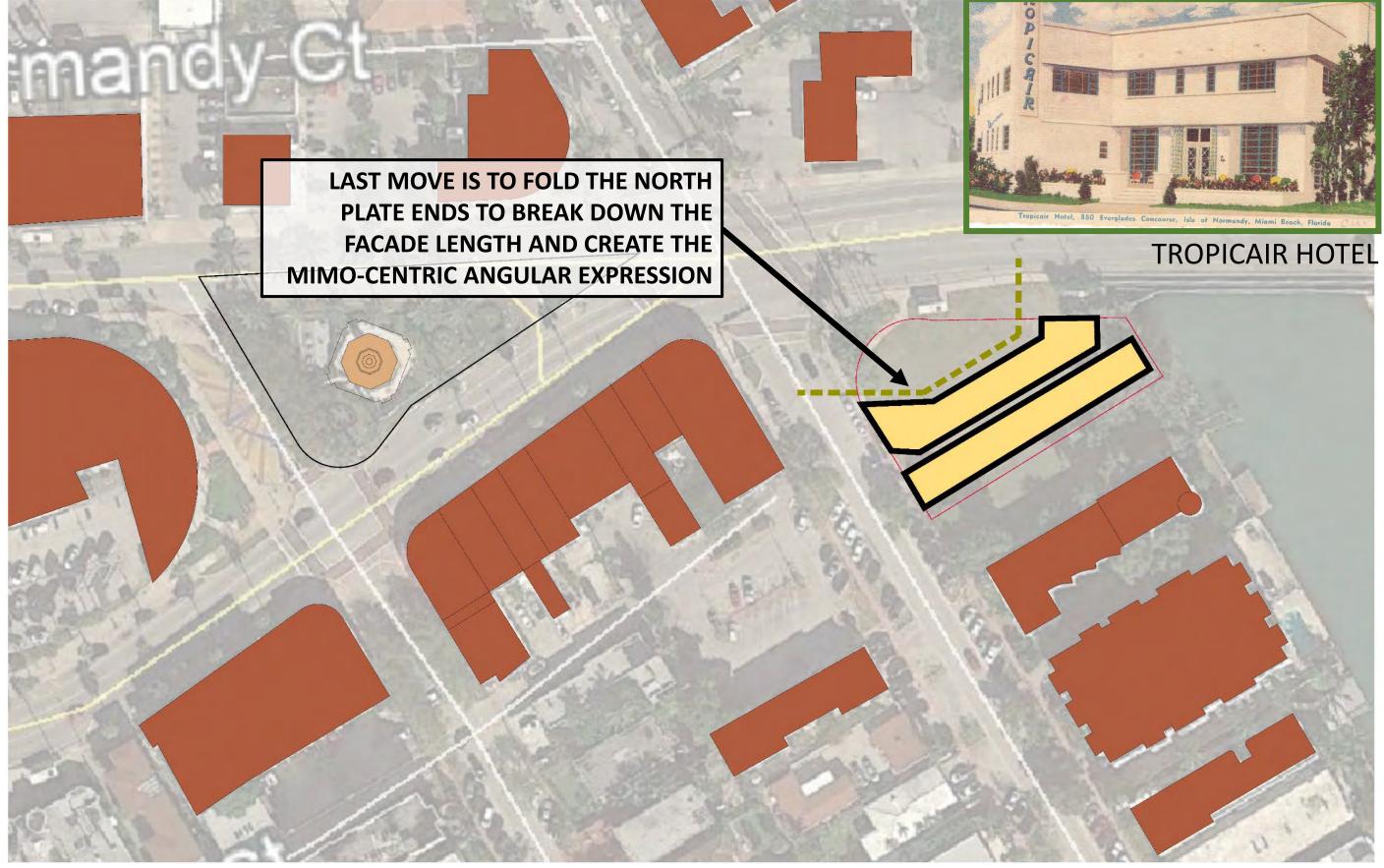








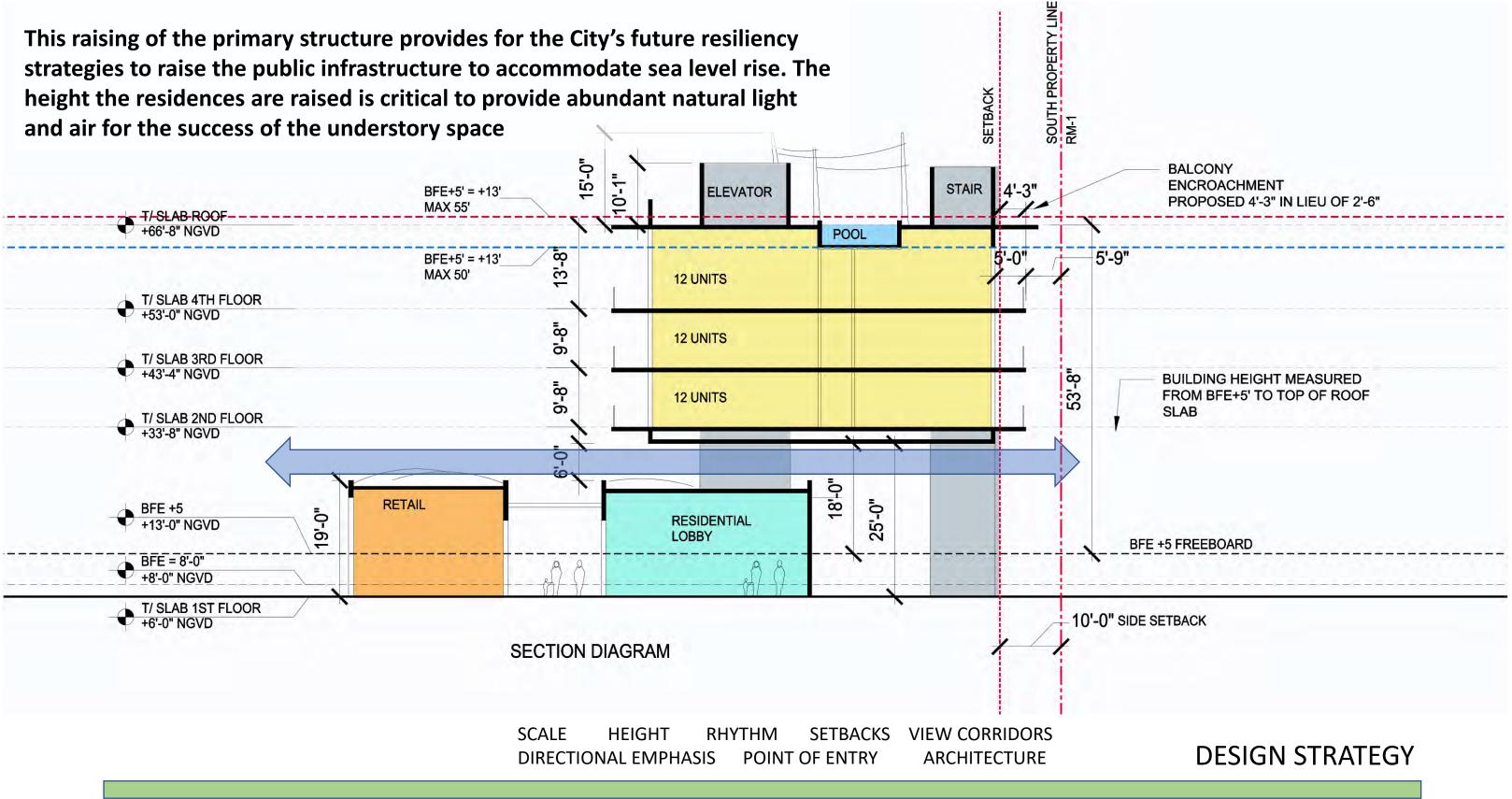




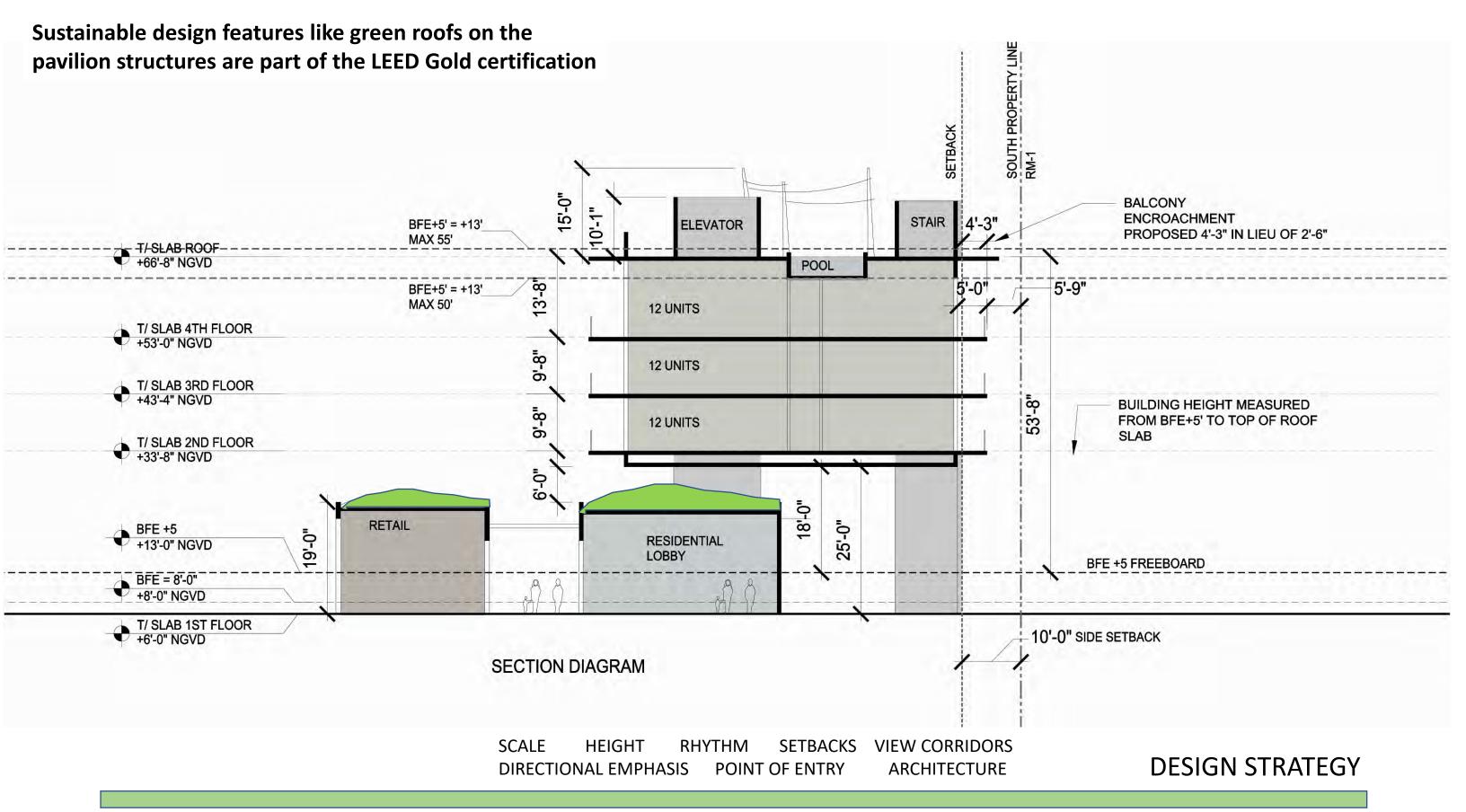




The building design diagram separates the human scale pavilion structures from the housing units above.

