

National Capital Planning Commission

January 16, 2014

Federal Urban Landscapes

National Capital Planning Commission

The United States Congress established NCPC in 1924 and later designated it as the federal government's central planning agency.



Review Authority in the Region

The National Capital Region is more than 6,475 sq. km spanning the District of Columbia and several cities and counties within the states of Maryland and Virginia.



NCPC has approval authority for federal land and buildings in the District.



In Maryland and Virginia, the Commission's recommendations are advisory.



Commission Membership

Federal Representatives



Presidential
Appointee
(Maryland)



Presidential
Appointee
(Virginia)



Presidential
Appointee
(At-Large)



U.S.
Department of
Defense



U.S.
Department of
Interior



General
Services
Administration

Congressional Representatives



U.S. Senate



U.S. House
of
Representa-
tives

Local Representatives



Mayor,
District of
Columbia



Mayoral
Appointee



Mayoral
Appointee



Chairman,
Council of the
District of
Columbia

Principal Activities

- Comprehensive Planning
- Federal Capital Improvements
- Review and Approval of Federal Projects
- Special Initiatives

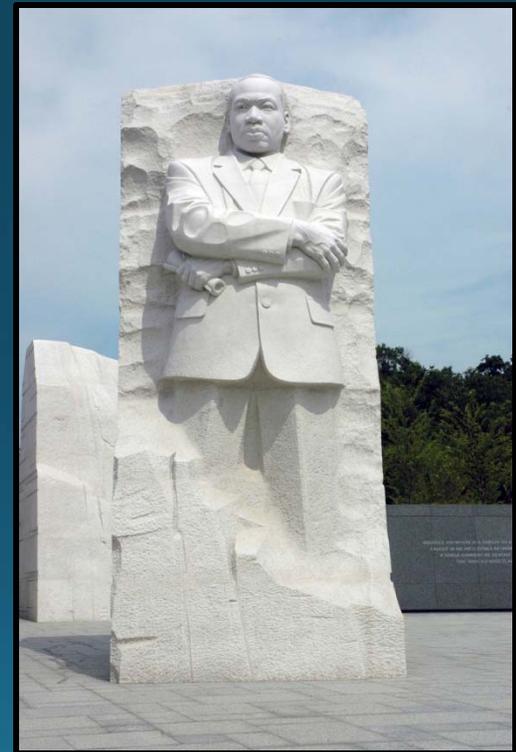


Urban Design Review

NCPC reviews federal development in the region to ensure it meets the highest design standards and complies with the Comprehensive Plan.



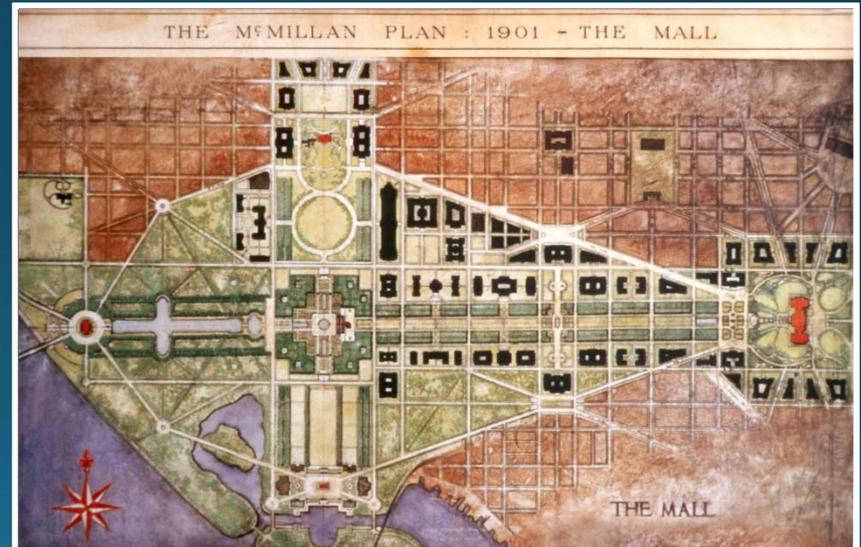
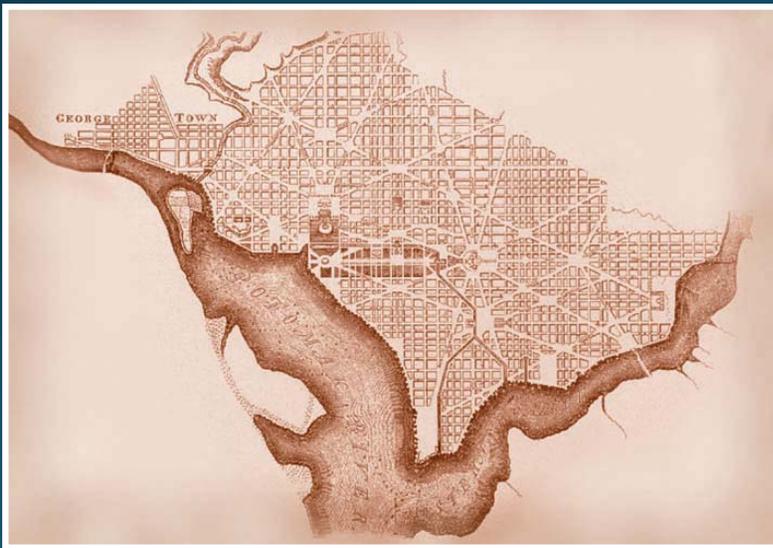
Old Post Office Redevelopment



