

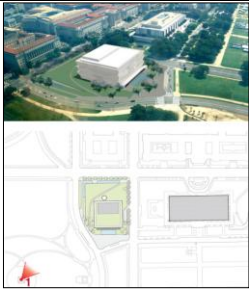





Draft NMAAHC Effects Analysis Matrix*	Plinth Scheme	Pavilion Scheme	Blended Scheme
	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>

*This Effects Analysis Matrix is derived from the Design Principles developed specifically by the Smithsonian – through consultation with interested parties, including the National Capital Planning Commission, the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, the D.C. Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – to guide the design process for the proposed National Museum of African American History and Culture. The Design Principles summarize the analysis of the historic character of the National Mall, the selected museum site, and the surrounding urban context and articulate parameters for avoiding or minimizing the adverse effects of new construction.

- ★ ★ ★ Major Effect: The serious adverse effect would diminish overall integrity, or alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
- ★ ★ Moderate Effect: The adverse effect is apparent and would diminish overall integrity, or would alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
- ★ Minor Effect: The adverse effect is detectible, but slight, and would minimally diminish overall integrity, or affect the character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.

Minimization				
General Composition of the National Mall				
The character, history, and existing hierarchies of the monumental core as it has evolved through seminal plans, most notably the L'Enfant Plan and the McMillan Plan, but also including the Victorian-era and mid-20th-century plans. The addition of a large new structure in the midst of this historic environment must be accomplished in a way that is harmonious and respectful of existing hierarchies.				
The long views within the National Mall.	*Minor adverse effect on long and mid-range vistas down the National Mall looking west. The location of the structure within the NMAAHC site and the massing of the corona and plinth do not substantially alter the key vistas looking east to west along the National Mall from the center panels.	*Minor adverse effect on long and mid-range vistas looking down the National Mall looking west. The location and massing of the structure within the NMAAHC site does not substantially alter the key vistas looking east to west along the National Mall from the center panels.	*Minor adverse effect on long and mid-range vistas down the National Mall looking west. The location and massing of the corona within the NMAAHC site does not substantially alter the key vistas looking east to west along the National Mall from the center panels.	
The distant views from higher locations such as Arlington Cemetery, the Old Post Office tower, the Washington Monument, and from the air.	<p>*** Major adverse effect on distant views of the Washington Monument Grounds from locations such as the top of the Washington Monument and the air. Viewed from these locations, the structure is a prominent new feature on the landscape. Located along Constitution Avenue between 14th and 15th streets, the structure eliminates a significant portion of the historic open space of the Washington Monument Grounds and alters the visual boundaries of the northeast corner of the grounds. The formal, rectilinear approach to the landscape design and the scale and character of water elements within it depart from the informality and picturesque quality of the Washington Monument Grounds, further altering the view from the top of the Washington Monument and from the air.</p> <p>**Moderate adverse effect on distant views from the Old Post Office tower. The height of the structure positions the roofline above the visible point at which the base of the Washington Monument meets the ground, altering the existing view of the entire Monument.</p> <p>No effect on distant views from Arlington Cemetery. From this distance, the distinction between the National Mall and the Washington Monument Grounds is difficult to distinguish, and the structure appears as part of the general building massing in the area.</p>	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on distant views of the Washington Monument Grounds from locations such as the top of the Washington Monument and the air. Viewed from these locations, the structure is a prominent new feature on the landscape. Located along Constitution Avenue between 14th and 15th streets, the structure eliminates a significant portion of the historic open space of the Washington Monument Grounds and alters the visual boundaries of the northeast corner of the grounds. The formal, rectilinear approach to the landscape design on the south side of the corona and the scale and character of water elements within it depart from the informality and picturesque quality of the Washington Monument Grounds, further altering the view from the top of the Washington Monument and from the air. This scheme, however, has advantage over the Plinth Scheme in that the landscape plan references the Washington Monument Grounds by treating the structure as an object in a field surrounded by open grounds. Additionally, the landscape elements north of the corona - a gentle sloping topography featuring a curvilinear path and informal seating areas - are less formal than those in the Plinth Scheme.</p> <p>**Moderate adverse effect on distant views from the Old Post Office tower. The height of the structure positions the roofline above the visible point at which the base of the Washington Monument meets the ground, altering the existing view of the entire Monument.</p> <p>No effect on distant views from Arlington Cemetery. From this distance, the distinction between the National Mall and the Washington Monument Grounds is difficult to distinguish, and the structure appears as part of the general building massing in the area.</p>	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on distant views of the Washington Monument Grounds from locations such as the top of the Washington Monument and the air. Viewed from these locations, the structures are a prominent new feature on the landscape. Located along Constitution Avenue between 14th and 15th streets, the structures eliminate a significant portion of the historic open space of the Washington Monument Grounds and alter the visual boundaries of the northeast corner of the grounds. The formal, rectilinear approach to the landscape plan south of the corona and the scale and character of water elements within it depart from the informality and picturesque quality of the Washington Monument Grounds, further altering the view from the top of the Washington Monument and from the air. This scheme, however, has advantage over the Plinth Scheme in that the structure at the northwest corner of the site - because it is beneath a landscaped roof - reads as open space when viewed from above.</p> <p>**Moderate adverse effect on distant views from the Old Post Office tower. The height of the corona positions the roofline above the visible point at which the base of the Washington Monument meets the ground, altering the existing view of the entire Monument.</p> <p>No effect on distant views from Arlington Cemetery. From this distance, the distinction between the National Mall and the Washington Monument Grounds is difficult to distinguish, and the structures appear as part of the general building massing in the area.</p>	In the Plinth Scheme, the Pavilion Scheme, and the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on distant views of the Washington Monument Grounds from locations such as the top of the Washington Monument and from the air by modifying the treatment of the penthouse. In all three schemes the penthouse is located along the north edge of the roof of the corona. This asymmetrical placement is inconsistent with the placement of the penthouse features of the museum buildings along the north side of the National Mall. Center the penthouse on the corona, following the precedent of the other buildings along the National Mall. In the Plinth Scheme, minimize adverse effects on distant views of the Washington Monument Grounds from locations such as the top of the Washington Monument and from the air by pulling back or reducing the size of the plinth. Viewed from above, the cantilevered plinth increases the perceived mass of the structure.
The panoramic views that open and widen on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the National Mall or the Ellipse.	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the National Mall. The structure eliminates a significant portion of the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds and constricts the wide-angle panoramic view of the grounds that opens from from the National Mall. This scheme, however, has advantage over the Blended Scheme in that the corona does not project as far south on the NMAAHC site and therefore has less effect on the panoramic views from the National Mall.</p> <p>**Moderate adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the Ellipse. Although the structure appears distant as viewed from the Ellipse, the oblique angle of view creates a wide frontage within the panoramic view and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument, diminishing its prominence. The height of the structure also projects vertically above the predominant tree line.</p>	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the National Mall. The structure eliminates a significant portion of the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds and constricts the wide-angle panoramic view of the grounds that opens from from the National Mall. This scheme, however, has advantage over both the Plinth Scheme and the Blended Scheme in that the structure does not project as far south on the NMAAHC site and therefore has less effect on the panoramic view that opens on approach to the Washington Monument Grounds.</p> <p>**Moderate adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the Ellipse. Although the structure appears distant as viewed from the Ellipse, the oblique angle of view creates a wide frontage within the panoramic view and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument, diminishing its prominence. The height of the structure also projects vertically above the predominant tree line.</p>	<p>*** Major adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the National Mall. The structures eliminate a significant portion of the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds. The corona is located south on the site - the farthest south of all three schemes. Therefore, this scheme has the greatest adverse effect on the wide-angle panoramic view of the Washington Monument Grounds that opens up from the National Mall.</p> <p>**Moderate adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the Ellipse. Although the corona appears distant as viewed from the Ellipse, the oblique angle of view creates a wide frontage within the panorama and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument. The height of the corona also projects vertically above the predominant tree line.</p>	In the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the National Mall by adjusting the location of the corona. Locate the corona further north on the NMAAHC site to be more consistent with the prevailing setbacks of the museum buildings along the National Mall.

