Welcome!

The meeting will begin momentarily.

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Revitalization of the Historic Core (RoHC)

Draft Assessment of Effects on Historic Resources

14 December 2021
PANEL OF SPEAKERS

MODERATOR
Carly Bond, Historic Preservation Specialist, Smithsonian Facilities

PRESENTERS / PANELISTS
Sharon Park, FAIA, Assoc. Director of Historic Preservation, Smithsonian Facilities
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MEETING AGENDA

- Section 106 Overview
- Draft Assessment of Effects on Historic Resources
- Schedule and Next Steps

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### Consulting Parties Meeting #1 – Project Scope
- January 13, 2021

### Consulting Parties Meeting #2 – Concept Design
- May 26, 2021
- May 27, 2021

### Schematic Design
- August – December 2021

### Consulting Parties Meeting #3 – Held in Two-Parts

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<td>November 16, 2021</td>
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### Step 1 - Initiate the Process
- Define the Undertaking
- Initiate Section 106
- Identify Consulting Parties
- Involve the Public

### Step 2 - Identify Historic Properties
- Define Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Identify Historic/Cultural Resources

### Step 3 - Assess Adverse Effects
- Assess Effects on Historic Resources
- Apply Criteria of Adverse Effect

### Step 4 - Resolve Adverse Effects
- Avoid, Minimize, and/or Mitigate Adverse Effects
- Notify ACHP of Adverse Effects
- Create Resolution Document (MOA/PA)

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**We are Here**

Smithsonian Institution
Effect assessments are based on the criteria of adverse effect as defined in the implementing regulations of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800). The criteria of adverse effect are defined as follows:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property’s eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)).
DRAFT ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS ON HISTORIC RESOURCES

Area of Potential Effects

- Area of potential effects is defined as the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties.

- Area of potential effects was set by the Programmatic Agreement for the South Mall Campus Master Plan.

- Historic properties identified in the adjacent maps and table indicate properties that are individually listed in, or have been determined as eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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DRAFT ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS ON HISTORIC RESOURCES

Effect Assessment Organization

- Each design action of the project has an individual effect assessment chart
- Minimization of adverse effect through design development opportunities are noted
- Design actions are grouped within categories:
  - Site - General
  - Site – AIB
  - Site – Castle
  - Below-Grade Central Utility Plant – Castle Expansion (B1 Level)
  - Cooling Towers
  - Arts & Industries Building
  - Smithsonian Castle
  - Cumulative Effects
- Images in the chart are for reference, more images can be found on the project webpage:
  - November 16, 2021, Presentation Material
  - December 14, 2021, Presentation Material – Slide deck follows the order of the draft Assessment of Effects on Historic Resources
Character Defining Features

**Smithsonian Institution Building (Castle)**

**Period of Significance – 1847-1910**
- Setting – Area surrounding the base of the building and the South Yard (Haupt Garden)
- Building Massing and Materials
- Windows
- Roof Materials and Profiles
- North and South Towers – Situated at building entrances
- Perimeter Towers – West Tower, Northwest Tower, Octagon Tower, Campanile Tower, and Southeast Tower

**Arts & Industries Building (AIB)**

**Period of Significance – 1881-1902**
- Setting
- Building Massing
- Roof Materials and Profiles
- Exterior Masonry
- Windows
- Entrances
- Decorative Metal – Acroteria, finials, cornice, and sculpture
No Adverse Effect

- Setting of the Castle and the AIB are character defining features.
- Landscape features and hardscape disturbed by the project limit of disturbance will be replaced in-kind, including a portion of the Folger Rose Garden, Ripley Garden, Haupt Garden, and its Fountain Garden.
- Modifications to the eastern portion of the Folger Rose Garden required for accessibility.
- Haupt Garden west hardscaped path reduced to accommodate AIB areaways.
- Character of the existing hardscape and landscape maintained.
- Tree plantings setback from the Castle.
- Diversity and hierarchy of plantings maintained.
LANDSCAPE
Preliminary Planting Schematics at Castle

Planting Strategy

- Provides diversity and hierarchy of plantings
- Provide adequate screening of existing Quad egress structures and new areaways around castle base
- Allows open areas to facilitate access for garden and façade maintenance
- Preserves (2) existing ginkgo trees near south entrance
- New plantings will provide more visibility of the historic castle facade
LANDSCAPE
Preliminary Planting Schematics at AIB West

Proposed Condition

- Plantings will provide adequate screening of new stairs, areaways and potential exhaust vents
- Minimize impacts to setting – utilize existing features and planting strategies to integrate potential exhaust into the landscape
Reduced parking and service area size allows expansion of Ripley Garden. Expansion will be in keeping with original design.

Incorporates perimeter security and new pedestrian fencing to secure garden and parking/service area.

Preserves the existing Ripley Garden walks, walls, and planting and new spaces reflect the character of the existing.
Adverse Effect

- Setting is a character defining feature of both buildings.
- Secure perimeter required around both buildings.
- Both buildings have no available setback and narrow sidewalks.
- Buildings have no stand-off distance available from the roadbeds.
- Pursuing a combination of hardened bollards (stone and metal), fencing, landscape wall features, benches, and lighting.
- Bollards proposed at the curbs to maximize security distance.
- Retractable bollards at key locations to facilitate maintenance and emergency vehicle access.
Proposed Perimeter Security at AIB along Independence Avenue

Adverse Effect

• Perimeter security adversely effects the setting of both buildings, and relationship with the National Mall context.
• Potential to minimize adverse effect through consultation as the design develops.
• Perimeter security design must provide a secure perimeter without obstructing access to the buildings and sites.
• Adverse effect may be minimized through material selections and site-specific design detailing.

