BAL HARBOUR JETTY

BASIS OF DESIGN REPORT



MIKYOUNG KIM DESIGN

CADENCE | BOTEK THURLOW ENGINEERING | MU ENGINEERS | THE CHAPPELL GROUP | TIERRA SF | TWR ENGINEERS | SLS | EXACTA COMMERCIAL SURVEYORS | MIAMI LIGHTING DESIGN | TWIN STAR TECHNOLOGY

BAL HARBOUR

MAYOR Gabriel Groisman

ASSISTANT MAYOR Seth E. Salver

COUNCIL MEMBERS David Albaum Jeffrey P. Freimark Buzzy Sklar

VILLAGE MANAGER Jorge M. Gonzalez CAPITAL PROGRAM MANAGER Matilde E. Reyes, RA

DESIGN TEAM

• MIKYOUNG KIM DESIGN

prime consultant & lead landscape architect

CADENCE
 local landscape architecture & graphic design

 THE CHAPPELL GROUP environmental engineering

 MUENGINEERS structural engineering

 BOTEK THURLOW civing engineering & LEED consulting

 EXACTA COMMERCIAL SURVEYORS land surveyor

TIERRA SF geothechnical service, material testing & CEI

TWR ENGINEERS MEP engineering

MIAMI LIGHTING DESIGN lighting

TWIN STAR TECHNOLOGY low-voltage

SLS

fire protection engineering & life safety

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jetty and Cutwalk located at the northern tip of the Village of Bal Harbour is a well-used but unrealized amenity for the residents and visitors of Bal Harbour. The earliest inception of the southern jetty was constructed in 1927 by the Army Corps of Engineers as a utilitarian breakwater and mitigation tool to protect the Haulover Inlet. Subsequent reconstruction projects changed the alignment and shape to the current configuration as a steel sheet pile jetty reinforced by granite rubble. The last major repair and revetment of the jetty was in 1986. It's current day use as a popular destination and provides a unique vantage point to walk to the jetty terminus and view the ocean and the beachline of Bal Harbour.

The project scope is to develop a public space design that re-envisions the aesthetic and programmatic uses of the Jetty, Cutwalk and beach parking as part of a holistic vision for the public realm spaces in Bal Harbour. This project examines the public uses of the spaces, functional and technical requirements for improvements, public and resident comments and opinions, and permitting and construction feasibility of developing a cohesive waterfront destination.

Project objectives:

- Engagement with Water develop and reinforce the visitor's connection with the water both visually and physically.
- Creating Places for Visitors and Residents allow residents that visit the site daily and visitors that may only visit once to have equally powerful experiences.
- Establishing an Identity for Public Space create a place that is unique and celebrates the natural and raw beauty of the site.
- Balancing Functional Performance with Placemaking develop strategies and design solutions that fit the challenges of the site.

Community Engagement and Comments:

The design team solicited the community and stakeholders for comments through a series of planned outreach opportunities. Formal community meetings involved three meetings; 1) community presentation where we introduced the project and initial concept ideas and surveyed the attendees for there preferences, 2) community workshop where we developed two conceptual options and solicited feedback and 3) a community design presentation and open house where the community saw the evolved design and was able to interact with design members.

The team's engagement efforts also included meetings with key stakeholders including various city departments, the Village Council, representatives from the Bal Harbour Shops, the Ritz-Carlton, One Bal Harbour, as well as key members of the community. Working sessions allowed stakeholders to bring up their goals and visions, concerns and opinions about the project proposals.

The general consensus of issues and concerns from the community and stakeholder events were addressed in the proposed design iteration.

The main issues that were collected from the community were:

- Refined and elegant designs represent the community
- · Improvements in safety and universal accessibility
- Design should feature the natural elements and engage the beauty of the site
- Providing shade is essential for public spaces
- · Passive and quiet areas are important program elements

These comments allowed the design team to refine the proposal and achieve a general consensus in the final design iteration. This work will continue with stakeholders throughout the design process as the plans are developed into construction documents.

Schematic Design

The key elements of the developed design:

- Along the cutwalk, a series of platforms that extend past the seawall to bring visitors closer to the water and allowing visitors to view marine activities in the Haulover Cut as well as sealife in the water. These platforms connect people physically and emotionally to the ocean through a complete sensory experience.
- The placement and design of the platforms and cutwalk extensions minimizes the impacts on existing coral and wildlife while the use of artificial reef technology will help increase marine habitat and provide resiliency along the seawall.
- A series of site elements are incorporated into the design to allow for visitor comfort and safety. Railings and walls are designed along the entire jetty and cutwalk permit visitors to safely navigate the public spaces along the water's edge. A shade canopy and shade trees along with new seating elements and places to gather along the cutwalk and jetty allow for passive recreation and respite.
- To allow for increased resiliency and safety, the current jetty walkway will be capped with precast concrete slabs to raise the jetty walkway elevation culminating with a lookout promontory. Along the inside of the jetty, large steps will bring people down to the water. To achieve compliance with navigational requirements, a light beacon placed at the terminus of the jetty is designed as an iconic element that can be seen from land and on the water.
- At the beach parking under the Herman Fultz Bridge, part of the parking area is proposed to become a garden space that acts as a gateway to the cutwalk. Pedestrian and cyclist amenities such as seating elements and bike racks are integrated into the design.

Project considerations and challenges

Seawall Condition—There has been minimal information uncovered regarding the construction and detailing of the original seawall along the cutwalk. Until the ability to do destructive investigation on the wall and tieback system, the team can only speculate on the condition of the wall through surficial means. The reconstruction of the wall was not considered as part of the scope of this project. *Permitting* – Initial steps in permitting has been taken with the Army Corps of Engineers. It is difficult to predict how the permitting will affect the end design due to the unique conditions of the project. The team anticipates that this project will require special review considerations by jurisdictional departments.

Cost – No cost estimates were provided in the design team scope. It is anticipated that the project will go through a series of costing exercises that may result in modification to the overall project. However, the design of the project has the ability to scale and phase the project as needed to fit the future established budget up to 7.5 million dollars.

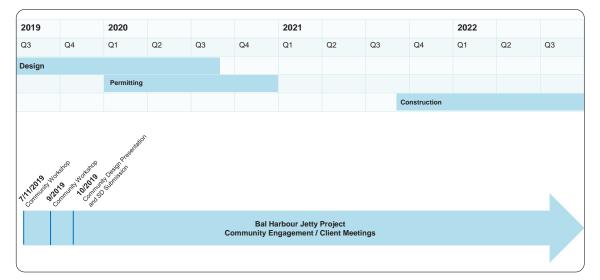
Easement rights – As part of the development of the project the Village of Bal Harbour must evaluate the need to enter into agreements with adjacent property owners of the Herman B. Fultz parking area, the cutwalk and the jetty to pursue work along the easement and right-of-way. The legal review of the project may impact the scope of work that is able to be carried out.

This document provides a developable design that incorporates the project objectives, community and stakeholder involvement and consultant's expertise to bring a much-needed update to the Jetty and Cutwalk. We believe that the schematic design presented will result in a safe, resilient, program-enriched development that will resonate with the residents and visitors of Bal Harbour.

II. PROJECT OVERVIEW



PROJECT AREA



ORGANIZATION CHART / SCHEDULE

A. PROJECT SCOPE

The Jetty and Cutwalk located at the northern tip of the Village of Bal Harbour is a well-used but unrealized amenity for the residents and visitors of Bal Harbour. The earliest inception of the southern jetty was constructed in 1927 by the Army Corps of Engineers as a utilitarian breakwater and mitigation tool to protect the Haulover Inlet. Subsequent reconstruction projects changed the alignment and shape to the current configuration as a steel sheet pile jetty reinforced by granite rubble. The last major repair and revetment of the jetty was in 1986. It's current day use as a popular destination and provides a unique vantage point to walk to the jetty terminus and view the ocean and the beachline of Bal Harbour.

In the Summer of 2019, Bal Harbour Village secured the Design Services of Mikyoung Kim Design in developing a plan to enhance the current jetty and cutwalk and provide a new vision for how to utilize this public resource. The project scope is focused on the development of the public realm to address the aesthetic and programmatic uses of the Jetty, Cutwalk and Beach Parking as part of a holistic vision for the public space network in Bal Harbour. During the Schematic Design phase, the design team examined the programing and design of the spaces, functional and technical requirements for improvements, public and resident comments and opinions, and permitting and construction feasibility of developing a cohesive waterfront destination.



how does resiliency infrastructure benefit people?

B. PROJECT OBJECTIVES



Project Objectives

From the initial meeting and discussions with the client, the design team developed identified the project objectives. These objective articulate important issues that will make the Jetty Project a success.

- Engagement with Water develop and reinforce the visitor's connection with the water both visually and physically.
- Creating Places for Visitors and Residents allow residents that visit the site daily and visitors that may only visit once to have equally powerful experiences.
- Establishing an Identity for Public Space create a place that is unique and celebrates the natural and raw beauty of the site.
- Balancing Functional Performance with Placemaking develop strategies and design solutions that fit the challenges of the site.

Following the development of these initial objective, additional aspirations for the project were added as the design evolved and the site analysis revealed important goals.

 Improving Site Sustainability and Resiliency – understanding the shifts in sea level and frequency of storm surges and nuisance tides that top the existing jetty, the project will be designed in a way that makes the jetty more resilient. Additionally, the design can improve the conditions for ecological biodiversity in the area.

C. EXISTING CONDITIONS

1. CONTEXT



JETTY IN THE 80S







PROJECT AREA



LAND USE



OPEN SPACE / BIKE LANE



RESIDENCE DENSITY

2. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The site jetty is a steel sheetpile jetty with granite riprap bracing. The granite has been grouted together and capped with a concrete walkway. A navigational light beacon sits at the end of the jetty as well as a trash receptacle. The elevation of the top of the jetty is at approx. 6.00 (NAVD 88) and rises as it meets the beach and the seawall.

The seawall and cutwalk runs parallel to the Baker's Haulover navigational channel. The seawall is a concrete wall with a cap and assumed encased sheetpile. The height of the seawall varies. The cutwalk is made up of precast interlocking concrete pavers.





LIGHT BEACON







BOULDERS



CUTWALK



SEAWALL WITH RIPRAP



RIPRAP ALONG SEAWALL



FISH HABITAT



PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLIST AMENITIES



UNDER BRIDGE PARKING

D. COMMUNITY MEETING

The design team solicited the community and stakeholders for comments through a series of planned outreach opportunities. Formal community meetings involved three meetings; 1) community presentation where we introduced the project and initial concept ideas and surveyed the attendees for there preferences, 2) community workshop where we developed two conceptual options and solicited feedback and 3) a community design presentation and open house where the community saw the evolved design and was able to interact with design members.



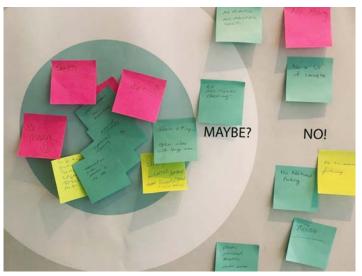
JUL. 2019 KICKOFF MEETING



JUL. 2019 KICKOFF MEETING



JUL. 2019 CHARRETTE



JUL. 2019 CHARETTE

Community Meeting #1

Agenda

- Project Introduction
- Team Introduction
- Vision
- Concept and Key Considerations
- Project Overview
- Next Steps

As part of this community meeting, activities to collect community preferences were carried out during the meeting included voting on precedents, materials, and special features, a survey and a public comment period. The presentation and examples of surveys are provided in the following pages as well as in the appendix.

Community Meeting #2

Agenda

- Concept Palettes
- Community Meeting Feedback
- Concept Options (two options)
- Next Steps

The goals for the second community meeting was to provide feedback on what was learned from the previous community meeting and present two developed concepts for the design. The two design options were: Option 1 - Engaging the Water and Option 2 - Eddy Spaces. The general preference was that Option 1 was more inline with the vision for the project.

Community Meeting #3

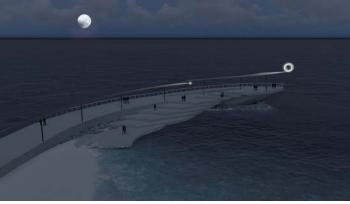
Agenda

- Design Refinements Presentation
- Open House Tables

This final community meeting was set up as an open house where attendees can visit with designers on a one-to-one basis. Three stations were set up for design, environmental, and materials and the public was invited to engage with different designers and consultants around the room.

CONCEPT OPTION 1: ENGAGING THE WATER





AUG. 2019 CHARETTE



AUG. 2019 CHARRETTE

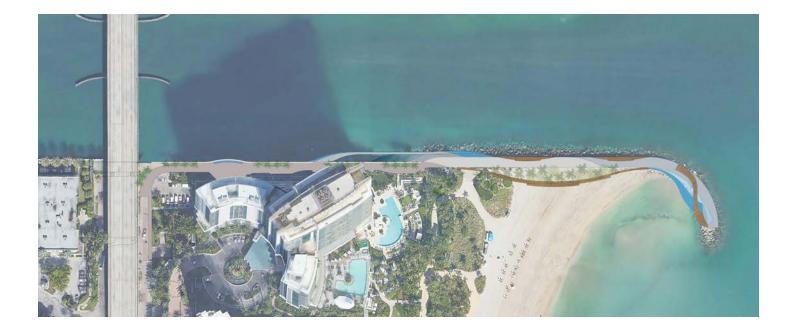


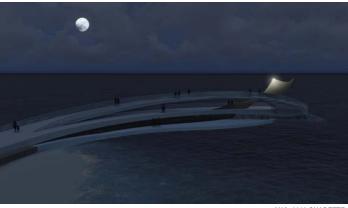
AUG. 2019 CHARETTE



AUG. 2019 CHARRETTE

CONCEPT OPTION 2: EDDY SPACES





AUG. 2019 CHARETTE



AUG. 2019 CHARRETTE



AUG. 2019 CHARETTE



AUG. 2019 CHARRETTE

The team's engagement efforts also included meetings with key stakeholders including various city departments, the Village Council, abutters to the project, as well as key members of the community. Working sessions allowed stakeholders to bring up their goals and visions, concerns and opinions about the project proposals.