Draft NMAAHC Effects Analysis Matrix*	Plinth Scheme	Pavilion Scheme	Blended Scheme
	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>




*This Effects Analysis Matrix is derived from the Design Principles developed specifically by the Smithsonian – through consultation with interested parties, including the National Capital Planning Commission, the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, the D.C. Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – to guide the design process for the proposed National Museum of African American History and Culture. The Design Principles summarize the analysis of the historic character of the National Mall, the selected museum site, and the surrounding urban context and articulate parameters for avoiding or minimizing the adverse effects of new construction.

★★★ Major Effect: The serious adverse effect would diminish overall integrity, or alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
 ★★ Moderate Effect: The adverse effect is apparent and would diminish overall integrity, or would alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
 ★ Minor Effect: The adverse effect is detectable, but slight, and would minimally diminish overall integrity, or affect the character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.

The cross-axial spatial organization of the National Mall, marked by the Washington Monument at its crossing.	**Moderate adverse effect. The structure alters the perceived boundaries of the National Mall and the Washington Monument Grounds by extending the existing row of museums into the grounds, modifying the cross-axial spatial organization of the Monumental Core.	**Moderate adverse effect. The structure alters the perceived boundaries of the National Mall and the Washington Monument Grounds by extending the existing row of museums into the grounds, modifying the cross-axial spatial organization of the Monumental Core.	**Moderate adverse effect. The structure alters the perceived boundaries of the National Mall and the Washington Monument Grounds by extending the existing row of museums into the grounds, modifying the cross-axial spatial organization of the Monumental Core.
The "hinge" site within the larger composition of the National Mall where the surrounding frame of buildings reaches its closest approach to the Washington Monument	**Moderate adverse effect. The structure is located within a "hinge" site where the surrounding frame of buildings along the National Mall and within the surrounding urban context reaches its closest approach to the Washington Monument Grounds. The directional (north-south) massing of the structure, caused by the north and south extension of the plinth, does not respond to this hinge site and alters the character of the Washington Monument Grounds within the spatial conception of the Monumental Core.	**Moderate adverse effect. The structure is located within a "hinge" site where the surrounding frame of buildings along the National Mall and within the surrounding urban context reaches its closest approach to the Washington Monument Grounds. The Pavilion Alternative, however, would have advantage over both the Plinth Alternative and the Blended Alternative in that it would be consistent with the established setbacks of the museum buildings along the National Mall and would not project as far south into the project site.	**Moderate adverse effect. The structures are located within a "hinge" site where the surrounding frame of buildings along the National Mall and within the surrounding urban context reaches its closest approach to the Washington Monument Grounds. The corona, which is located south on the NMAAHC site beyond the existing setbacks of the museum buildings along the National Mall, does not respond to this hinge site and alters the character of the Washington Monument Grounds within the spatial conception of the Monumental Core.

Context of the Washington Monument Grounds


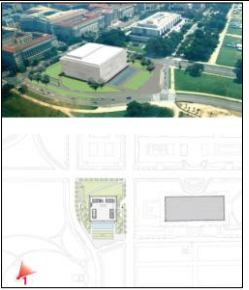

The scale, design character, and preeminence of the Washington Monument.	*** Major adverse effect. The height, massing, and location of the structure diminish the visual impact of the Washington Monument by competing for its prominence within the Washington Monument Grounds.	*** Major adverse effect. The height, massing, and location of the structure diminish the visual impact of the Washington Monument by competing for its prominence within the Washington Monument Grounds.	*** Major adverse effect. The height, massing, and location of the structure diminish the visual impact of the Washington Monument by competing for its prominence within the Washington Monument Grounds.	In the Plinth Scheme, the Pavilion Scheme, and the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on the Washington Monument by reworking the treatment of the west facades of the coronas. In all three schemes, the west elevations read as side facades, diminishing the prominence of the Washington Monument. Minimize adverse effects by addressing the treatment of the west facades to better relate to the Washington Monument Grounds without detracting from the idea of the entrance facades.