Proposed Perimeter Security Elements
**LIGHTING**

Site - General

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**No Adverse Effect**

- Light posts proposed along sidewalks and garden visitor pathways in keeping with the historic context and National Mall light posts.
- Light posts will provide a unified treatment, and a contextual design for the historic core setting.
- Light post design is under development and will align with District of Columbia standards and the National Capital Planning Commission’s Monumental Core Streetscape Framework.
- Existing building specific fixtures will be restored and rehabilitated for energy efficient lighting.
- Building façade lighting will be accomplished through discreet fixtures placed in the landscape.
AREAWAYS
Site – Arts & Industries Building

No Adverse Effect

- Setting is a character defining feature.
- Hardscape and vegetation displaced or disturbed by installation of egress and mechanical areaways will be replaced with compatible materials and layout.
- Egress areaway landings are partially below-grade.
- At-grade mechanical areaways are related to the CUP.

Key Plan

Existing West Entrance Plan
AREAWAYS
Site – Arts & Industries Building

No Adverse Effect

- Hardscape and landscape character of the Ripley and Haupt Gardens will be maintained.
- Haupt Garden west hardscaped path slightly reduced to accommodate egress and mechanical areaways.
- Mechanical areaways and steel grates adjacent to the Haupt Garden will be obscured with plantings.
- Fall protection railings for the egress landings visible within the Haupt Garden.
NORTHEAST BUILDING EGRESS – RIPLEY GARDEN
Site – Arts & Industries Building

Existing Elements

Existing Plan

Proposed Plan

No Adverse Effect

- Proposed egress door at AIB east elevation, north side, requires modifications to site walls and a planting bed within the Ripley Garden.
- Opening created in the elevated brick Ripley Garden planter walls.
- Brick garden walls and brick paving extended to create a connection to the new egress door.
- Ripley Garden planter walls are retaining and are 3’ above grade.
- Proposed egress door provides emergency egress from AIB.
- Curvilinear hardscape paths, brick material, and landscape character of the Ripley Garden will be maintained.

Smithsonian Institution
SURFACE PARKING AREA EAST OF AIB
Site – Arts & Industries Building

Existing Ripley Garden Plan

Proposed Ripley Garden Plan

Key Plan

Proposed Elevation Looking North from Independence

Proposed Elevation Looking South from Jefferson Drive

No Adverse Effect

- Reduction of the existing amount of paved area and parking spaces.
- Expansion of the existing design and planted areas at the pedestrian path connecting the Ripley Garden to Independence Avenue.
- Installation of decorative iron fencing and gates at the pedestrian path and Ripley Garden entrance at Jefferson Drive for security closure off-hours.
- Guard booth at Independence Avenue will be replaced.
- Parking area currently obscured with a wood fence at the perimeter of the paved area, which includes workspace for Smithsonian Gardens.
**SURFACE PARKING AREA EAST OF AIB**

Site – Arts & Industries Building

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**No Adverse Effect**

- Hardscape and landscape character of the Ripley Garden will be applied to the expansion.
- Decorative iron security gates are proposed at the pedestrian entrances to secure the Ripley Garden and path to Independence Avenue during closed hours.
- Proposed security gates are consistent with the decorative gate security measures currently in place at the adjacent Haupt Garden.
AREAWAYS
Site – Castle

Existing Areaway at West Range - North

Proposed Plan of Areaways

Proposed Section of Areaway

Adverse Effect

- Setting is a character defining feature.
- Recessed areaways and at-grade aprons proposed around the Castle perimeter.
- Proposed condition combines and regularizes the Castle base condition with 575’ of areaways and 640’ of apron.
- Recessed areaways require fall protection metal railings.
- Recessed areaways obscured through placement of public paths and vegetation in the Haupt Garden and landscaped setting north of the Castle.
- Character of the hardscape and landscape of the Haupt Garden and setting north of the Castle will be maintained.
SEISMIC CONTROL JOINT
Site – Castle

Adverse Effect

- Setting is a character defining feature.
- Seismic base isolation joint is required around the Castle perimeter.
- Seismic control joint cover is 18-24” in width and visible at grade.
- Seismic control joint is associated with base isolation, which separates the building from the ground motion.
- Achieved by creating a plane of separation between the superstructure and the foundations.