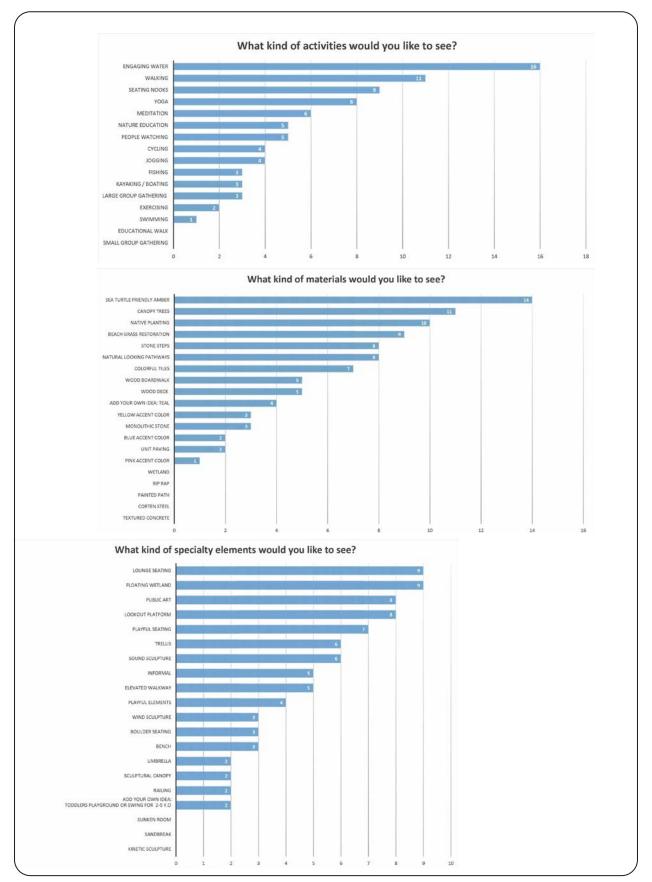
Stakeholders meetings:

- Village Council: 7.11.19; 9.24.19; 11.13.19
- Village Staff: 7.11.19; 9.16.19; 10.18.19; 11.7.19; 11.20.19
- Bal Harbour Shops Representatives: 7.11.19
- Ritz Carlton and One Bal Harbour Residences Management Team: 7.11.19, 10.18.19, 11.13.19

The general consensus of issues and concerns from the community and stakeholder events were addressed in the proposed design iteration. The main issues that were collected from the community were:

- · Refined and elegant designs represent the community
- Improvements in safety and universal accessibility
- Design should feature the natural elements and engage the beauty of the site
- Providing shade is essential for public spaces
- Passive and quiet areas are important program elements

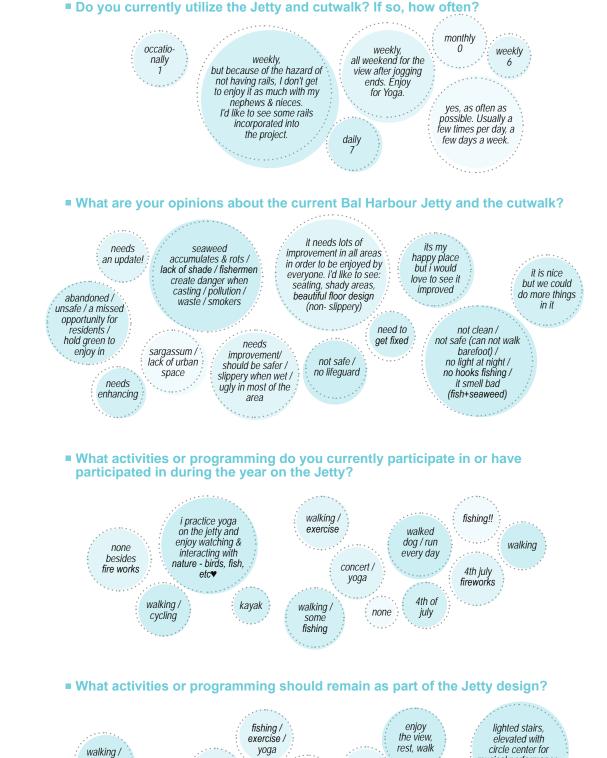
These comments allowed the design team to refine the proposal and achieve a general consensus in the final design iteration. This work will continue with stakeholders throughout the design process as the plans are developed into construction documents.



JUL. 2019 CHARETTE WORKSHEET COUNT

QUESTIONNAIRE

RESULTS



4th of

july

fishing

and very little

more

musical performance,

xmas events

all of them

should

remain

some

fishing

fishing!!

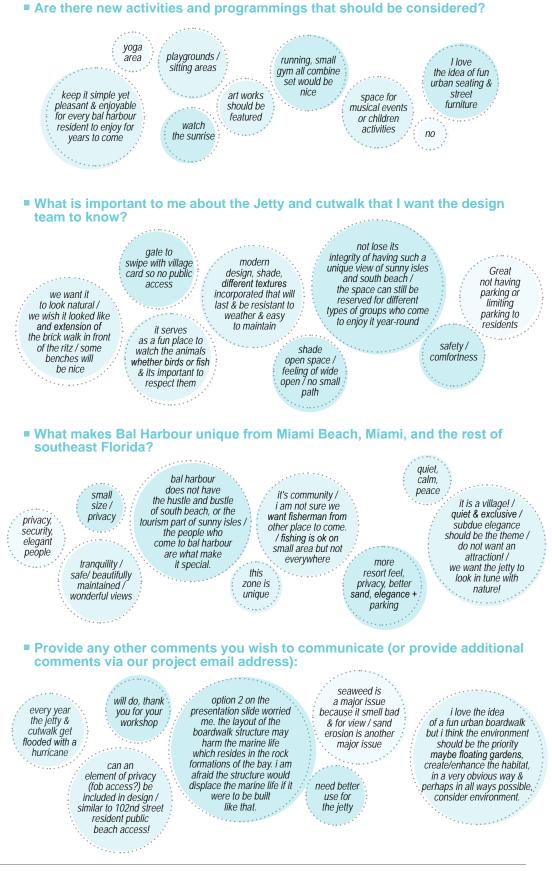
fire

works/

fishing

no

fishing



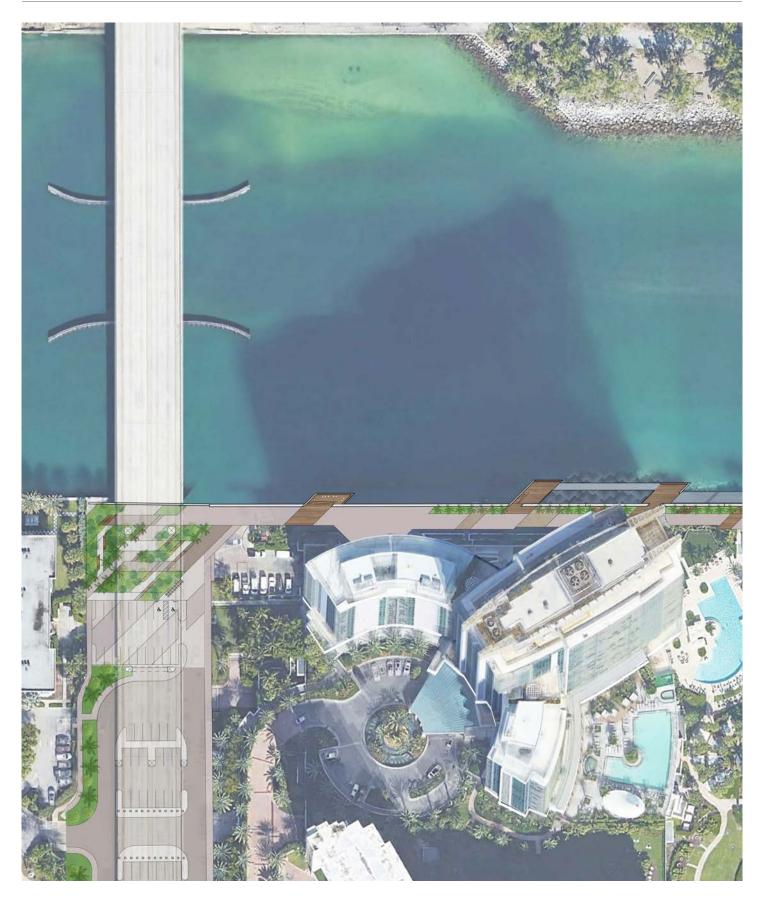
III. BAL HARBOUR JETTY SCHEMATIC DESIGN

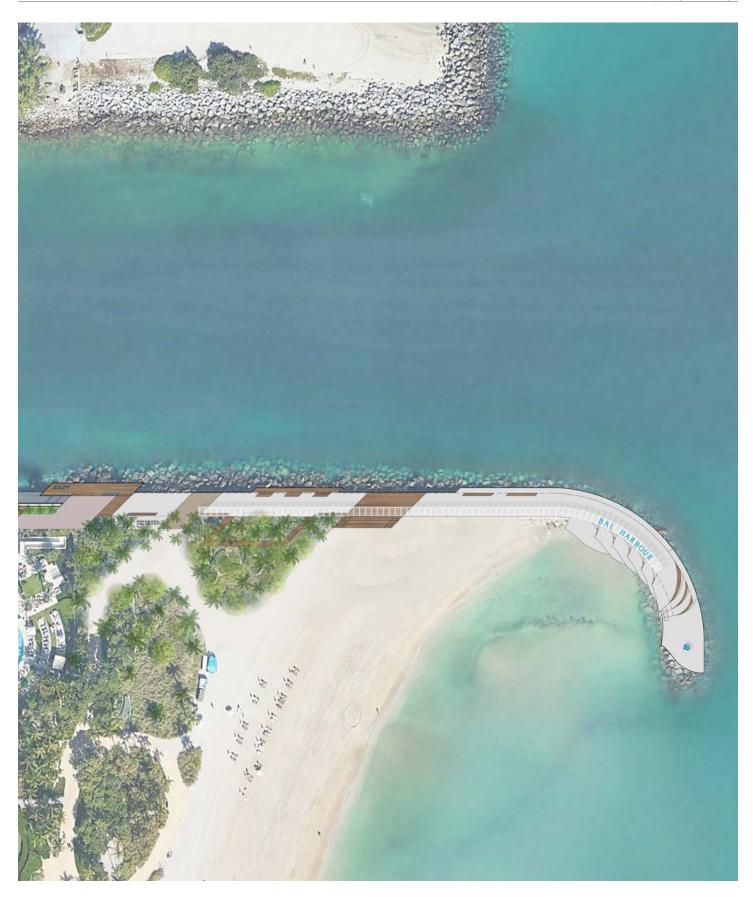


CHANNEL VIEW

The key elements of the jetty design:

- Along the cutwalk, a series of platforms that extend past the seawall to bring visitors closer to the water and allowing visitors to view marine activities in the Haulover Cut as well as sealife in the water. These platforms connect people physically and emotionally to the ocean through a complete sensory experience.
- The placement and design of the platforms and cutwalk extensions minimizes the impacts on existing coral and wildlife while the use of artificial reef technology will help increase marine habitat and provide resiliency along the seawall.
- A series of site elements are incorporated into the design to allow for visitor comfort and safety. Railings and walls are
 designed along the entire jetty and cutwalk permit visitors to safely navigate the public spaces along the water's edge.
 A shade canopy and shade trees along with new seating elements and places to gather along the cutwalk and jetty
 allow for passive recreation and respite.
- To allow for increased resiliency and safety, the current jetty walkway will be capped with precast concrete slabs to raise the jetty walkway elevation culminating with a lookout promontory. Along the inside of the jetty, large steps will bring people down to the water. To achieve compliance with navigational requirements, a light beacon placed at the terminus of the jetty is designed as an iconic element that can be seen from land and on the water.
- At the beach parking under the Herman B. Fultz Bridge, part of the parking area is proposed to become a garden space that acts as a gateway to the cutwalk. Pedestrian and cyclist amenities such as seating elements and bike racks are integrated into the design.





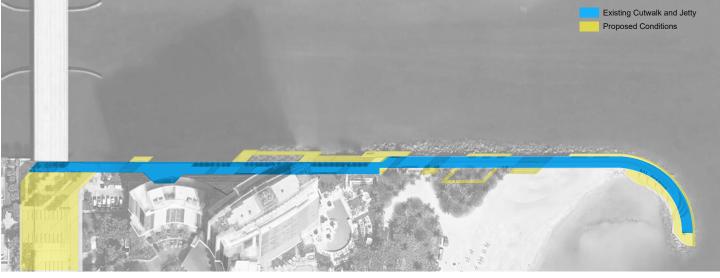




A. SCHEMATIC DESIGN

1. EXPANDING THE PUBLIC REALM

The diagram below shows the existing Cutwalk and Jetty location in blue and the proposed extension of the public realm in yellow. Various platforms are proposed along the existing Cutwalk and Jetty to enhance the waterfront experience and site access.



N 0 50' 100' 200'

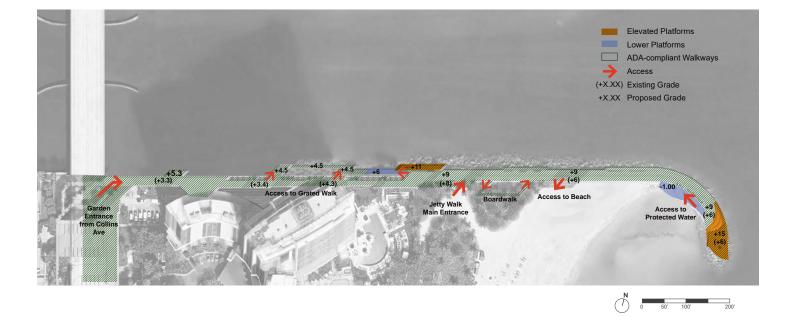
2. SAFETY AND RESILIENCY

Safety and resiliency were important factors in designing the Bal Harbour Jetty. Guardrails and monolithic concrete walls secure every platform and along the Jetty, facilitating safe encounter with water. To enhance the waterfront experience and bring people to the ocean side of the seawall, openings along the seawall were kept to a minimum and can be secured with flood gates. Alterations to the seawall were designed to maintain the same level of protection or better than the current condition for better resiliency. In extreme weather conditions, proposed control gate and flood gate ensure controlled access to the platforms and jetty promontory. The Jetty elevation was also raised higher than the existing condition to allow the Jetty to be more effective against higher wave and tide actions.



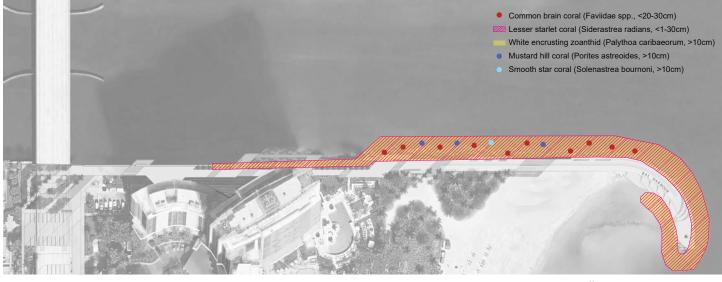
3. ACCESSIBILITY

Accessible ramps, handrails and slip-resistant surfaces throughout the site ensure that the diverse experience at waterfront and jetty promontory is available to all.