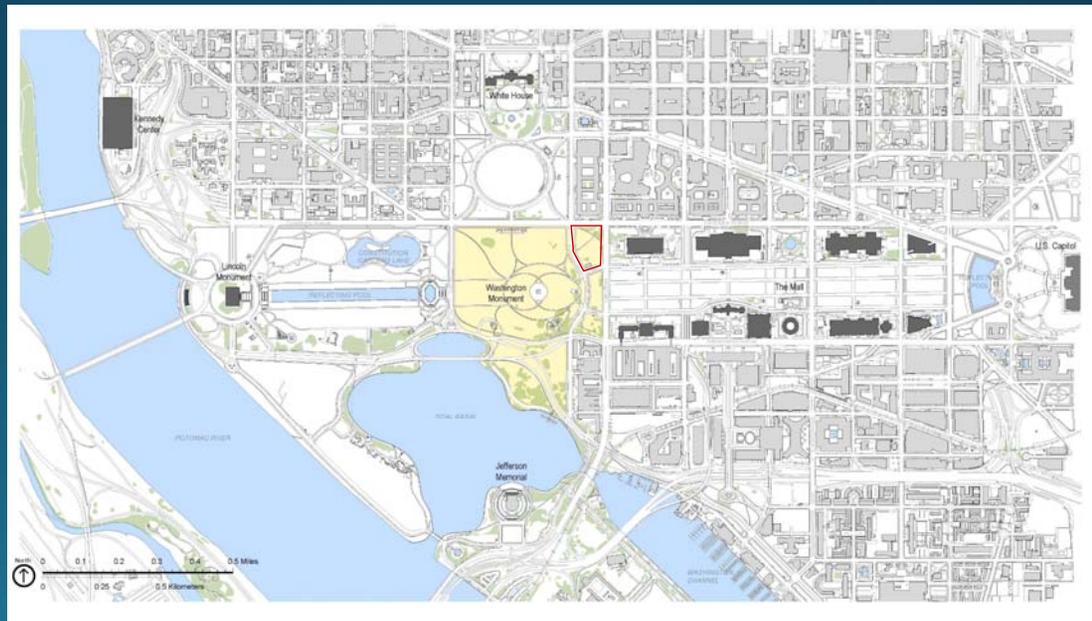
Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial

Recent Projects

- National Museum of African American History and Culture
- American Pharmacists Association
- Carnegie Library Redevelopment



National Museum of African American History and Culture



National Museum of African American History and Culture



Figure 2.1.1 Tier II Setback and Building Alignment Lines

Source: AECOM, 2010

National Museum of African American History and Culture

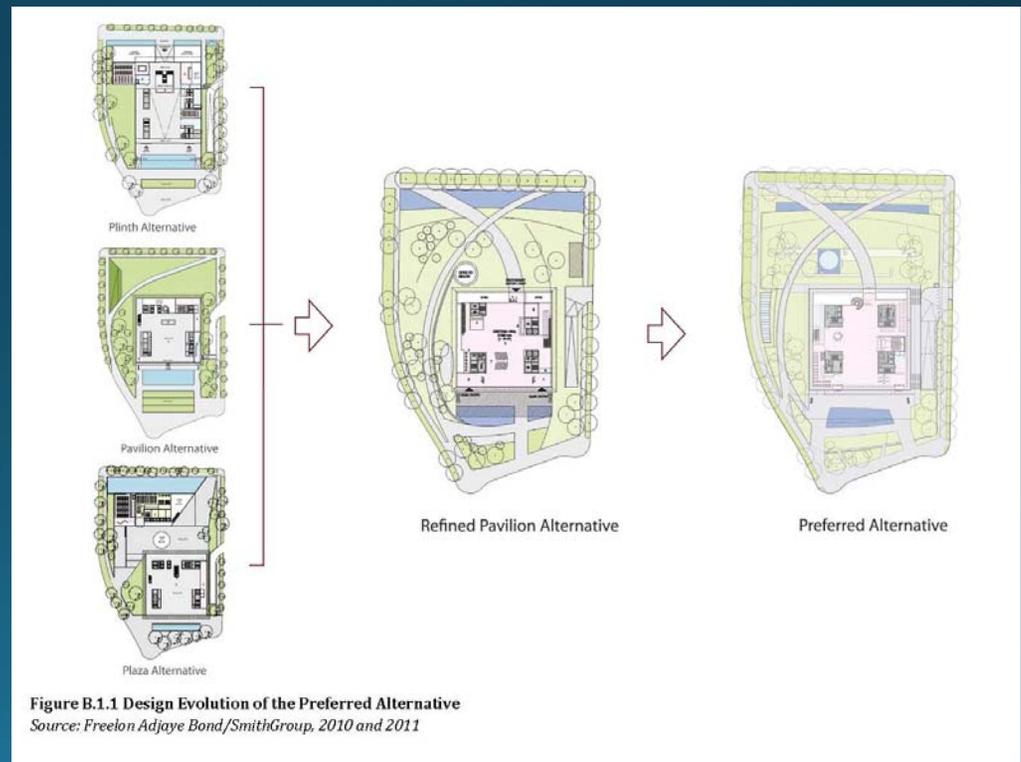


Figure B.1.1 Design Evolution of the Preferred Alternative
Source: Freelon Adjaye Bond/SmithGroup, 2010 and 2011