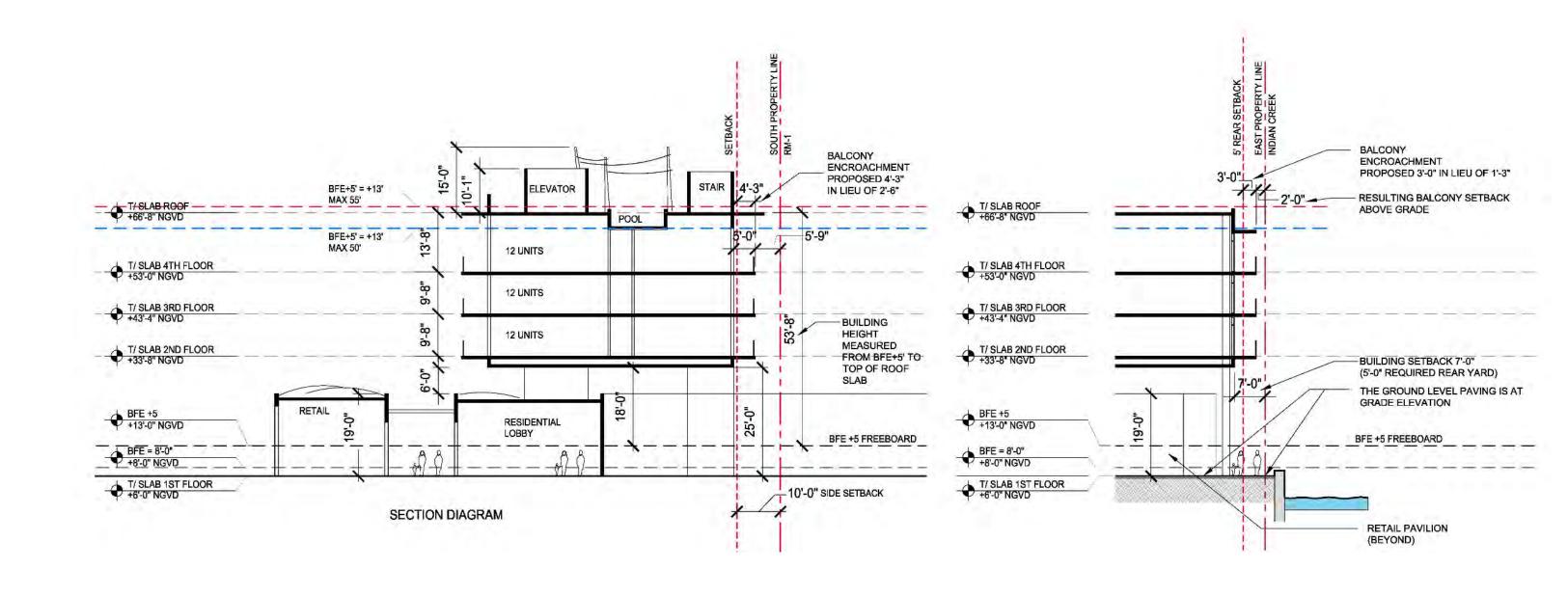








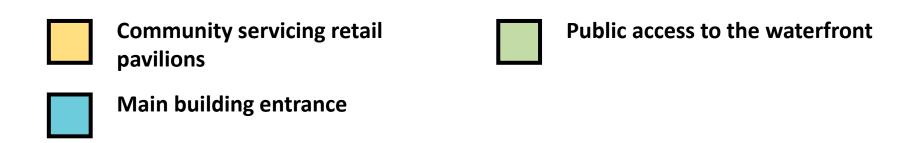
Proposed balcony encroachments

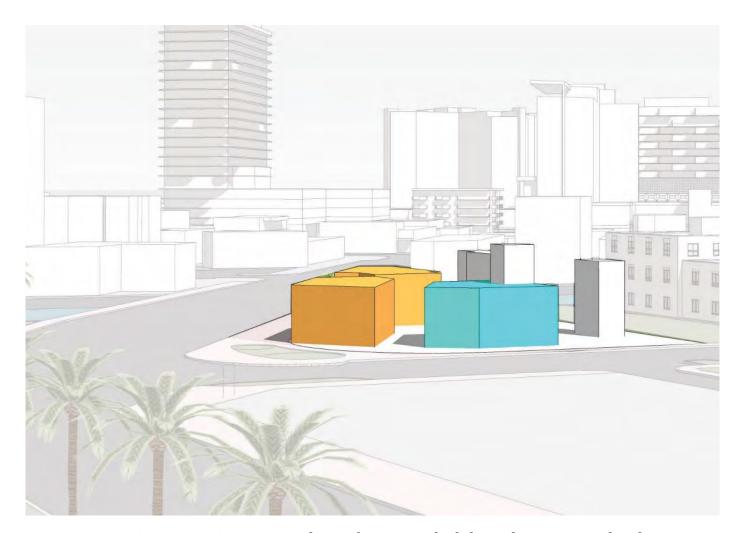


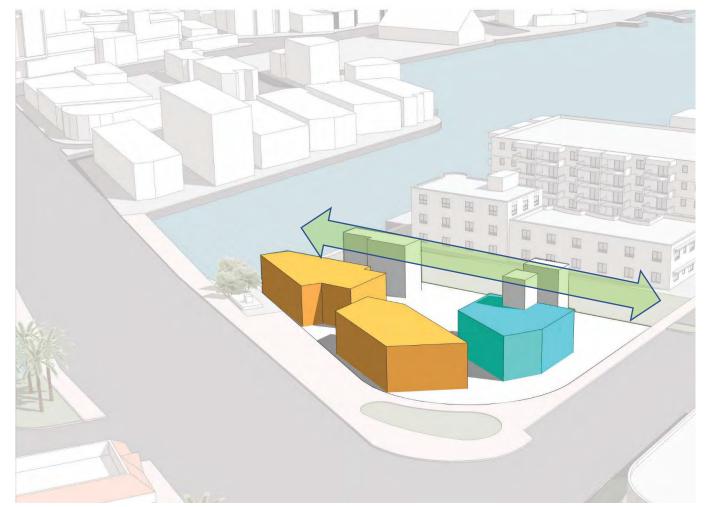
SCALE HEIGHT RHYTHM SETBACKS VIEW CORRIDORS DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS POINT OF ENTRY ARCHITECTURE









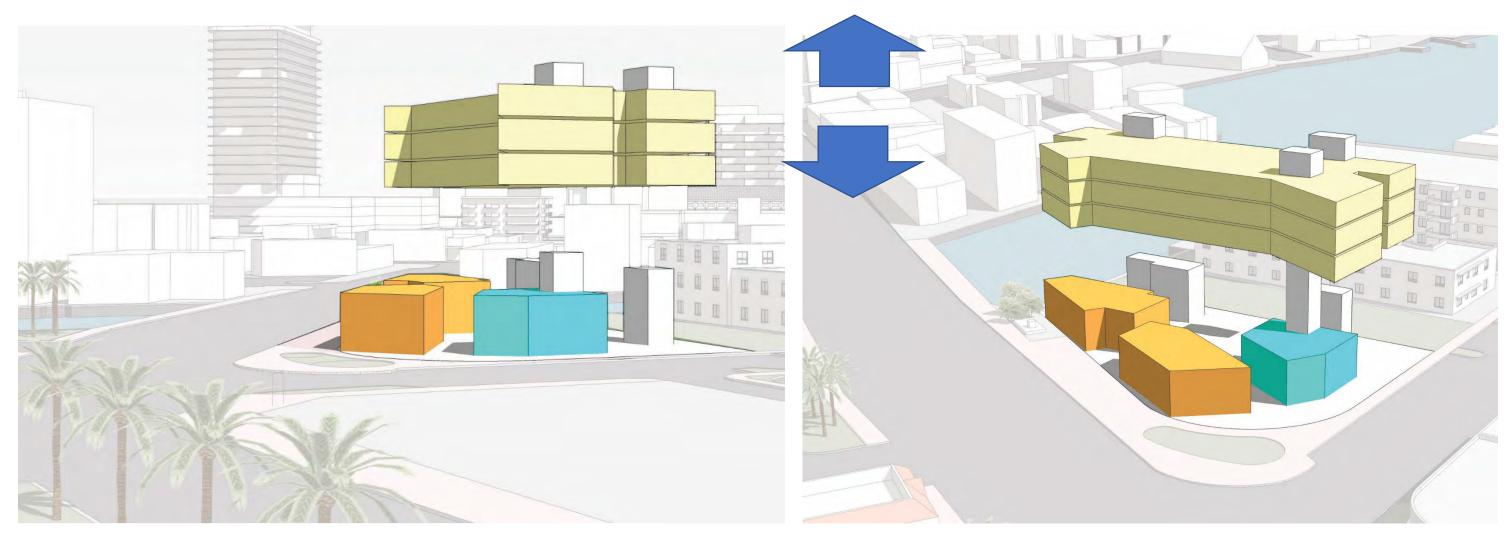


Community serving retail and entry lobby that match the pedestrian and human scale of the surrounding buildings





Community servicing retail pavilions	Public access to the waterfront
Main building entrance	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