4. MARINE DIVERSITY

A lively ecosystem at Bal Harbour Jetty thrives on its benthic community. Numerous coral colonies were observed growing on the rip rap, providing significant marine habitats (see Appendix for full Benthic Resource Summary Report). The platforms at Cutwalk and Jetty are located and detailed to have as little interference as possible with the coral habitat. As part of the improvements to the area, the project also promotes and enhances marine habitat by providing artificial reef and surface technology



N 0 50' 100' 200'

B. FEATURED AREAS

1. WATERFRONT

The cutwalk improvement embraces the lively marine habitat and creates a closer and safe encounter with water. Periodic openings through the existing seawall lead people to various platforms such as wood lookout platform, grated platform, habitat viewing catwalk and ocean viewing windows. The waterfront experience is further enhanced by specialty site furnishings. Custom chairs and wood reclining benches make ocean view more accessible.

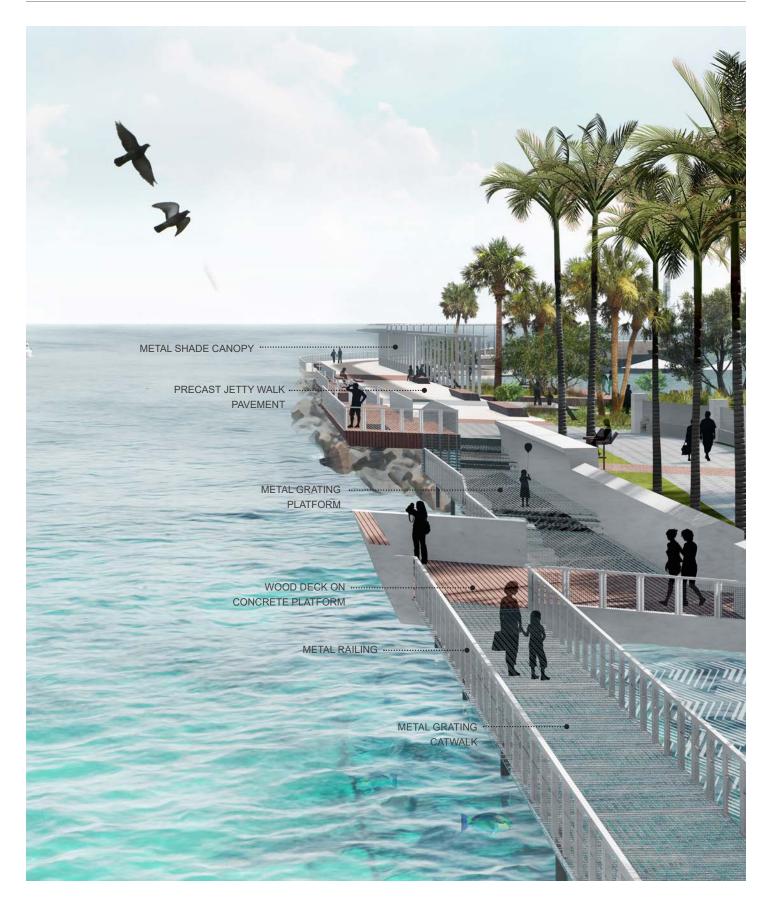


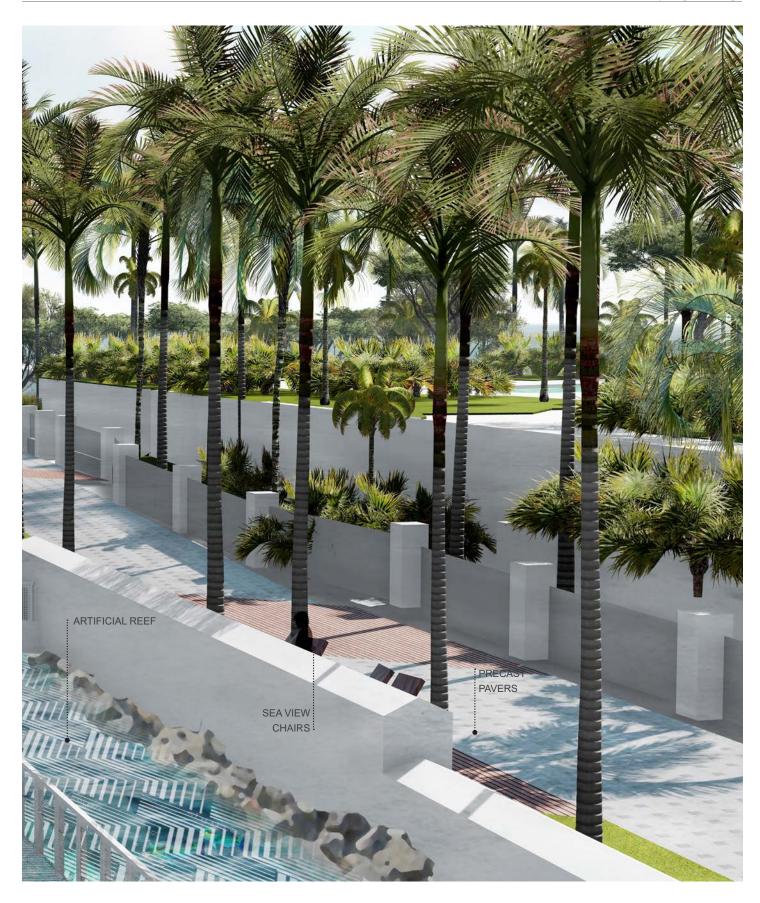


CHANNEL VIEW



PLANT PALETTE VIGNETTES





2. BEACH GARDEN

The native beach garden is an expansion of existing beach plant beds, featuring an elevated wood boardwalk, bench swings, and natural play elements. It's flanked by a wood amphitheater and an at-grade platform, both serving as beach access points from the jetty walk.



PLANT PALETTE VIGNETTES







3. JETTY PROMONTORY AND LIGHT HOUSE

The raised jetty promontory promotes resiliency and provides a destination for Jetty. An amphitheater with elements of wood creates an "Ocean Room" at the end of the promontory. Along the inside of the Jetty large stair slabs step-down to the water allowing another experience for users.

A louvered shade canopy along the southern edge of the jetty walk allows for comfortable seating opportunities. "BAL HARBOUR" lettering on the top of the canopy allows for Bal Harbor to be recognized from a birds-eye view.

The light beacon aims to be an iconic feature at the jetty promontory terminus. It encompasses metal spiral staircases with colored cable wire mesh and a navigational strobe beacon. RGB LED lighting, integrated into the spires, can be both wildlife friendly and utilized for special events.



VIEW FROM BOAT



VIEW FROM BEACH

Stepping Platform





Canopy Signage



Reclined Stepped Amphitheater



Light Beacon



Light Beacon at Promontory



DAY VIEW

Light Beacon at Promontory



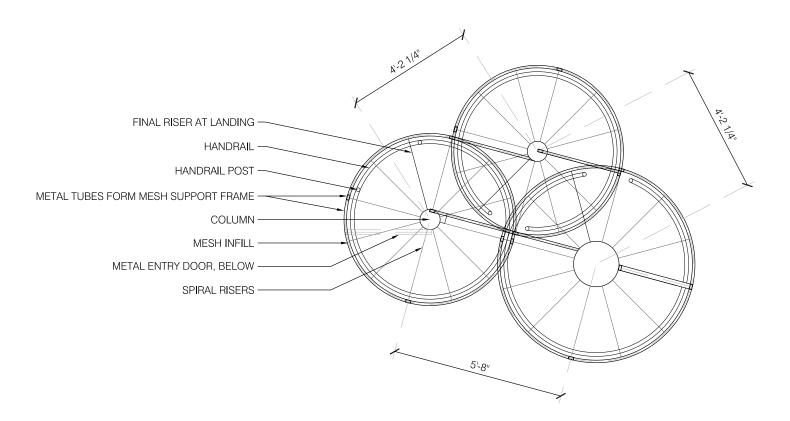
Light Beacon with Wildlife Safe Lighting



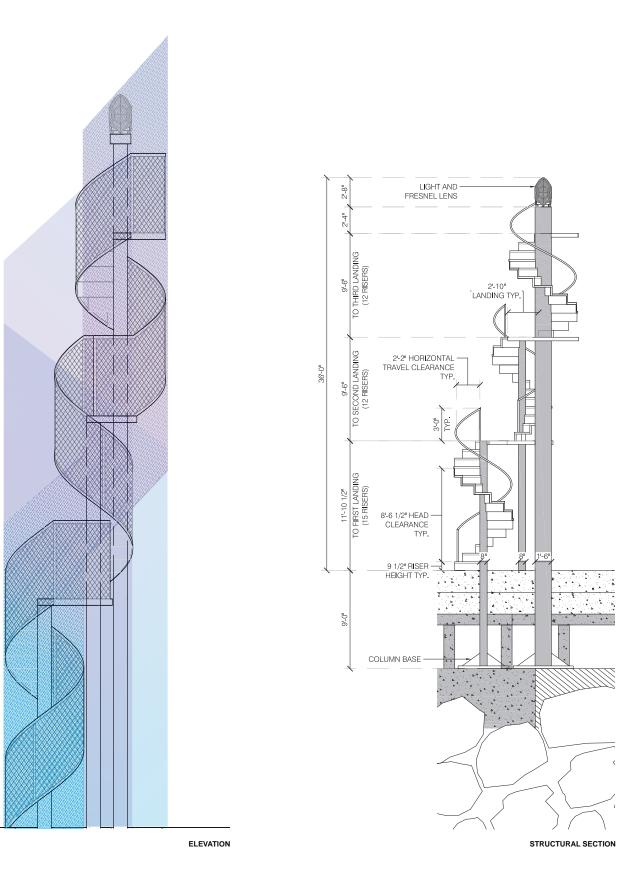
NIGHT VIEW - SEASON FOR SEA TURTLES

Light Beacon with Special Event Lighting





LIGHT BEACON PLAN



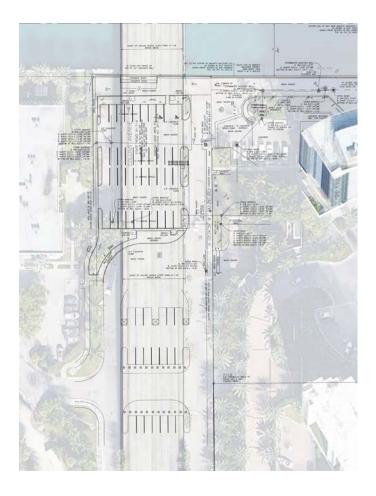
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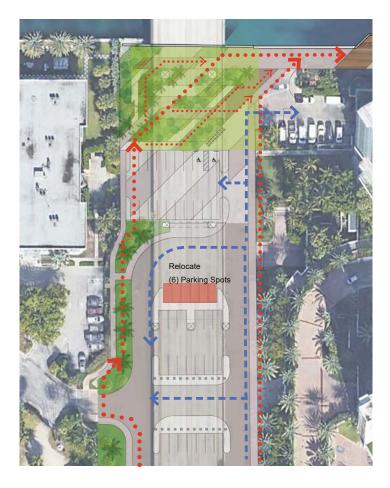
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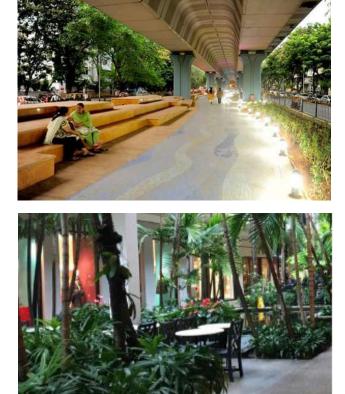
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4. HERMAN FULTZ PARKING AREA

One parking bay is transformed into a garden entrance to the Cutwalk from Collins Ave. Garden nooks along directional pathway to the Cutwalk provides a passively programed hub at the north end of Collins Ave.









Activity Zone Specialty Pavement Pedestrian Circulation -> Vehicular Circulation

PARKING SPOTS:45 (6 SPOTS RELOCATED)

Planting

Lush shade-tolerant garden plantings make up the character of the public space under the Herman Fultz Bridge.



PLANT PALETTE VIGNETTES



C. MATERIALS AND SITE FURNISHINGS

1. CONCRETE

Concrete is a durable material that can withstand the extreme conditions that exist along the Cutwalk and Jetty. Precast concrete allows fabrication off site and faster onsite construction times as well as controlled finishes. Artificial reef concrete technology can be design to help promote biodiversity.



CONCRETE PAVING



PRECAST CONCRETE



ARTIFICIAL REEF MATTRESS



ARTIFICIAL REEF BLOCKS

2. WOOD

There are many new options for wood that is exterior rated and can be used for marine conditions. Mockups and testing is recommended to select the best option for wood on the Jetty and Cutwalk.



WATERFRONT WOOD DECK



SEATING AT HIGHLINE NYC



EXTERIOR WOOD

3. STEEL

Marine grade stainless steel will be used for railings, guard rails, and guardrail mesh infill. Layers of colored stainless steel mesh will be used to create the light beacon and aluminum louvers used at the shade canopy.



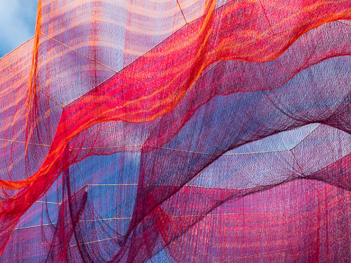
STAINLESS STEEL GUARDRAIL WITH STEEL MESH



METAL CANOPY



STAINLESS STEEL GRATING



COLOR MESH

4. SPECIALTY SITE FURNISHINGS

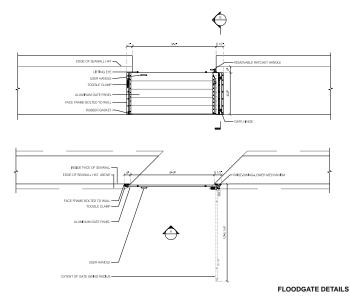
Custom designed Sea View Chairs will allow people to sit and look over the existing seawall. Swings and play furnishings will be designed for certain areas of the project. Flood Gates will be provided at locations along the seawall where needed.