Example: San Francisco Art Museum

Example: Salt Lake City County Building

Example: Smithsonian Institution
SEISMIC CONTROL JOINT
Site – Castle

-- Diagram with labels: COVER PLATE AT MOAT, SEISMIC 6" JOINT MIN. 24" WIDE, MOAT WALL, UNDERPINNING AND BASE ISOLATION ASSEMBLY, SIB BASEMENT, SIB LEVEL B1, SIB EXTENSION LEVEL B1

**Adverse Effect**

- Seismic base isolation joint incorporated into the recessed areaways and aprons.
- Seismic control joint cover plate can accept a variety of finishes, including planting, gravel, pavers, and architectural features.
- Adverse effect may be minimized through consultation as the design develops considering materials and treatments that minimize visual impact.
- Seismic control joint finish options will be reviewed in consultation through field mock-ups.
CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT EXCAVATION
Below-Grade Central Utility Plant – Castle Expansion (B1 Level)

Proposed Below-Grade Plans

Adverse Effect

- Central Utility Plant (CUP) proposed in unexcavated areas between the AIB, Quadrangle, and Castle.
- CUP is connected to an expansion outside of the Castle footprint at the B1 level, which provides connection to the existing Quadrangle loading dock, and service functions.
- CUP will initially serve the SIB and AIB but is designed to serve all the buildings in the South Mall Campus.
- CUP provides two levels of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing equipment housing. Cistern for stormwater management is at the B3 level.
Adverse Effect

- Requires construction related temporary removals and restoration of portions of the Haupt Garden and its Fountain Garden.
- Depth of the CUP does not exceed the below-grade depth of the Quadrangle Building.
- CUP enhances all utilities service for the South Mall Campus buildings and reduces greenhouse gas emissions through modern and efficient mechanical systems.
- Potential construction related adverse effects from excavation or building vibration.
**VISUAL IMPACTS ABOVE-GRADE - EXHAUST**

Below-Grade Central Utility Plant – Castle Expansion (B1 Level)

- Exhaust for the Central Utility Plant (CUP) is grouped together at the southeast corner of the Haupt Garden.
- Exhaust proposed at the National Museum of African Art pavilion paved area, screened with an extension of the existing high granite wall (9’6”) adjacent to a paved area.
- Air intake for the CUP occurs through the mechanical areaways on the west and east sides of the AIB.
- Egress from the CUP occurs through the Castle south areaways or loading dock.
- Exhaust equipment will not be visible, but the stone enclosure wall will be visible from Independence Avenue and within the Haupt Garden.
EXTENT OF EXCAVATION – ADJACENT TO CASTLE
Below-Grade Central Utility Plant – Castle Expansion (B1 Level)

Adverse Effect

- Excavation occurs adjacent to the Castle for the B1 level Castle Expansion proposed in an unexcavated area between the Quadrangle and Castle.
- Castle Expansion aligns with the depth of the B1 level of the Quadrangle Building.
- CUP is connected to this expansion at the B1 level, which provides connection to the existing Quadrangle loading dock, and service functions.
- B1 level Castle expansion houses service functions and infrastructure outside the Castle footprint, prioritizing the historic interiors for public programming and use.
- Potential construction related adverse effects from excavation or building vibration.

Section through SIB, SIB Extension, and Quadrangle
**Adverse Effect**

- CUP is connected to the expansion outside of the Castle footprint at the B1 level, which provides connection to the existing Quadrangle loading dock, and service functions.
- Four penetrations through the Castle basement or foundation are proposed for staff access to the B1 level Castle expansion.
- Utilities will not penetrate historic foundations of the Castle or AIB.
- Narrow future public connection at the B2 level will be constructed. No modifications to the Quadrangle Building are proposed under this project.
- Potential construction related adverse effects from creating the openings or building vibration.

**Program Legend**

- Smithsonian Offices
- Smithsonian Building Services
- Restrooms
- Circulation

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**Penetrations at Castle Basement Level or Foundations**

Below-Grade Central Utility Plant – Castle Expansion (B1 Level)

*Proposed Level B1 Plan*

*Proposed Level B2 Plan*
QUESTIONS

MODERATOR
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Kirk Mettam, PE, Senior Principal, Silman
Michael Galway, PE, Sr. Mechanical Engineer, EYP-Loring, LLC
No Adverse Effect

- Exterior cooling towers proposed within the southwest corner of the parking lot of the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) connected below-grade to the Central Utility Plant within the South Mall Campus.
- Cooling towers and enclosure proposed behind existing granite perimeter security walls and plantings.
- Existing cooling tower enclosure at the southeast corner of the NMNH site installed c. 1991 is approximately 7’ above the Madison Drive sidewalk grade.
- Existing cooling tower enclosure is visible from the sidewalk and is articulated to relate to the NMNH’s architectural features.
No Adverse Effect

- Cooling towers and enclosure proposed behind existing granite perimeter security walls and plantings.
- Proposed cooling tower location is adjacent to the building loading dock and other small existing service structures at the southwest corner of the NMNH parking lot.
- Parking lot recessed below the grade of Madison Drive and 12th Street approximately 23’.
- Proposed cooling tower enclosure will be 9’8” above the grade of the sidewalks.
- Paved area at NMNH has less adverse impacts than locating the cooling towers at the South Mall Campus with very little available area.
No Adverse Effect

• Cooling towers and associated enclosure are proposed at the southwest corner of the NMNH site at a below-grade paved parking area.
• Proposed cooling tower enclosure will be 9'8" above the grade of the sidewalks.
• Fall protection railings proposed mounted to the top of the retaining walls.
• Parking lot recessed below the grade of Madison Drive and 12th Street approximately 23’. Fall protection railings are not currently present and is an unsafe condition.
• Cooling tower enclosure does not directly obscure visibility of NMNH but is visible from adjacent locations at the perimeter of the site from 12th Street and Madison Drive.
**VISUAL IMPACT TO NMNH AND THE NATIONAL MALL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**Cooling Towers**

- **No Adverse Effect**
  - Existing vehicular rated perimeter security fencing will be maintained.
  - Landscaped replaced in-kind. Landscape is part of Smithsonian Gardens’ Urban Bird Habitat.
  - Cooling tower enclosure is obscured by dense plantings, existing perimeter security walls, and tree plantings on Madison Drive.
  - The 10th Street vista looking north and south is a significant viewshed that contributes to the significance of the National Mall Historic District.
  - Appearance of two visible plumes from the existing and proposed cooling towers may adversely effect the 10th Street vista and the National Mall Historic District.
  - Visibility of cooling tower plumes is seasonal to colder months.

