

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

RESTORATION OF THE 83RD STREET ENTRANCE AND NORTH SIDE CHILLER PLANT REPLACEMENT

SUBMISSION TO THE NEW YORK CITY
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

BEYER BLINDER BELLE

PETERSON RICH OFFICE

DECEMBER 11, 2024

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- Historical Information and Context
- Restoring the 83rd Street Entrance
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PROJECT GOALS:

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is proposing these projects to further their mission to 'conserve and present significant works of art across times and cultures in order to connect all people to creativity, knowledge, ideas, and one another'.

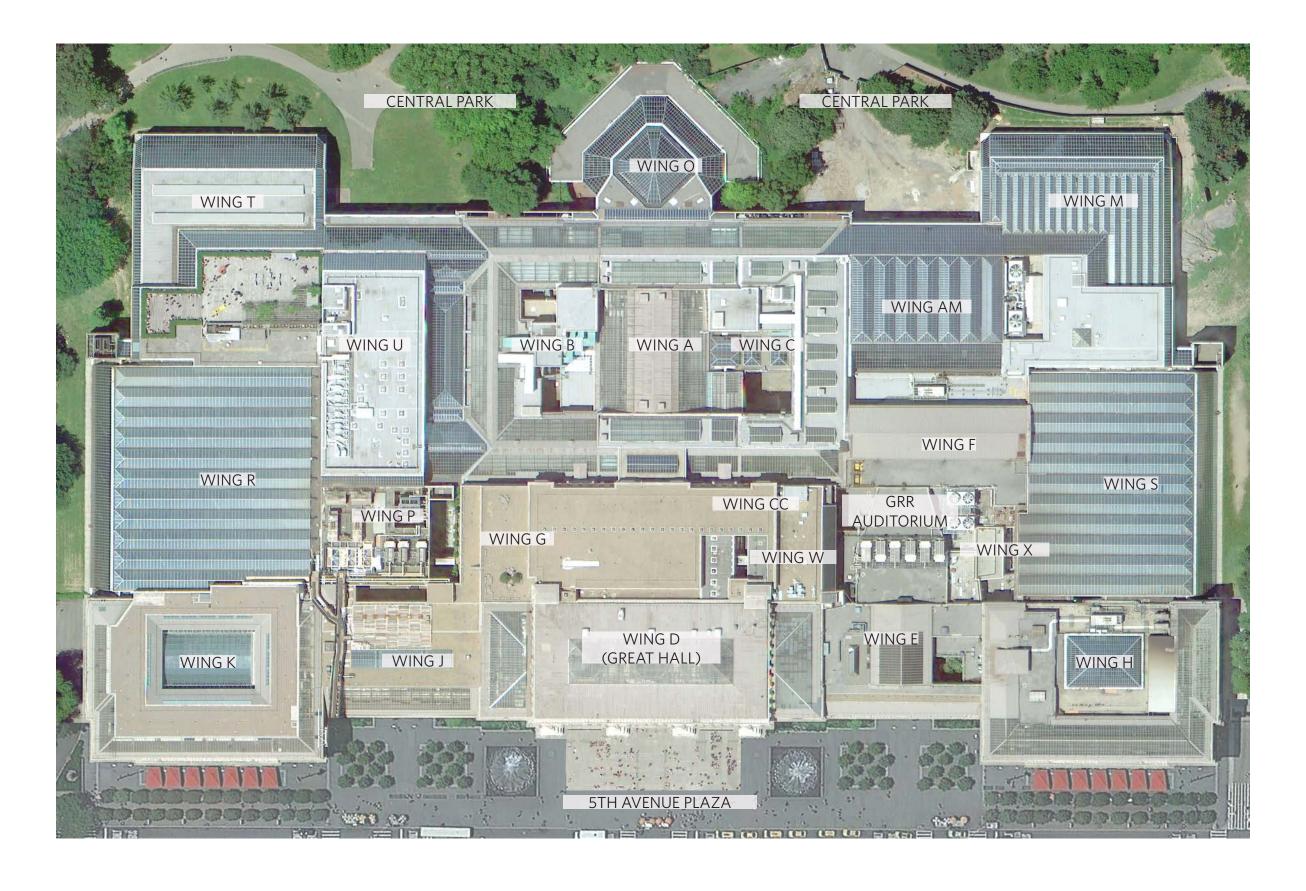
The restoration of the 83rd street entrance will:

- Provide a fully accessible entrance from the plaza level with a direct connection to the ticketing and visitor services in the Great Hall.
- Reduce congestion at the 81st and 82nd street entrances.

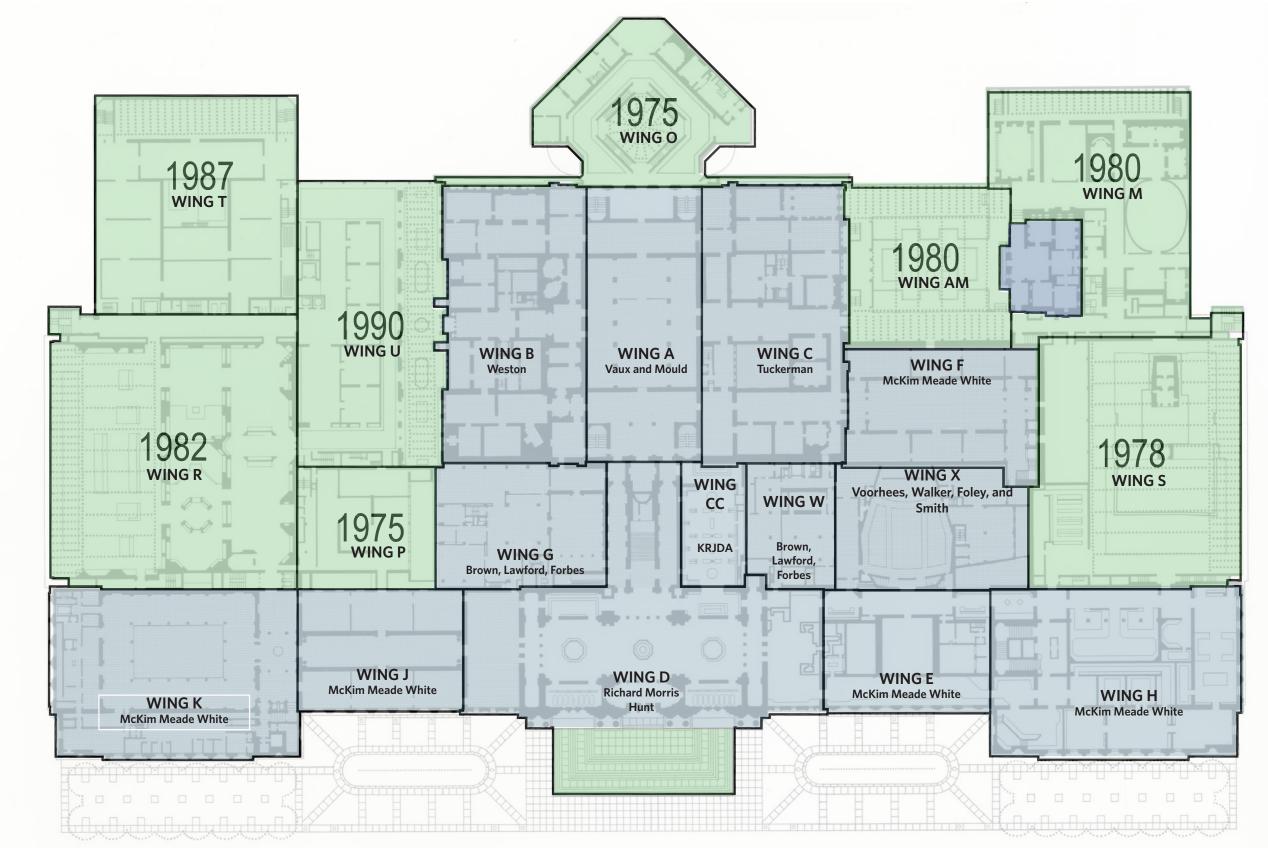
The replacement of the north side chiller plant will:

- Reduce electrical energy consumption of the equipment by 54%.
- Increase resiliency of critical infrastructure by moving art storage and gallery conditioning equipment above the level of recent flooding.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND CONTEXT



AERIAL PHOTO



Landmark Status

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission designated The Metropolitan Museum of Art as an individual landmark in 1967.

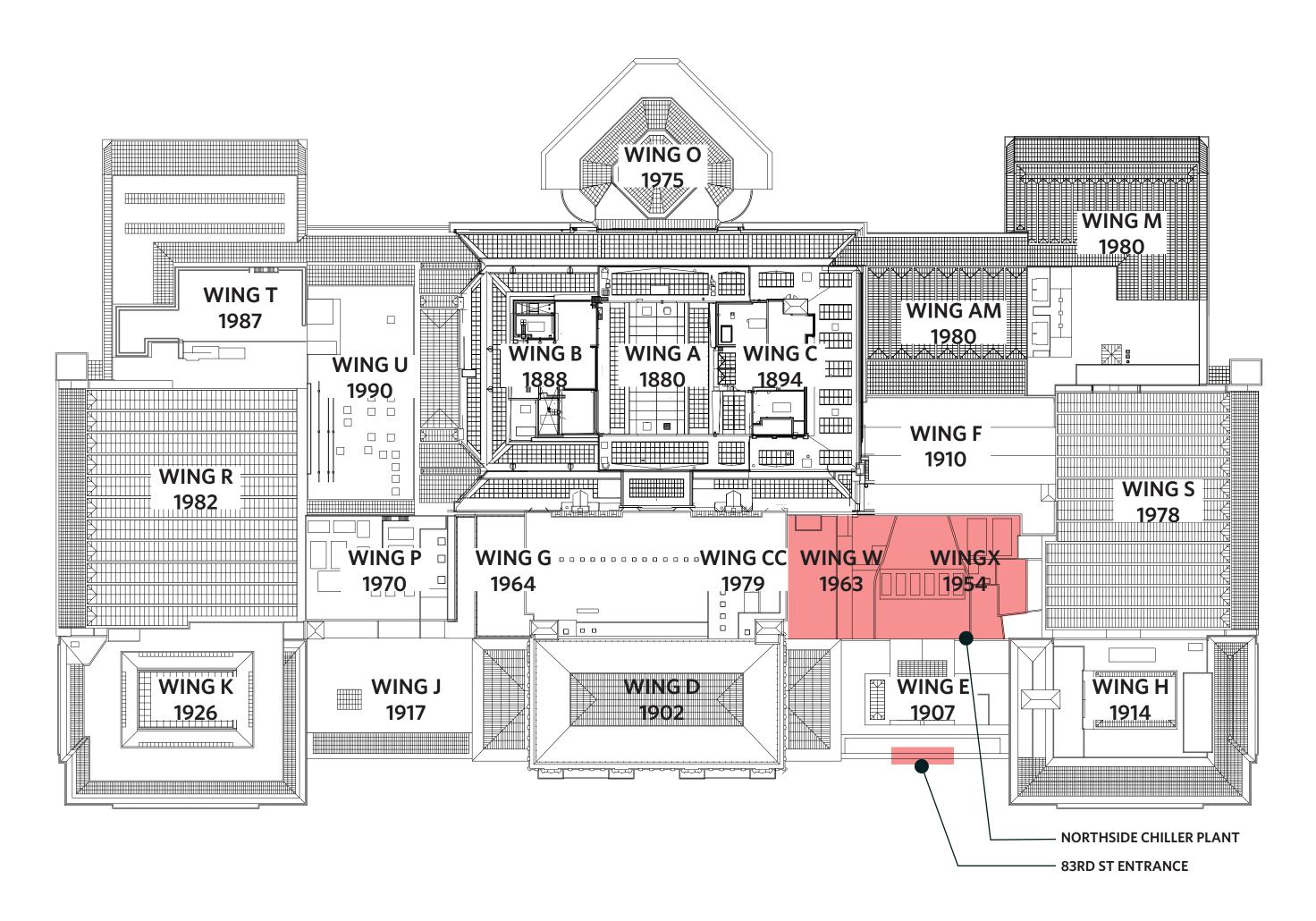
In 1974, the Met was included within the boundary of the Central Park Scenic Landmark.