National Museum of African American History and Culture

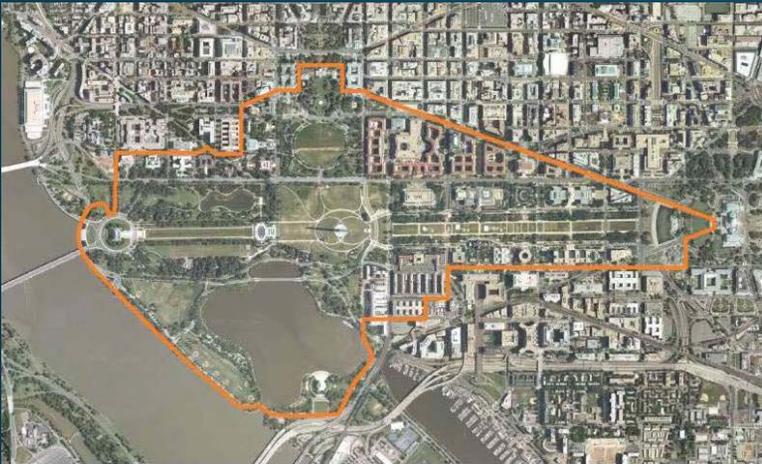


Figure 3.3.1 Area of Potential Effect

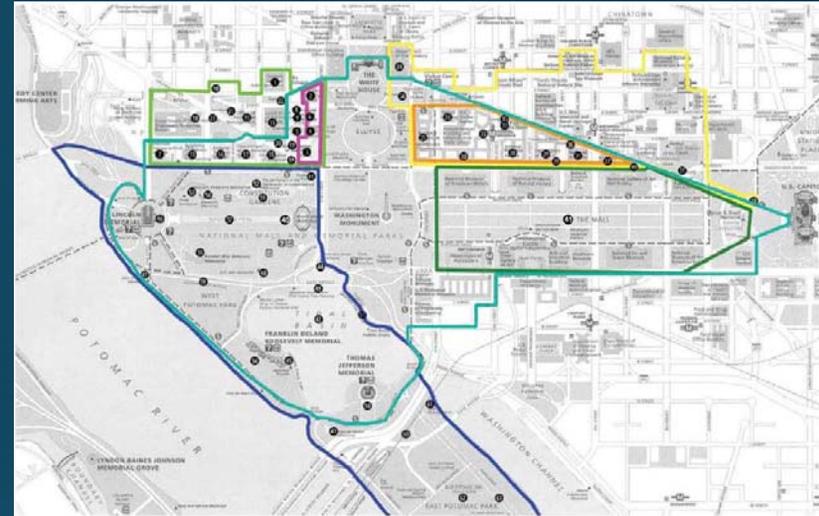


Figure 3.3.3 Historic Districts and Contributing Properties
Source: Tier 1 Final EIS (Smithsonian Institution, 2009a)

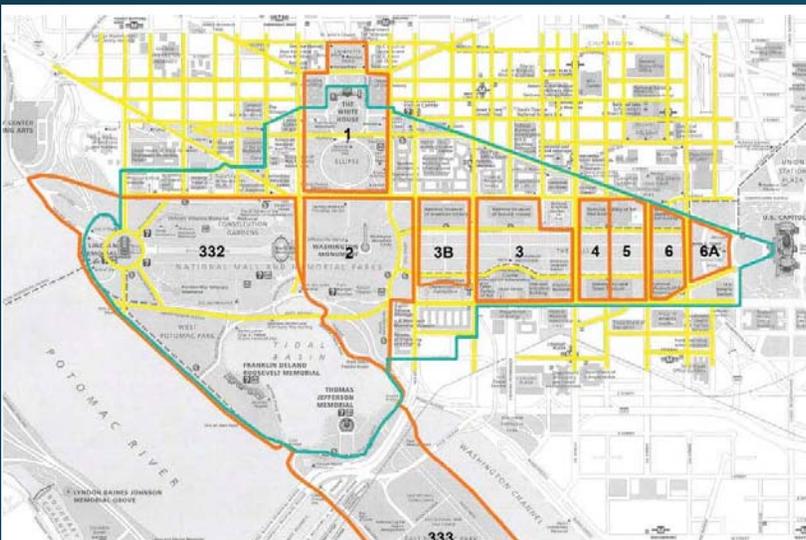


Figure 3.3.2 Plan of the City of Washington: Contributing Streets, Reservations, and Appropriations
Source: Tier 1 Final EIS (Smithsonian Institution, 2009a)