The naturalistic topography of the Washington Monument Grounds and the distinct characteristics of this historic environment, including the peripheral "flats" and central mound.	*Minor adverse effect. The location of the structure eliminates a portion of the peripheral flats of the Washington Monument Grounds. The rectilinear treatment of the structure and the formal treatment of the landscape design conflicts with the naturalistic topography of the Washington Monument Grounds.	*Minor adverse effect. The location of the structure eliminates a portion of the peripheral flats of the Washington Monument Grounds. The rectilinear treatment of the structure and the formal treatment of the landscape design south of the corona conflicts with the naturalistic topography of the Washington Monument Grounds. This scheme, however, has advantage over both the Plinth Scheme and the Blended Scheme in that it allows for the equal treatment of open space on the north and south sides of the NMAAHC site and because it features a curved path and informal seating areas on the north and open lawn on the west that are harmonious with the informal character of the Washington Monument Grounds.	**Moderate adverse effect. The location of the structure eliminates a portion of the peripheral flats of the Washington Monument Grounds. The rectilinear treatment of the structure and the formal treatment of the landscape design conflicts with the naturalistic topography of the Washington Monument Grounds. Additionally, the sloped landscaped roof of the one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site introduces a new topography to the peripheral "flats" of the Washington Monument Grounds.	In the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on the topography of the Washington Monument Grounds by refining the design of the one-story structure at the northwest corner of the NMAAHC site. The structure, with its sloped roof, introduces a new topography to the peripheral "flats" of the Washington Monument Grounds. Minimize adverse effects by eliminating the structure or reducing the height of the lifted landscape.
The distinctive characteristics of the historic environment of the Washington Monument Grounds including the Monument Lodge, the Bulfinch Gateposts, and the curvilinear pathways.	***Major adverse effect on the Bulfinch Gateposts. The location of the building within the Washington Monument Grounds alters the setting of the gatepost located on the southeast corner of 15th Street and Constitution Avenue. The northern extension of the plinth element and the ground-level build out at the northwest corner of the structure reduce setbacks from the gatepost, further impacting its setting. **Moderate adverse effect on the Monument Lodge. The height and massing of the structure diminish the visual impact of the Monument Lodge within the setting of the Washington Monument Grounds. **Moderate adverse effect on the distinctive circulation features of the Washington Monument Grounds. The structure removes open circulation on a portion of the Washington Monument Grounds. The formal character of the landscape design of the NMAAHC site is a departure from the curvilinear configuration of historic circulation within the Washington Monument Grounds.	**Moderate adverse effect on the Bulfinch Gateposts. The location of the building within the Washington Monument Grounds alters the setting of the gatepost located on the southeast corner of 15th Street and Constitution Avenue. This scheme, however, has advantage over both the Plinth Scheme and the Blended Scheme in that the structure is located in the center of the site within the established setbacks of the adjacent buildings along Constitution Avenue and farther from the gatepost. **Moderate adverse effect on the Monument Lodge. The height and massing of the structure diminish the visual impact of the Monument Lodge within the setting of the Washington Monument Grounds. **Moderate adverse effect on the distinctive circulation features of the Washington Monument Grounds. The structure removes open circulation on a portion of the Washington Monument Grounds. The formal character of the landscape design south of the corona is a departure from the curvilinear configuration of historic circulation within the Washington Monument Grounds.	***Major adverse effect on the Bulfinch Gateposts. The location of the one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site is directly adjacent to the gatepost at this location and significantly impacts its historic setting. **Moderate adverse effect on the Monument Lodge. The height and massing of the corona diminish the visual impact of the Monument Lodge within the setting of the Washington Monument Grounds. **Moderate adverse effect on the distinctive circulation features of the Washington Monument Grounds. The structures remove open circulation on a portion of the Washington Monument Grounds. The formal character of the landscape design south of the corona is a departure from the curvilinear configuration of historic circulation within the Washington Monument Grounds.	In the Plinth Scheme, the Pavilion Scheme, and the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on the circulation, topography, and vegetation of the Washington Monument Grounds by altering the treatment of the landscape design. The site design is formal in character. Minimize adverse effects by incorporating curvilinear circulation configurations, more open lawn, and less formal water elements to be more compatible with the informal, picturesque character of the Washington Monument Grounds.