The Great Hall and the Grand Stairway were designated as an interior landmark in 1977, while additions and alterations designed by Roche Dinkeloo were under construction.

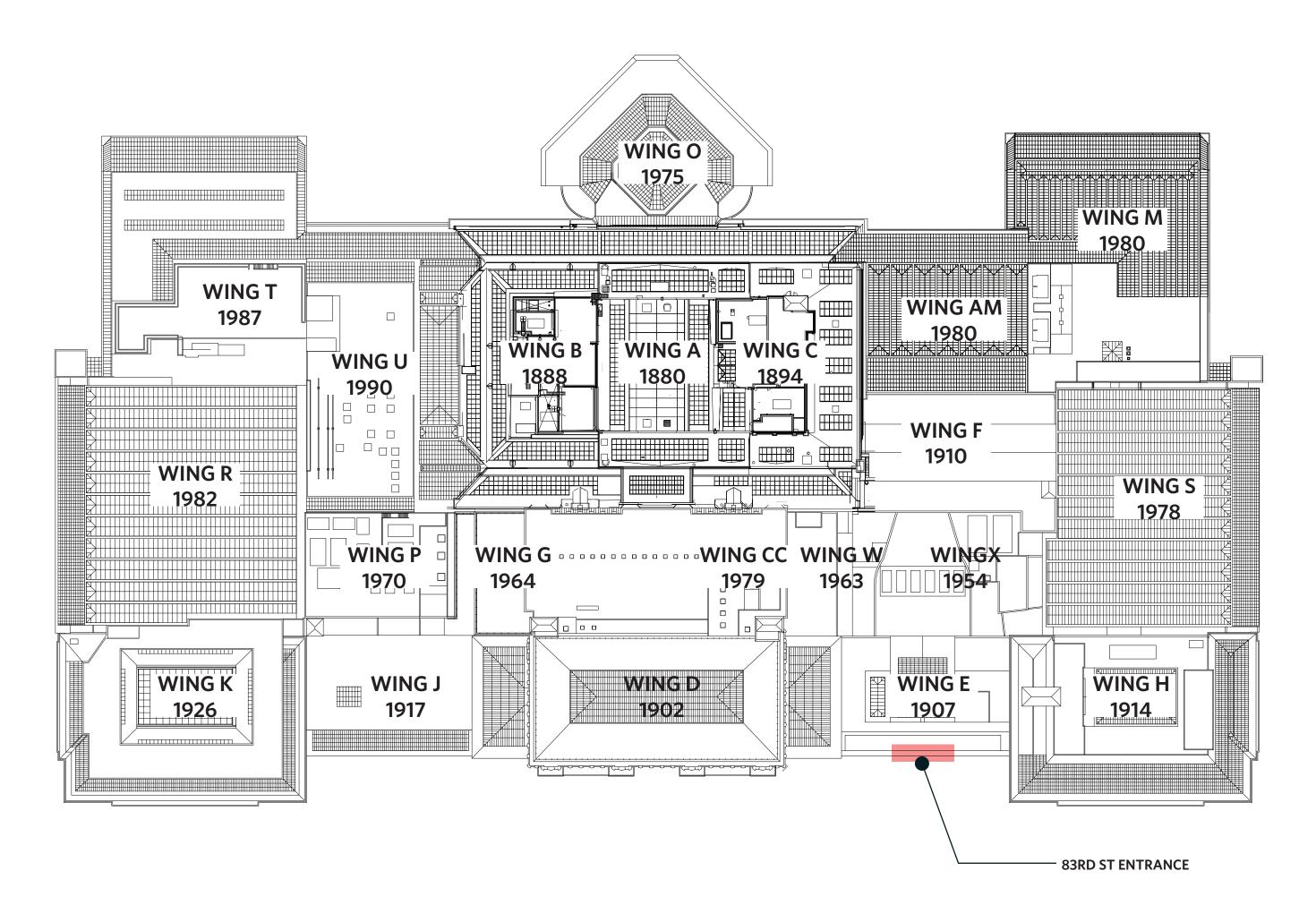
The Met was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in the same year.

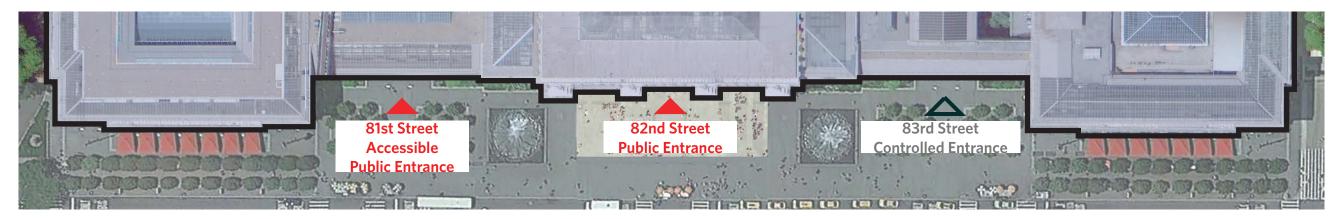
EXTENT OF 1967 LANDMARK

AREAS ADDED BY KRJDA PER 1970 MASTER PLAN



RESTORATION OF THE 83RD STREET ENTRANCE





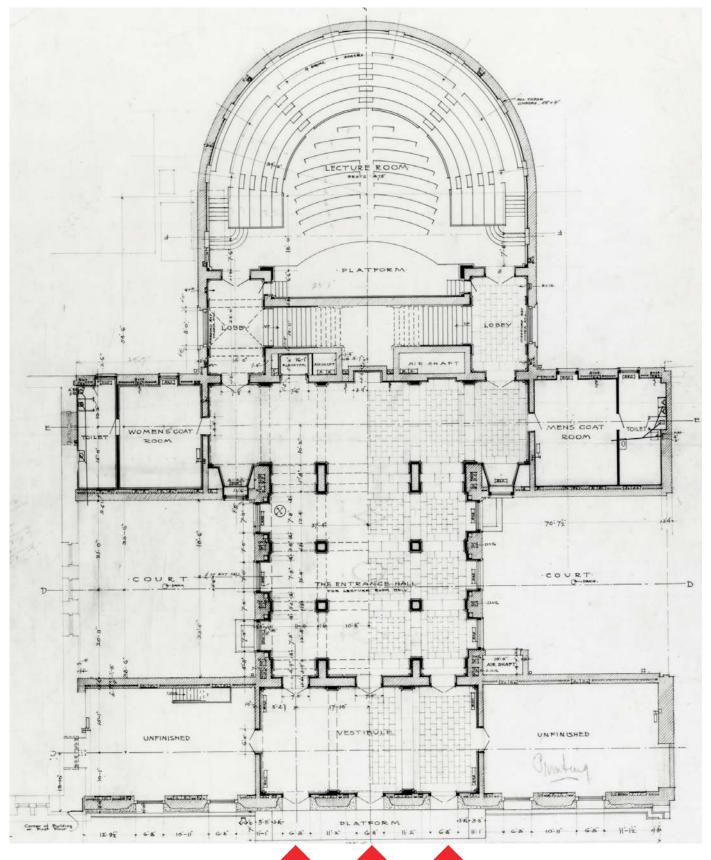
Existing Access Points to the Museum from the Fifth Avenue Plaza



Proposed Access Points to the Museum from the Fifth Avenue Plaza

PROJECT GOALS FOR THE RESTORED 83RD STREET ENTRANCE:

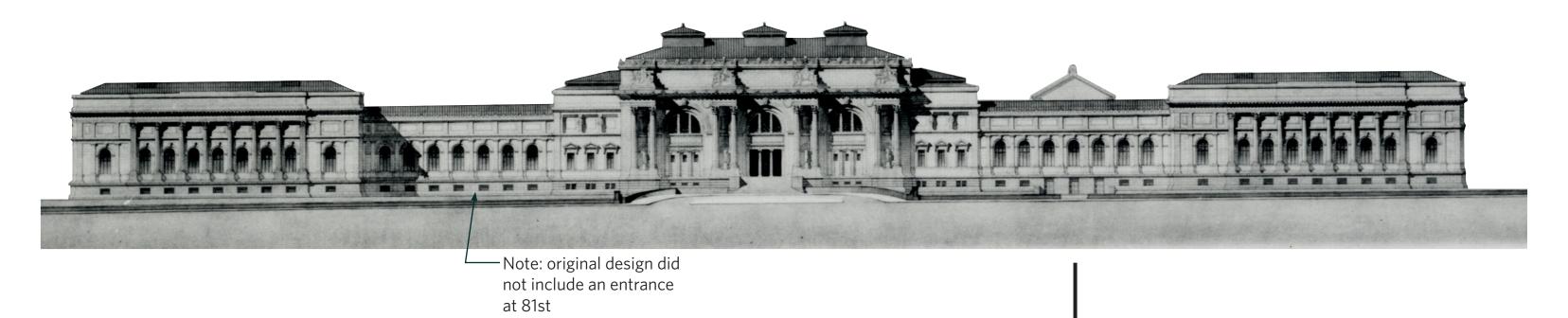
- Restore previous three-door public entrance on the Plaza at 83rd Street in order to reduce entry congestion at the 81st and 82nd Street entrances.
- Provide a fully accessible entrance from the Plaza level with a direct connection to ticketing and visitor services in the Great Hall.
- Improve access to the Met's visitor amenities including food service, retail and restrooms.