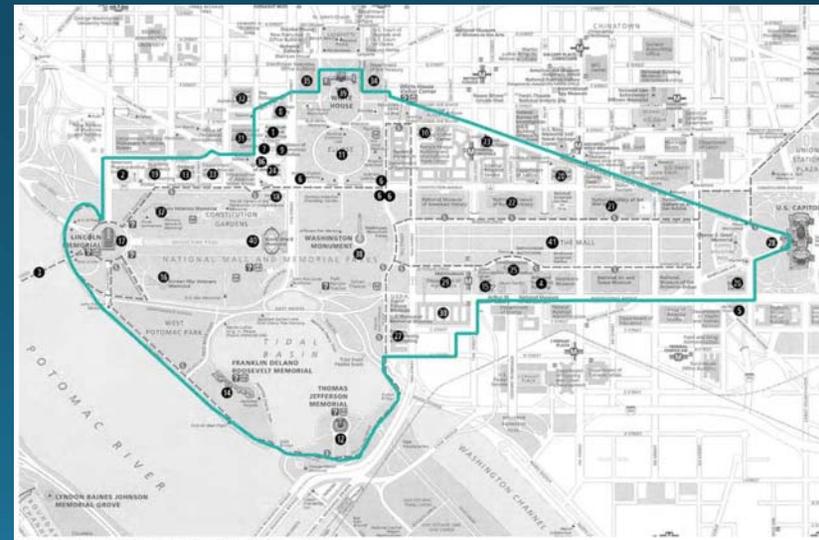


Figure 3.3.4 Individually Listed Historic Properties
Source: Tier 1 Final EIS (Smithsonian Institution, 2009a)

National Museum of African American History and Culture

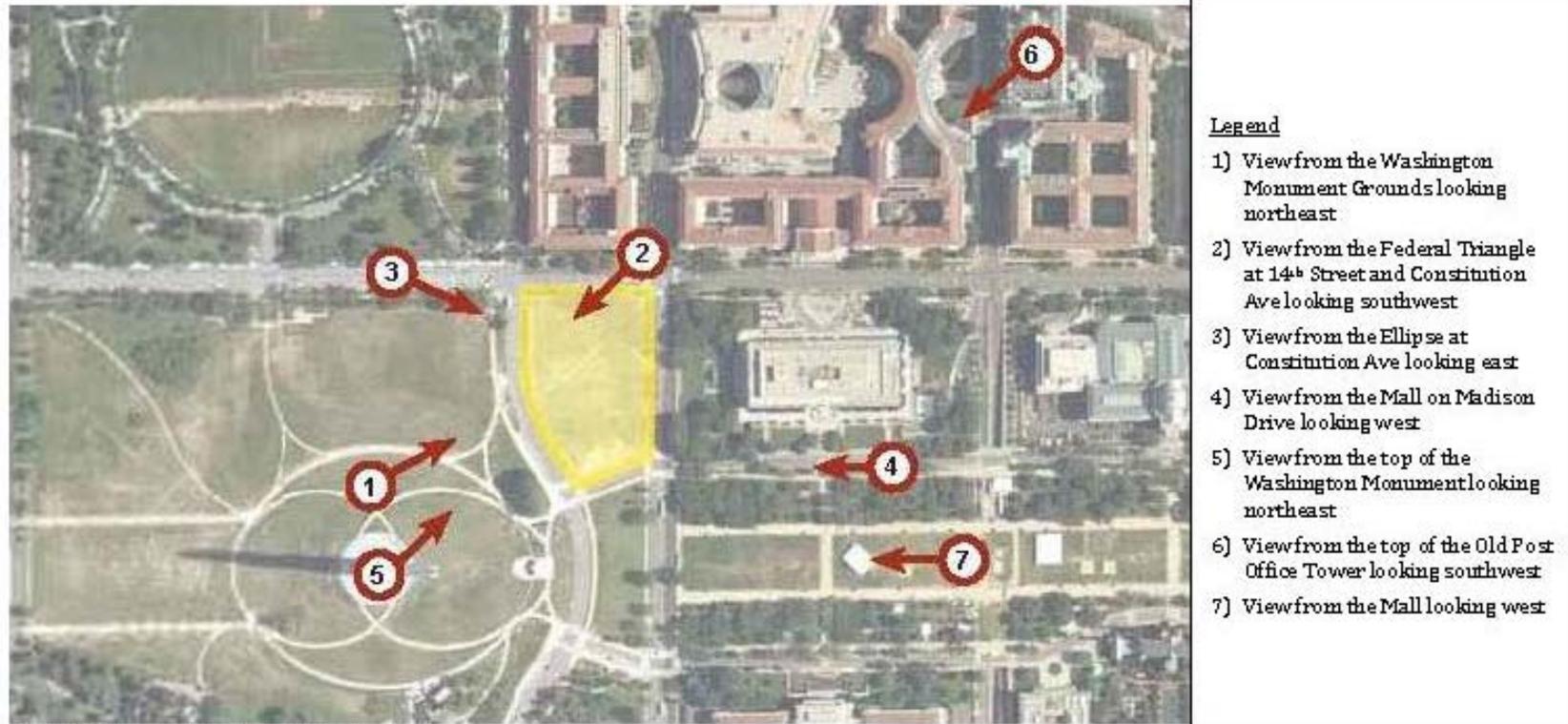


Figure 3.3.5 Locations of Key Views

Source: AECOM, 2010

National Museum of African American History and Culture



Figure 3.3.5 Locations of Key Views
Source: AECOM, 2010

- Pedestrian level views
- Views towards Federal Triangle



National Museum of African American History and Culture



Figure 3.3.5 Locations of Key Views
Source: AECOM, 2010

- Impacts on views from principal corner streets
- Blocks views of Washington Monument, but less than other alternatives