Proposed Sections of Landscape Treatment at NMNH
CROSS NATIONAL MALL CONNECTION TO THE SOUTH MALL CAMPUS (BELOW-GRADE)

Cooling Towers

No Adverse Effect

- Below-grade connection between the Central Utility Plant and its cooling towers proposed at the southwest corner of the NMNH site.
- Two options are under consideration – use of the existing Castle/NMNH tunnel connection or creating a new direct bore.
- For all options there will be no visual change to the National Mall principal east-west green lawn, or to the flanking quadruple rows of American elm trees.
- There is potential for encountering archaeological resources during excavation or construction. This will be addressed in the Memorandum of Agreement.

Section showing the depth below the Mall of the proposed direct bore (Left- NMNH, Right- SIB)
EXCAVATION OF BASEMENT LEVEL (B1)
Arts & Industries Building

Adverse Effect

- Expanded excavated basement level provides building support and infrastructure space.
- Foundation walls will be underpinned.
- Basement level exists at the Pavilion Towers (southwest, northwest, northeast), Central Towers (north, east).
- Proposed basement level facilitates the use of the historic interiors for public use and programming by providing separate support space for building functions and infrastructure.
**Exsisting Exterior Walls**

**Adverse Effect**

- Proposed basement level aligns with the loading dock, CUP, and the Castle Expansion.
- Historic marble in the Halls will be salvaged and reinstalled.
- Basement excavation avoids the Rotunda and construction related adverse effects to the dome.
- Potential construction related adverse effects from excavation or building vibration.
LOUVERS AT COURTS CLERESTORY WINDOWS
Arts & Industries Building

Adverse Effect

- Removal of non-historic c. 2014 window sash and installation of mechanical louvers.
- Louvers concentrated at the southwest and southeast Courts clerestories.
- Louvers will not be visible from the National Mall side of the building.
- Louvers will have limited visibility from Independence Avenue.
- Courts historically and currently have monitors with clerestory windows.
- Louvers currently exist at all Court clerestories in select locations, with some visibility from the National Mall.
- Louvers finished to match the adjacent window fenestration to minimize adverse effect.
LOUVERS AT COURTS CLERESTORY WINDOWS
Arts & Industries Building

Roof Plan of Proposed Louvers

Visibility Diagram

Smithsonian Institution
ROOFTOP MECHANICAL VENTS
Arts & Industries Building

Proposed Roof Plan

Section at SE Range- Emergency Generator Exhaust

Visibility Diagram

Smithsonian Institution

No Adverse Effect

- Exhaust flues required in limited locations at the AIB roof for restrooms, kitchen equipment, and emergency generators.
- Flues do not exceed 24” in diameter and do not project more than 2’ above the sloped roofs of the Ranges.
- Proposed design minimizes and consolidates number of required flues.
- Flue locations limited to the large sloped roofs on the Ranges that lack special roof profiles or clerestories. Full extent of the Range roofs are not visible in AIB’s context.
- Three (3) emergency generator exhausts grouped together at the southeast quadrant range roof will have minimal visibility from Independence Avenue.
EGRESS DOORS ON EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS
Arts & Industries Building

Key Plan of New Egress Door Locations

Existing Condition

Adverse Effect
• New masonry openings required for four (4) egress doors on the east and west elevations.
• Egress door at the northeast portion of the building on the east elevation close to grade to minimize impacts to the Ripley Garden.
• Other egress doors partially below-grade and connected to a below-grade landing.
• AIB has brickwork, white granite course, and exposed gneiss foundations (dressed and rough finish) at the base of the building.
• New masonry openings require the removal of historic fabric.
EGRESS DOORS ON EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS
Arts & Industries Building

Adverse Effect

- Historic wood door at the northwest Pavilion Tower will be restored and maintained in situ.
- Hardscape and landscape character of the Ripley and Haupt Gardens will be maintained.
- Doors and masonry openings will be partially 3’ below-grade. Adverse effect may be minimized through exposed wall finish treatments as design develops through consultation.
- Wall finish treatment options will be reviewed in consultation through field mock-ups.
- Adverse effect may be minimized through door design details.
**Adverse Effect**

- New egress doors on east and west elevations require associated paved landings and stairs up to grade.
- Egress landings are approximately 3’ below grade and require fall protection railings.
- Mechanical areaways covered with steel grates proposed at grade, adjacent to the east and west towers.
- At-grade mechanical areaways are related to the CUP.
- AIB has brickwork, white granite course, and exposed gneiss foundations (dressed and rough finish) at the base of the building.
Adverse Effect