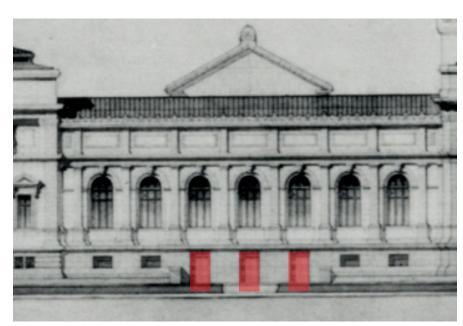


Three Original Doors at 83rd Street

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WING E GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1906 - MCKIM MEADE AND WHITE





DETAIL OF WING E EAST ELEVATION SHOWING ORIGINAL DOORS

1904 MASTER PLAN RENDERING OF 5TH AVENUE FACADE - MCKIM MEADE AND WHITE



PHOTO 1 - LOOKING SOUTH WEST SHOWING ORIGINAL MARQUEE AT WING E - 83RD ST ENTRANCE

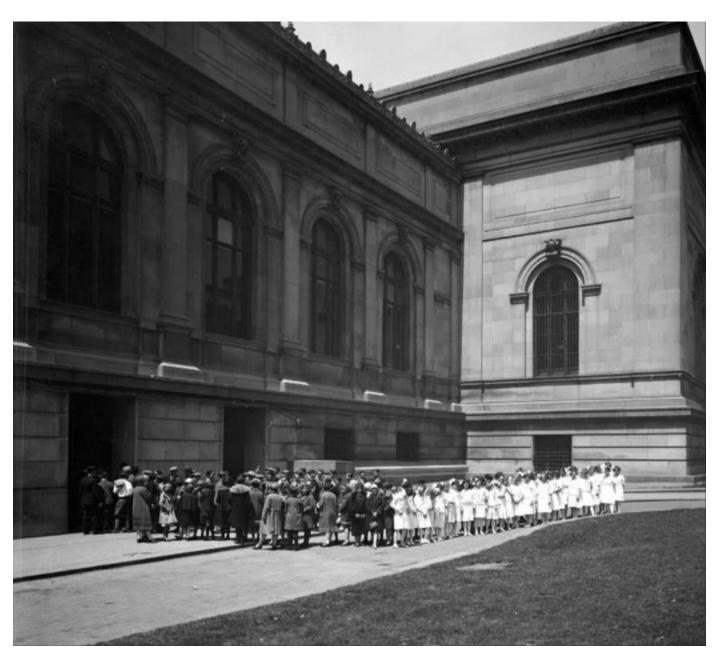
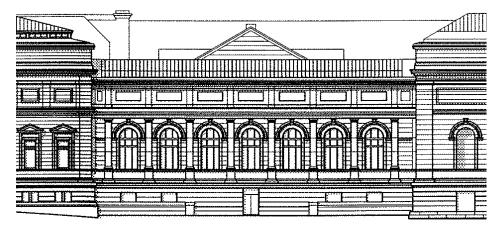
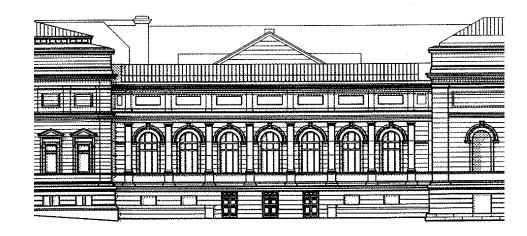


PHOTO 2 - LOOKING NORTHWEST SHOWING ORIGINAL DOORS AT 83RD ST AND MARQUEE REMOVED

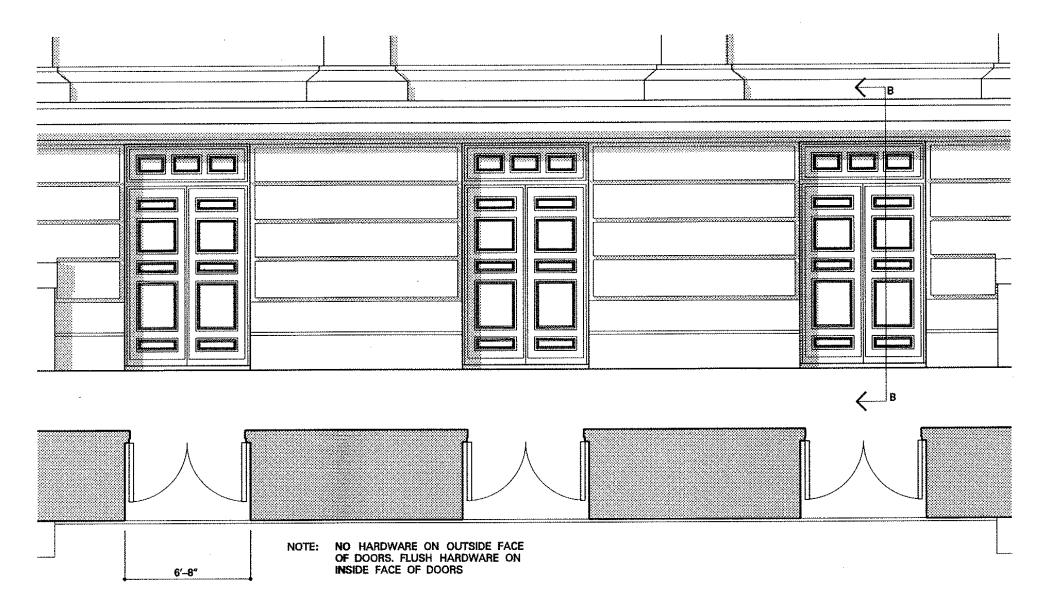
HISTORIC PHOTOS OF 83RD ST ENTRANCE



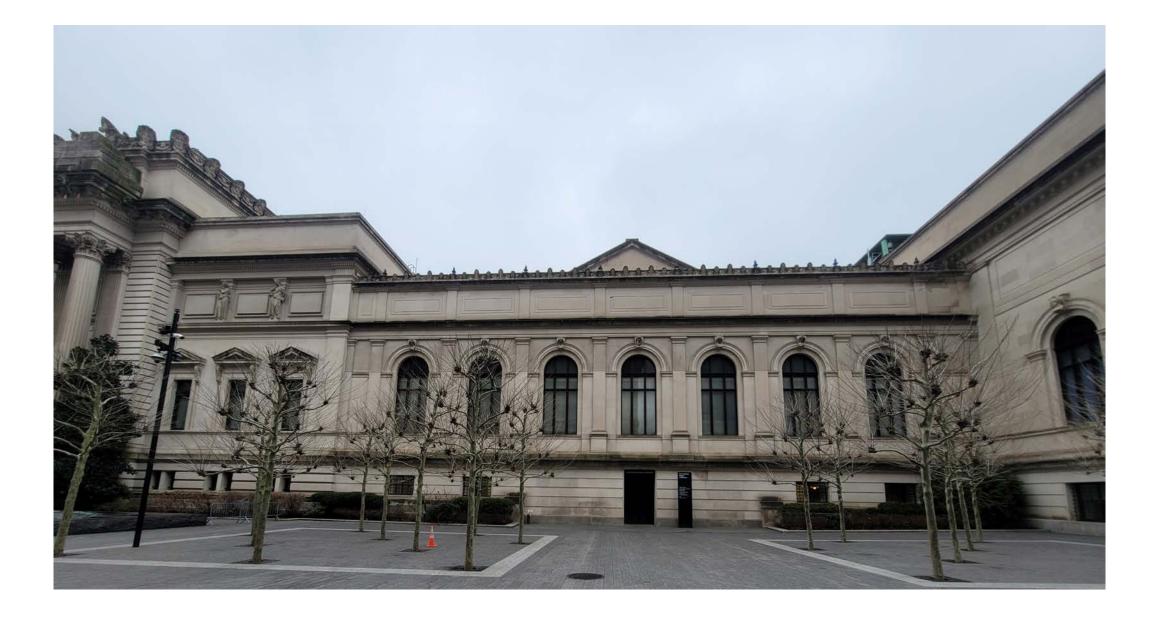
EXISTING WING E EAST ELEVATION - 2001

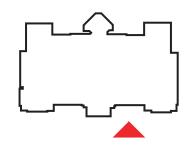


PROPOSED WING E EAST ELEVATION - 2001



NOTE: 83RD STREET ENTRANCE DOORS WHERE LPC PREVIOUSLY APPROVED THIS RESTORATION OF THE ORIGINAL DOOR CONFIGURATION



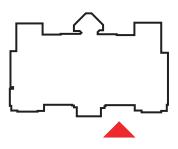


WING E (83RD STREET ENTRY) EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS

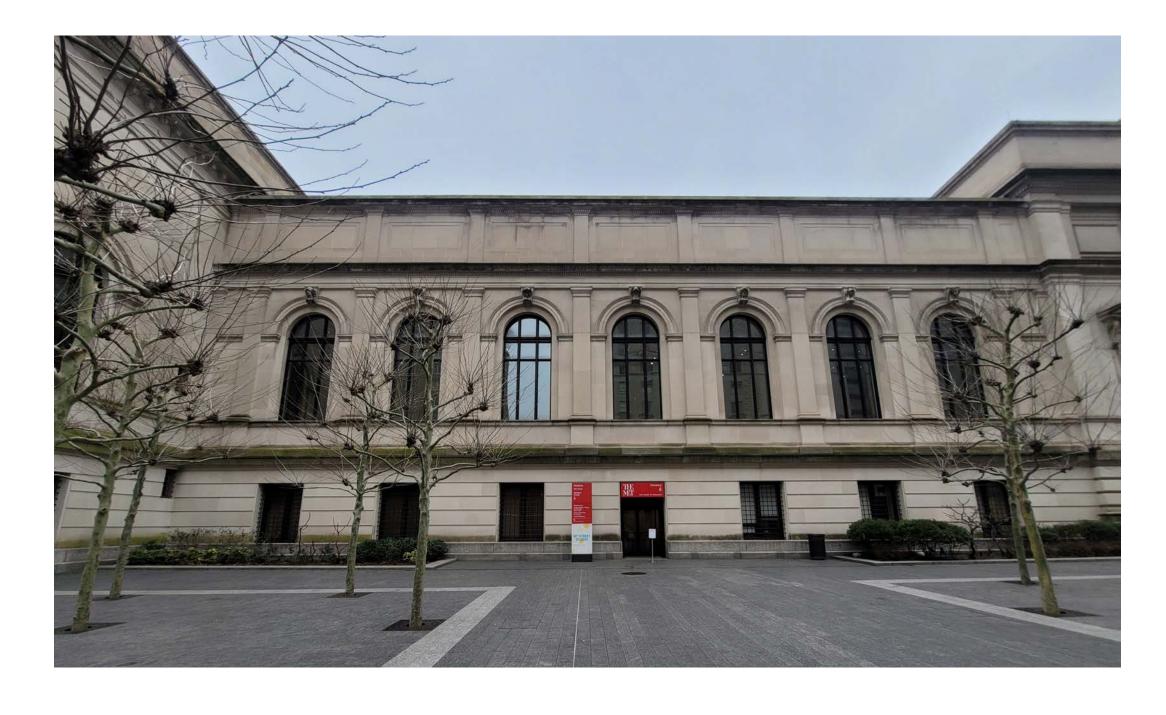


 Non-original infill Indiana limestone

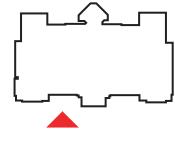
Non-original infill
Deer Isle granite base