EAST RIVER WATERFRONT ESPLANADE, NYC



SWING BENCHES





FLOOD GATE

5. PLANTS

ENTRY GARDEN AND HERMAN FULTZ PARKING AREA			
Botanical Name	Common Name	Native	
Arachis glabrata	Perennial Peanut	N	
Bromeliads spp.	Bromeliads	N	
Chrysobalanus icao 'Horizontal'	Horizontal Cocoplum	Y	
Conocarpus erectus 'Sericeus'	Silver Buttonwood	Y	
Eugenia foetida	Spanish Stopper	Y	
Eugenia rhombea	Red Stopper	Y	
Ficus elastica	Rubber Plant	N	
Heliotropium angiospermum	Scorpion's Tail	Y	
Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasilliensis	Railroad Vine	Y	
Philodendron 'Rojo Congo'	Rojo Congo Philodendron	N	
Psychotria ligustrifolia	Bahama Wild Coffee	Y	
Rhapis excelsa	Lady Palm	N	
Sabal palmetto	Sabal Palm	Y	
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis	Blue Porterweed	Y	
Zamia integrifolia	Coontie	Y	

CUTWALK			
Botanical Name	Common Name	Native	
Arachis glabrata	Perennial Peanut	N	
Bulbine spp.	Bulbine	N	
Cocos nucifera	Coconut Palm	N	
Ernodea littoralis	Beach Creeper	Y	
Borrichia frutescens	Silver Sea-ox-eye Daisy	Y	
Sabal palmetto	Sabal Palm	Y	
Scaevola plumieri	Inkberry	Y	
Spartina patens	Marshhay Cordgrass	Y	
Thrinax radiata	Florida Thatch Palm	Y	
Zamia integrifolia	Coontie	Y	

Botanical Name	Common Name	Native
Casasia clusiifolia	Seven-year-apple	Y
Chrysobalanus icao 'Horizontal'	Horizontal Cocoplum	Y
Coccoloba uvifera	Seagrape	Y
Conocarpus erectus	Green Buttonwood	Y
Ernodea littoralis	Beach Creeper	Y
Gaillardia pulchella	Blanket-flower	Y
Helianthus debilis	Dune Sunflower	Y
Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasilliensis	Railroad Vine	Y
Jacquina keyensis	Joewood	Y
Sabal palmetto	Sabal Palm	Y
Scaevola plumieri	Inkberry	Y
Serenoa repens 'Sericea'	Silver Saw Palmetto	Y
Spartina patens	Marshhay Cordgrass	Y
Suriana marítima	Bay Cedar	Y
Thrinax radiata	Florida Thatch Palm	Y
Union paniculata	Sea Oats	Y

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CONTEXT MAP

PLANT LIST Bal Harbour Jetty | 12.02.2019

cadence

D. ASSESSMENTS

1. BENTHIC REPORT

A benthic survey was conducted by The Chappell Group for the site. The survey reports the identification of 5 types of corals found along the riprap edge of the jetty. See Appendix for the full benthic report.

Table 1. Corals Observed

Common Name	Scientific Name	No. Observed	Size
Lesser starlet coral	Siderastrea radians	224	<1-30cm
Common brain coral	Faviidae spp.	10	20-30cm
Mustard hill coral	Porites astreoides	3	>10cm
White encrusting zoanthid	Palythoa caribaeorum	139	>10cm
Smooth star coral	Solenastrea bournoni	1	>10cm

Table 2. Species Observed

Common Name	Scientific Name	
Fish		
Butterflyfish	Chaetodon capistratus	
Atlantic tarpon	Megalops atlanticus	
Rainbow parrotfish	Scarus guacamaia	
Lionfish	Pterois volitans	
Sheepshead	Archosargus probatocephalus	
Sergeant major	Abudefduf saxatilis	
Mangrove snapper	Lutjanus griseus	
Checkered puffer	Sphoeroides testudineus	
Coral		
Lesser starlet coral	Siderastrea radians	
Common brain coral	Faviidae spp.	
Mustard hill coral	Porites astreoides	
White encrusting zoanthid	Palythoa caribaeorum	
Smooth star coral	Solenastrea bournoni	

2. STRUCTURAL

MU Structural Engineers conducted a visual inspection and assessment of the existing seawall. Due to the limited information on the structure of the wall the structural engineer believes repairs or replacement is needed for the seawall. Until the ability to do destructive investigation on the wall and tieback system, the team can only speculate on the condition of the wall through surficial means. The reconstruction of the wall was not considered as part of the scope of this project. See full structural report in the Appendix.

3. CIVIL REPORT

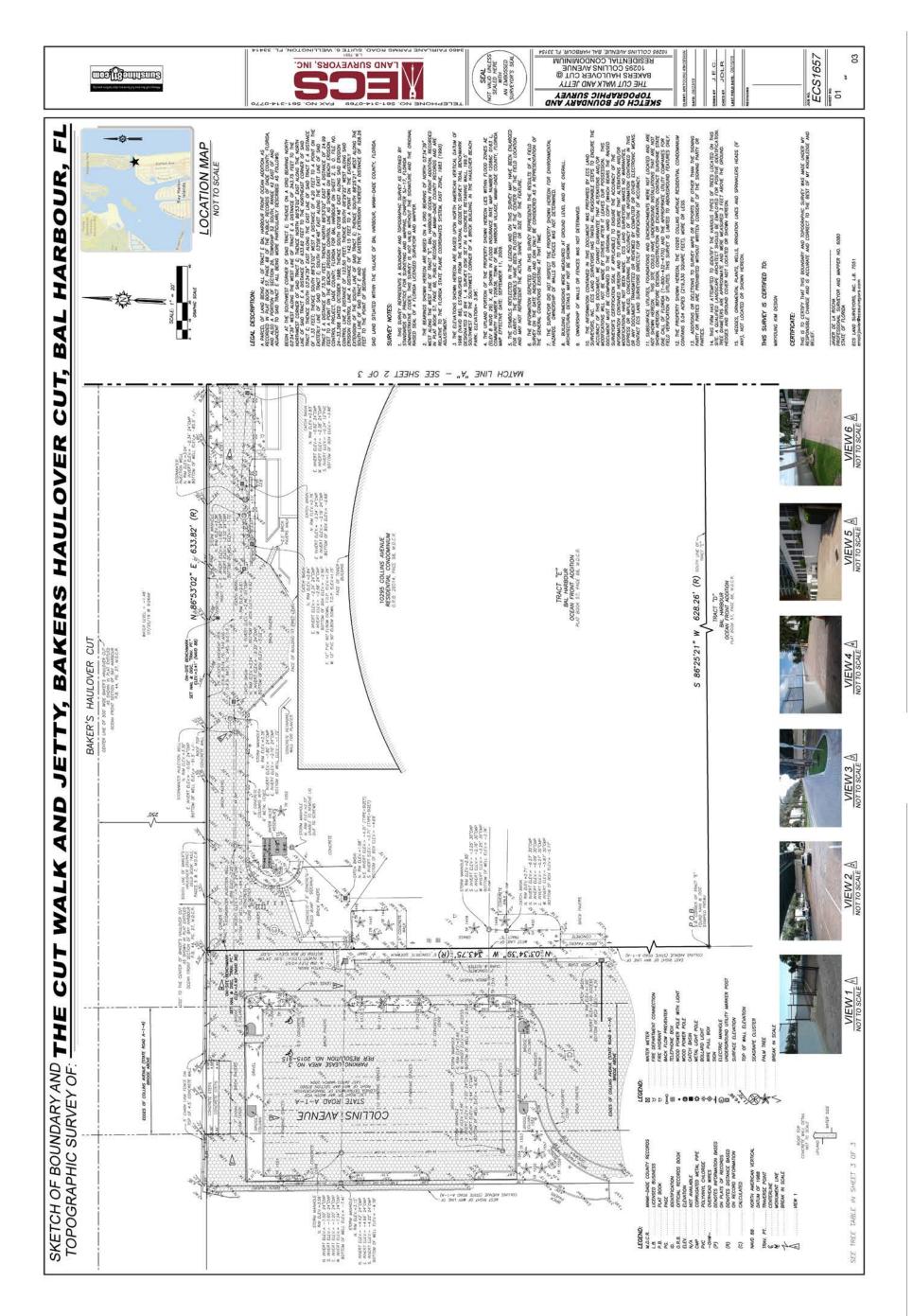
The pervious/impervious ratios will not be increased and therefore will not adversely affect the existing drainage design. There will be no increase in water quality volume required and no increased run off volume to the existing drainage system.

The cutwalk will be re-graded to maintain existing elevations and available storage volume. Surface water run off will be maintained to the existing storm drainage inlets located along the cutwalk, if planter drains are required/desired yard drains can be added and connected by piping to the existing storm drainage structures. Surface water licenses (Department of Environmental Resources – DERM) can be modified as applicable.

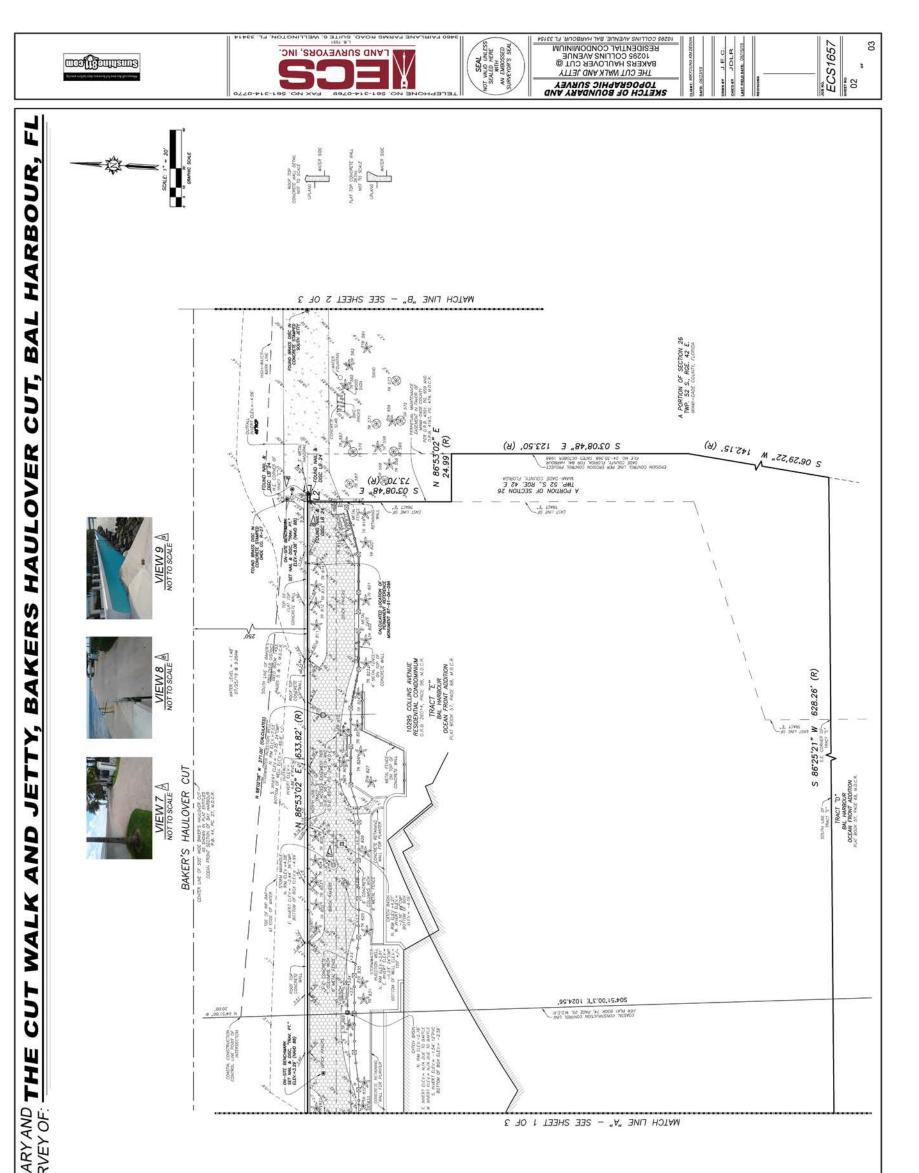
See Civil Design Narrative in Appendix

IV. APPENDIX

- A. SURVEY
- B. TECHNICAL DRAWINGS
- C. BENTHIC REPORT
- D. STRUCTURAL REPORT
- E. CIVIL REPORT
- F. DESIGN PRESENTATIONS