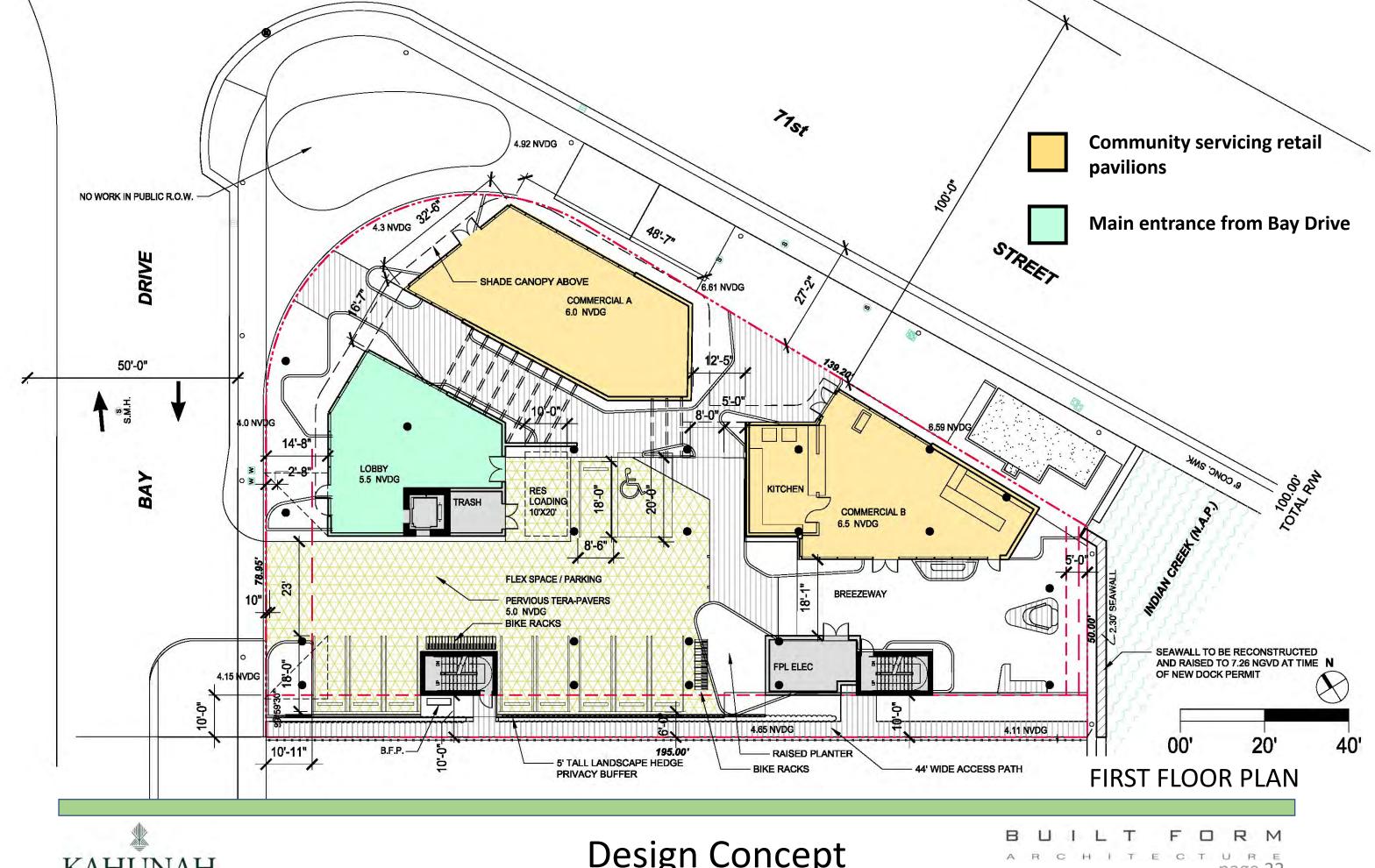
Community servicing retail pavilions	Public access to the waterfront
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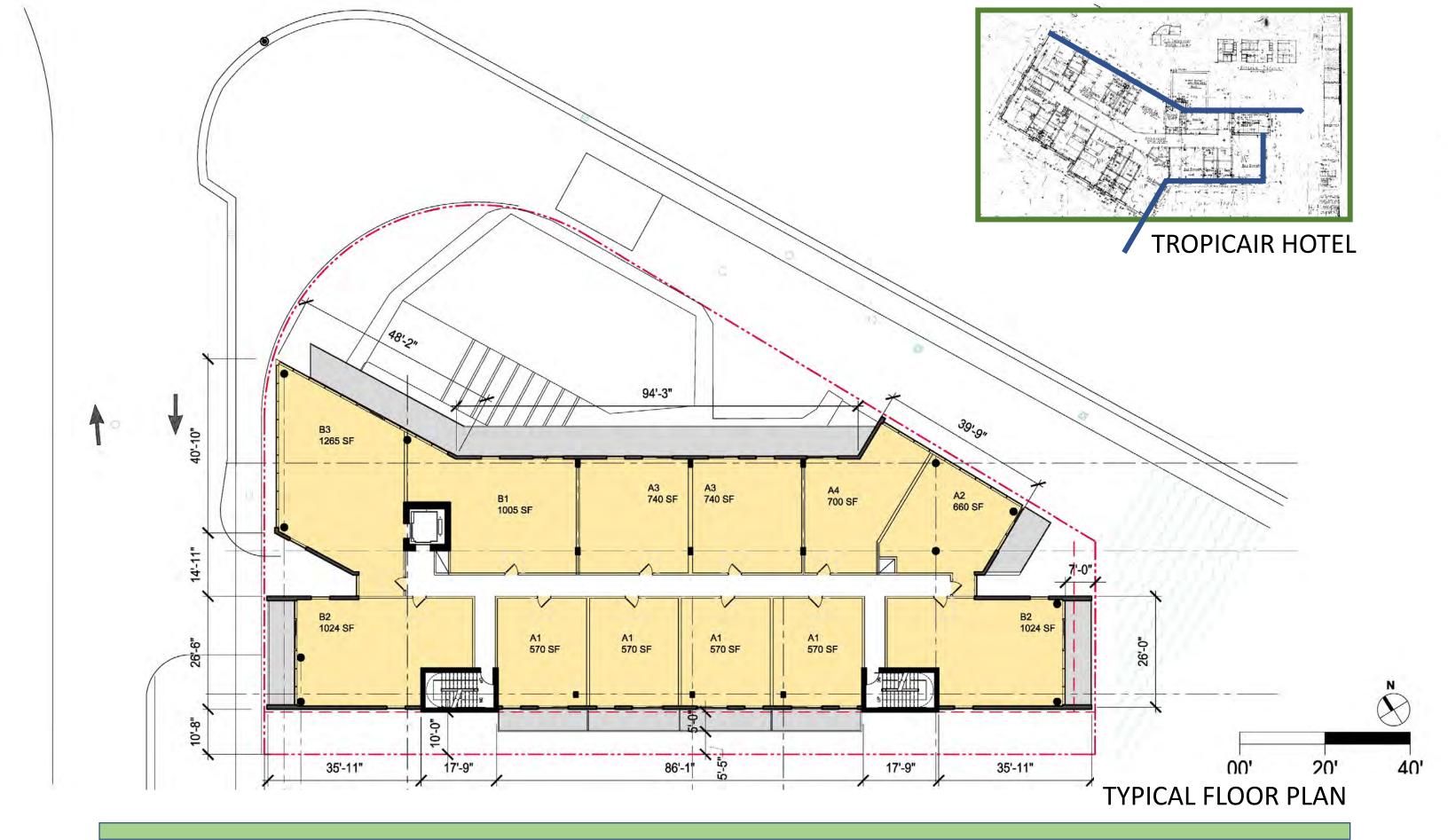




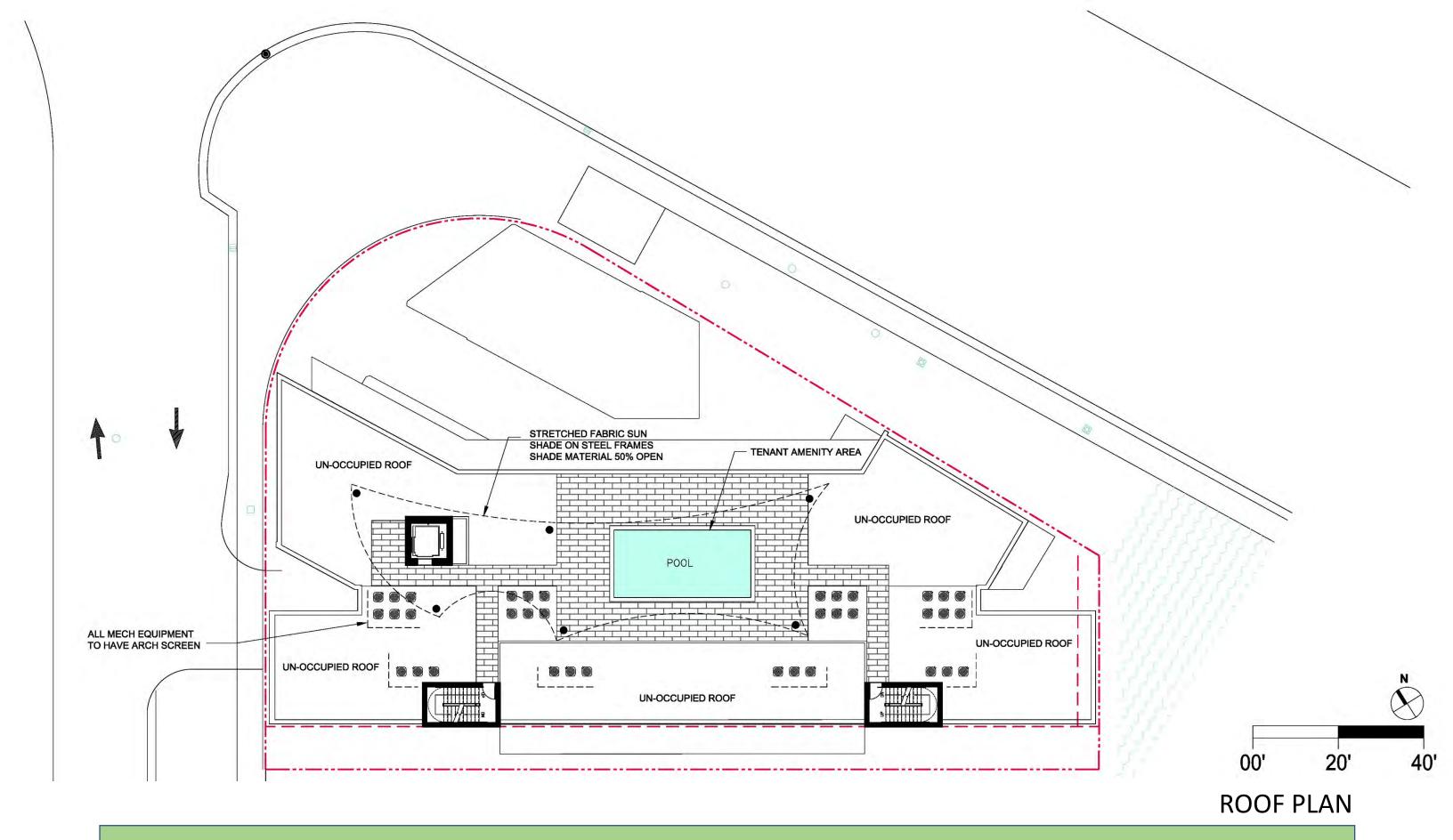
The final massing configuration responds to both the pedestrian-scale urban fabric and the neighborhood-scale street wall of layered adjacent buildings