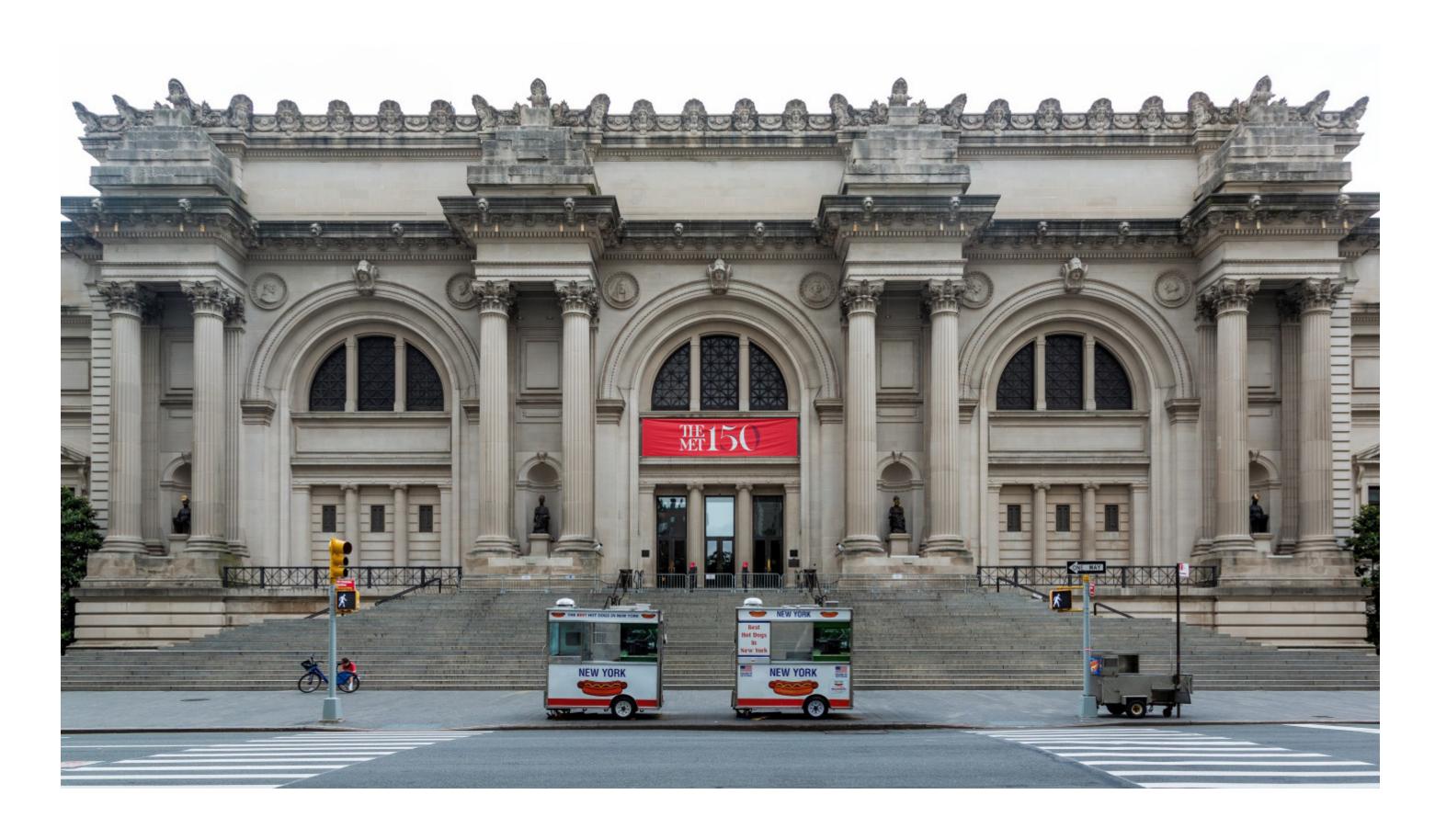


WING E (83RD STREET ENTRY) EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



WING J (81ST STREET ENTRY) EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS





WING D (82ND STREET ENTRY) EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS

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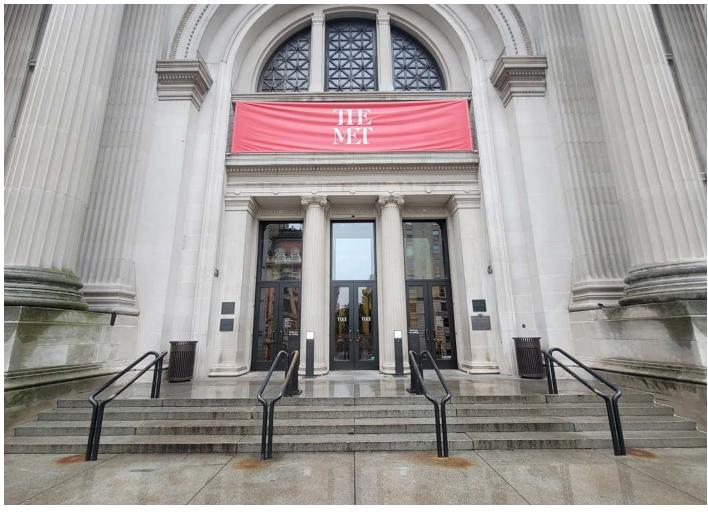
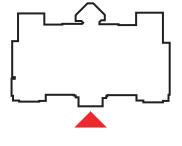
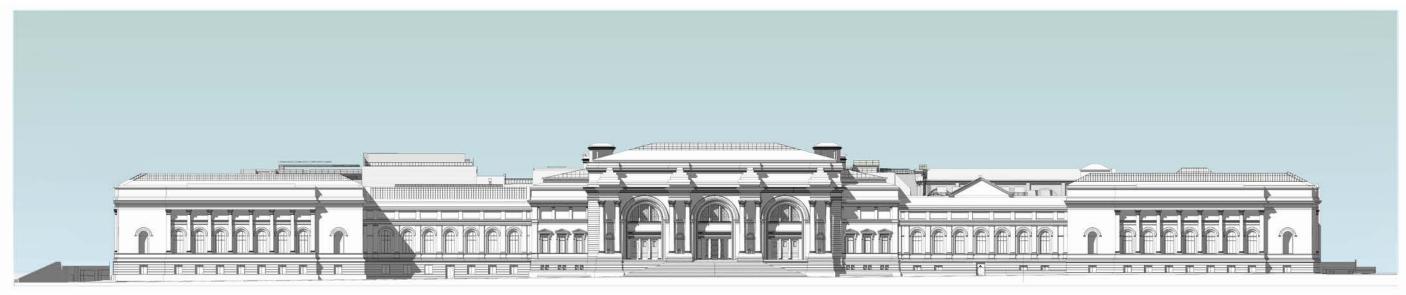


PHOTO OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AT 82ND STREET ENTRANCE