Existing View



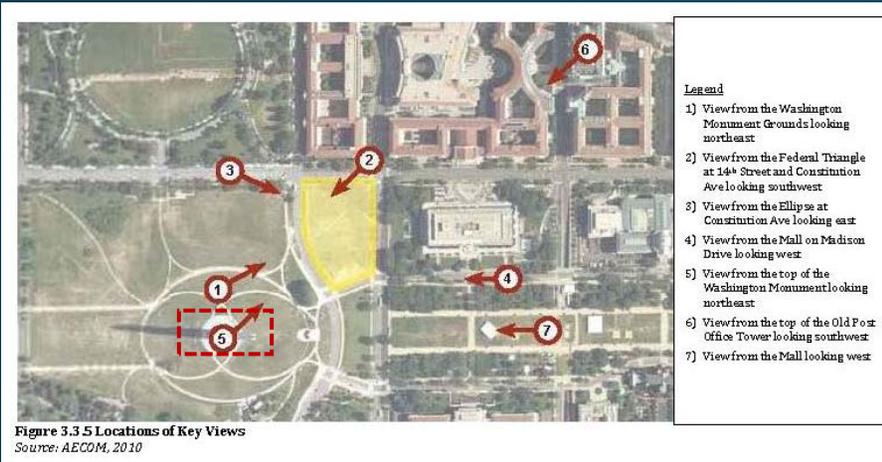
Proposed View



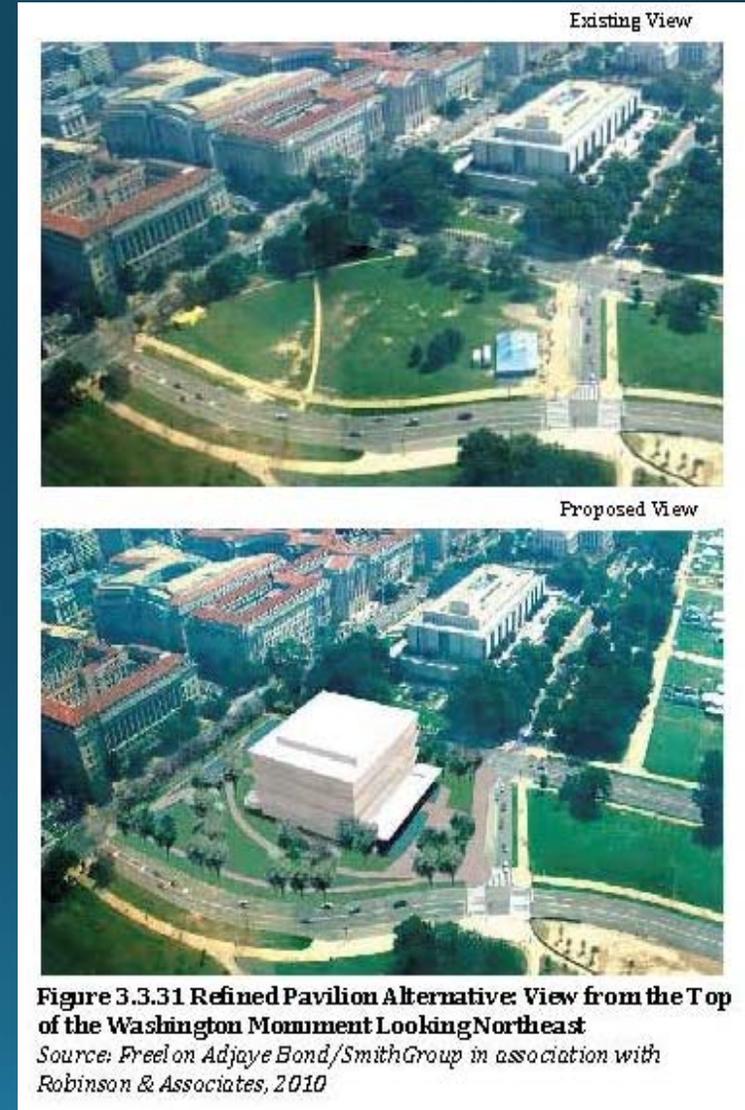
Figure 3.3.28 Refined Pavilion Alternative: View from the Federal Triangle at 14th Street and Constitution Avenue Looking Southwest

Source: Freelon Adjaye Bond/SmithGroup in association with Robinson & Associates, 2010