- Historic door at the northwest pavilion tower will be restored and maintained.
- Egress landings will expose new portions of the foundations, with options under design development for surface treatments and materials to minimize adverse effect.
- Wall finish treatment options will be reviewed in consultation through field mock-ups.
- Fall protection railings for the egress landings will be visible within the Haupt Garden.
- Mechanical areaways and steel grates adjacent to the Haupt Garden will be obscured with plantings.
- Mechanical areaway adjacent to the east elevation will be obscured by the surface parking lot and ornamental fence.
SOUTH ENTRANCE - ACCESSIBILITY
Arts & Industries Building

Adverse Effect

- Symmetrical accessible walkways to the South Entrance landing proposed.
- Accessible walkways are 4.5’ in width, placed behind a low stone seat wall.
- Accessible walkways include a handrail, fall protection railings are not required.
- Setting is a character defining feature.
- South entrance currently has non-historic granite stairs (three risers) up to the South Entrance landing, which features decorative tile and replicated iron security gates.
- South entrance is a primary entrance and accessibility is required from Independence Avenue.
- Independence Avenue sidewalk is approximately 17’ wide.

Smithsonian Institution

South Entrance Existing Conditions

SMITHSONIAN REVITALIZATION OF THE HISTORIC CORE 45
SOUTH ENTRANCE - ACCESSIBILITY
Arts & Industries Building

Adverse Effect

- Central axis maintained through the symmetrical walkway arrangement and extended landing with central stairs.
- Adverse effect minimized through the stone seat wall design and material to contextualize the walkways with the base of the AIB.
- Adverse effect minimized through the maintenance of the historic landing material and iron security gates.
- Walkways remove or obscure historic fabric at the sandstone piers and landing stairs.

Key Plan

Proposed South Entrance
**Adverse Effect**

- Two universally accessible walkways are proposed in an asymmetric plan.
- Each walkway responds to site constraints, the Folger Rose Garden to the west, and narrow sidewalk conditions to the east.
- North entrance currently has an elevated marble terrace with granite stairs. Secondary short ramp provides access to the North Entrance landing.
- Elevation of the terrace allows the removal of the short access ramp to the North Entrance landing, with the differential accomplished by adding one additional riser at the granite stairs.
- Existing non-historic ramp to the west of the raised terrace will be removed.
Adverse Effect

- Setting is a character defining feature.
- North entrance landing features decorative tile and replicated iron security gates.
- Adverse effect minimized through the stone seat wall design and material to contextualize the walkways with the base of the AIB.
- Adverse effect minimized through the maintenance of the historic landing material, terrace paving, and iron security gates.
- Elevation of the raised terrace obscures historic fabric at the sandstone piers.
- Landscaped areas maintained adjacent to the AIB and installed north of the walkway stone walls to minimize their visual presence and maintain the Folger Rose Garden landscape character.
REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC INTERIORS
Arts & Industries Building – North Hall

• Smithsonian does not conduct Section 106 consultation on interior building changes because interior projects are not subject to NCPC review. (See Public Law No. 108-72, 117 Stat. 888, which deems the Smithsonian a federal agency for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for projects in the District of Columbia requiring NCPC review and approval.)
• Rehabilitation and public use of the historic interiors are a primary goal of the project and are shown for informational purposes.
REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC INTERIORS
Arts & Industries Building - Range

- Primary historic interior spaces (Halls, Courts, Ranges, northwest Pavilion Tower) will be rehabilitated to the period of significance of 1881-1902.
- Sound and salvageable historic material will be reused or restored.
- Historic finishes will be restored or replicated.
- Historic open floor plan will be retained to the maximum extent possible.
- Modifications to the historic interiors will be in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards Rehabilitation approach.
- Historic interiors will sensitively accommodate modern system requirements.
QUESTIONS

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ROOF REPLACEMENT
Smithsonian Institution Building

No Adverse Effect

- Removal and replacement of existing roofing system, with new underlayments, insulation, gutters, and metal flashing.
- In-kind replacement of the slate shingles.
- Lead coated copper roofing will be replaced with zinc-tin coated copper.
- Slate shingles are present at the Main Hall, North Tower, and West Wing exteriors.
- Flat seamed lead coated copper is present at the West Wing Apse, Flag Tower, West Range, South Tower, and East Wing.
- Roof materials are a character defining feature.

Existing Slate Roofing at East Wing
Existing Copper Roofing at East Range

Overall Roof Plan of Existing Conditions

LEGEND
Roofing Type
- Modified-Bitumen Roofing
- Slate Roofing
- Copper Roofing

Smithsonian Institution
**ROOF MODIFICATIONS – ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS**

Smithsonian Institution Building

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**Existing View of Gutter – Great Hall Northwest**

**Existing Gutter Detail – Great Hall**

**Proposed Gutter Detail – Great Hall**

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**No Adverse Effect**

- Removal and replacement of existing roofing system, with new underlayments and insulation to meet prescriptive energy requirements.
- Roof thickness to increase 5” at roof locations where the dimensional change will not be perceptible.
- No changes to roof thickness are proposed at visible roof edges such as the West Wing, or at high peaked tower roofs.
- Roof Materials and Profiles are character defining features.
- Existing roof system includes little to no insulation.
- Most of the Castle’s roof edges are behind crenellated parapets and other architectural feature and are at least 30’ above grade.