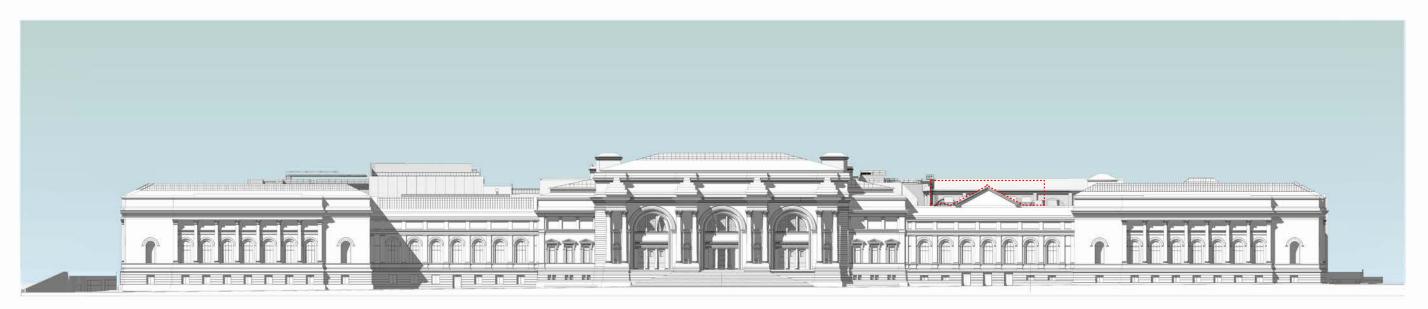


EXISTING BRONZE DOORS AT 82ND ST

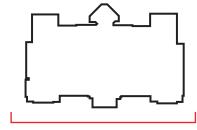




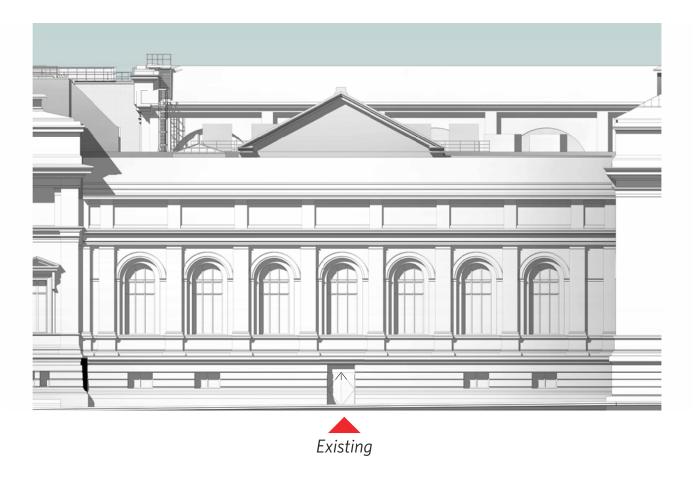
EXISTING

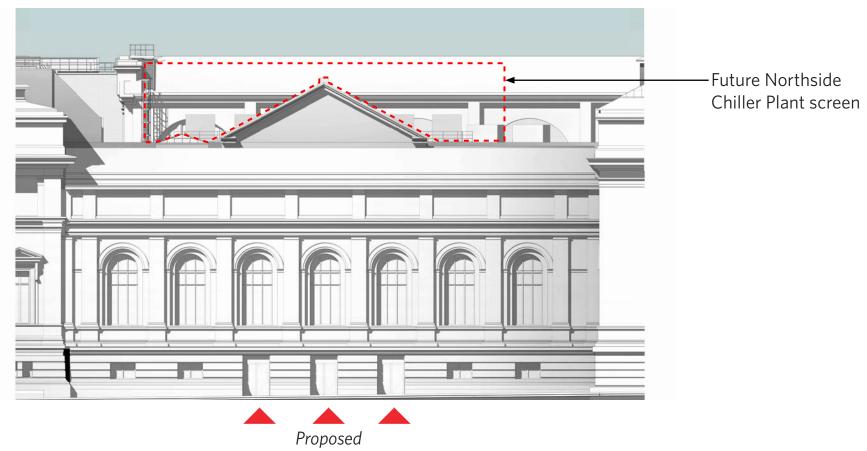


PROPOSED



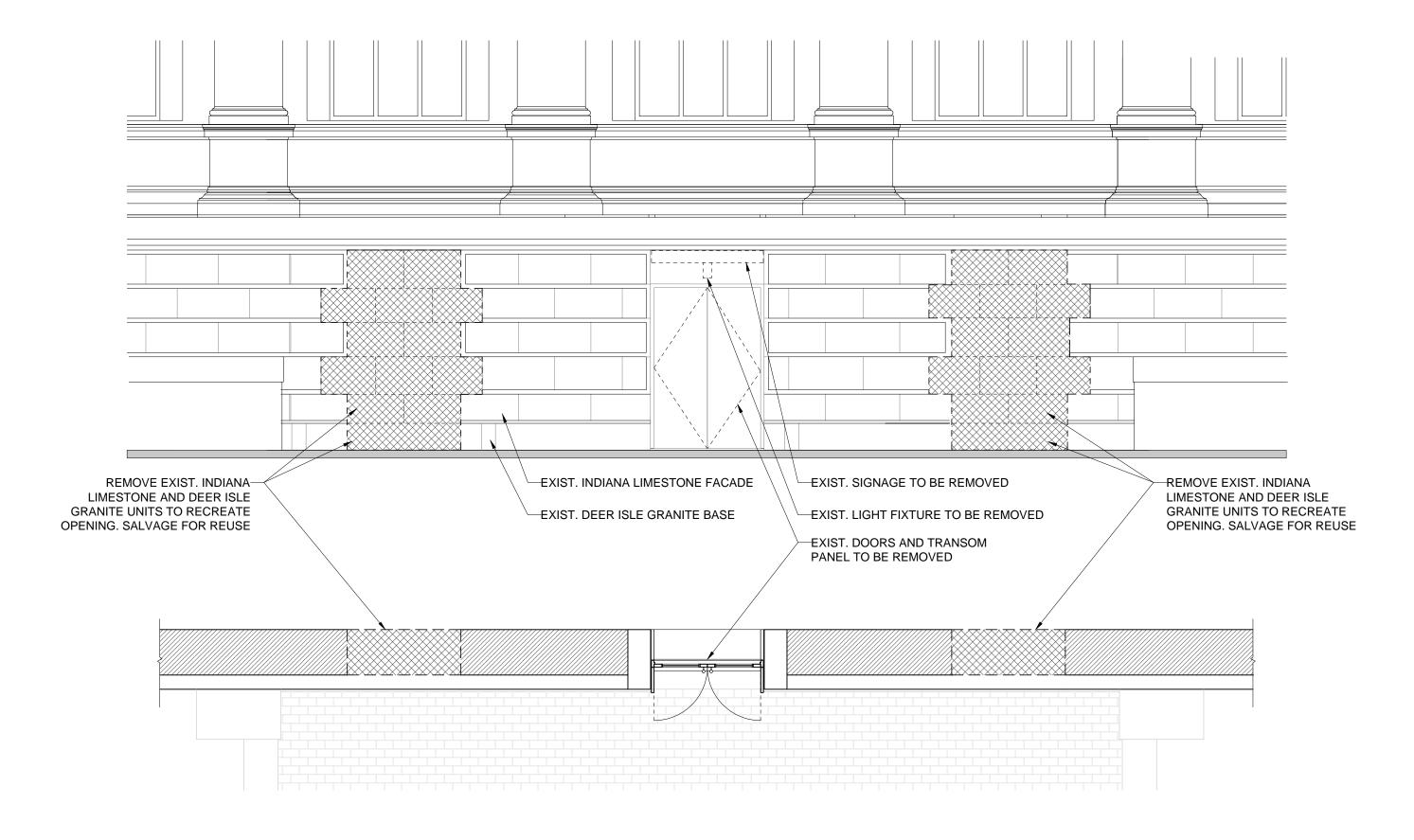
MET MUSEUM EAST ELEVATION AT FIFTH AVENUE





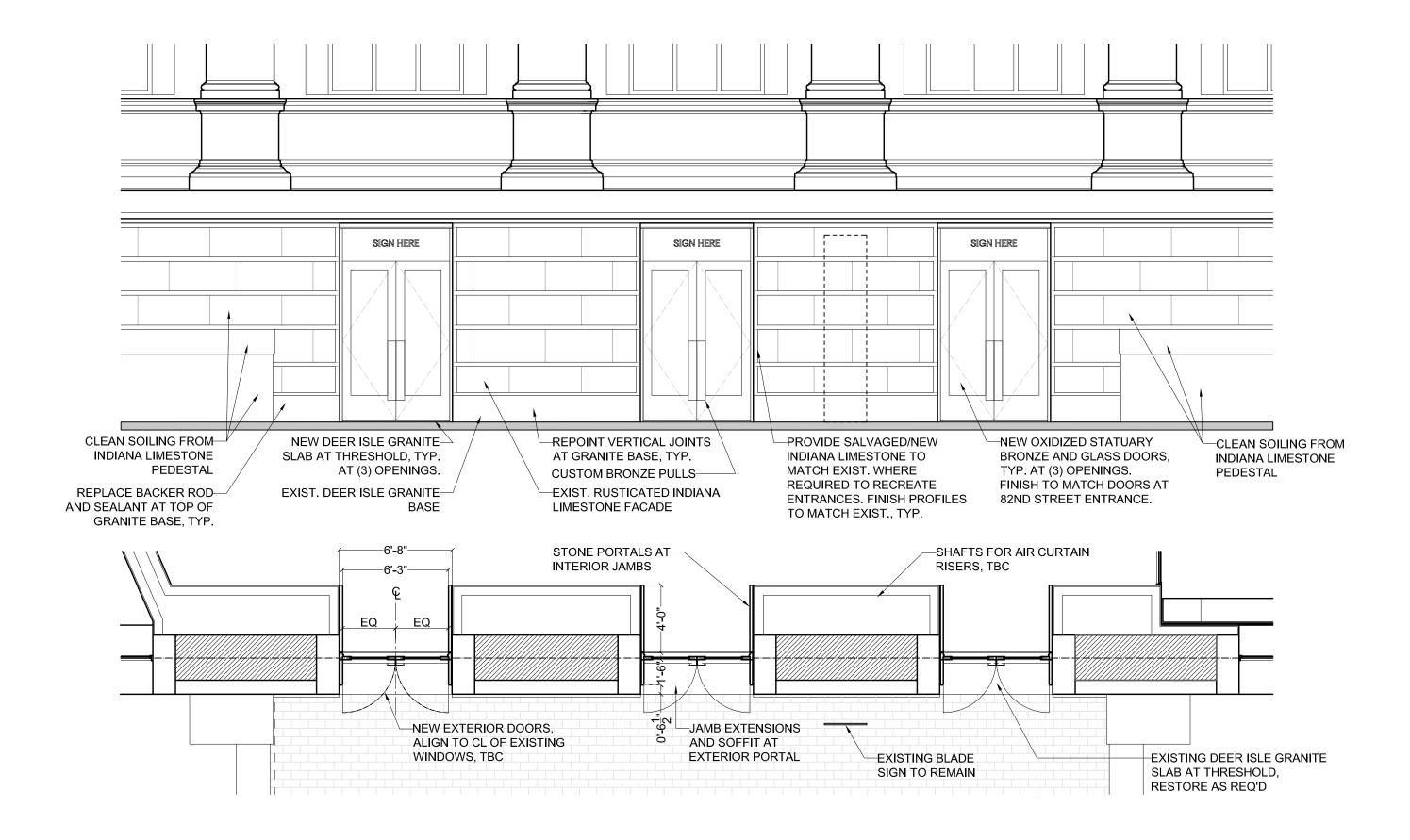
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WING E - EAST ELEVATION