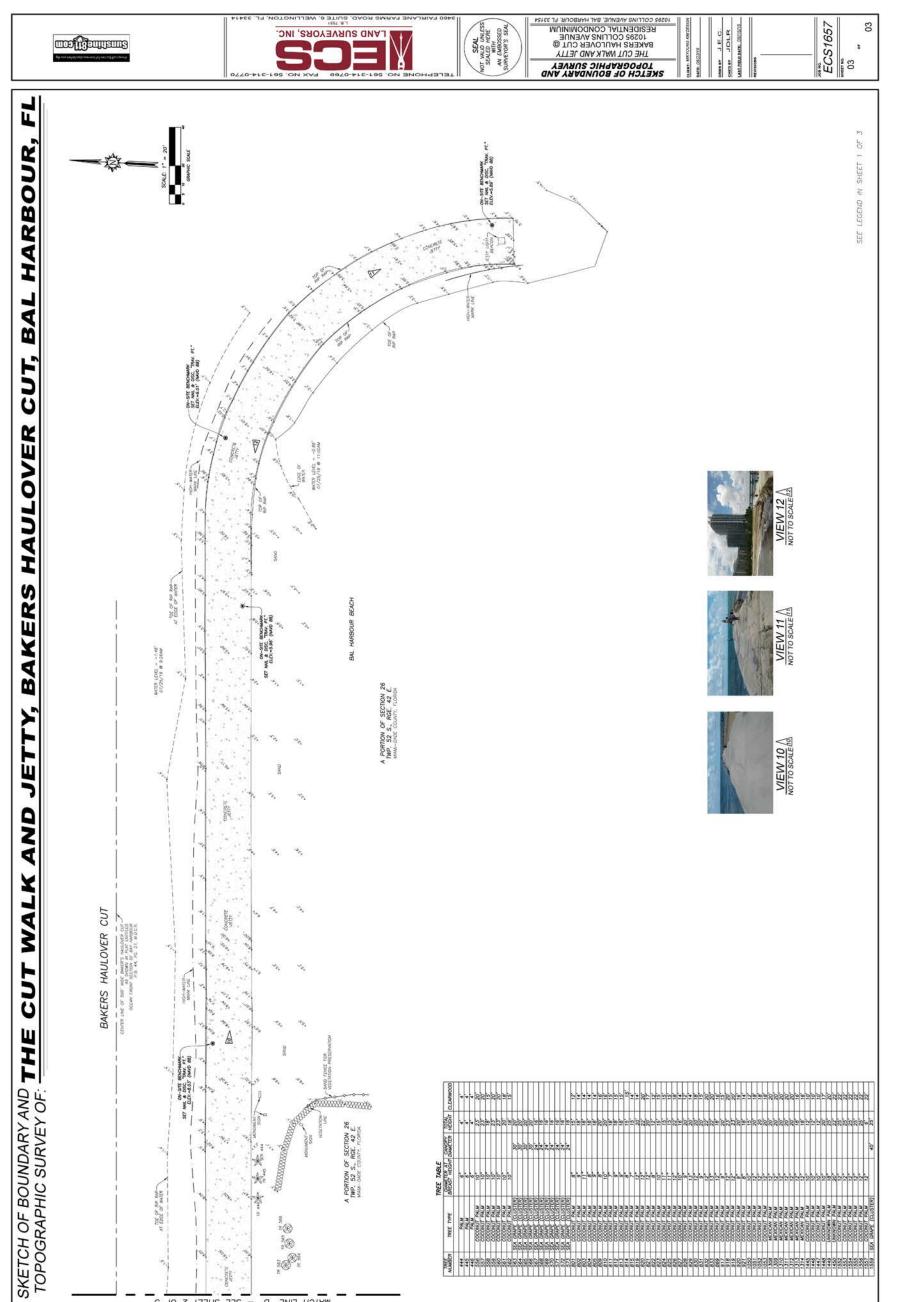


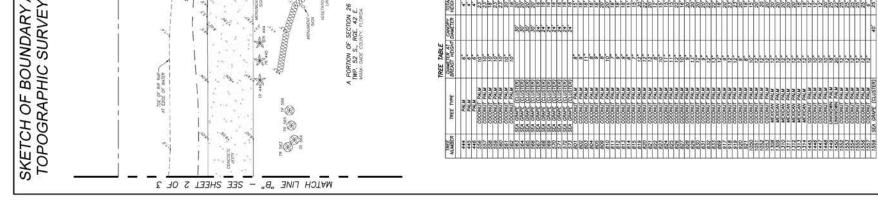


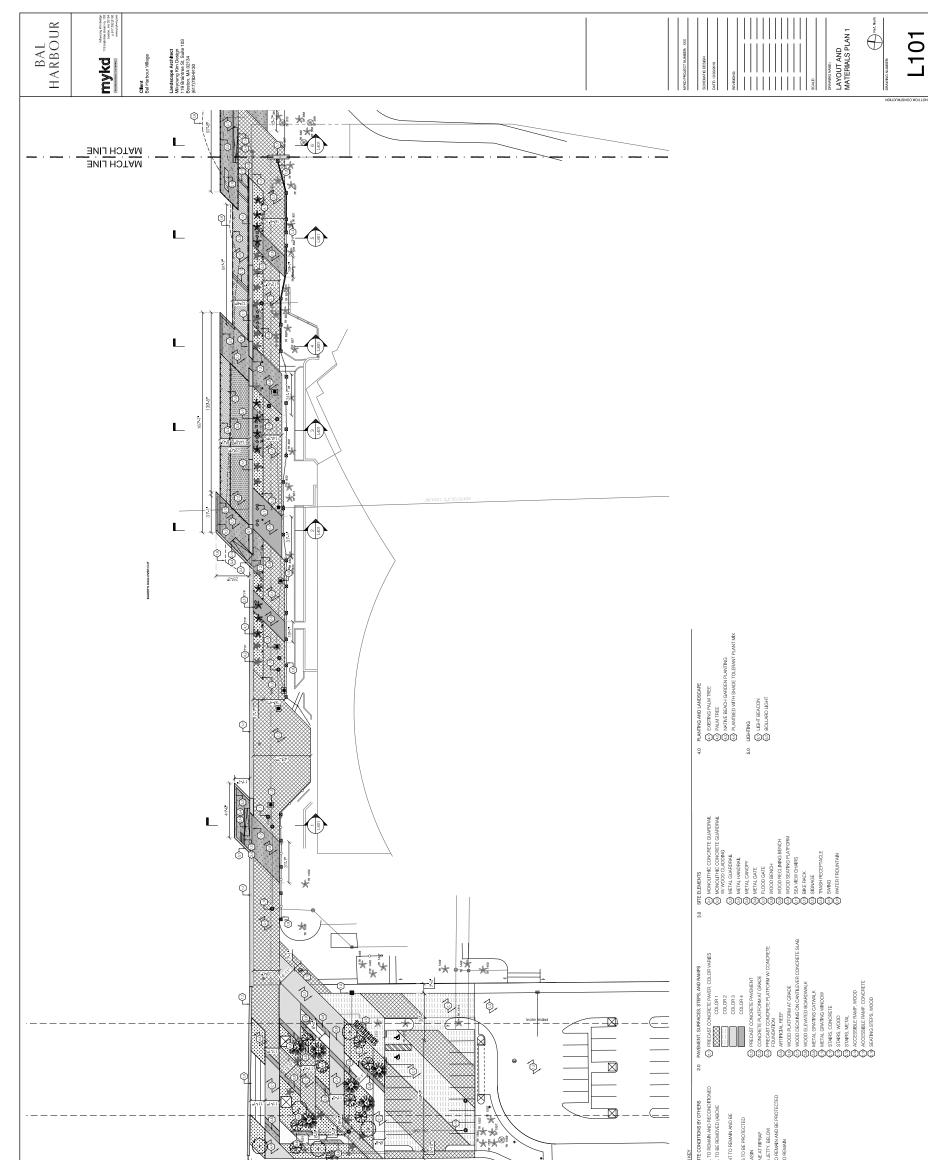


SKETCH OF BOUND/ TOPOGRAPHIC SUR

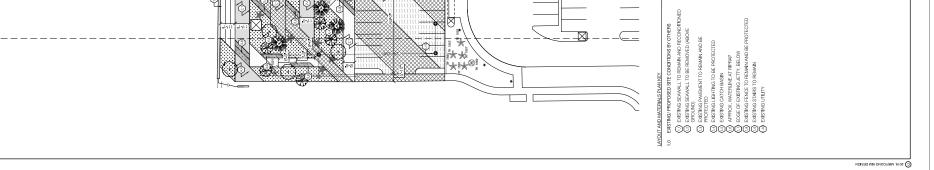
SEE LECEND IN SHEET 1 OF 3 SEE TREE TABLE IN SHEET 3 OF 3