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**Overall Roof Plan of Existing Conditions**

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**LEGEND**

- **Roofing Type**
  - Modified-Bitumen Roofing
  - Slate Roofing
  - Copper Roofing
  - No Impact on existing thickness / edge detail
Adverse Effect

- New accessible elevator at the East Wing requires an elevator rooftop overrun bulkhead.
- Existing East Wing elevator bulkhead will be removed.
- Roof profile is a character defining feature.
- Existing East Wing elevator is not code compliant.
- Proposed bulkhead will be visible from the south in the Haupt Garden and the National Mall within the East Wing roofscape, featuring decorative chimneys and hip and gable roof profile.
- Adverse effect may be minimized by cladding the bulkhead in a matching material to the surrounding slate roof.
- Adverse effect may be minimized through the bulkhead height and profile.
ROOF MODIFICATIONS – ACCESSIBLE ELEVATOR PENTHOUSE
Smithsonian Institution Building

Visualization of Proposed East Wing Southeast View from Haupt Garden

Existing East Wing Southeast View from Haupt Garden

Visualization of Proposed from NMNH

Key Plan of View

SMITHSONIAN REVITALIZATION OF THE HISTORIC CORE 55
No Adverse Effect

- Six (6) existing rooftop louvered penthouses will be re-used.
- Four (4) penthouses on center of the Main Building expanded for air intake and exhaust and are non-visible behind existing architectural features.
- Roof Profile and Building Massing are character defining features.
- Expansion of the existing louvered penthouses at the West Range will have minimal visual impact from the National Mall.
- Enlarged existing outdoor air intake roof penthouses concealed behind the North and South Towers.
- Existing historic cupola with louvers at the East Wing will be re-used without expansion.
EAST WING – 4TH FLOOR EGRESS
Smithsonian Institution Building

Adverse Effect

- Installation of an exterior egress pathway at the East Range roof provides a second means of egress from the East Wing.
- Exterior egress pathway is unenclosed with fall protection guardrails.
- Modifications to two (2) windows to create access doors.

Existing Window to be modified Great Hall

Existing 4th Floor Plan East Wing & East Range

Existing Window to be modified at East Wing (Exterior)

Existing Window to be modified at East Wing (Interior)

Existing View of East Wing and Range from Haupt Garden

Smithsonian Institution
EAST WING – 4TH FLOOR EGRESS
Smithsonian Institution Building

Adverse Effect

- Roof Profile is a character defining feature.
- Historic brick chimneys on the East Wing roof installed c. 1900 will be retained.
- Replaces existing visible mechanical penthouse added in 1973. Egress pathway railing and mechanical penthouse are comparable in height.
- Egress path railing will be visible from various locations within the National Mall and to the south.
- Adverse effect may be minimized through the railing design to reduce visibility.
**No Adverse Effect**

- Building-wide window replacement of the non-historic window sash with blast resistant windows.
- Majority of the existing windows are wood non-historic replacements installed in 1987-1992.
- Historic windows c. 1915 present in the West Range Clerestory and West Wing Apse, Smithson Crypt, and West Wing skylights will be restored and retained in-place. Blast resistant storm windows will be installed.
- Replacement windows will restore the historic finish color.
- Replacement windows will retain a diamond pane multi-light configuration.
No Adverse Effect

- Windows are a character defining feature.
- Historic documentation notes that the original window fenestration was primarily wood double-hung sash with wood muntins of square panes set in a diamond pattern.
- Photographic documentation pre-1887 indicates the size of the diamond pane varied for each window type.
- Representative examples of historic windows at the West Range and North Tower will be retained in an off-site Smithsonian location to serve as an historic record.
- Blast resistant windows are required to meet Facility Security Level III.
**No Adverse Effect**

- Exterior red Seneca sandstone will be restored, including façade cleaning, and pointing.
- Maximum amount of sound sandstone preserved.
- Stone repairs include reattachment of displaced masonry, Dutchmen repairs, and select full replacement stones.
- Seneca sandstone exterior is a character defining feature.
- Seneca sandstone is no longer quarried, and the SI retains a significant stockpile at a Smithsonian storage facility.
- Stone replacement pieces will be in-kind, with hand tooling and finishing to maintain consistency with the stone color ranges, texture, and detailing.
- Consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards Preservation approach.
ARIA WAYS
Smithsonian Institution Building

Existing Areaway – Southwest from Haupt Garden

View of SW areaway – new walls were constructed of new tinted concrete while exposed foundations were parged

Adverse Effect

- Recessed areaways and at-grade aprons proposed around the Castle perimeter.
- Recessed areaways bring light to public spaces in the basement level.
- Recessed areaways are wider on the south wide.
- Castle currently has 393’ linear feet of areaways (recessed well), and 220’ existing linear feet of apron (paving at grade).
- Proposed conditions combine and regularize the Castle base condition with 575’ of areaways and 640’ of apron.
- Seismic base isolation joint incorporated into the recessed areaways and aprons.

Material Legend

- Parged Concrete (Color TBD)
- Existing Seneca Sandstone
- Cast Stone
- Soil / Landscaping
- Base Isolation
AREAWAYS
Smithsonian Institution Building

Examples in SIB showing the existing rubble stone and/or brick wall construction.