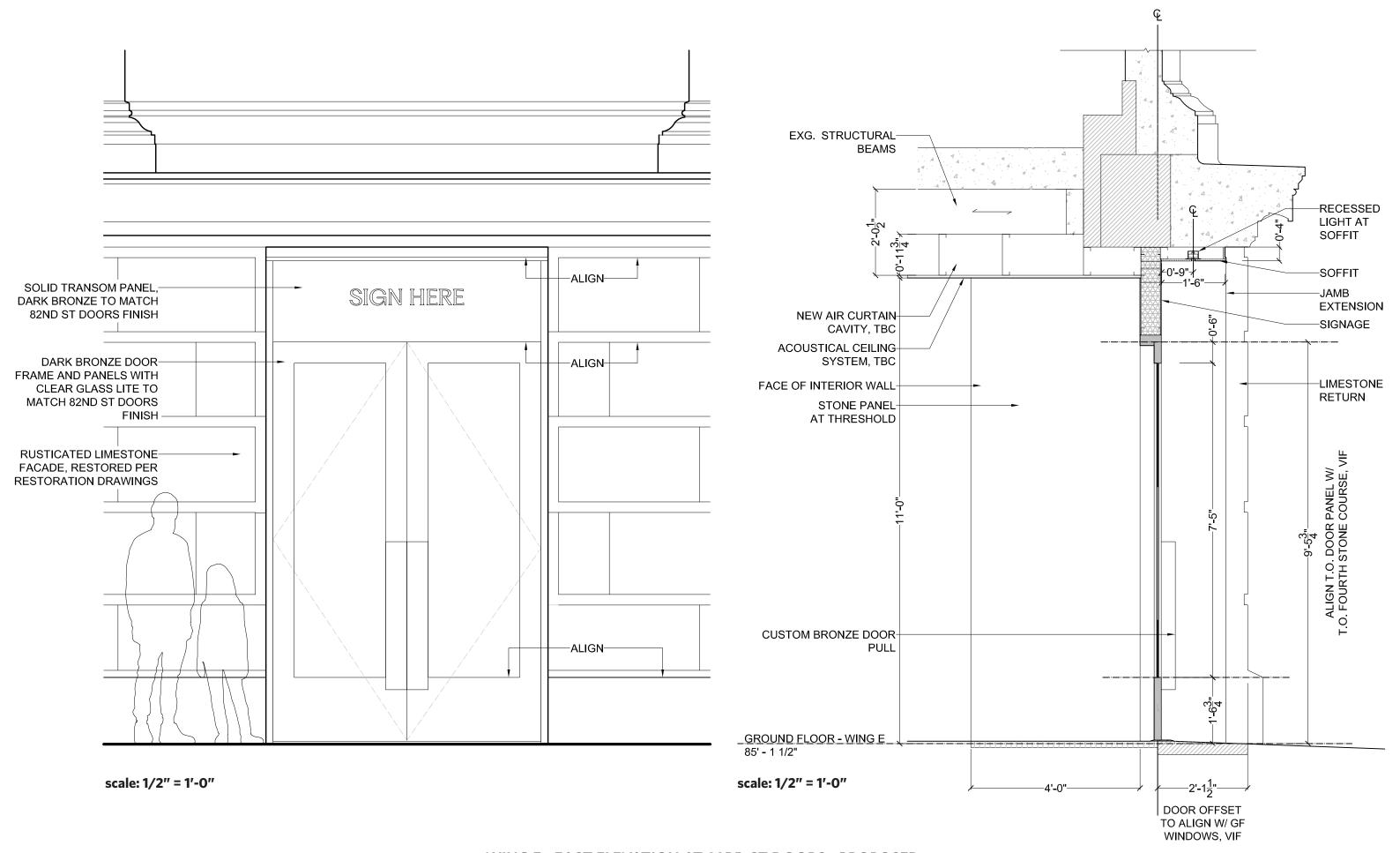
scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

WING E - EAST ELEVATION AT 83RD ST DOORS - DEMOLITION

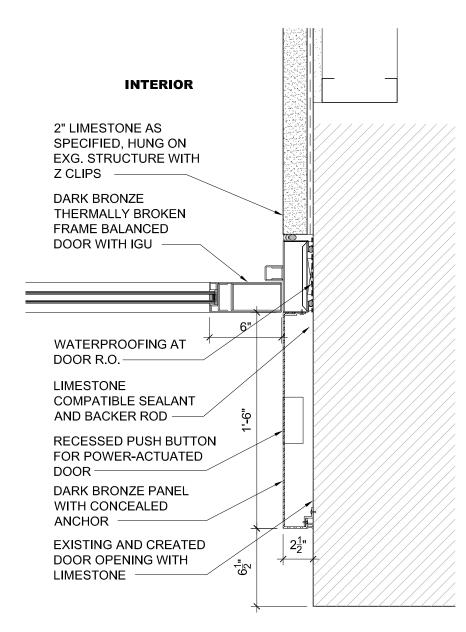


scale: 3/16" = 1'-0" WING E -

WING E - EAST ELEVATION AT 83RD ST DOORS - PROPOSED

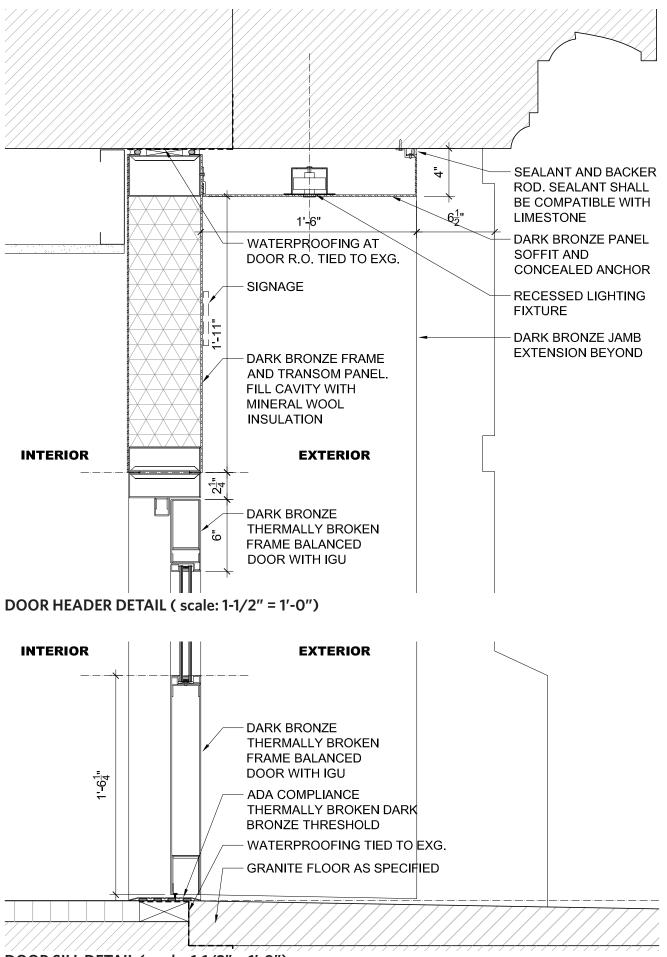


WING E - EAST ELEVATION AT 83RD ST DOORS - PROPOSED

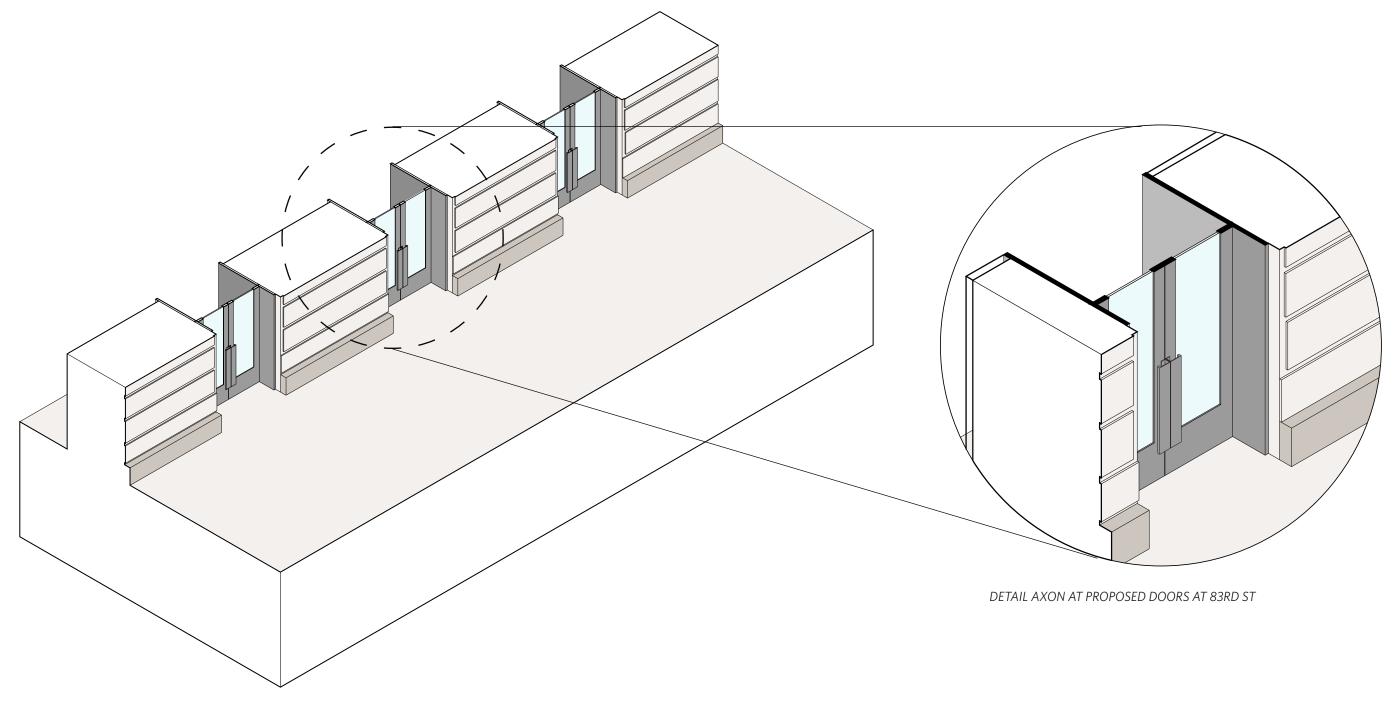


EXTERIOR

DOOR PLAN DETAIL (scale: 1-1/2" = 1'-0")



DOOR SILL DETAIL (scale: 1-1/2" = 1'-0")