Draft NMAAHC Effects Analysis Matrix*	Plinth Scheme	Pavilion Scheme	Blended Scheme
	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p>Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>

*This Effects Analysis Matrix is derived from the Design Principles developed specifically by the Smithsonian – through consultation with interested parties, including the National Capital Planning Commission, the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, the D.C. Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – to guide the design process for the proposed National Museum of African American History and Culture. The Design Principles summarize the analysis of the historic character of the National Mall, the selected museum site, and the surrounding urban context and articulate parameters for avoiding or minimizing the adverse effects of new construction.

- ★★★ Major Effect: The serious adverse effect would diminish overall integrity, or alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
- ★★ Moderate Effect: The adverse effect is apparent and would diminish overall integrity, or would alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
- ★ Minor Effect: The adverse effect is detectible, but slight, and would minimally diminish overall integrity, or affect the character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.

The definition, character, and views of the Washington Monument Grounds as seen and experienced from within the reservation as a whole.	<p>***Major adverse effect on long views within the Washington Monument Grounds. The location and mass of the structure alters multi-directional, long, panoramic views within the Washington Monument Grounds.</p> <p>***Major adverse effect on pedestrian-level views from the Washington Monument Grounds looking northeast. The structure obstructs views to the Old Post Office tower and blocks views of several historic buildings within the Federal Triangle. The U.S. Department of Commerce building, however, remains visible. The southern extension of the plinth conceals a portion of the west facade of the National Museum of American History. The perceived proximity to the row of museum buildings along the National Mall is reduced, with the structure becoming the closest building to the Washington Monument in this direction.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on long views within the Washington Monument Grounds. The location and mass of the structure alters multi-directional, long, panoramic views within the Washington Monument Grounds.</p> <p>***Major adverse effect on pedestrian-level views from the Washington Monument Grounds looking northeast. The structure obstructs views to the Old Post Office tower and blocks views of several historic buildings within the Federal Triangle. The U.S. Department of Commerce building, however, remains visible. The perceived proximity to the row of museum buildings along the National Mall is reduced, with the structure becoming the closest building to the Washington Monument in this direction.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on long views within the Washington Monument Grounds. The location and mass of the corona alters multi-directional, long, panoramic views within the Washington Monument Grounds.</p> <p>***Major adverse effect on pedestrian-level views from the Washington Monument Grounds looking northeast. The corona obstructs views to the Old Post Office tower and blocks views of several historic buildings within the Federal Triangle. The U.S. Department of Commerce building, however, remains visible. The corona conceals a portion of the west facade of the National Museum of American History. The one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site is visible from the Washington Monument Grounds, and its glass facade is a significant departure from the picturesque character of the grounds. The perceived proximity to the row of museum buildings along the National Mall is reduced, with the structure becoming the closest building to the Washington Monument in this direction.</p>	<p>In the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on pedestrian-level views from the Washington Monument Grounds looking northeast by refining the design of the one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site. This structure is visible from the Washington Monument Grounds, and its glass facade is a significant departure from the picturesque quality of the grounds. Minimize adverse effects by relocating or reducing the height of the lifted landscape.</p>
	<p>***Major adverse effect on the view looking north along 15th Street. The structure blocks the south elevation of the U.S. Department of Commerce building including its distinctive portico and tile roof.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on the view looking north along 15th Street. The structure blocks the south elevation of the U.S. Department of Commerce building including its distinctive portico and tile roof.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on the view looking north along 15th Street. The corona blocks the south elevation of the U.S. Department of Commerce building including its distinctive portico and tile roof.</p>	
	<p>***Major adverse effect on views of the Washington Monument Grounds at night. Although the exterior night lighting of the structure and the NMAAHC site are designed to complement and not compete with nearby landmarks, the lighting - including exterior lighting of outdoor gathering and circulation spaces, water elements, pool surfaces, and architectural features - will illuminate a portion of the Washington Monument Grounds previously unlit at night (except for perimeter street lights). This will alter multiple nighttime views of the Washington Monument Grounds and detract from the prominence of the Washington Monument.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on views of the Washington Monument Grounds at night. Although the exterior night lighting of the structure and the NMAAHC site are designed to complement and not compete with nearby landmarks, the lighting - including exterior lighting of outdoor gathering and circulation spaces, water elements, pool surfaces, and architectural features - will illuminate a portion of the Washington Monument Grounds previously unlit at night (except for perimeter street lights). This will alter multiple nighttime views of the Washington Monument Grounds and detract from the prominence of the Washington Monument.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on views of the Washington Monument Grounds at night. Although the exterior night lighting of the structures and the NMAAHC site are designed to complement and not compete with nearby landmarks, the lighting - including exterior lighting of outdoor gathering and circulation spaces, water elements, pool surfaces, and architectural features - will illuminate a portion of the Washington Monument Grounds previously unlit at night (except for perimeter street lights). This will alter multiple nighttime views of the Washington Monument Grounds and detract from the prominence of the Washington Monument.</p>	<p>Minimize adverse effects on views of the Washington Monument Grounds at night by reducing exterior night lighting.</p>