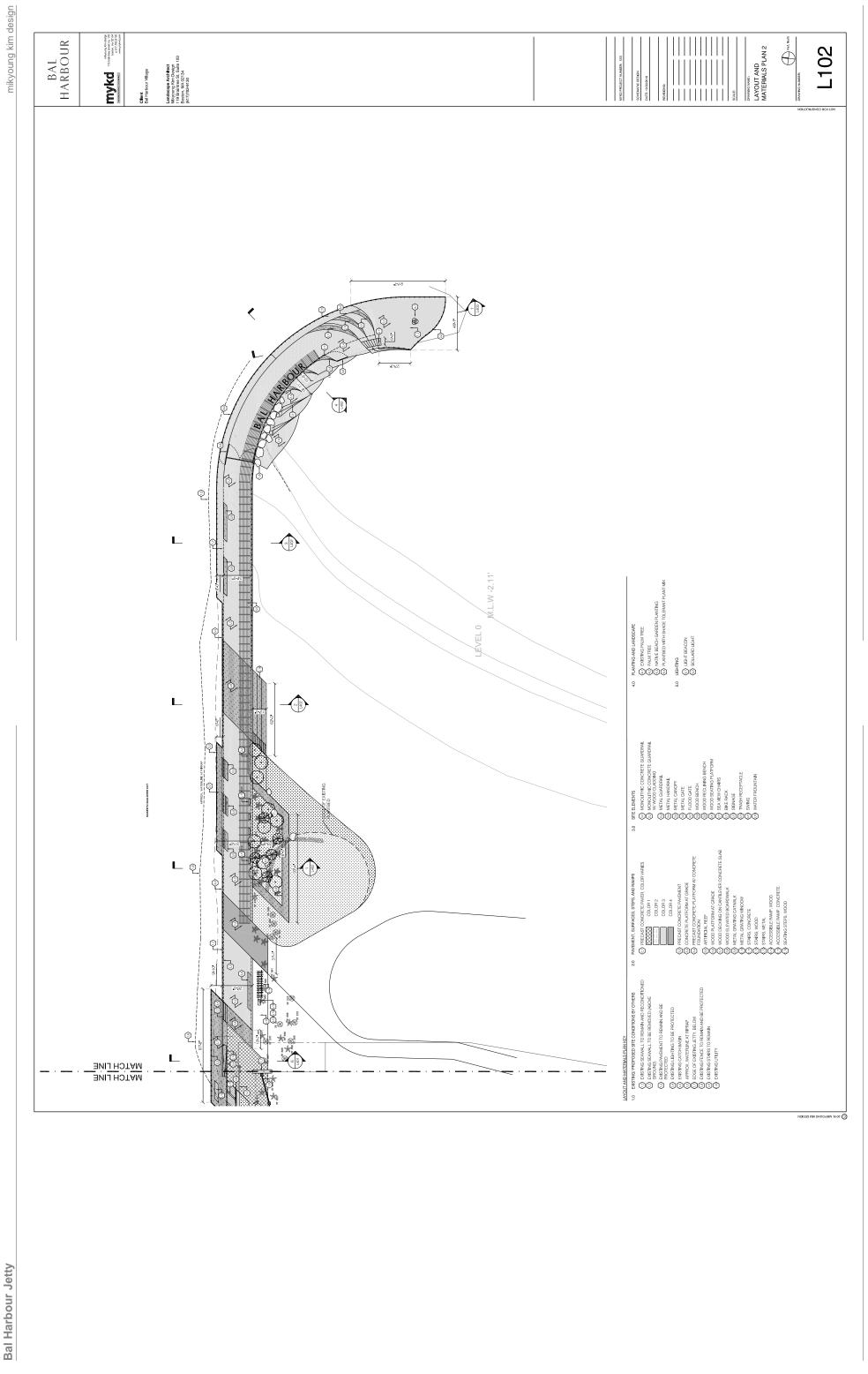


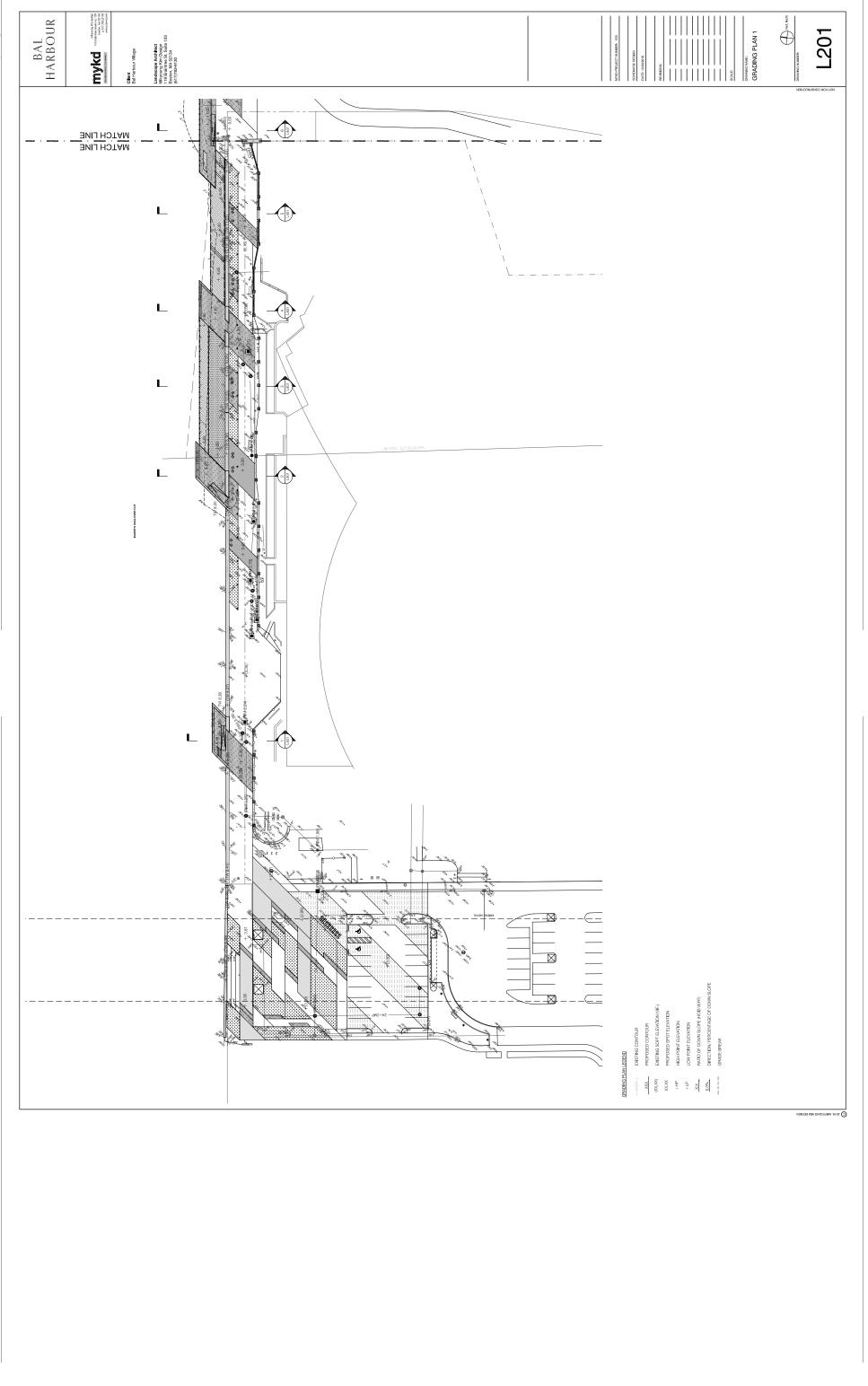






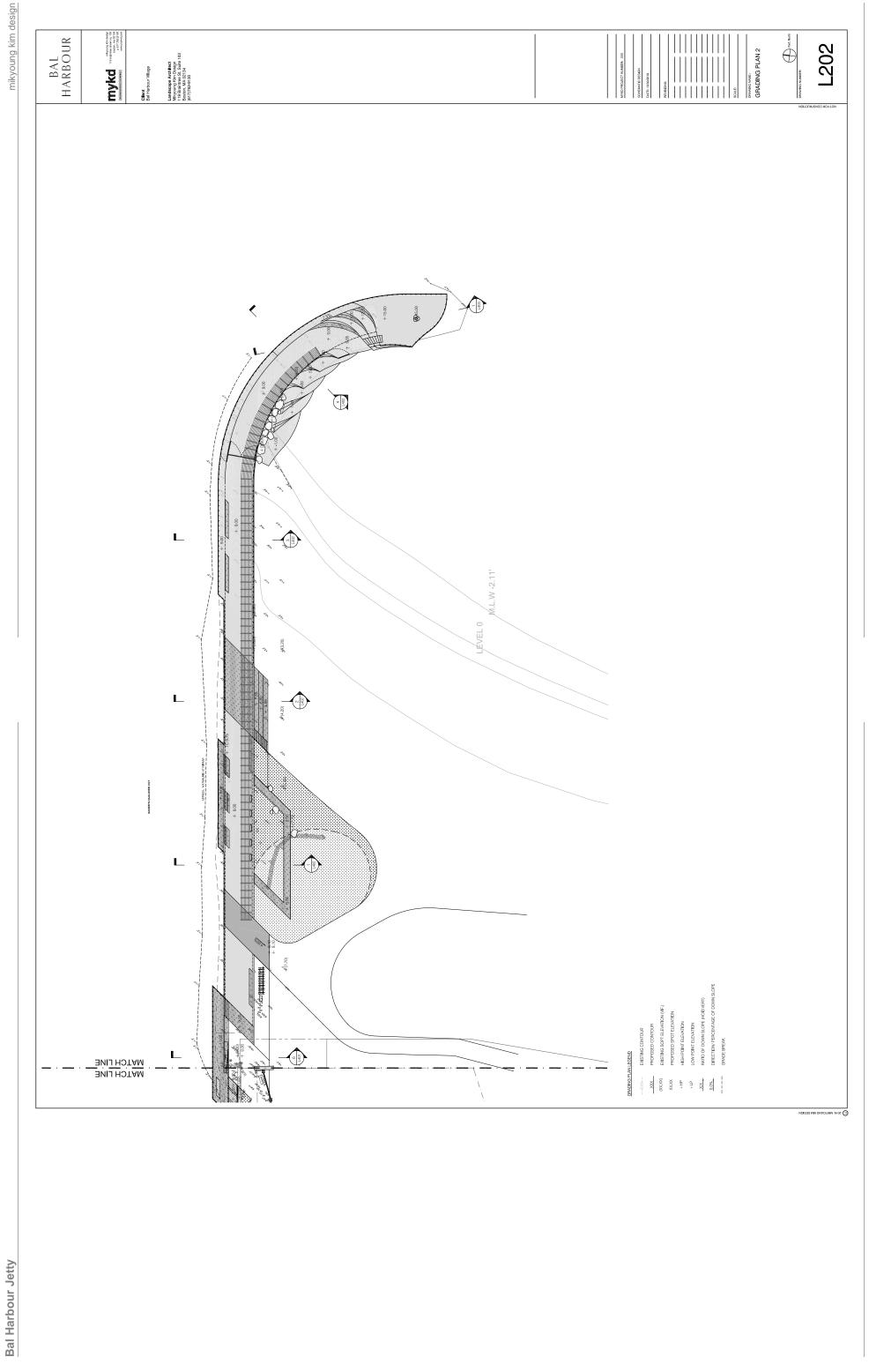


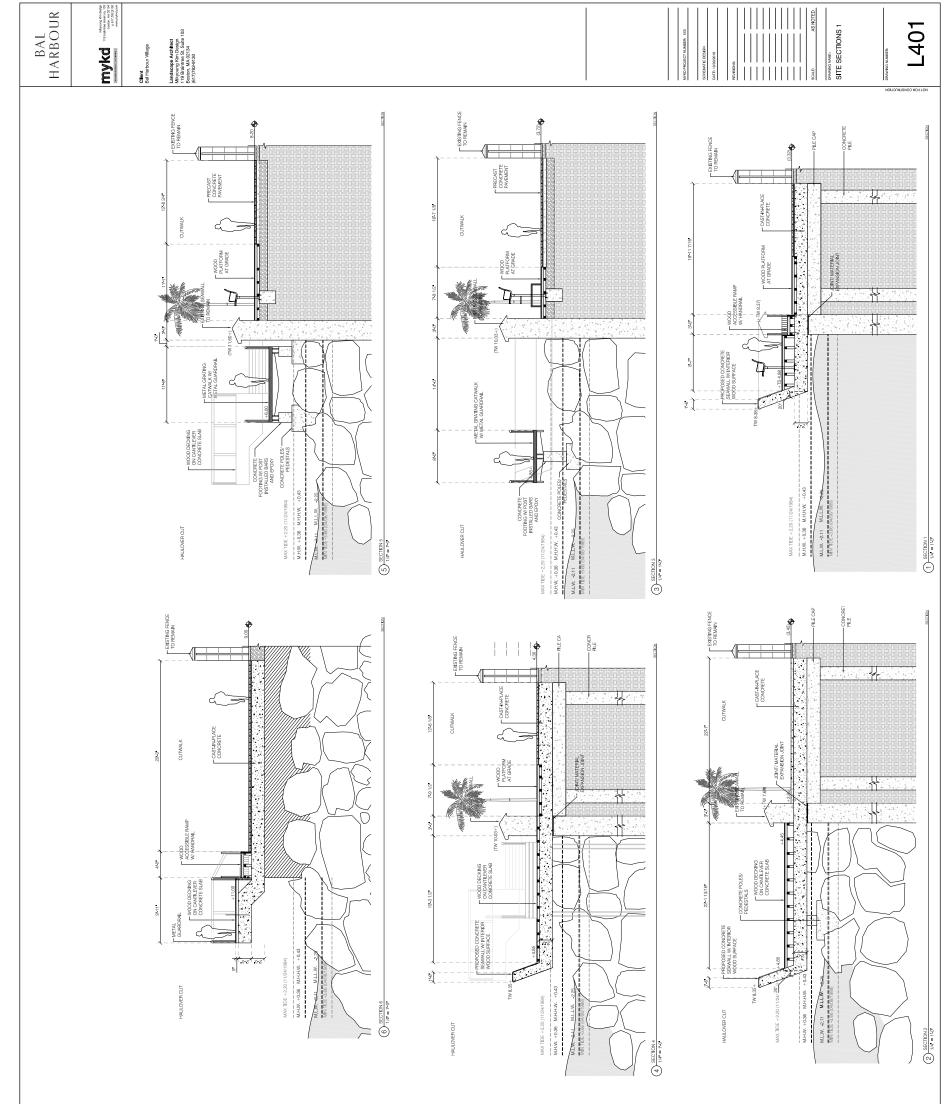




Bal Harbour Jetty







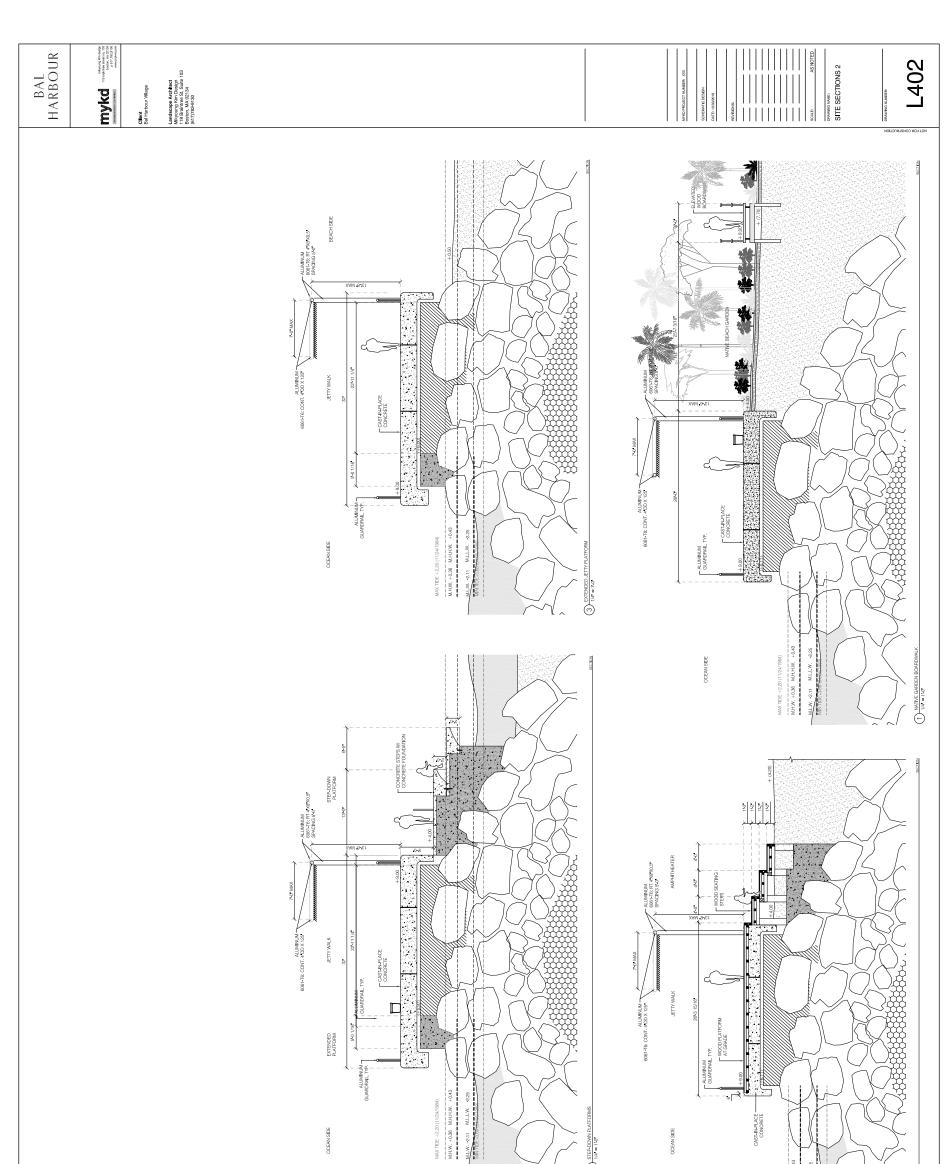
mikyoung kim design

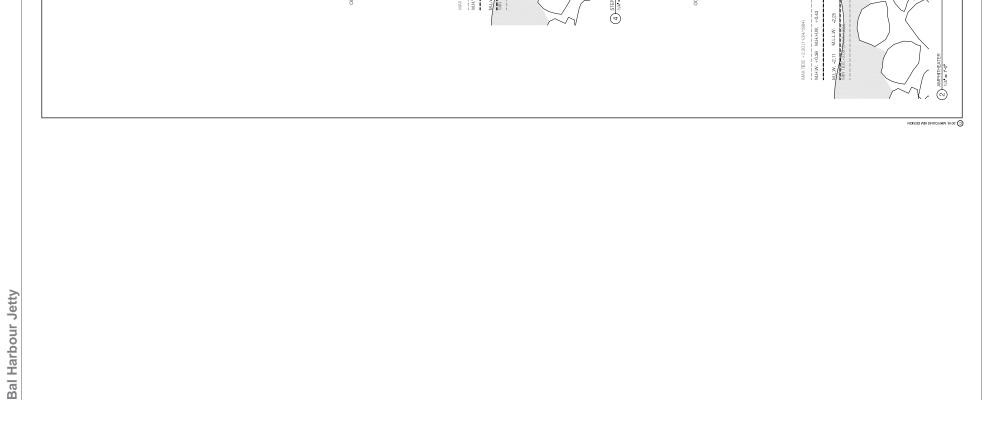
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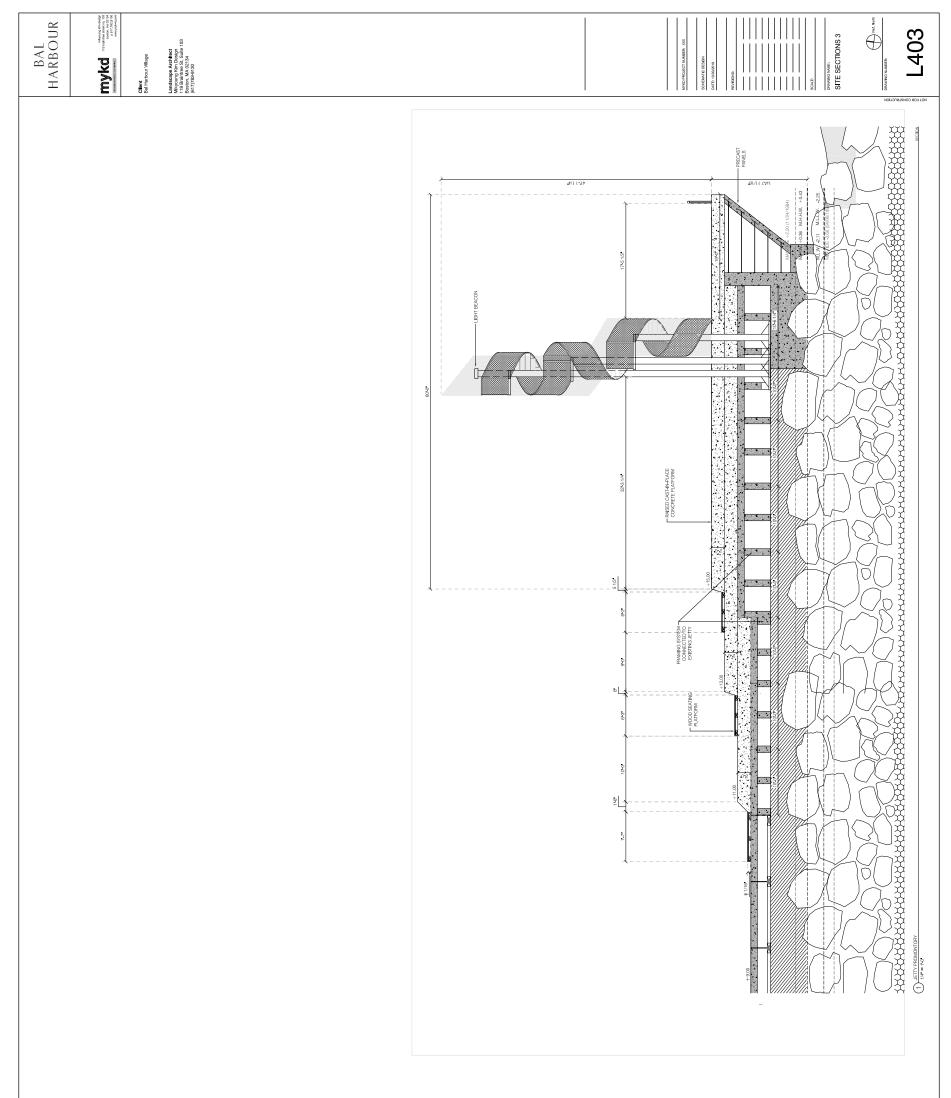
Bal Harbour Jetty

C 2019, MIKYOUNG KIM DESIGN









mikyoung kim design

Bal Harbour Jetty

C 2019, MIKYOUNG KIM DESIGN

C. BENTHIC REPORT



BENTHIC RESOURCE SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT



BAL HARBOUR CUTWALK AND JETTY TCG PROJECT NO. 19-0049

SEPTEMBER 2019

PREPARED FOR: MIKYOUNG KIM DESIGN 119 BRAINTREE STREET, NO. 103 BOSTON, MA 02134



I. Introduction

The proposed project site is a cutwalk and jetty located along the Haulover Inlet and on A1A/Collins Avenue in the Village of Bal Harbour, Miami-Dade County, Florida (Figure 1). The project site is located along the Haulover Inlet and the Atlantic Ocean.