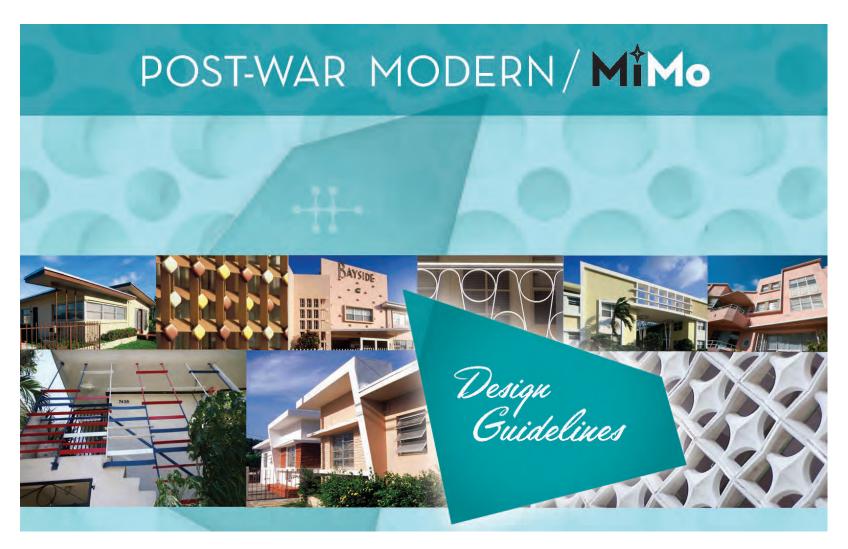




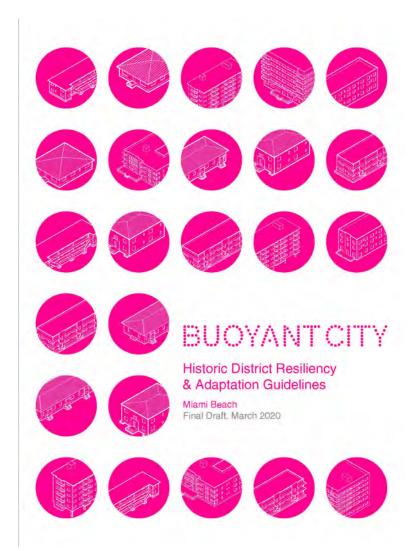








City of Miami Beach Planning Department



Shulman + Associates

Design guidelines and local research that informs the building architecture



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

RELFECT 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 CORRDIORS 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













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.



"Dingbat" raised building form

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.

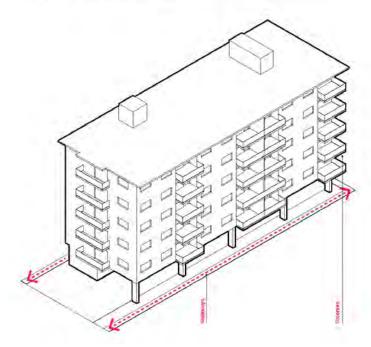
Many of the sustainable strategies are implemented in the building and site design





(p) Dingba

The Dingbal is a type of residential building featuring ground floor parking spaces below upper residential floors that flourished in Miami Beach in the mid-1860s. The genesis of this type in locally is generally attributed to zoning changes at that time that introduced a parking regulerment for new residential units, however the type if found throughout the sunbelt, and was celebrated as a Los Angeles type by author Reyner Bartham 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 aniculated by the railing systems that define balconies and carwalks.