	<p>***Major adverse effect on the spatial organization of the Washington Monument Grounds. Located along Constitution Avenue between 14th and 15th streets, the structure eliminates a significant portion of the historic open space of the Washington Monument Grounds and diminishes the prominence of the Washington Monument as the central organizing feature of the grounds. The structure also alters the spatial conception of the historic boundaries of the Washington Monument Grounds by extending the existing row of museums along the National Mall into the grounds.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on the spatial organization of the Washington Monument Grounds. The structure eliminates a significant portion of the historic open space of the Washington Monument Grounds and diminishes the prominence of the Washington Monument as the central organizing feature of the grounds. The structure also alters the spatial conception of the historic boundaries of the Washington Monument Grounds by extending the existing row of museums along the National Mall into the grounds. This scheme, however, has advantage over both the Plinth Scheme and the Blended Scheme in that it occupies a smaller ground-floor footprint and encompasses less of the site. Additionally, the Blended Scheme has advantage in that it has primary frontages on the north, south, and west facades, creating a multi-directional condition on the NMAAHC site that responds to its position within the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on the spatial organization of the Washington Monument Grounds. Located along Constitution Avenue between 14th and 15th streets, the structures eliminate a significant portion of the historic open space of the Washington Monument Grounds and diminish the prominence of the Washington Monument as the central organizing feature of the grounds. The corona also alters the spatial conception of the historic boundaries of the Washington Monument Grounds by extending the existing row of museums along the National Mall into the grounds.</p>	<p>In the Plinth Scheme, the Pavilion Scheme, and the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on the spatial organization of the Washington Monument Grounds by altering the treatment of the landscape design. In all three schemes the structures eliminate a significant portion of the historic open space of the Washington Monument Grounds. Minimize adverse effects by designing a landscape that is more harmonious with the informal, picturesque character of the Washington Monument Grounds. Minimize adverse effects by limiting formal landscape elements and water features to the north side of the NMAAHC site and by designing the landscape with direct views to the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>
	<p>***Major adverse effect on the significant vegetative features of the Washington Monument Grounds. The ground-floor footprint of the structure eliminates a large portion of the open lawn that defines the ground plane of the Washington Monument Grounds. The landscape design features water elements and hardscape areas that occupy additional areas of open lawn. The structure diminishes the visual impact of the street trees that delineate the perimeter of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on the significant vegetative features of the Washington Monument Grounds. The ground-floor footprint of the structure eliminates a large portion of the open lawn that defines the ground plane of the Washington Monument Grounds. The landscape design features water elements and hardscape areas that occupy additional areas of open lawn. This scheme, however, has advantage over both the Plinth Scheme and the Blended Scheme in that it has the smallest ground-floor footprint. The structure diminishes the visual impact of the street trees that delineate the perimeter of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on the significant vegetative features of the Washington Monument Grounds. The ground-floor footprint of the corona eliminates a large portion of the open lawn that defines the ground plane of the Washington Monument Grounds. The landscape design features water elements and hardscape areas that occupy additional areas of open lawn. The corona diminishes the visual impact of the street trees that delineate the perimeter of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	
	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on the established land uses of the Washington Monument Grounds. The structure's large footprint occupies a significant portion of the NMAAHC site, reducing the amount of public gathering and recreational space. The landscape design introduces formalized spaces and alters the traditional informal setting of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on the established land uses of the Washington Monument Grounds. The structure's large footprint occupies a significant portion of the NMAAHC site, reducing the amount of public gathering and recreational space. This scheme, however, has advantage over both the Plinth Scheme and the Blended Scheme in that it occupies the smallest ground-floor footprint. The landscape design introduces formalized spaces south of the corona, altering the traditional informal setting of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on the established land uses of the Washington Monument Grounds. The footprint of the corona and the one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site occupy a significant portion of the NMAAHC site, reducing the amount of public gathering and recreational space. The landscape design south of the corona introduces formalized spaces and alters the traditional informal setting of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>In the Plinth Scheme, the Pavilion Scheme, and the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on land use by altering the treatment of the landscape design. The site design features formalized spaces and little public gathering or recreational space. Minimize adverse effects by increasing the opportunity for public-access landscape.</p>
The surrounding larger landscape and fluidity of movement across the site.				