SMITHSONIAN REVITALIZATION OF THE HISTORIC CORE 63

Adverse Effect

- Setting is a character defining feature.
- Recessed areaways screened from view with placement of public paths and vegetation to obscure visibility from the Haupt Garden.
- Existing areaways feature tinted concrete and dressed sandstone where the grade was lowered.
- Adverse effect associated with the grade change may be minimized through exposed wall finish treatments as design develops through consultation.
- Wall finish treatment options will be reviewed in consultation through field mock-ups.
Adverse Effect

- Seismic base isolation joint is required around the Castle perimeter.
- Seismic control joint cover is 18-24” and visible at grade and adjacent to the Castle.
- Seismic control joint is associated with base isolation, which separates the building from the ground motion. Achieved by creating a plane of separation between the superstructure and the foundations.
- Seismic base isolation joint will be incorporated into the recessed areaways and aprons.
SEISMIC CONTROL JOINT
Smithsonian Institution Building

Adverse Effect

- Setting and Building Materials are character defining features.
- Seismic control joint will be immediately adjacent to the base of the Castle.
- Seismic control joint cover plate can accept a variety of finishes, including planting, gravel, pavers, and architectural features.
- Adverse effect may be minimized through consultation as the design develops through considering materials and treatments that minimize visual impact.
- Seismic control joint finish options will be reviewed in consultation through field mock-ups.

Integrated Seismic Joint Examples – San Francisco City Hall
NEW BASEMENT WINDOWS
Smithsonian Institution Building

Existing South Elevation of Great Hall from Haupt Garden

No Adverse Effect

- Nine (9) basement windows proposed at the basement level areaways on the Castle south elevation.
- Castle south elevation at the basement level contains some window openings.
- Proposed will enlarge existing window openings and create new masonry openings.
- Proposed windows increase natural light to newly occupied public basement spaces utilizing existing window openings and creating new masonry openings.
NEW BASEMENT WINDOWS
Smithsonian Institution Building

No Adverse Effect

- Proposed alterations are below-grade within the areaways obscured from view in the Haupt Garden through placement of public paths and landscape.
- Masonry opening width align with the width of the historic windows on the upper floors of the South Elevation.
- Proposed window fenestration will be differentiated from the historic consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards.
- Proposed work is accommodated through the removal of a minimal amount of historic building fabric.
**BASEMENT DOORS**

Smithsonian Institution Building

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**No Adverse Effect**

- Total of five (5) exterior doors required at the basement level for emergency egress.
- Two existing doors (Ranges) will be modified and re-used. One (1) existing window will be modified to serve as a door. Two (2) new doors openings will be created (Great Hall areaways).
- Egress doors will be solid metal or glazed.
- Additional egress doors required for life safety based on the increased building population.
- All egress doors will be located at the Castle basement level within below-grade areaways.
- Areaways will be screened from view through the proposed landscape planting plan.
- Basement egress doors accommodated with the removal of minimal historic building fabric.
SOUTH ENTRANCE - ACCESSIBILITY
Smithsonian Institution Building

No Adverse Effect

- Universally accessible walkway proposed on axis with the south entrance.
- Setting is a character defining feature.
- South entrance retains historic Seneca sandstone stairs (two risers).
- Existing access ramp installed c. 2005 is constructed over the Seneca sandstone historic stairs.

Existing Conditions

Smithsonian Institution

Key Plan
No Adverse Effect

- Proposed walkway flanked with sloping planted areas to grade.
- Walkway design does not obscure the architectural features of the decorative south entrance surround.
- Historic fabric will remain beneath the walkway construction.
- Universal design eliminates the need for a handrail, incorporating the walkway into the Haupt Garden landscape.
- Adverse effect is avoided with brick paving and granite curbs in keeping with the Haupt Garden material palette.
- Adverse effect is avoided through the design revealing the sandstone door surround colonnettes and top sandstone tread.
- Adverse effect is avoided through retaining historic fabric beneath the walkway construction.
No Adverse Effect

- Two universally accessible walkways proposed in a symmetrical plan to the east and west entrances of the North Tower.
- Walkways connected to proposed stone landings with Seneca sandstone walls.
- Setting is a character defining feature.
- East entrance to the North Tower features stairs and stone newel posts installed c. 1987.
- West entrance to the North Tower features an access ramp installed c. 1987.
No Adverse Effect

- North Tower setting features a semi-symmetrical path arrangement to the east and west entrances around undulating planting beds with lush plantings.
- Historic fabric will not be removed or obscured by the construction of the walkways.
- Adverse effect is avoided through maintaining the existing landscape character and setting through the proposed curvilinear paths, planting beds, and lush plantings.
EXCAVATION BENEATH THE CASTLE – BASE ISOLATION
Smithsonian Institution Building

Adverse Effect

- Basement floor level lowered to accommodate public programming.
- Seismic base isolation will be inserted.
- Castle is an unreinforced masonry building, with a long and narrow profile, and complex building massing.
- Castle is at risk for significant seismic related damage.
- Base isolation separates the building from the ground motion, achieved by creating a plane of separation between the superstructure and the foundations.
- Potential construction related adverse effects from excavation beneath and adjacent to the Castle.

Proposed Base Isolation – The Commons
EXCAVATION BENEATH THE CASTLE FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS AND DISTRIBUTION
Smithsonian Institution Building

Adverse Effect

- New mechanical level proposed below the Castle basement for building specific mechanical equipment.
- Mechanical distribution level is aligned with the existing loading dock, Quadrangle B1 level, and the SIB Expansion.
- Proposed mechanical distribution level reduces the impact of new systems on historic interior spaces.
- Mechanical distribution level is 14’6” for sufficient space for operations and maintenance.
- Potential construction related adverse effects from excavation beneath and adjacent to the Castle.