These waters are tidal waters with a direct connection to the Atlantic Ocean. As the project site is located along the Haulover Inlet, the incoming tidal waters (flood) at the site move to the west while the outgoing waters move to the east (ebb).

The project site contains an existing seawall, rip rap jetty and cutwalk. The proposed project is the improvement of the existing seawall, jetty and cutwalk. As such, due to environmental permitting regulations related to the modification of docking facilities, the investigation of the presence and location of benthic resources within the submerged bottoms is warranted.

II. Purpose

The purpose of this benthic resource study is to identify and locate any seagrass species (*Halophila decipiens, Halophila johnsonii, Thalassia testudinum, Halodule wrightii, Ruppia maritima,* etc.) or other benthic resources that may be present within the property boundaries of the subject site. Environmental regulatory agencies require representative data to be acquired from any site that has potential seagrass habitat.

III. Method

The field work for the benthic resource survey was conducted on September 17, 2019 and September 18, 2019 by four (4) qualified biologists from The Chappell Group, Inc. This work was performed at high tide (incoming). Line transects were conducted parallel to the existing seawall, cutwalk and jetty within the proposed project footprint. The survey area was approximately $\pm 1,433$ ' adjacent to the existing shoreline and extended ± 60 ' waterward of the existing shoreline in the north and extended ± 40 ' waterward of the existing shoreline in the south, respectively. Each diver conducted three (3) line transects parallel to the length of the property within the Haulover Inlet and adjacent to the Bal Harbour Beach jetty to ensure complete coverage of the survey area (Figure 2). The biologists traversed each line along the bottom of the inlet to determine the presence of any seagrass species and/or other submerged benthic resources. In addition to the line transects, each diver conducted a meandering transect to ensure complete



visual coverage and that no additional benthic resources were present adjacent to the subject site. Due to visibility (<20'), spacing between transects was limited to 20' to ensure complete coverage of the survey area.

IV. Findings

The benthic community of the subject site consisted of sand, crushed shell and rip rap (Appendix A). Depths within the survey area varied from 5'-20' with depths increasing with distance towards the center of the inlet. No species of seagrass were observed. Resources observed within the survey area included numerous coral growing on the rip rap, including at least three (3) mustard hill coral colonies (Porites astreoides, >10cm), 139 colonies of white encrusting zoanthid (Palythoa caribaeorum, >10cm), 224 lesser starlet coral colonies (Siderastrea radians, <1 cm - 30 cm), ten (10) common brain coral (Faviidae spp., 20 cm - 30 cm) and one (1) smooth star coral (Solenastrea bournoni, >10cm) as shown in Table 1. A total of 205 riprap boulders were documented to contain 90% coverage of coral species, predominately the white encrusting zoanthid *P. caribaeorum*. Coral colonies were observed on rip rap throughout the survey area, beginning at the mean low water line approximately 8' waterward of the cutwalk. Field work was limited to two (2) days due to budget and time constraints for the schematic design phase; therefore, a more detailed assessment of corals may be documented by TCG and agencies during the future permitting process.

Common Name	Scientific Name	No. Observed	Size
Lesser starlet coral	Siderastrea radians	224	<1-30cm
Common brain coral	Faviidae spp.	10	20-30cm
Mustard hill coral	Porites astreoides	3	>10cm
White encrusting zoanthid	Palythoa caribaeorum	139	>10cm
Smooth star coral	Solenastrea bournoni	1	>10cm

Table 1. Corals Observed

Fish species observed within the survey area included foureye butterflyfish (*Chaetodon capistratus*), sergeant major (*Abudefduf saxatilis*), Atlantic tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*), rainbow parrotfish (*Scarus guacamaia*), lionfish (*Pterois volitans*), sheepshead (*Archosargus probatocephalus*), mangrove snapper (*Lutjanus griseus*) and checkered puffer (*Sphoeroides testudineus*). A complete listing of species observed is included in Table 2 below:



Common Name	Scientific Name	
Fish		
Butterflyfish	Chaetodon capistratus	
Atlantic tarpon	Megalops atlanticus	
Rainbow parrotfish	Scarus guacamaia	
Lionfish	Pterois volitans	
Sheepshead	Archosargus probatocephalus	
Sergeant major	Abudefduf saxatilis	
Mangrove snapper	Lutjanus griseus	
Checkered puffer	Sphoeroides testudineus	
Coral		
Lesser starlet coral	Siderastrea radians	
Common brain coral	Faviidae spp.	
Mustard hill coral	Porites astreoides	
White encrusting zoanthid	Palythoa caribaeorum	
Smooth star coral	Solenastrea bournoni	

Table 2. Species Observed

V. Conclusions

As seagrass and coral are protected natural resources, potential impacts to resources will need to be eliminated and/or minimized to the greatest extent possible. Due to the location of corals within the project survey area, modifications to the project may be necessary. Permit issuance may entail a similar investigation by the Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management (DERM), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE).

 714 East McNab Road. Pompano Beach, FL 33060 tel. 954.782.1908 fax. 954.782.1108 www.thechappellgroup.com

 Environmental Consultants
 Marina & Wetland Permitting
 Phase I ESAs
 Mitigation Design & Monitoring
 T & E Species Surveys

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This report is submitted in partial completion of the regulatory requirements anticipated to be required in the processing of the applicable environmental permits for the proposed project. This report and the information contained herein is based on the existing site conditions observed at the time of the survey inspection. Please note that while not anticipated, site conditions, including the presence, absence, location and/or coverage of seagrass or other benthic resources within the project vicinity is subject to change based on varying environmental conditions. Should you have any questions or comments regarding the report or the information contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at your convenience.

Sincerely,

THE CHAPPELL GROUP INC.

<u>Hayley De Marchis</u> Hayley De Marchis

Project Biologist

Hauld Charge

Sarah Chappell President

714 East McNab Road. Pompano Beach, FL 33060 tel. 954.782.1908 fax. 954.782.1108 www.thechappellgroup.com Environmental Consultants | Marina & Wetland Permitting | Phase LESAs | Mitigation Design & Monitoring | T & E.Species Surveys.

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FIGURE 1

LOCATION MAP



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FIGURE 2

SURVEY AERIAL EXHIBIT









APPENDIX A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Western portion of the property, facing southwest along the Haulover Inlet.



2. Central portion of the property, facing south along the Haulover Inlet.



3. Eastern portion of the property, facing east along the Haulover Inlet.



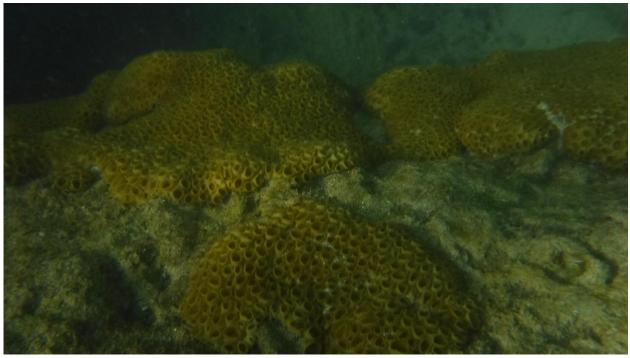
4. Southern portion of the property, facing north along the jetty.



5. Southeastern portion of the property, facing northeast along the jetty.



6. Southeastern portion of the survey area south of the jetty, ±10' waterward of the existing cutwalk and ±1,270' east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note lesser starlet coral (*Siderastrea radians*, >1cm).



7. Southeastern portion of the survey area south of the jetty, $\pm 15'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,290'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



8. Southeastern portion of the survey area south of the jetty, $\pm 20'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,300'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



9. Southeastern portion of the survey area south of the jetty, $\pm 30'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,320'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* covering riprap (>10cm).



10. Southeastern portion of the survey area south of the jetty, $\pm 40'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,330'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



11. Southeastern portion of the survey area south of the jetty, $\pm 40'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,340'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note common brain coral (*Faviidae spp.*, >10cm).



12. Eastern portion of the survey area, $\pm 10'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,340'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note white encrusting zoanthid (*Palythoa caribaeorum*, >10cm) on rip rap.



13. Eastern portion of the survey area, $\pm 10'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,300'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note white encrusting zoanthid (*Palythoa caribaeorum*, >10cm) on rip rap.



14. Eastern portion of the survey area, $\pm 15'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,250'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note white encrusting zoanthid (*Palythoa caribaeorum*, >10cm) on rip rap.



15. Eastern portion of the survey area, \pm 15' waterward of the existing cutwalk and \pm 1,200' east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note common brain coral on rip rap (*Faviidae spp.*, >10cm).



16. Eastern portion of the survey area, ± 20 ' waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,150$ ' east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



17. Eastern portion of the survey area, ± 20 ' waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 1,000$ ' east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note lesser starlet coral (*Siderastrea radians*, >10 cm).



18. Eastern portion of the survey area, ±25' waterward of the existing cutwalk and ±950' east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



19. Central portion of the survey area, \pm 30' waterward of the existing cutwalk and \pm 900' east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



20. Eastern portion of the survey area, ± 40 ' waterward of the existing cutwalk and ± 850 ' east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



21. Eastern portion of the survey area, $\pm 50^{\circ}$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 800^{\circ}$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



22. Eastern portion of the survey area, $\pm 60^{\circ}$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 750^{\circ}$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* (>10cm) and common brain coral (*Faviidae spp.*) on rip rap.



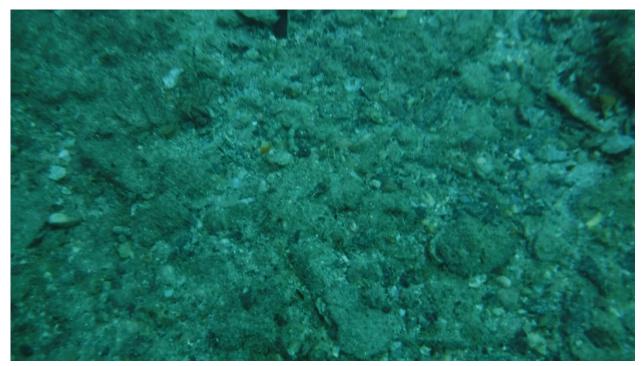
23. Eastern portion of the survey area, $\pm 60'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 700'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note *Palythoa caribaeorum* on rip rap (>10cm).



24. Eastern portion of the survey area, $\pm 60'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 650'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note lesser starlet coral (*Siderastrea radians*, >10 cm).



25. Western portion of the survey area, $\pm 60'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 550'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note seawall.



26. Western portion of the survey area, $\pm 60'$ waterward of the existing cutwalk and $\pm 200'$ east of the Haulover Inlet Bridge. Note rock substrate.

D. STRUCTURAL REPORT

MUEngineers, Inc. 3440 NE 12th Avenue Oakland Park, FL 33334 Phone: (954) 324-4730 CA#: 29348 www.MUEngineers.com



Existing Seawall – Structural Assessment

Preliminary Report

Prepared For:

Mikyoung Kim Design

119 Braintree Street, No. 103 Boston, MA 02134 December 3rd, 2019 MUE PN: MUE18110201

Prepared By:



3440 NE 12th Avenue, Oakland Park, FL 33334 Phone: (954) 324-4730; Fax: (954) 653-4170 www.MUEngineers.com

License No. 29348

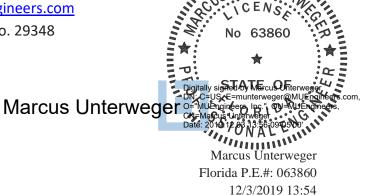




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MUEngineers, Inc

1. SCOPE

Mikyoung Kim Design commissioned MUEngineers, Inc. to perform a limited structural assessment of the existing seawall east of federal highway and south of the Bakers Haulover Inlet based on review of available construction documents and non-destructive site observation.

The purpose of this excersise was to gather information about the existing seawall conditions that would enable us to render an opinion concerning its overall structural integrity. Neither the inspection, nor this report, is intended to cover hidden defects, mechanical or electrical features

2. 1. LIMITATIONS:

MUEngineers did not use any special tools or instruments, nor did we perform any destructive testing but performed visual observations of readily accessible seawall sections only.

Structural elements and their connections which were not indicated on the record set of drawings and which could not be visually observed without destructive testing have not been reviewed, cannot be commented on and are excluded from this report. It shall further be noted that our field observations represent only a small sample of the complete structure. This report, our findings and evaluations are based on these sample observations.

3. AVAILABLE RECORD DOCUMENTS

- 3.1. Sketch To Accompany Report On Beach Erosion Showing Proposed Location Of Groins
 - Prepared By: Zurwelle Whittaker Inc.
 - Dated: May 9th, 1957
 - Pages, Sheets available: S-1
- 3.2. Repairs And Improvements To Shoreline, Protection Tracts "C", "D", & "E" Ocean Front Addition Bal Harbour Village Dade County
 - Prepared By: Zurwelle Whittaker Inc.
 - Dated: January 28th, 1958
 - Pages, Sheets available: S-1

3.3. Repair South Bulkhead Bakers Haulover Inlet

- Prepared By: Dade County Public Works Department
- Dated: May 2nd, 1968
- Pages, Sheets available: Sheet information not available

MUEngineers, Inc.