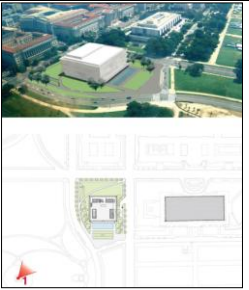

Draft NMAAHC Effects Analysis Matrix*	Plinth Scheme	Pavilion Scheme	Blended Scheme
	 <p data-bbox="842 445 997 481">Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p data-bbox="1411 445 1566 481">Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p data-bbox="1948 445 2104 481">Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>

*This Effects Analysis Matrix is derived from the Design Principles developed specifically by the Smithsonian – through consultation with interested parties, including the National Capital Planning Commission, the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, the D.C. Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – to guide the design process for the proposed National Museum of African American History and Culture. The Design Principles summarize the analysis of the historic character of the National Mall, the selected museum site, and the surrounding urban context and articulate parameters for avoiding or minimizing the adverse effects of new construction.

- ★★★ Major Effect: The serious adverse effect would diminish overall integrity, or alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
- ★★ Moderate Effect: The adverse effect is apparent and would diminish overall integrity, or would alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
- ★ Minor Effect: The adverse effect is detectable, but slight, and would minimally diminish overall integrity, or affect the character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.

Relationship to Adjacent Architectural and Urban Context

<p>The site's relation to each of its adjacent contexts – the National Mall, the Washington Monument Grounds, and the urban grid of the adjacent city.</p>	<p>*Minor adverse effect on the buildings and structures within the Washington Monument Grounds, Federal Triangle, and the National Mall. With its dark, bronze-clad panels and reflective metallic finish, the corona has an atypical visual character that diverts attention from and alters the setting of the buildings and structures in the vicinity of the NMAAHC site.</p> <p>*Minor adverse effect on the visual impact of the Federal Triangle buildings from the Washington Monument Grounds. The structure intrudes upon the setting of the Federal Triangle buildings by altering their relationship with the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p> <p>*Minor adverse effect on the visual impact of the museum buildings along the National Mall. The structure alters the setting of the National Museum of American History as the end piece of the row of museums along the National Mall and the relationship of the National Museum of American History with the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>*Minor adverse effect on the buildings and structures within the Washington Monument Grounds, Federal Triangle, and the National Mall. With its dark, bronze-clad panels and reflective metallic finish, the corona has an atypical visual character that diverts attention from and alters the setting of the buildings and structures in the vicinity of the NMAAHC site.</p> <p>*Minor adverse effect on the visual impact of the Federal Triangle buildings from the Washington Monument Grounds. The structure intrudes upon the setting of the Federal Triangle buildings by altering their relationship with the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p> <p>*Minor adverse effect on the visual impact of the museum buildings along the National Mall. The structure alters the setting of the National Museum of American History as the end piece of the row of museums along the National Mall and the relationship of the National Museum of American History with the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>*Minor adverse effect on the buildings and structures within the Washington Monument Grounds, Federal Triangle, and the National Mall. With its dark, bronze-clad panels and reflective metallic finish, the corona has an atypical visual character that diverts attention from and alters the setting of the buildings and structures in the vicinity of the NMAAHC site.</p> <p>*Minor adverse effect on the visual impact of the Federal Triangle buildings from the Washington Monument Grounds. The structures intrude upon the setting of the Federal Triangle buildings by altering their relationship with the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p> <p>*Minor adverse effect on the visual impact of the museum buildings along the National Mall. The structures alter the setting of the National Museum of American History as the end piece of the row of museums along the National Mall and the relationship of the National Museum of American History with the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p>	<p>In the Plinth Scheme, the Pavilion Scheme, and the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on the buildings and structures within the Washington Monument Grounds, Federal Triangle, and the National Mall by refining the skin treatment of the corona and reducing reflectivity.</p>