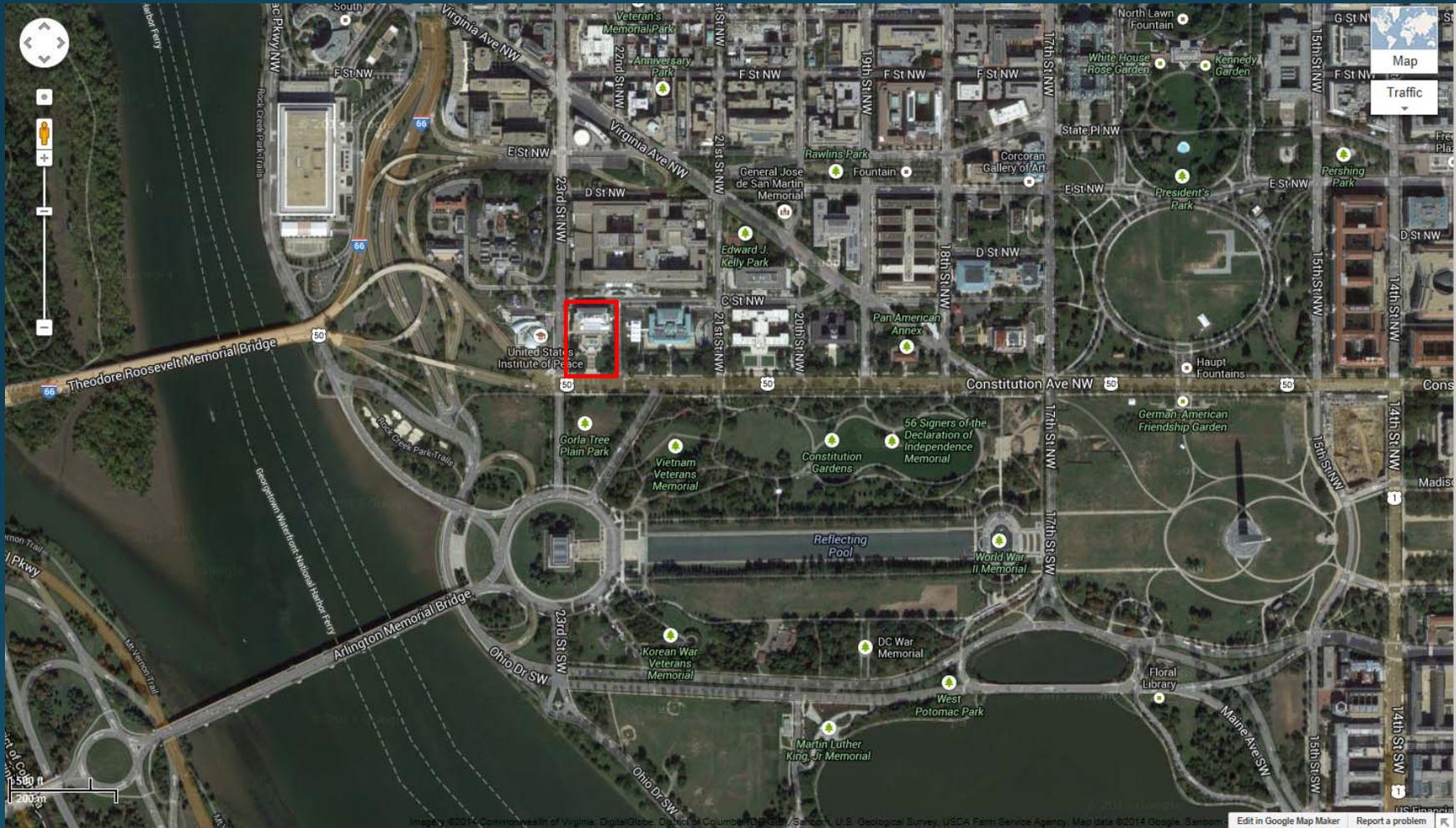
National Museum of African American History and Culture



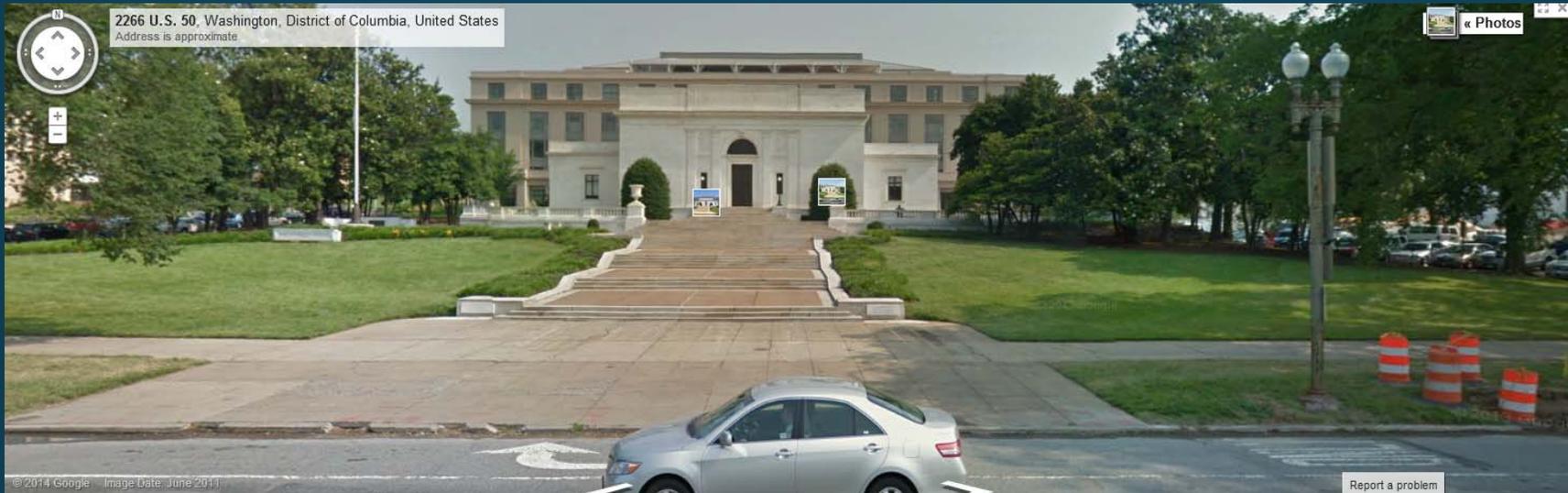
- Impacts on views from top of Washington Monument
- Eliminates open space and alters visual boundaries of Washington Monument Grounds