3.4. BAL Harbour Beach Restoration Project – Groin Details

- Prepared By: Zurwelle Whittaker Inc.
- Dated: August 26th, 1972
- Pages, Sheets available: J1

3.5. Bal Harbour, Florida: Jetty Plan and Sections

- Prepared By: Hardway Contracting Company Columbus Georgia
- Dated: March 23rd, 1973
- Pages, Sheets available: 32273-8A

3.6. Groin Repair – Bal Harbour Village

•	Prepared By:	Henry Von Oesen & Associates
•	Dated:	December 1986

• Pages, Sheets available: 3 of 3

3.7. Repairs to Jetty Structure – Bakers Haulover Inlet

•	Prepared By:	Henry Von Oesen & Associates
	ricpurcu by.	

- Dated: April 16th, 1986
- Pages, Sheets available: 1 of 1

3.8. South Underbridge Restoration – Bakers Haulover Cut Bride Rehabilitation

٠	Prepared By:	TranSystems
٠	Dated:	March 31 st , 2016
•	Pages, Sheets available:	B1-37, B1-38, B1-39, B1-40, BW-6, BW-8,

4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING SEAWALL COMPONENTS:

Based on our review of the available record documents and field observations it appears that the existing seawall / bulk head consists of metal sheet piles, concrete wall panels and a poured in placed concrete parapet wall and cap. The record documents do not indicate the structural specifications and properties or the existing seawall components such as sheet pile type and depth, anchor rod size

MUEngineers, Inc

and spacing, soil anchor type, size and layout, concrete strengths and reinforcing of any existing concrete components.

5. STRUCTURAL COMPONENT REVIEW AND FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

5.1. FINDINGS

5.1.1.Concrete Cap

Inspection of the seawall revealed continuous cracks and gaps along the joint/interface between the concrete cap and parapet. The interior face of the concrete parapet and cap along the walkway has been previously painted and likely repaired and patched, therefore no cracks were observed at the time of our inspection. Blistered paint and water stains were observed at several scattered locations.

5.1.2.CONCRETE WALL PANELS

The concrete wall panels exhibit continuous cracks running throughout the front face of the seawall. Additionally, spalling, delaminated concrete, and exposed and corroded sections of metal sheet piles were observed at several locations.

5.1.3.Soil anchors, dead men and tie-back rods

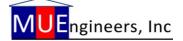
It is likely that there are existing tie-back rods and anchors installed to stabilize the top of the existing sheet pile but these seawall components (if existing) could not be observed and assessed since they are covered by the existing paved walkway finish.

5.1.4.Metal sheet pile panels

Zurwelle – Whittaker Inc in 1957, suggests that the existing seawall consists of metal sheet piles; The type, depth, profile and tie-back conditions are not indicated on any of the available record documents and cannot be commented on without further destructive testing and exposing the back / landside face of the existing seawall.

5.2. RECOMMENDATION:

It is our recommendation to expose the landside face of the seawall to an elevation of not less than the mean low water elevation, locate and identify all the tie-back anchor rods and soil anchors and further assess the structural condition and the expected remaining service life of those seawall components. We further recommend having the seawall section below the mean low water line inspected and photo and video documented along its complete length by commercial divers.



Depending on the results of these further investigations it will then be possible to assess the existing conditions more accurately and determine and advise if it is feasible to repair the existing seawall including all cracked, spalled and delaminated concrete sections or if the existing seawall should be partially or completely replaced instead with a new metal sheet pile seawall immediately south / landside along the existing seawall.

6. SUMMARY

Based on our limited evaluation of the structure based on the construction documents provided, it is our professional opinion that the existing seawall is most likely reaching its expected service life. Further destructive testing will be required to determine if it is feasible to repair the existing seawall or otherwise to partially or completely replace the existing seawall with a new sheet pile wall, reinforced concrete wall panel and reinforced concrete parapet wall and cap.

7. LIMITATIONS AND SUFFICIENCY

This report is based primarily on the information available from the available construction record documents. Structural elements and their connections which were not indicated on the available record documents and could not be readily observed cannot be commented on and will require further investigations. Nothing in this report shall be construed directly or indirectly as a guarantee or warrantee of any portion of the structure.

Please note that our opinions and recommendations are based upon our professional engineering judgment to an extent normal for a structural assessment of this type. Our evaluation was analytical in nature.

This report is prepared for the sole benefit of Mikyoung Kim Design only. Unauthorized use of the information contained in this report without our permission shall result in no liability or legal exposure to MUEngineers, Inc.



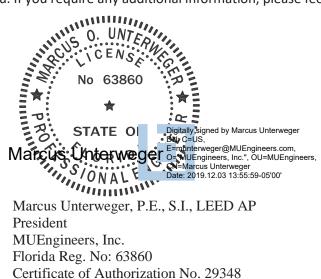
We appreciate this opportunity to be of service to you. If you require any additional information, please feel free to contact us at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

MUEngineers, Inc.

Luis A. Sanchez Digitally signed by Luis A. Sanchez DN: C=US, E=Isanchez@muengineers.com, Sanchez Date: 2019.12.03 15:31:30-05'00'

Luis A. Sanchez Herrera, P.E. LEED AP Project Manager



E. CIVIL REPORT

Botek Thurlow Engineering, Inc.

Civil Engineers

Date: December 5, 2019

BTE Proj. No. 19-0402 Bal Harbor Cut walk and Jetty

SCHEMATIC DESIGN NARRATIVE - CIVIL

Scope of work to include removal of existing cut walk pavers and landscape (planters) and reconfiguration of cut walk pavers and landscape (planters).

The pervious/impervious ratios will not be increased and therefore will not adversely affect the existing drainage design. There will be no increase in water quality volume required and no increased run off volume to the existing drainage system.

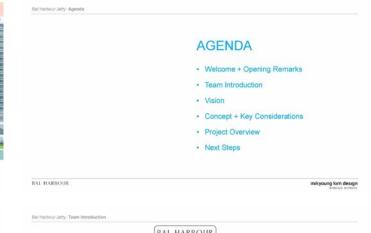
The cut walk will be re-graded to maintain existing elevations and available storage volume. Surface water run off will be maintained to the existing storm drainage inlets located along the cut walk, if planter drains are required/desired yard drains can be added and connected by piping to the existing storm drainage structures. Surface water licenses (Department of Environmental Resources – DERM) can be modified as applicable.

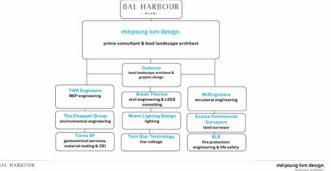
F.DESIGNPRESENTATIONS

COMMUNITY MEETING JULY 2019



MIKYOUNG KIM DESIGN Cadence I Botek Thurlow Engineering I TWR Engineers I MUEngineers The Chappell Group I Tierra SF I SLS I Exacta Commercial Surveyors Miami Lighting Design I Twin Star Technology





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Social Connectivity

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Bel Harbour Jetty: Plant Habitat Co * 1778 A (1

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A Forward-Thinking Approach

Resiliency

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Bal Harbour Jetty: Vision

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Design Innovation

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Bal Harbour Jetty: Vision

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Bal Harbour Jetty: Concept + Key Cons

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People + Resiliency Social infrastructure: how does resiliency infrastructure benefit people?

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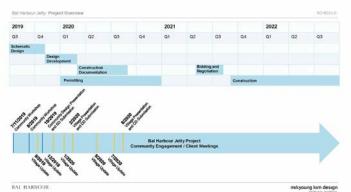


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Bal Harbour Jetty Project Overview

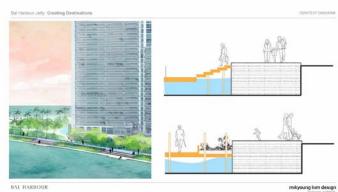
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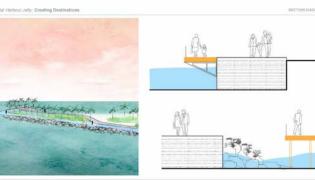
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Bal Harbour Jetty: Concept + Key Considerations



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CONCEPT





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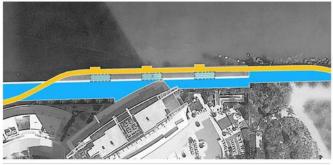
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COMMUNITY MEETING: SEPTEMBER 2019



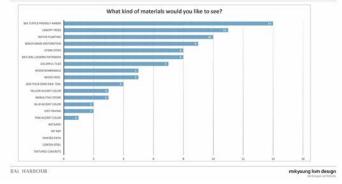
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Bal Harbour Jetty: Vision



Bal Harbour Jetty: Community Meeting #1 Feed

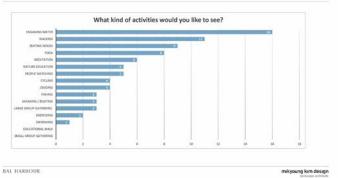


BAL HARBOUR JETTY DESIGN OPTIONS



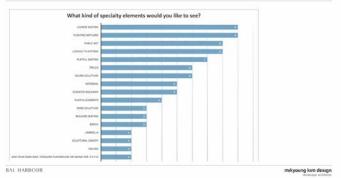
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Bal Harbour Jetty: Community Meeting #1 Feedback



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Bal Harbour Jetty: Community Meeting #1 Feedback



COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

- More Engagement with Waterfront
- Contemplative Experiences
- Diversity of Landscape Spaces
- Native Planting
- Highlighting Aquatic Life

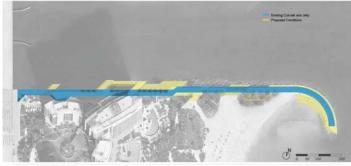
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Bal Harbour Jetty: Agenda

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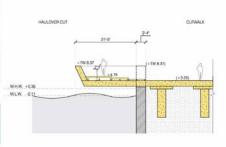
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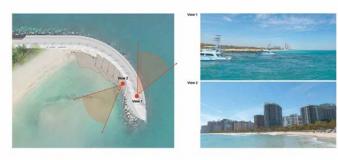
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Bal Harbour Jetty: Option 1 - Jet





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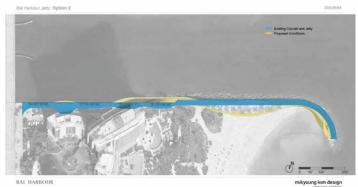
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OPTION 2: EDDY SPACES





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Bal Harbour Jetty: Option 2 - Beach Acces



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Jotty: Hermen Fultz Parking Area



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Parking Spots:33

Activity Zone

		Permittin	9									
Design												
Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	03	Q4	Q1	02	Q3
2019		2020				2021				2022		

Bal Harbour Jetty Project unity Engagement / Client Me



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HERMAN FULTZ PARKING AREA

BAL HARBOUR mikyoung kim design Sal Harbour Jetty: Herman Fultz Parking Area Activity Zone



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Specialty Pavement Pedestrian Circulation
 Vohicular Circulation Parking Spots:26 (6 Spots relocated)

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Fuitz Parking Area



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QUESTIONS?

OPTION A & B

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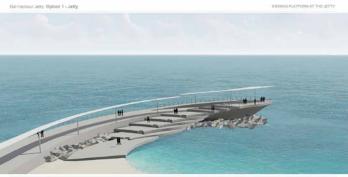
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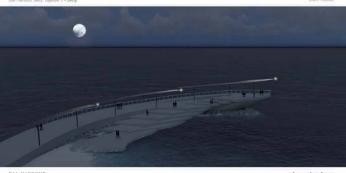






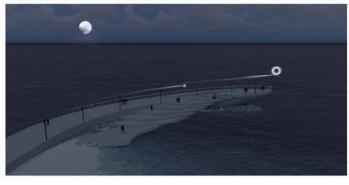
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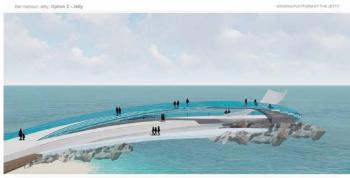
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COMMUNITY MEETING: NOVEMBER 2019



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What kind of activitie





COMMUNITY FEEDBACK: SEPTEMBER PRESENTATION

· Support a diversity of landscape experiences

· Provide material options

· Ensure safety for families and the community with jetty engagement · Highlight beauty of the natural experience with natural materials · Design for contemplative experiences with enhanced waterfront

· Design with native plantings and a sensitivity to turtle habitat · Highlighting aquatic life and design around coral reefs within the site

Start conversation with regulatory bodies to get feedback

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Bal Harbour Jetty: Key Considerations

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COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

- More Engagement with Waterfront
- Contemplative Experiences
- Diversity of Landscape Spaces
- Native Planting

Bal Harbour Jetty: Army Corp of Engineers Pre-sul

Bal Harbour Jetty: Concept + Key Consider

· Highlighting Aquatic Life

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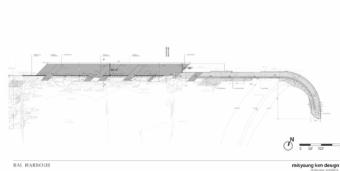
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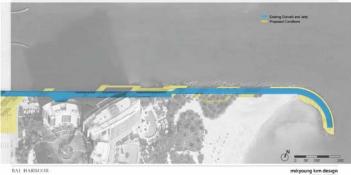
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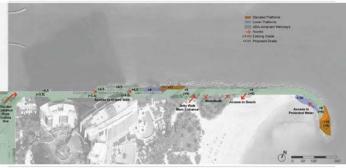
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Bal Harbour Jetty: Safety and Resilie





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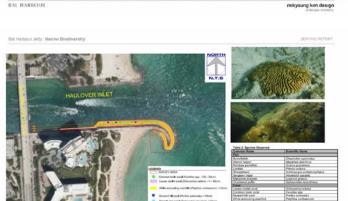


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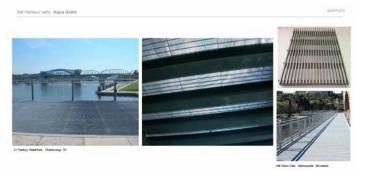
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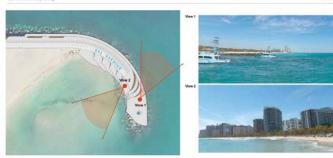


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Bal Harbour Jetty: Revised Jetty



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Bal Harbour Jetty: Light Bear



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BAL HARBOUR ENTRY GARDEN HERMAN FULTZ PARKING AREA

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2019 03 04	2020 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2021 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022 Q1	02	Q3
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