<p>The site's unique position at the western end of the sequence of museum buildings facing the National Mall.</p>	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on the larger spatial organization of the National Mall (Reservation Nos. 3, 3B, 4, 5, 6, and 6A). Although located outside the boundaries of the National Mall, the NMAAHC site will be perceived as an extension to the museum buildings along the north side of the Mall, which serve to reinforce the channel of space and vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. The structure, which is one-dimensional and directional (axial north-south), is inconsistent with the existing east-west axial arrangement of the museum buildings along the north side of the National Mall and does not recognize the Mall's spatial organization.</p>	<p>** Moderate adverse effect on the cross-axial spatial organization of the National Mall (Reservation Nos. 3, 3B, 4, 5, 6, and 6A). Although located outside the boundaries of the National Mall, the NMAAHC site will be perceived as an extension of the museum buildings along the north side of the Mall, which serve to reinforce the channel of space and vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument.</p>	<p>**Moderate adverse effect on the larger spatial organization of the National Mall (Reservation Nos. 3, 3B, 4, 5, 6, and 6A). Although located outside the boundaries of the National Mall, the NMAAHC site will be perceived as an extension of the museum buildings along the north side of the Mall, which serve to reinforce the channel of space and vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. The corona, which is located south on the NMAAHC site beyond the existing setbacks of the museum buildings along the National Mall, is inconsistent with the arrangement of the museum buildings along the north side of the Mall and does not recognize its spatial organization.</p>	
<p>The prevailing height and the prevailing setback of the primary building volumes (not terraces) of the museums along the National Mall and Constitution Avenue.</p>	<p>*Minor adverse effect on the spatial organization of features that contribute to the historic significance of the city plan. The structure introduces a new element into the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds (Reservation No. 2).</p>	<p>*Minor adverse effect on the spatial organization of features that contribute to the historic significance of the city plan. The structure introduces a new element into the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds (Reservation No. 2).</p>	<p>*Minor adverse effect on the spatial organization of features that contribute to the historic significance of the city plan. The structures introduce a new element into the open space of the Washington Monument Grounds (Reservation No. 2). The one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site is directly adjacent to Constitution Avenue. This is inconsistent with the existing setbacks along the south side of Constitution Avenue, where there is no precedent for a building facade so close to the street. The one-story structure introduces a new geometry along Constitution Avenue and does not recognize the spatial organization of the urban context.</p>	<p>In the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on the spatial organization of the city plan by refining the design of the one-story structure at the northwest corner of the NMAAHC site. The location of the structure within the established setbacks of the buildings along the south side of Constitution Avenue does not recognize the spatial organization of the urban context. Minimize adverse effects by relocating the structure.</p>
<p>Compatibility of all four facades and the roof, service/support functions, and perimeter security to adjacent architectural and urban context.</p>	<p>*Minor adverse effect on the buildings and structures within the Washington Monument Grounds, Federal Triangle, and the National Mall. With its dark, bronze-clad panels and reflective metallic finish, the corona has an atypical visual character that diverts attention from and alters the setting of the buildings and structures in the vicinity of the NMAAHC site.</p>	<p>*Minor adverse effect on the buildings and structures within the Washington Monument Grounds, Federal Triangle, and the National Mall. With its dark, bronze-clad panels and reflective metallic finish, the corona has an atypical visual character that diverts attention from and alters the setting of the buildings and structures in the vicinity of the NMAAHC site.</p>	<p>***Major adverse effect on the pedestrian-level views from the Washington Monument Grounds looking northeast. The one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site is visible from the Washington Monument Grounds, and its glass facade is a significant departure from the picturesque quality of the grounds.</p> <p>***Major adverse effect on important non-cardinal views from principal corner street crossings. The one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site with its sloping landscaped roof alters the established setbacks and building edge character along Constitution Avenue and obstructs views of the Washington Monument Grounds.</p> <p>*Minor adverse effect on the buildings and structures within the Washington Monument Grounds, Federal Triangle, and the National Mall. With its dark, bronze-clad panels and reflective metallic finish, the corona has an atypical visual character that diverts attention from and alters the setting of the buildings and structures in the vicinity of the NMAAHC site.</p> <p>*Minor adverse effect on the circulation features of the historic L'Enfant and McMillan Plans. The one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site is not compatible with the existing setbacks along Constitution Avenue. Additionally, the water element at the structure's periphery introduces a new landscape element within the urban context. The service entrance along 14th Street alters the street's existing character.</p>	