"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













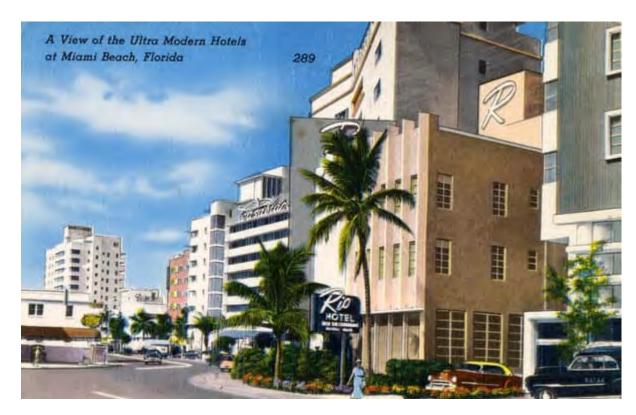


UNIDAD CENTER- RENE GONZALAZ ARCHITECT





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



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



DESIGN REFERENCES





SCALE **DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS**

HEIGHT

SETBACKS RHYTHM POINT OF ENTRY

VIEW CORRIDORS ARCHITECTURE





SCALE

HEIGHT **DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS**

RHYTHM SETBACKS POINT OF ENTRY

VIEW CORRIDORS ARCHITECTURE





SCALE **DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS**

HEIGHT

RHYTHM

SETBACKS POINT OF ENTRY

VIEW CORRIDORS ARCHITECTURE





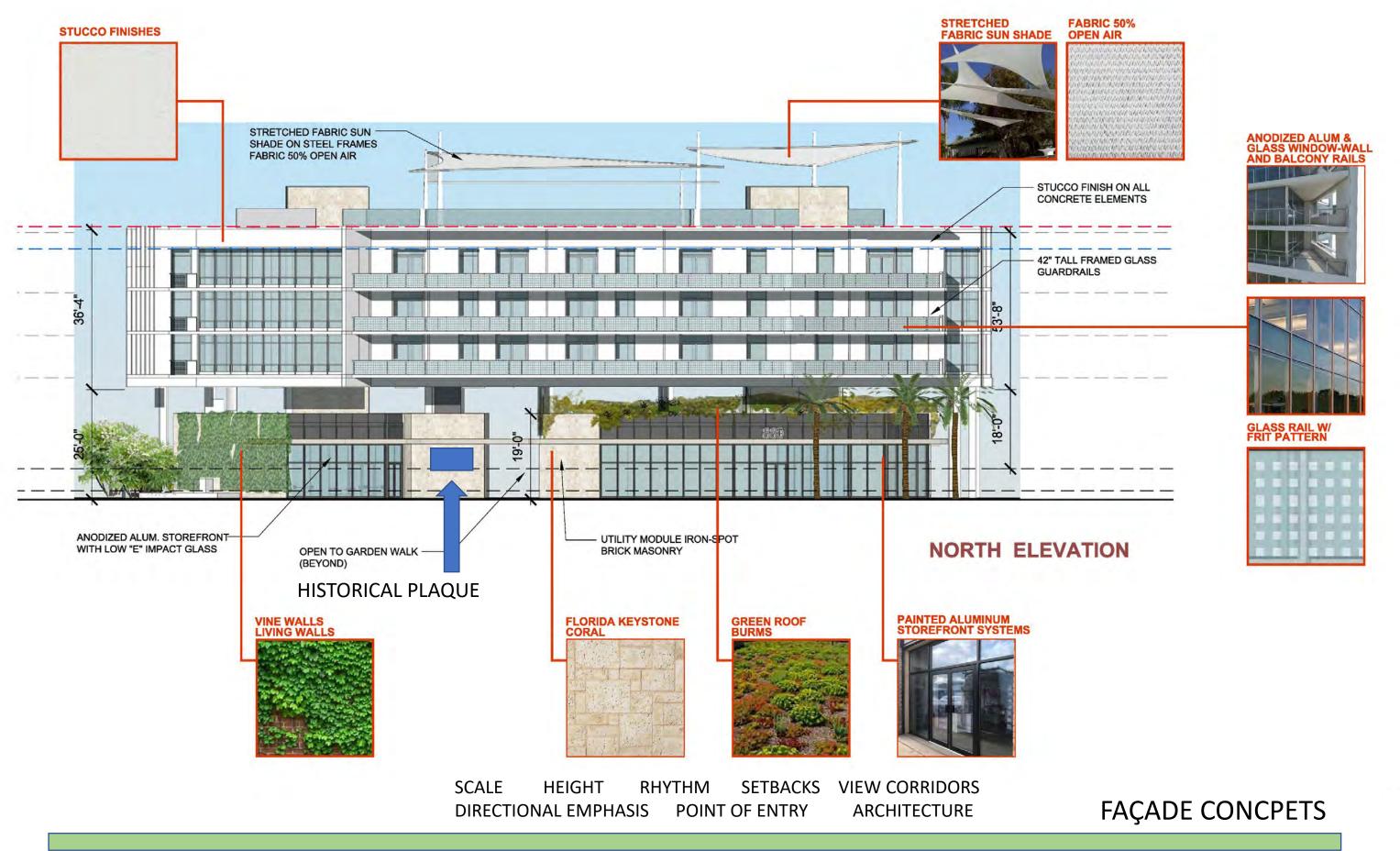
SCALE

HEIGHT **DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS**

RHYTHM SETBACKS POINT OF ENTRY

VIEW CORRIDORS ARCHITECTURE

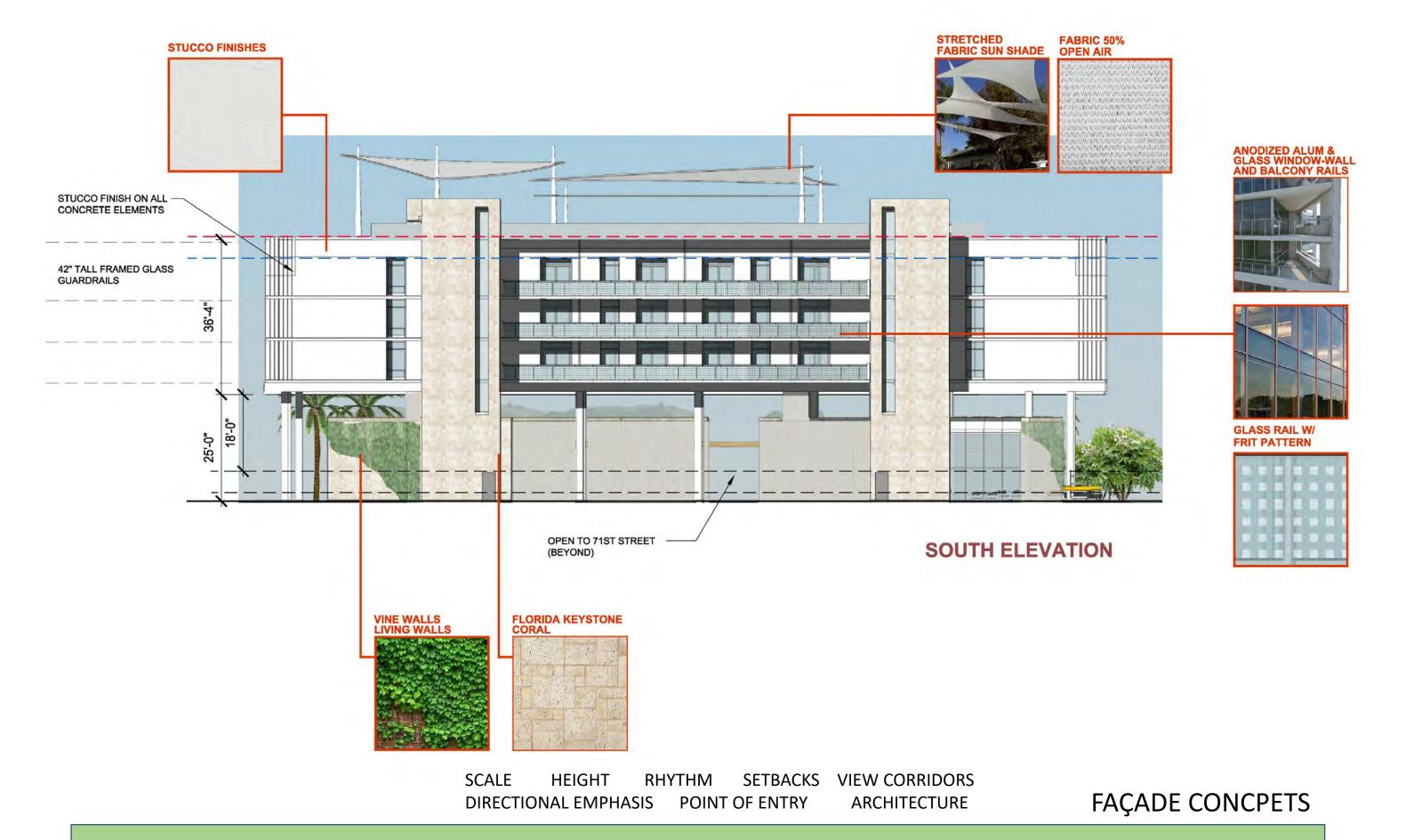
















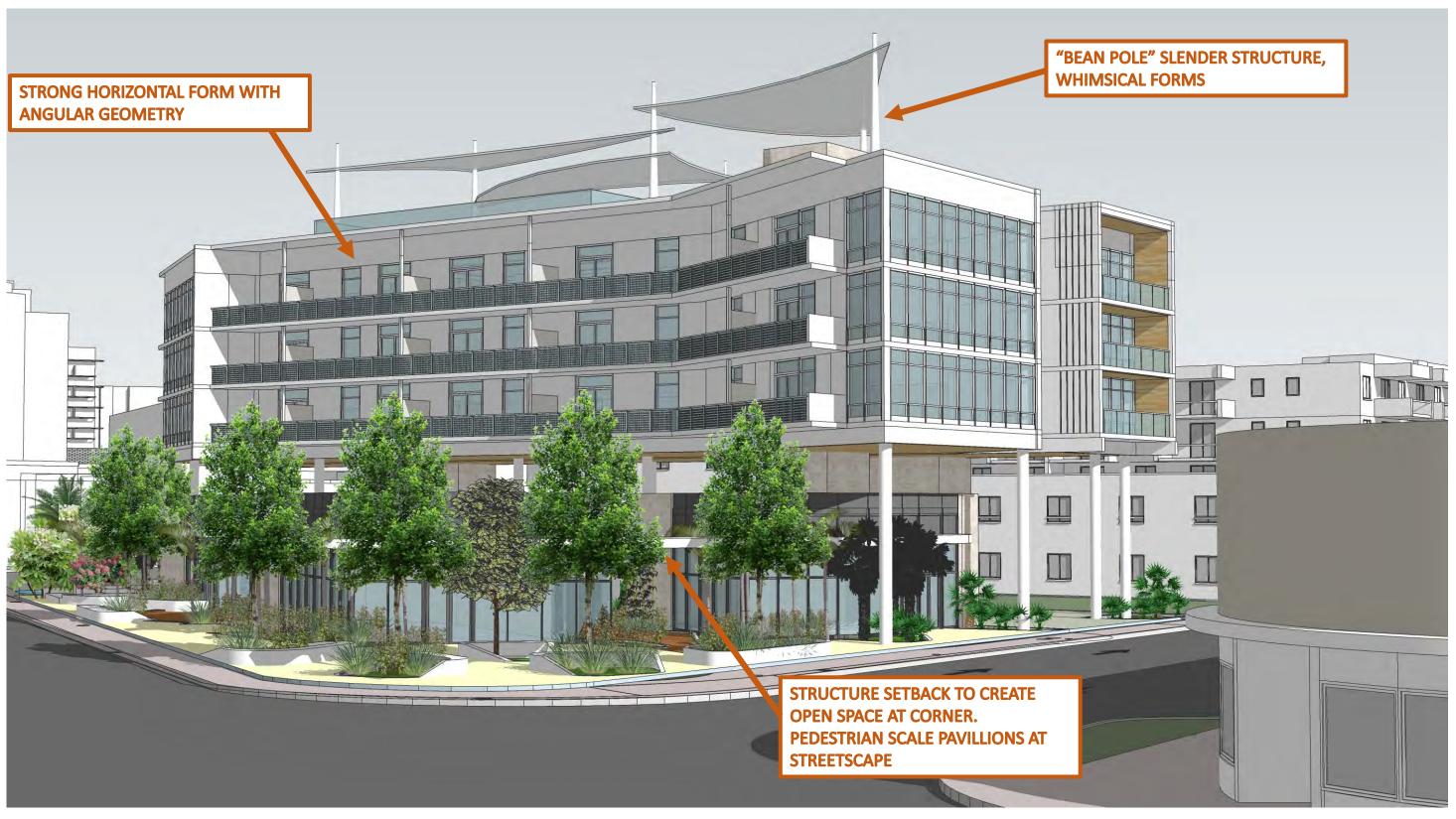
ARTIST RENDERING





ARTIST RENDERING







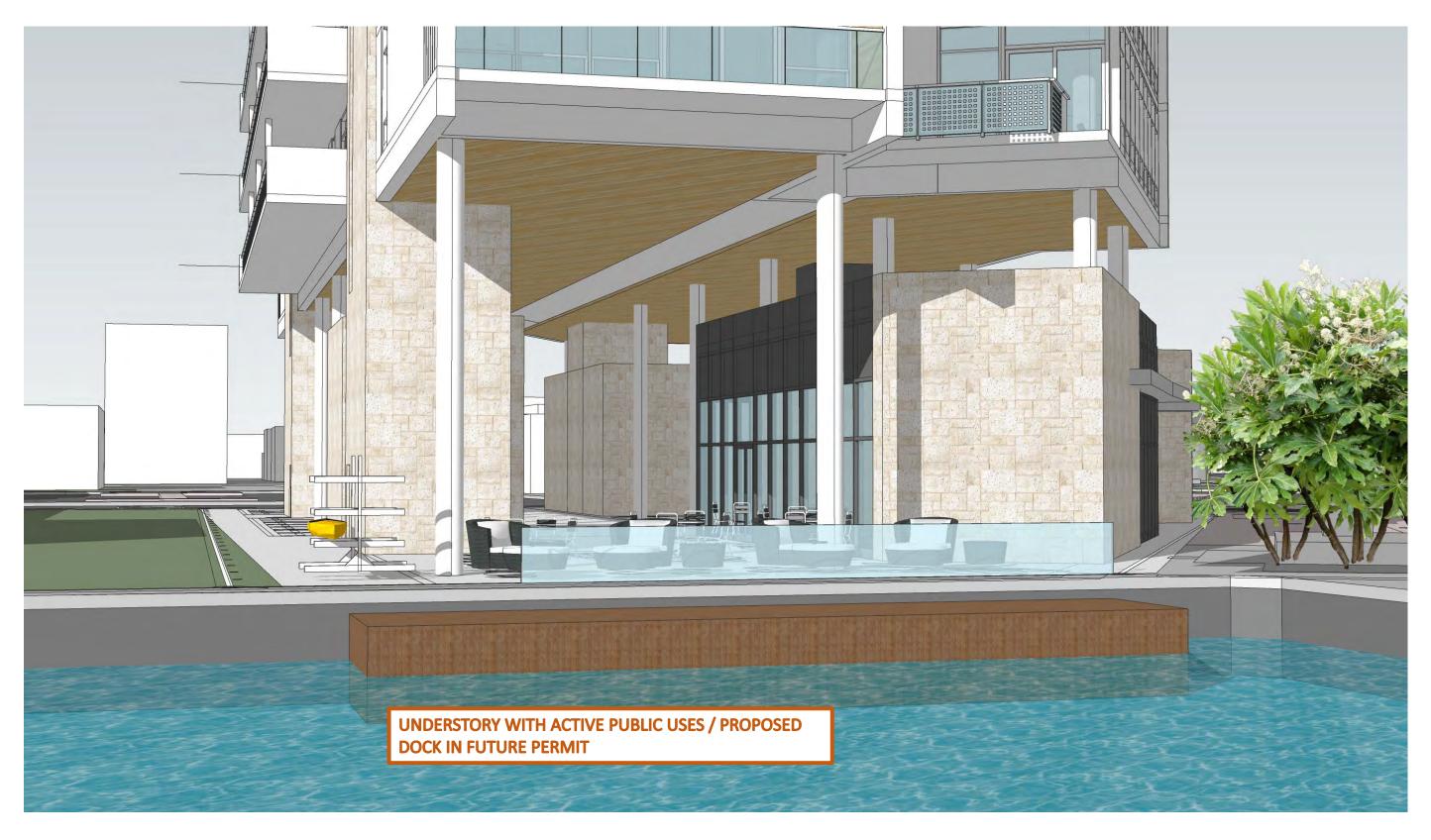