AXON SHOWING PROPOSED DOORS AT 83RD ST

AXON SHOWING PROPOSED 83RD ST DOORS

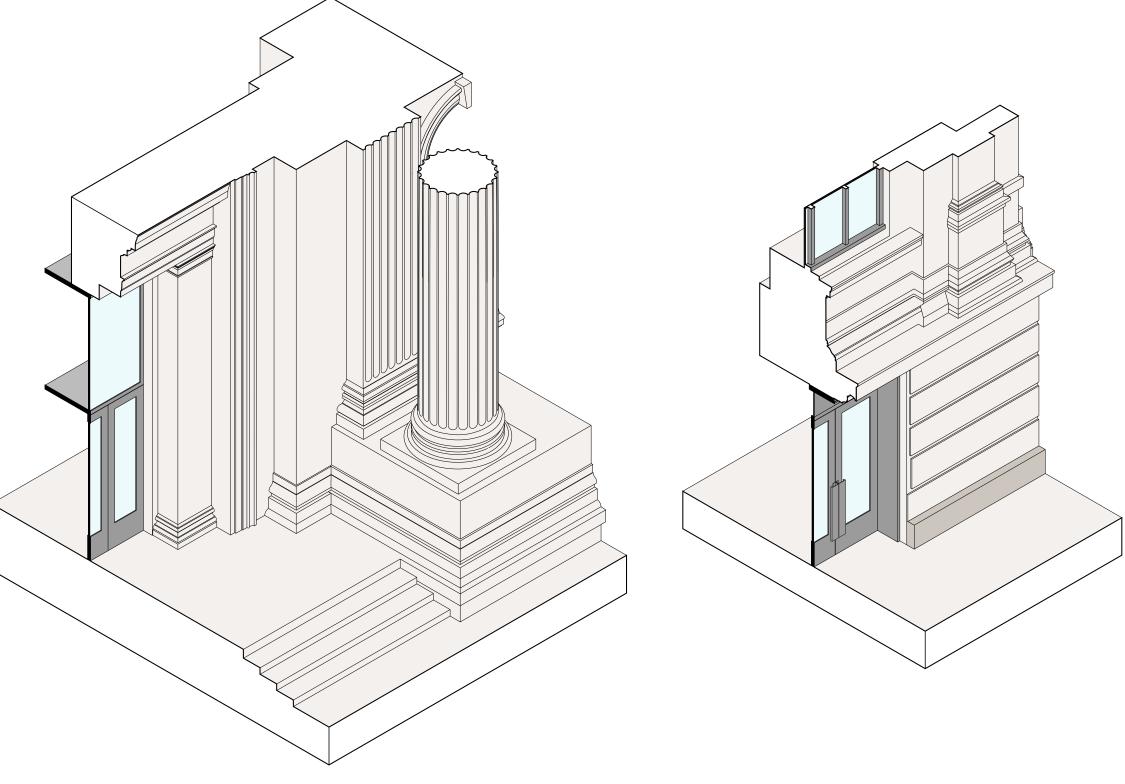




PHOTO SHOWING EXISTING 82ND DOORS

AXON SHOWING EXISTING DOOR AND TRANSOM AT 82ND ST

AXON SHOWING PROPOSED DOOR AND TRANSOM AT 83RD ST

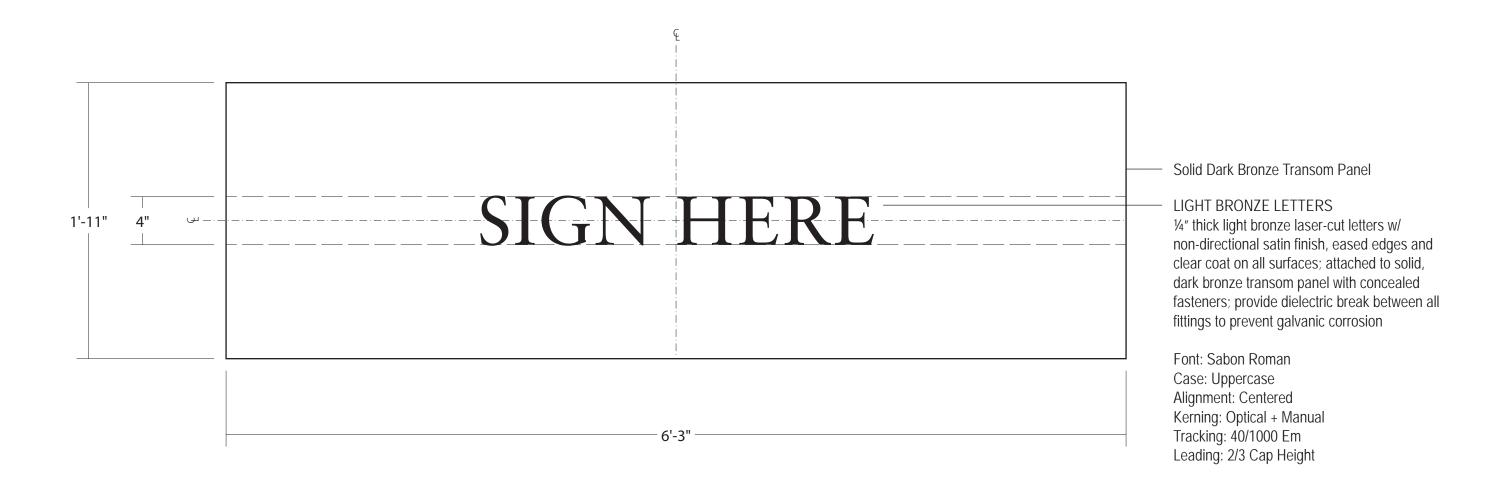
COMPARISON OF 82ND AND 83RD STREET DOORS



CONCEPTUAL RENDERING OF PROPOSED 83RD ST DOORS

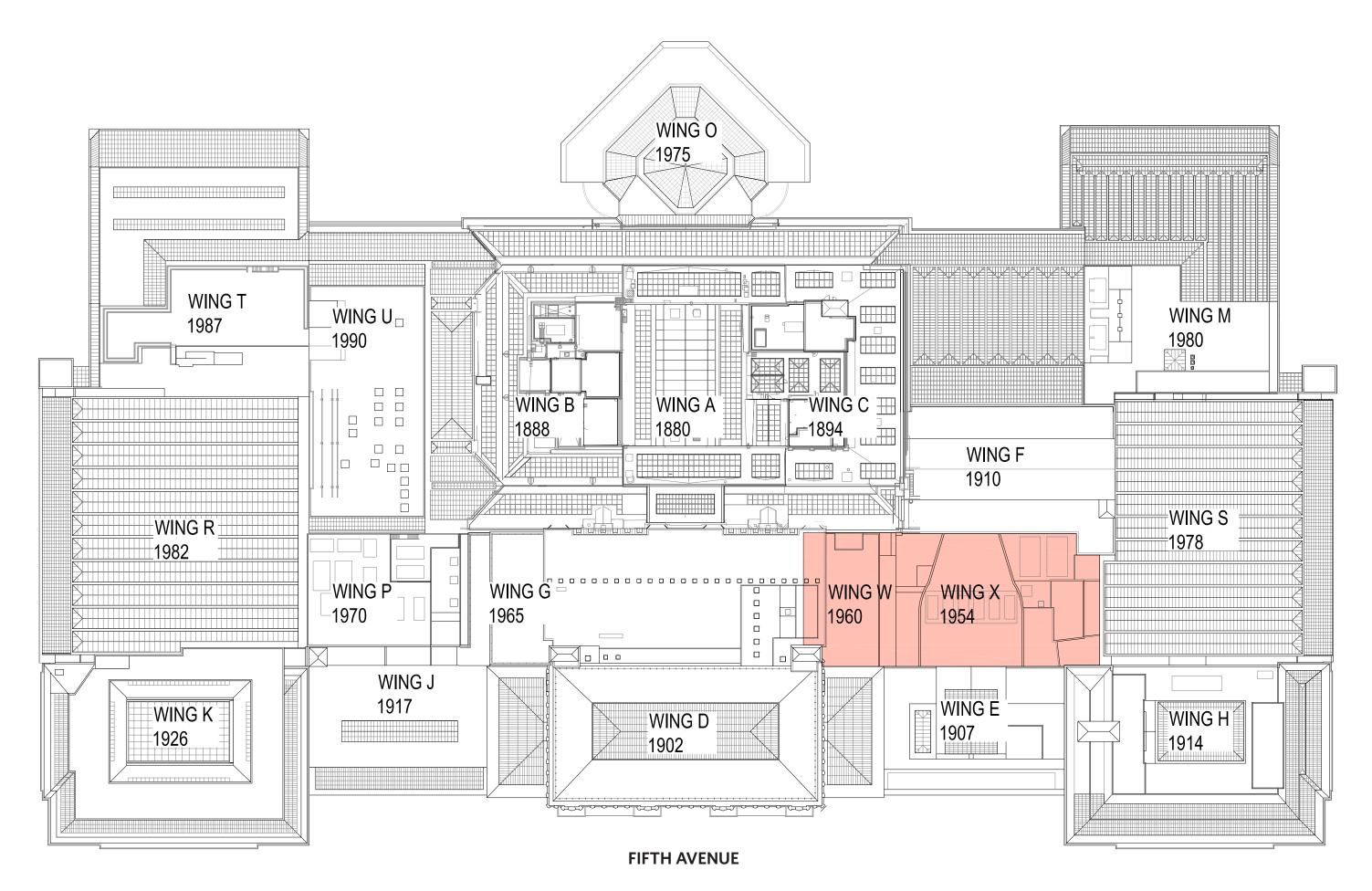


CONCEPTUAL RENDERING OF PROPOSED 83RD ST DOORS

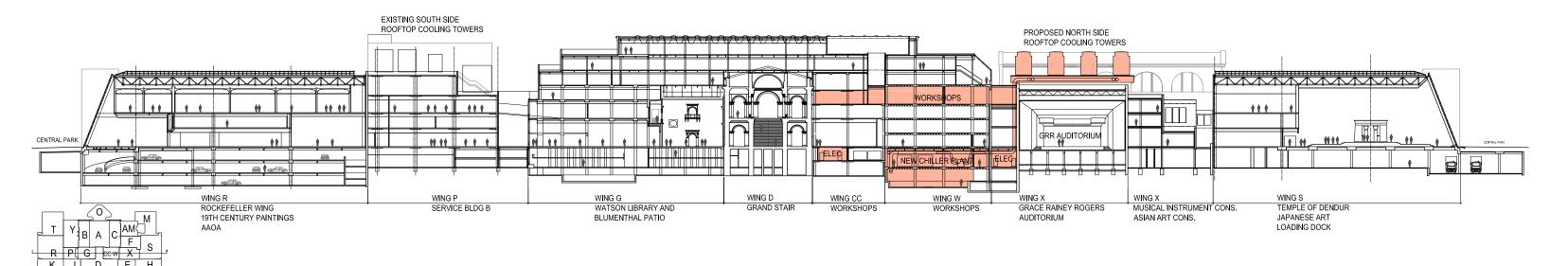


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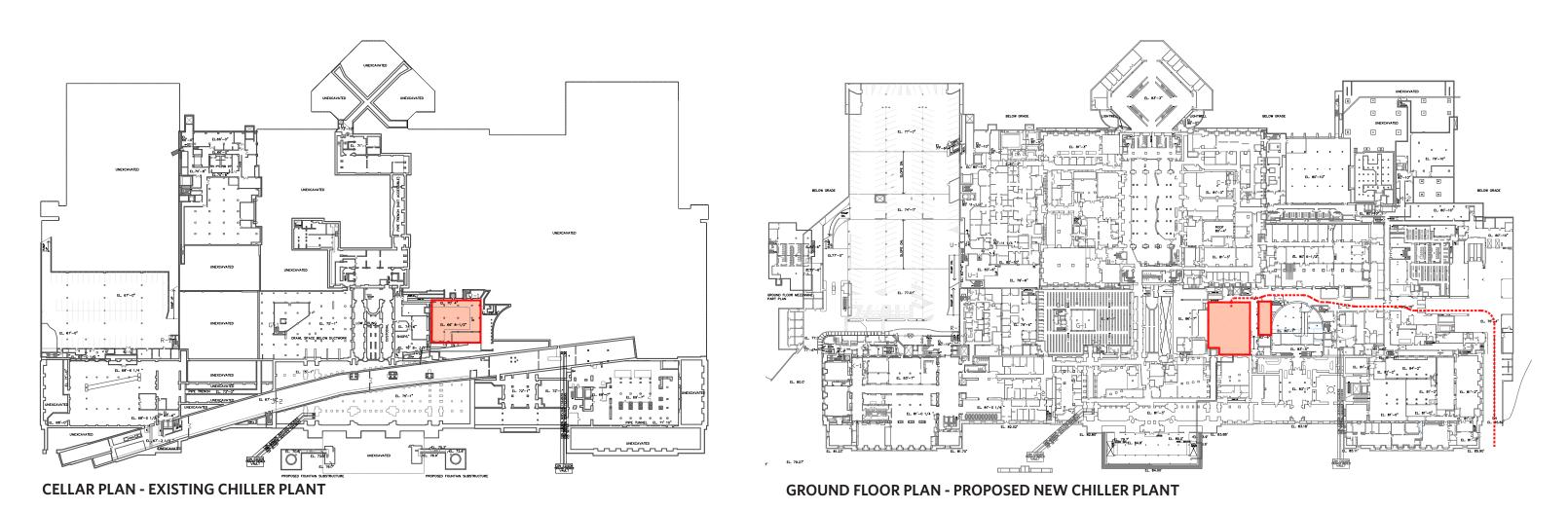
NORTH SIDE CHILLER PLANT REPLACEMENT