Draft NMAAHC Effects Analysis Matrix*	Plinth Scheme	Pavilion Scheme	Blended Scheme
	 <p data-bbox="842 445 997 481">Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p data-bbox="1411 445 1566 481">Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>	 <p data-bbox="1948 445 2104 481">Top of Corona: 118'-0" Top of Penthouse: 132'-6"</p>

*This Effects Analysis Matrix is derived from the Design Principles developed specifically by the Smithsonian – through consultation with interested parties, including the National Capital Planning Commission, the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, the D.C. Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – to guide the design process for the proposed National Museum of African American History and Culture. The Design Principles summarize the analysis of the historic character of the National Mall, the selected museum site, and the surrounding urban context and articulate parameters for avoiding or minimizing the adverse effects of new construction.

★★★ Major Effect: The serious adverse effect would diminish overall integrity, or alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
★★ Moderate Effect: The adverse effect is apparent and would diminish overall integrity, or would alter a character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.
★ Minor Effect: The adverse effect is detectable, but slight, and would minimally diminish overall integrity, or affect the character-defining feature(s) of the National Register eligible/listed property.

The important non-cardinal views and directions of approach of the corner street crossings.	***Major adverse effect on important non-cardinal views from principal corner street crossings. The location and massing of the structure blocks views of the lower half and base of the Washington Monument when viewed from the corner of 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, widely perceived as a "gateway" view.	***Major adverse effect on important non-cardinal views from principal corner street crossings. The location and massing of the structure blocks views of the lower half and base of the Washington Monument when viewed from the corner of 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, widely perceived as a "gateway" view.	***Major adverse effect on important non-cardinal views from principal corner street crossings. The location and massing of the corona blocks views of the lower half and base of the Washington Monument when viewed from the corner of 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, widely perceived as a "gateway" view. The one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site with its landscaped roof alters the established setbacks and building edge character along Constitution Avenue and obstructs views of the Washington Monument Grounds.	In the Blended Scheme, minimize adverse effects on the gateway view from the corner of 14th Street and Constitution Avenue by refining the design of the one-story structure at the northwest corner of the site. The location of this structure on the NMAAHC site obstructs pedestrian-level views of the Washington Monument Grounds. Minimize adverse effects by relocating or reducing the height of the lifted landscape.
The important non-cardinal views and directions of approach of the historic National Mall pathways.	**Moderate adverse effect on important non-cardinal views from historic National Mall pathways. The structure intrudes into the pedestrian-level views of the Washington Monument Grounds from pathways along the western end of the National Mall and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument, diminishing its prominence. The location of the corona alters the established end point of the row of museum buildings along the National Mall. The height of the structure projects vertically above the predominant tree line defining the eastern edge of the Washington Monument Grounds.	**Moderate adverse effect on important non-cardinal views from historic National Mall pathways. The structure intrudes into the pedestrian-level views of the Washington Monument Grounds from pathways along the western end of the National Mall and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument, diminishing its prominence. The location of the corona alters the established end point of the row of museum buildings along the National Mall. The height of the structure projects vertically above the predominant tree line defining the eastern edge of the Washington Monument Grounds.	**Moderate adverse effect on important non-cardinal views from historic National Mall pathways. The corona intrudes into the pedestrian-level view of the Washington Monument Grounds from pathways along the western end of the National Mall and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument, diminishing its prominence. The location of the corona alters the established end point of the row of museum buildings along the National Mall. The height of the structure projects vertically above the predominant tree line defining the eastern edge of the Washington Monument Grounds.	
The important non-cardinal views and directions of approach of the diagonal relationships with the Washington Monument, the Ellipse, and the Old Post Office.	**Moderate adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the Ellipse. Although the structure appears distant as viewed from the Ellipse, the oblique angle of view creates a wide frontage within the panoramic view and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument, diminishing its prominence. The height of the structure also projects vertically above the predominant tree line.	**Moderate adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the Ellipse. Although the structure appears distant as viewed from the Ellipse, the oblique angle of view creates a wide frontage within the panoramic view and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument, diminishing its prominence. The height of the structure also projects vertically above the prominent tree line.	**Moderate, adverse effect on the panoramic view that opens and widens on the approach to the Washington Monument Grounds from the Ellipse. Although the corona appears distant as viewed from the Ellipse, the oblique angle of view creates a wide frontage within the panorama and can be seen in direct relation to the Washington Monument. The height of the corona also projects vertically above the predominant tree line.	