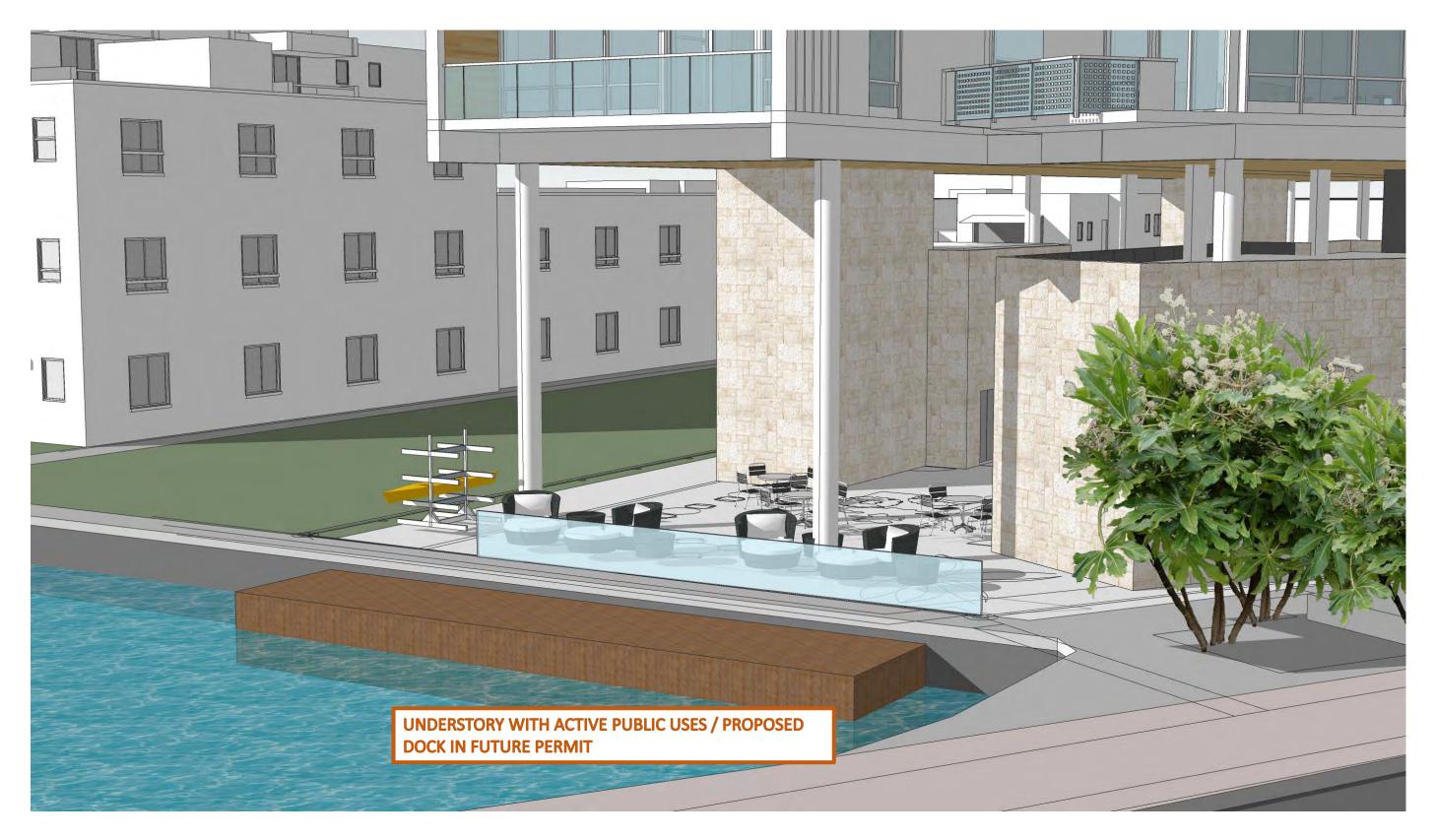










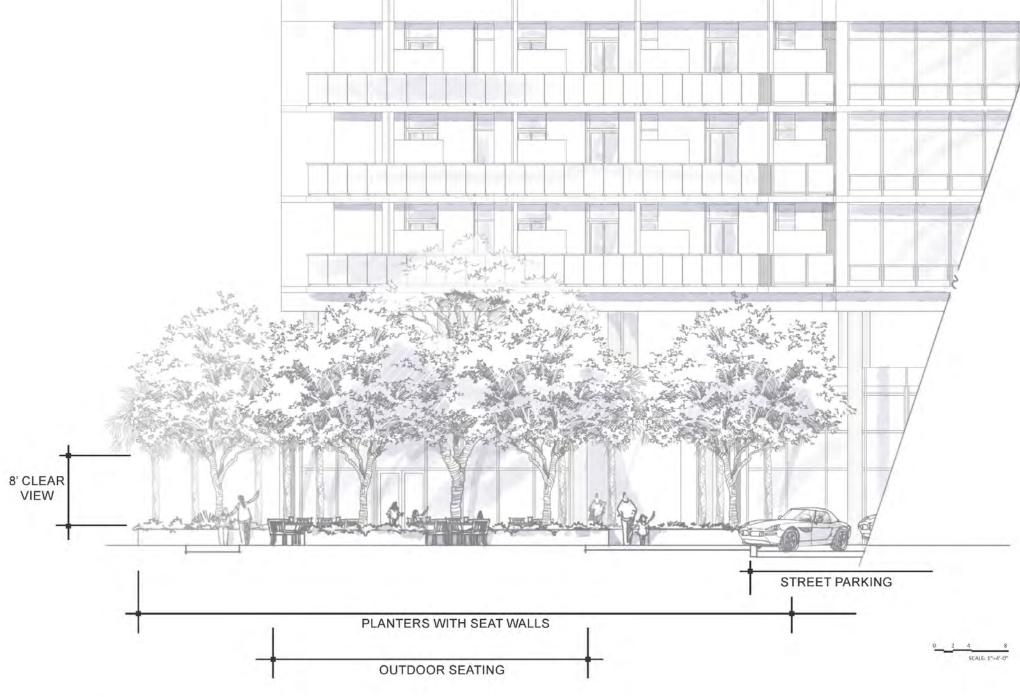












880 INDIAN CREEK NW ELEVATION

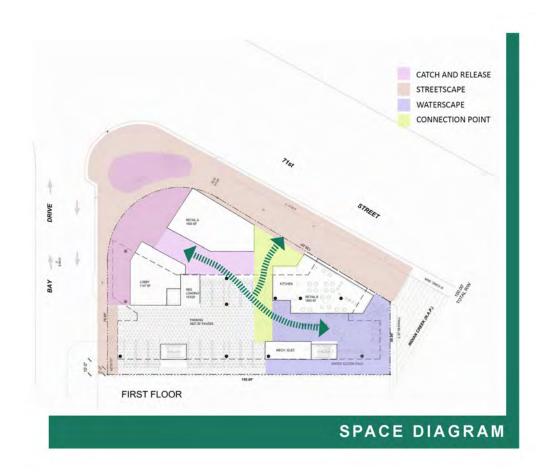


LANDSCAPE DESIGN

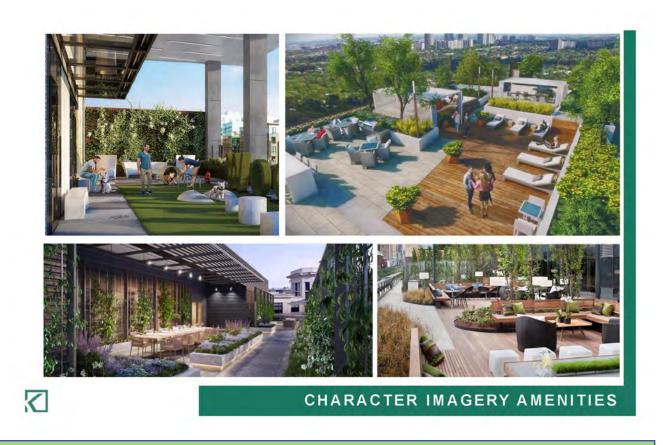








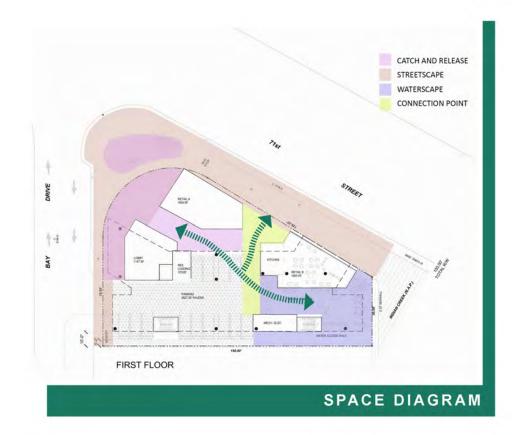




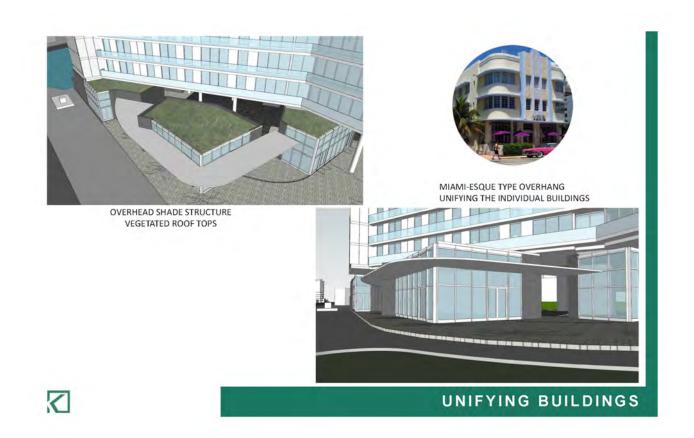


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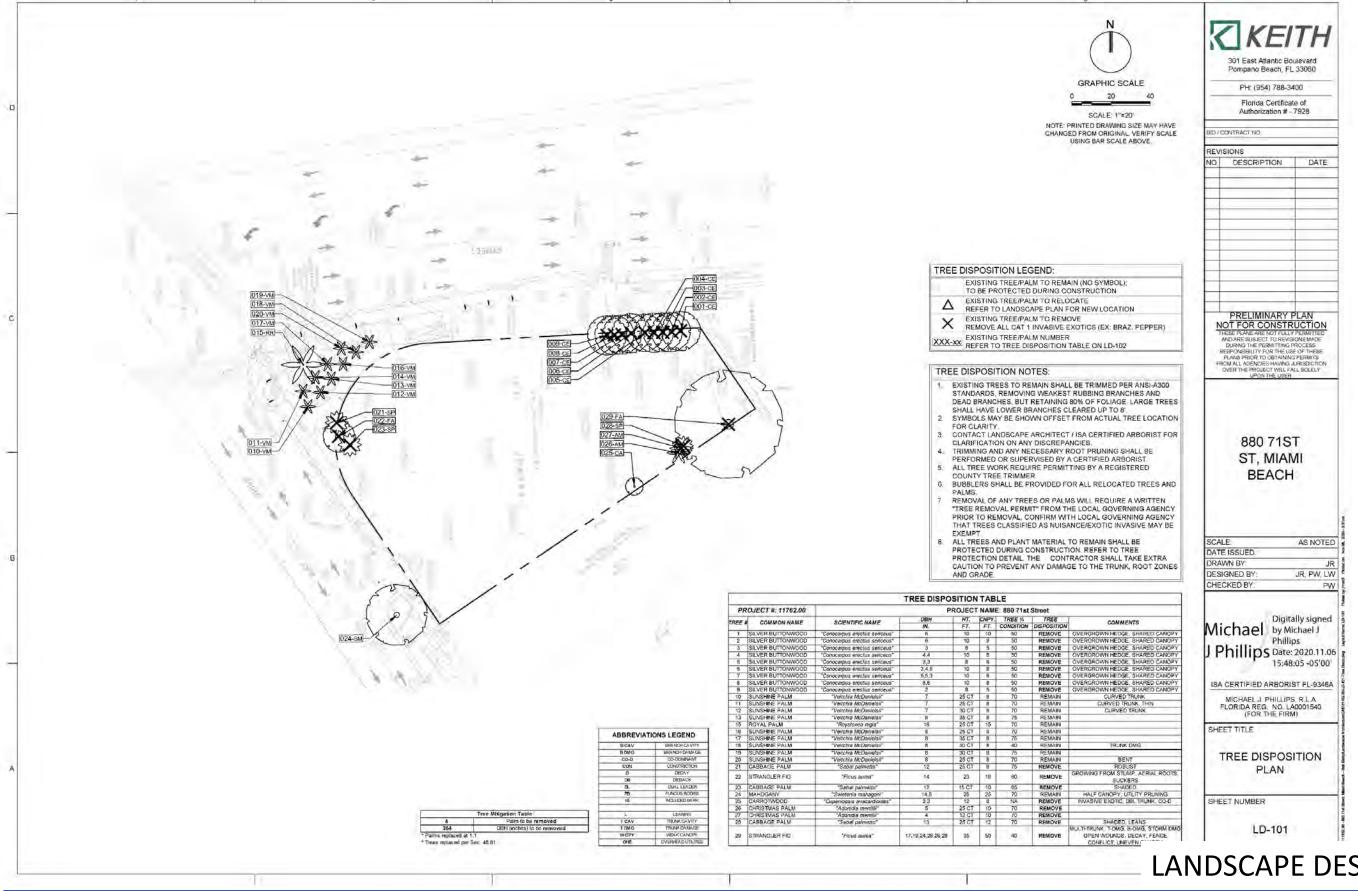








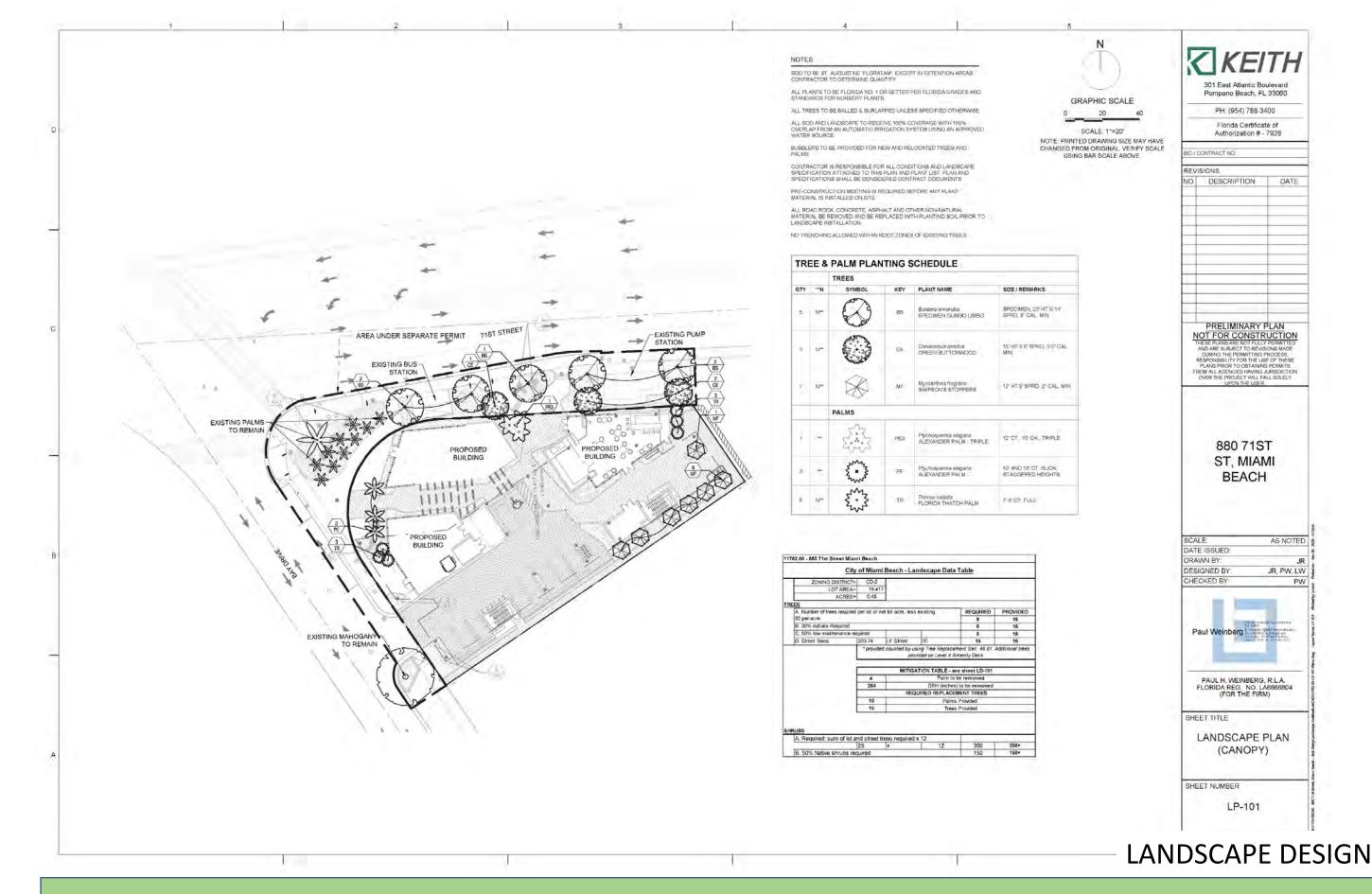
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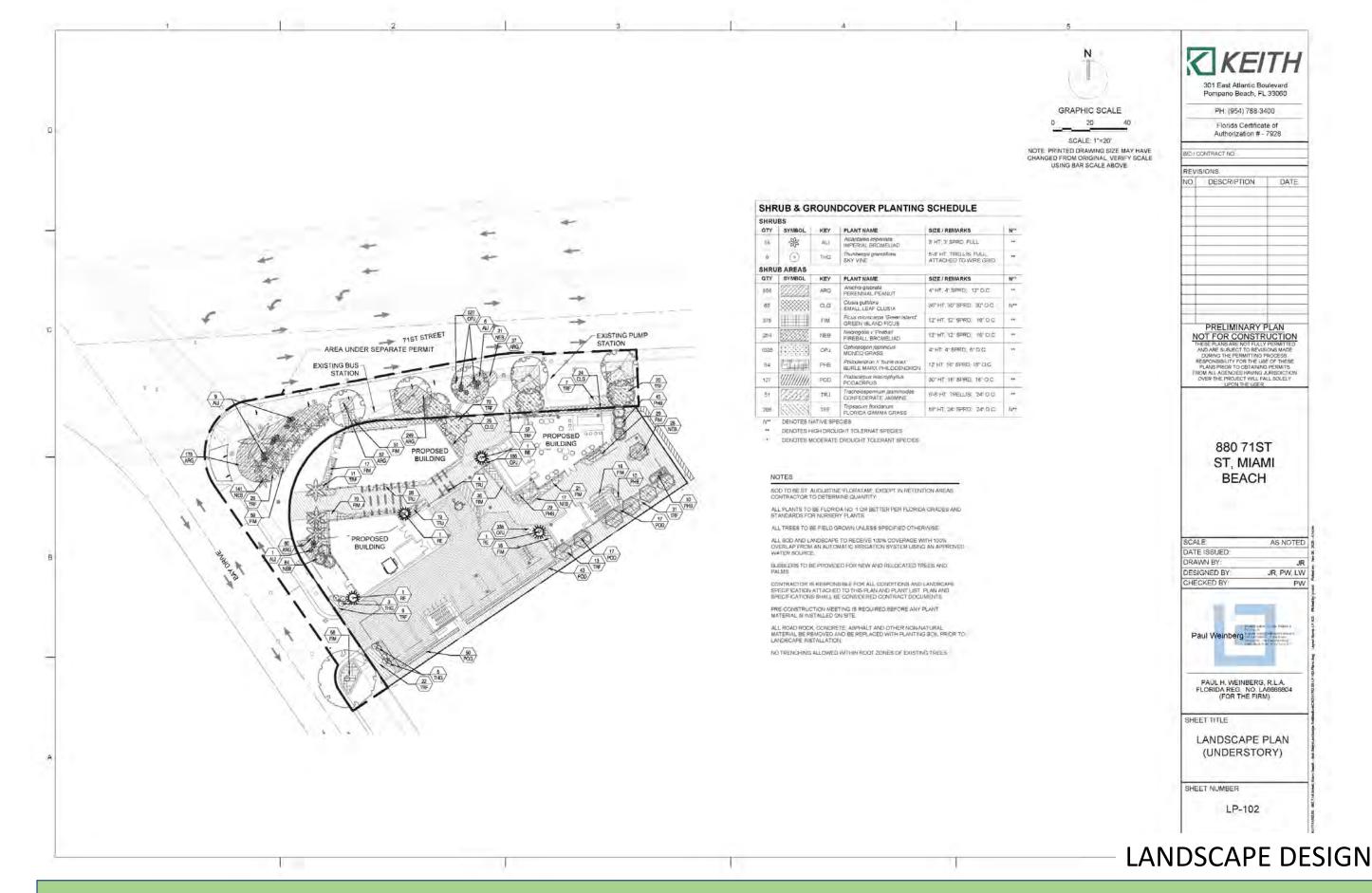