American Pharmacists Association

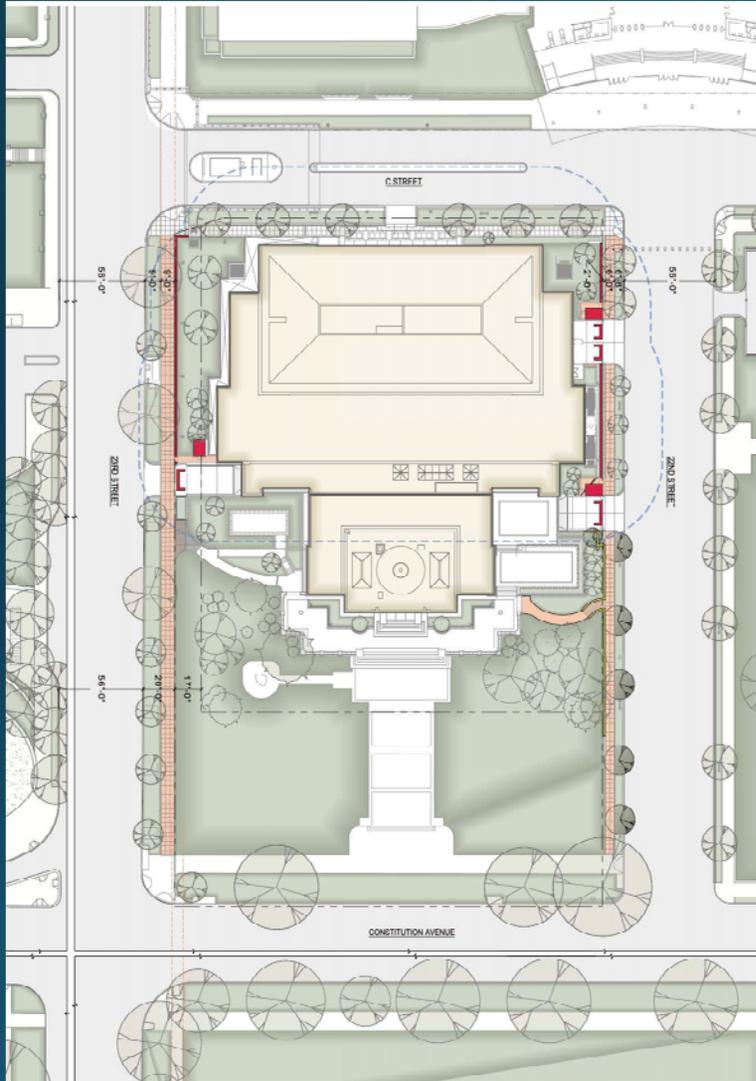


American Pharmacists Association



- John Russell Pope, architect
- Building dedicated in 1934
- National Register documentation dates to 1970s

American Pharmacists Association



- Perimeter Security Project
- Adverse effects on views and grounds due to loss of trees



American Pharmacists Association



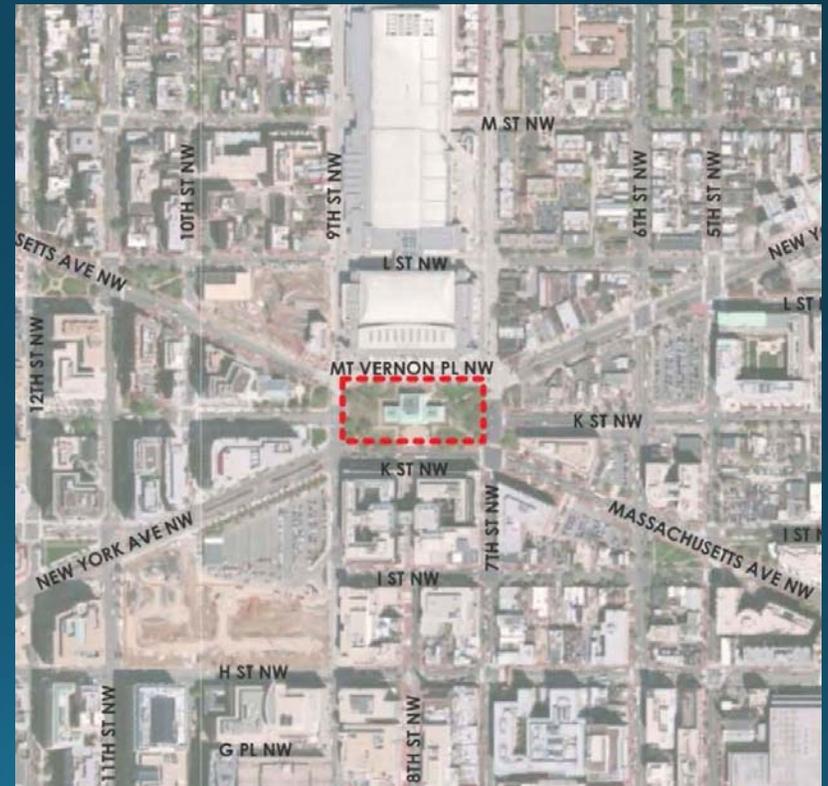
- Replacement of trees and construction of sidewalks and retaining walls will cause adverse effects on landscape