Key Plan

SIB-CUP-Quadrangle Section Through Level B1
• Modifications to the historic interiors will be in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards* Rehabilitation approach.

• Smithsonian does not conduct Section 106 consultation on interior building changes because interior projects are not subject to NCPC review. (See Public Law No. 108-72, 117 Stat. 888, which deems the Smithsonian a federal agency for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act for projects in the District of Columbia requiring NCPC review and approval.)

• Rehabilitation and public use of the historic interiors are a primary goal of the project and are shown for informational purposes.
REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC INTERIORS
Smithsonian Institution Building - Basement

- Historic interiors will be restored to their appearance within the period of significance of 1847-1910.
- Upper Great Hall will return to public use and programming.
- Principal historic interiors include the Lower Great Hall, Upper Great Hall, Schermer Hall, Children’s Room, Smithson Crypt, and the Commons (West Wing).
- Basement level will be reprogrammed for public use.
- Sound and salvageable historic material will be reused or restored.
- Historic finishes will be restored or replicated.
- Historic interiors will sensitively accommodate modern system requirements.
CUMULATIVE EFFECTS
Arts & Industries Building

No Cumulative Adverse Effect

Following actions identified with an adverse effect or potential adverse effect (construction related) for the Arts & Industries Building:

- Excavation of Basement Level (B1)
- Louvers at Courts Clerestory Windows
- Egress Doors on East and West Elevations
- Areaways
- South Entrance – Accessibility
- North Entrance - Accessibility
### No Cumulative Adverse Effect

- Potential construction related adverse effects from excavation or building vibration.
- Considering the scale of the AIB, the cumulative extent of removal of historic fabric or alteration character defining features is minimal and isolated to select locations.
- Alterations to historic fabric are limited to discreet masonry openings, limiting visible impact to the National Mall side of the building, or obscuring minimal amounts of architectural features.
- Visibility of the lowered grade and basement finish treatment will be screened behind vegetation in the Haupt Garden or semi-public areas at the surface parking on the east elevation.
Cumulative Adverse Effect

Following actions identified with an adverse effect or potential adverse effect (construction related) for the Smithsonian Institution Building:

- Roof Modifications – Accessible Elevator Penthouse
- East Wing – 4th Floor Egress
- Areaways
- Seismic Control Joint
- Excavation Beneath the Castle – Base Isolation
- Excavation Beneath the Castle for Mechanical Systems and Distribution
CUMULATIVE EFFECTS
Smithsonian Institution Building

Cumulative Adverse Effect

- Potential construction related adverse effects from excavation or building vibration.
- Considering the longitudinal scale of the Castle, the cumulative effect of minor rooftop additions does not alter the roof profile or building massing.
- Alterations to historic fabric removals are limited and mostly below-grade, minimizing visible impact and maintaining façade configurations.
- Seismic control joint detailing will adversely effect the base of the Castle, and how its architecture interacts with grade and other building features such as the porte cochere.
- Extensive below-grade areaways alter the Castle’s relationship with grade and introduce significant new building features.
CUMULATIVE EFFECTS
National Mall Historic District

Cumulative Adverse Effect

Following actions identified with an adverse effect or potential adverse effect (construction related) for the National Mall Historic District:

- Perimeter Security
- Seismic Control Joint
- Central Utility Plant Excavation
- Castle B1 and Mechanical Distribution Excavation
- AIB B1 Excavation
- Cooling Towers – Atmospheric Effect

South Mall Master Plan Perimeter Security Plan (2014)

Proposed Perimeter Security Elements

Proposed Smithsonian Institution Building Seismic Control Joint Plan

NMNH Site Plan
Shows proposed routing to steam tunnel or direct bore
Potential Area of Disturbance RoHC and Cooling Tower Site

Cumulative Adverse Effect

- Perimeter security adversely effects the setting of both buildings, and relationship with the National Mall context.
- Potential construction related adverse effects from excavation or building vibration.
- Haupt Garden, Ripley, Garden, and landscape building settings will be restored in all disturbed areas related to construction.
- The 10th Street vista looking north and south is a significant viewshed that contributes to the significance of the National Mall Historic District.
- Appearance of two visible plumes from the existing and proposed cooling towers may adversely effect the 10th Street vista and the National Mall Historic District.
- Temporary construction related impacts will adversely effect the National Mall Historic District.
SCHEDULE AND NEXT STEPS
Written comments are welcome through **January 7, 2022** to BondC@si.edu. Comments are welcome on:

- Schematic Design presentation material from November 16, 2021 public meeting
- Today’s presentation material
- Draft Assessment of Effects on Historic Resources

| Review and Comment Period on Draft Assessment of Effects on Historic Resources | November 19, 2021 – January 7, 2022 |
| Assessment of Effects Finalized | After close of the comment period on January 7, 2022 |
| National Capital Planning Commission Review | March 2022 |
| Commission of Fine Arts Review | February 2022 |
| Section 106 Consulting Parties Meeting #4 | May 2022 |
QUESTIONS

MODERATOR
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