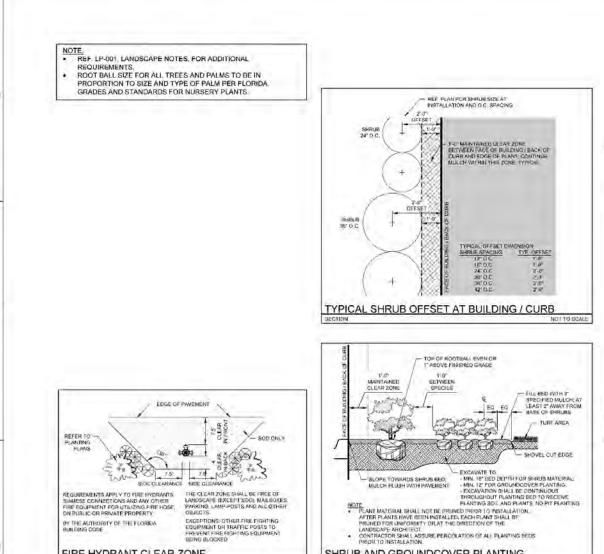


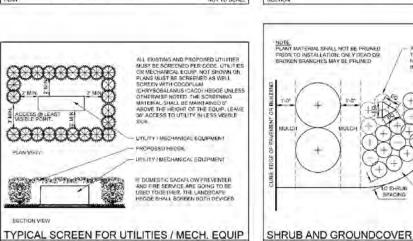


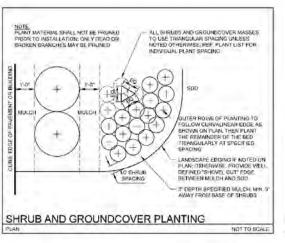




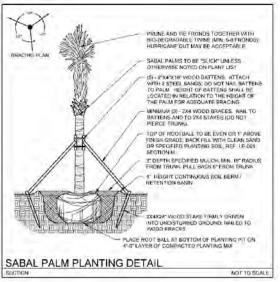


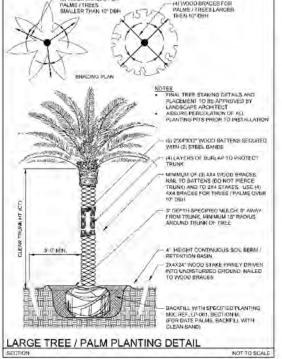


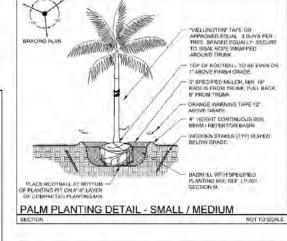


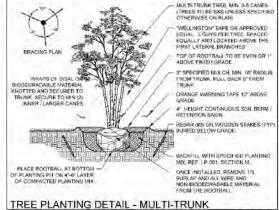


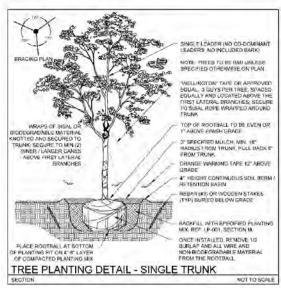
SHRUB AND GROUNDCOVER PLANTING













LANDSCAPE DESIGN

LP-501

LANDSCAPE DETAILS

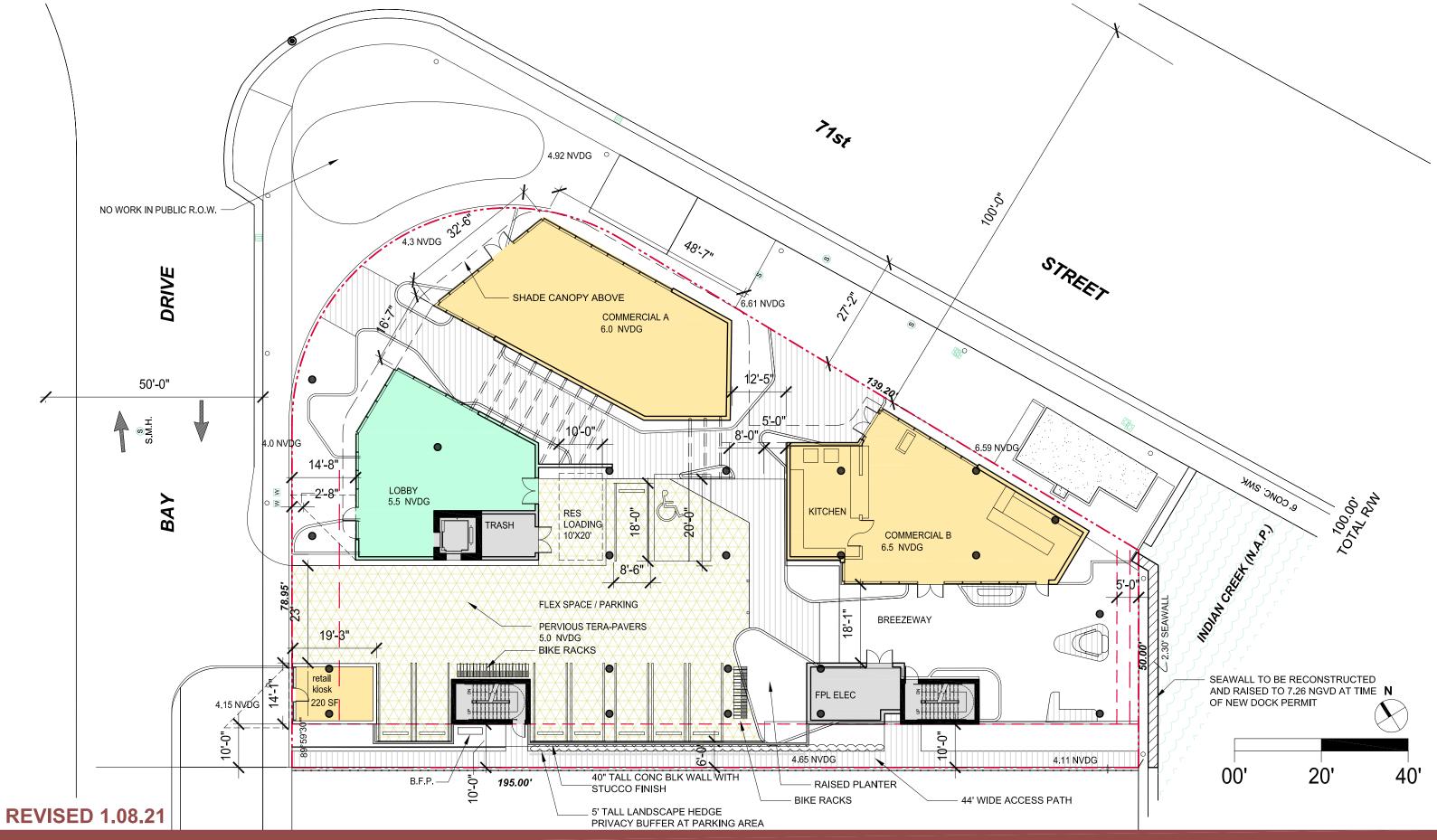


BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE

FIRE HYDRANT CLEAR ZONE



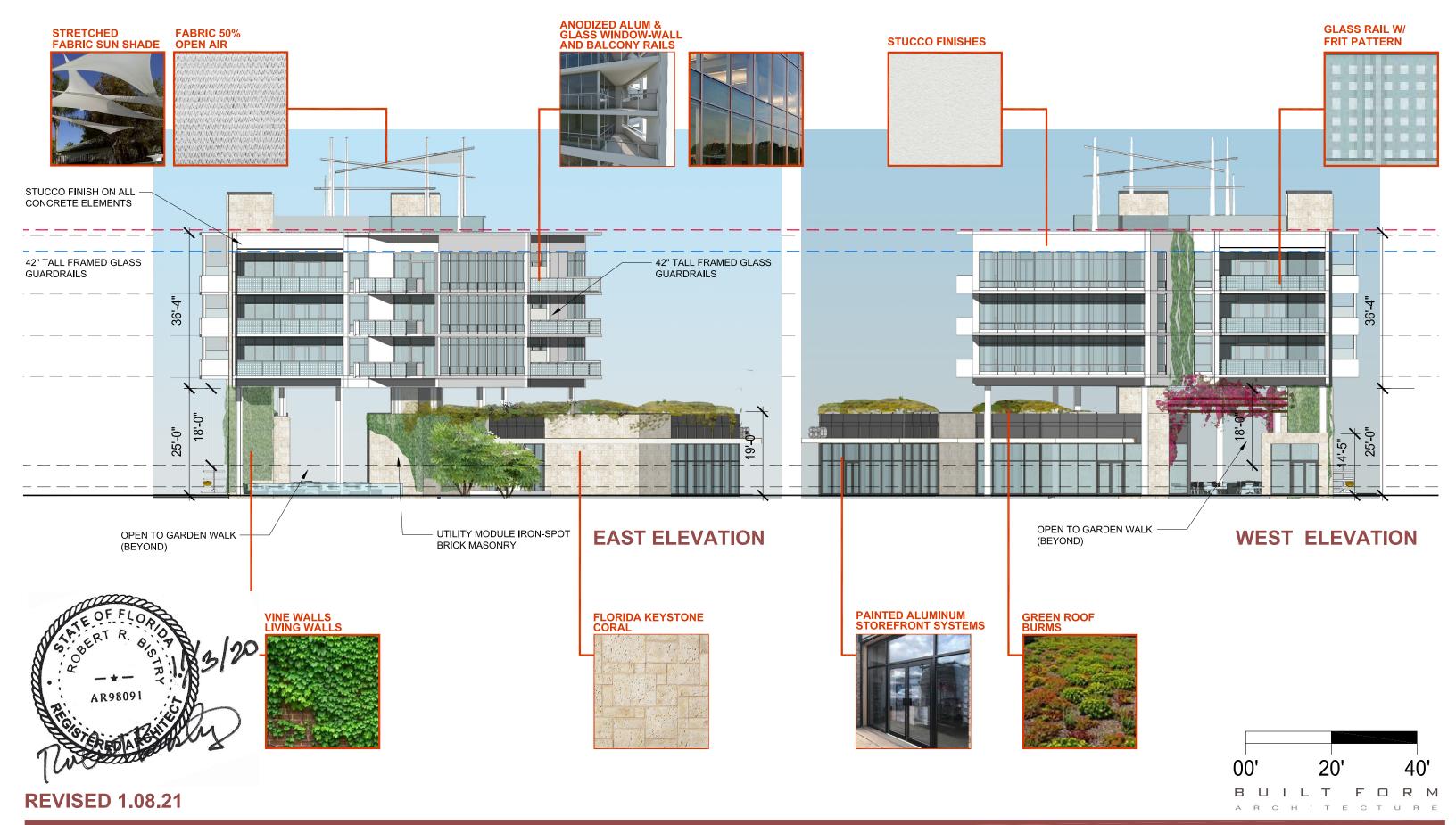
SHEET NUMBER



880 71st Street PAGE 7

Site Plan / First Floor Plan Scale: 1"=20'-0"





880 71st Street PAGE 11

CONCEPT ELEVATIONS
Scale: 1"=20'-0"









REVISED 1.08.21

BUILT FORM