American Pharmacists Association



- Adverse effects on views along 22nd Street, particularly towards Truman Building

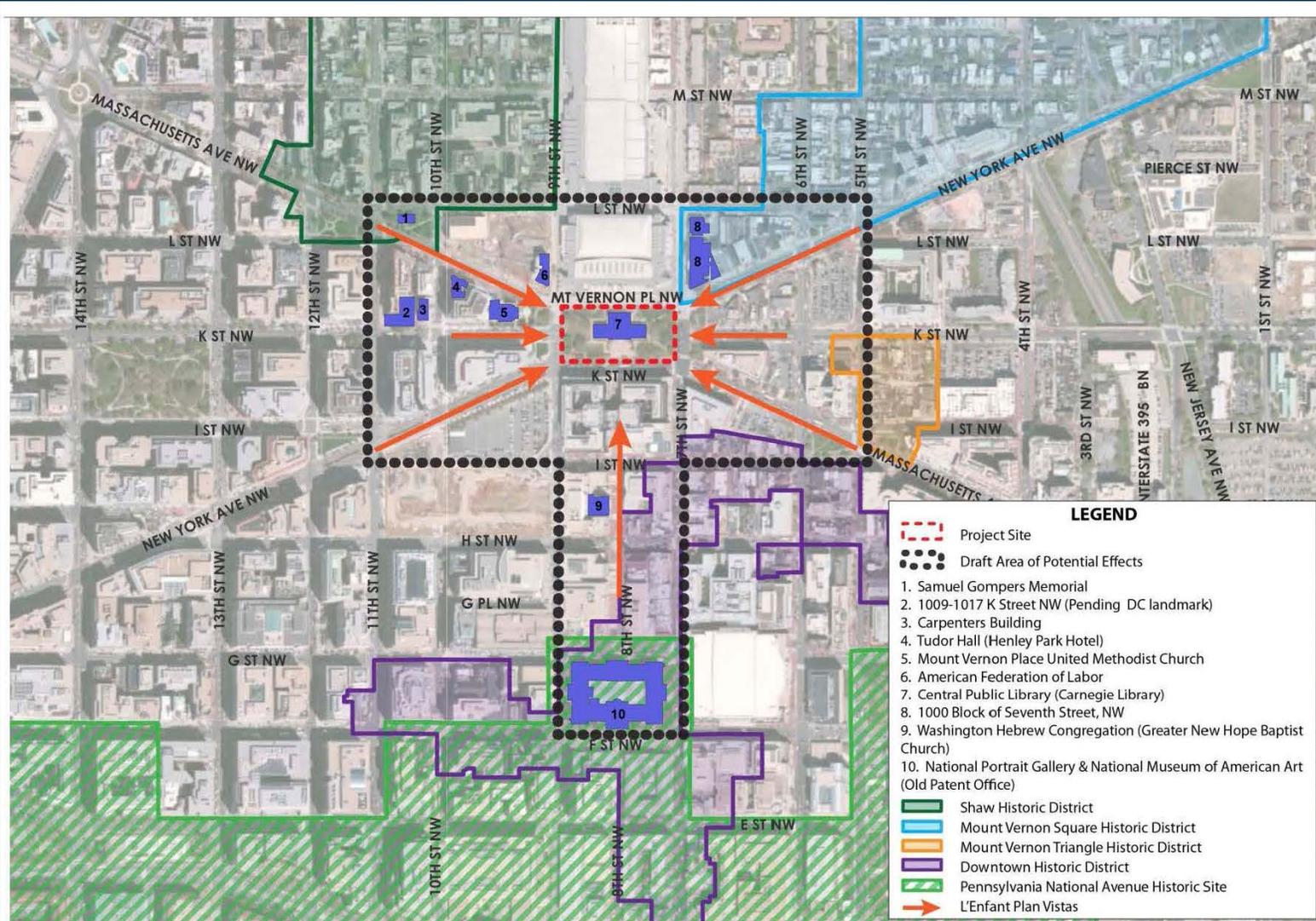
Carnegie Library Redevelopment



Carnegie Library Redevelopment



Carnegie Library Redevelopment



0 375 750 1,500 Feet

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Summary

- Level and Age of Documentation
- Focus of Documentation – landscape traditionally was not focus of nominations
- Conceptual nature of landscape characteristics