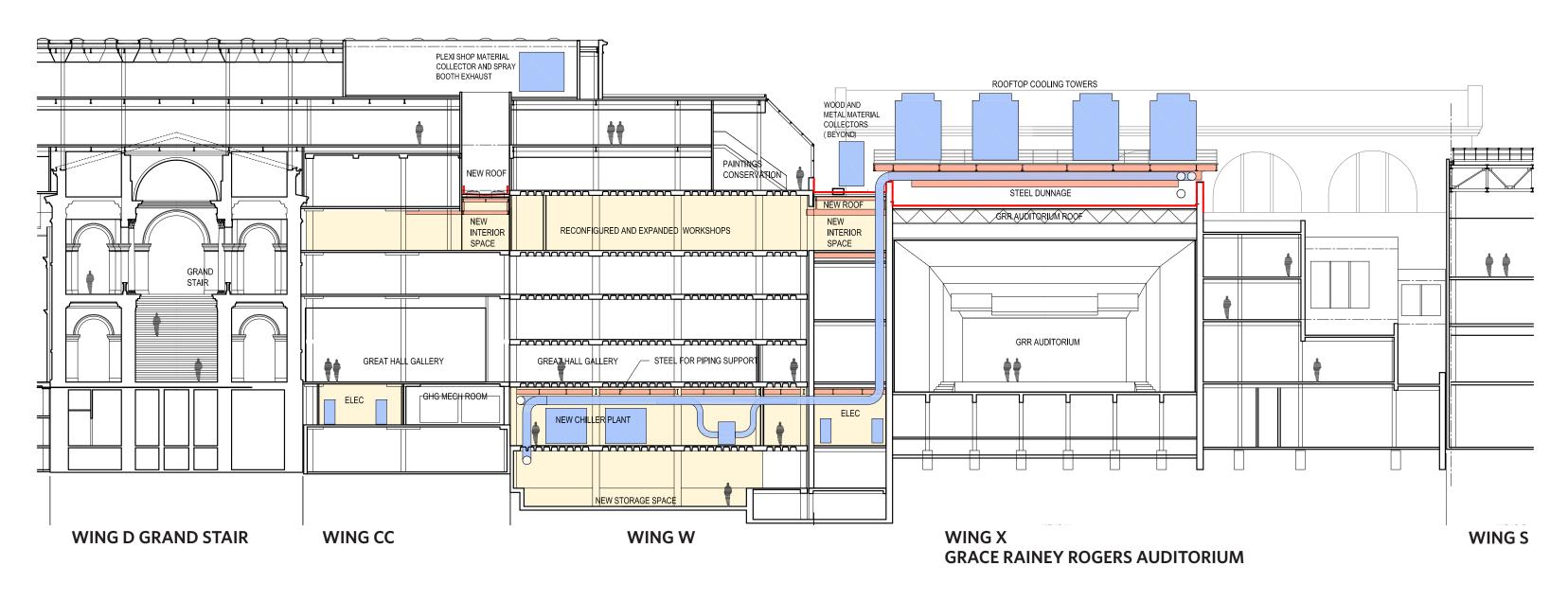
NORTH SIDE CHILLER PLANT PROJECT LOCATION - WING W (BUILT 1960) AND WING X (BUILT 1954)



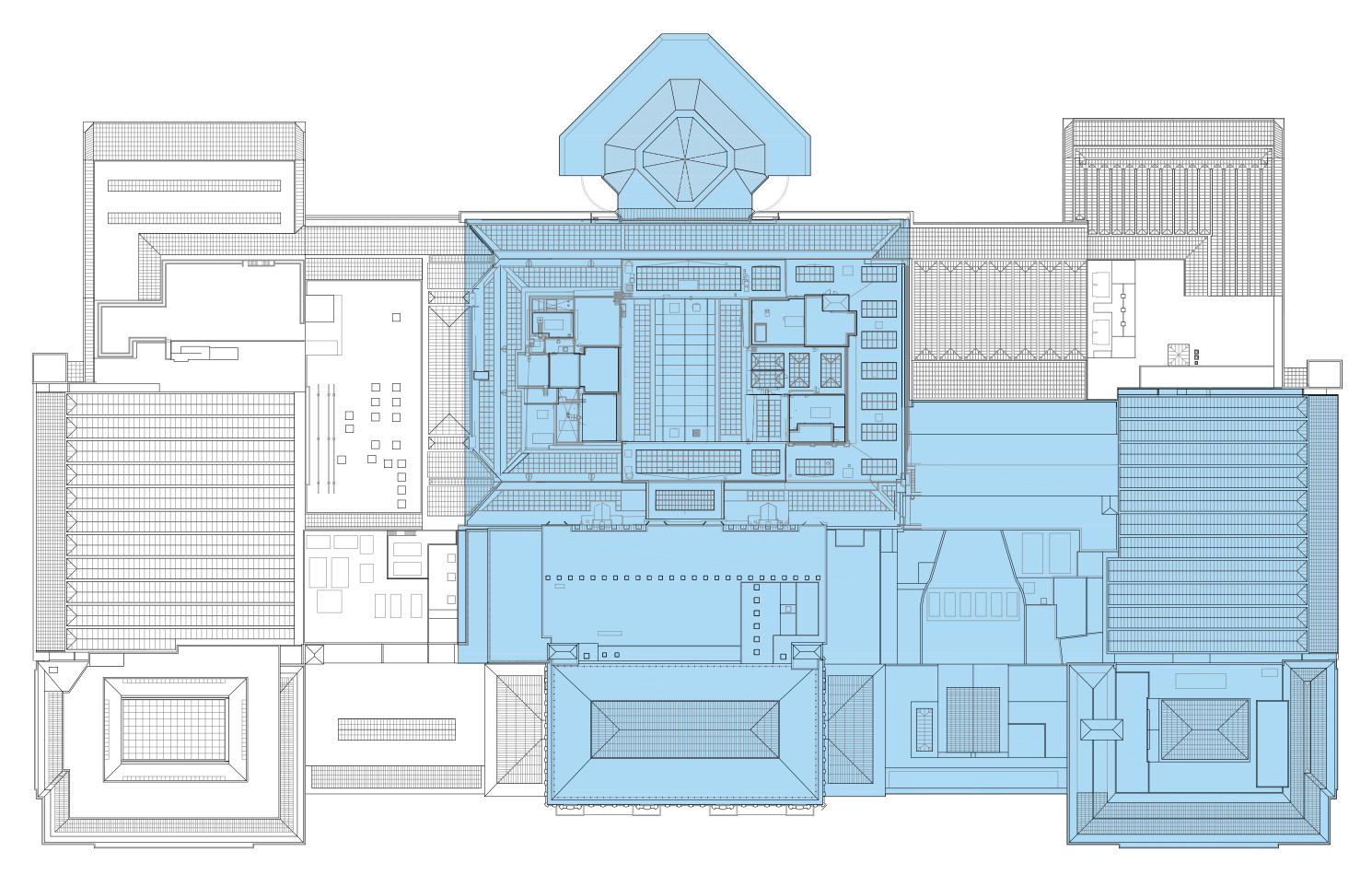
NORTH-SOUTH SECTION SHOWING LOCATION OF PROPOSED NEW CHILLER PLANT PROJECT



NORTH SIDE CHILLER PLANT PROJECT LOCATION



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AREAS SERVED BY THE NORTH SIDE CHILLER PLANT (BLUE) 60% OF THE MUSEUM BUILDING

NORTH SIDE CHILLER PLANT ENERGY MODEL (KOHLER RONAN, MEP ENGINEERS)

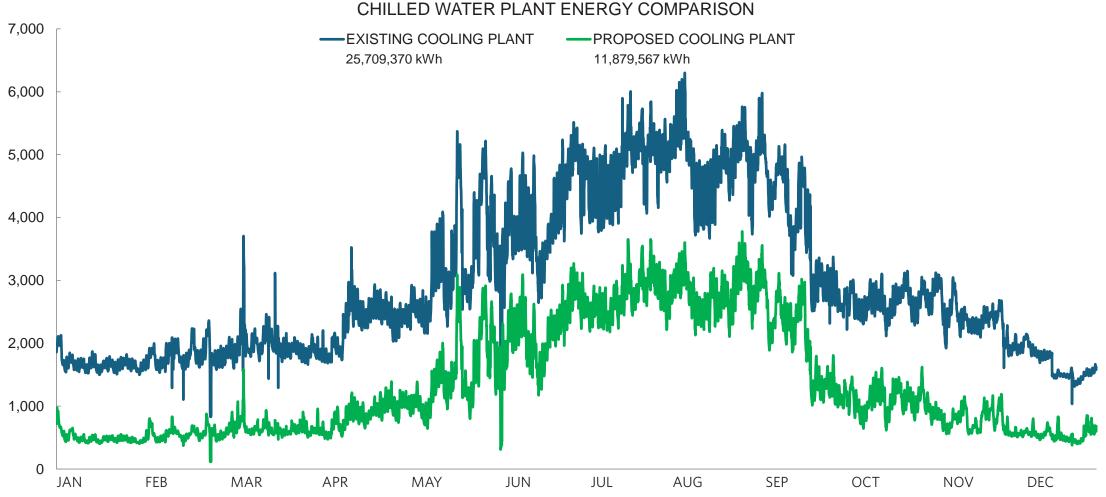
• The proposed new chiller plant is expected to use **54% less electricity** per year compared to the existing chiller plant.

Existing chiller plant (3150 Tons):

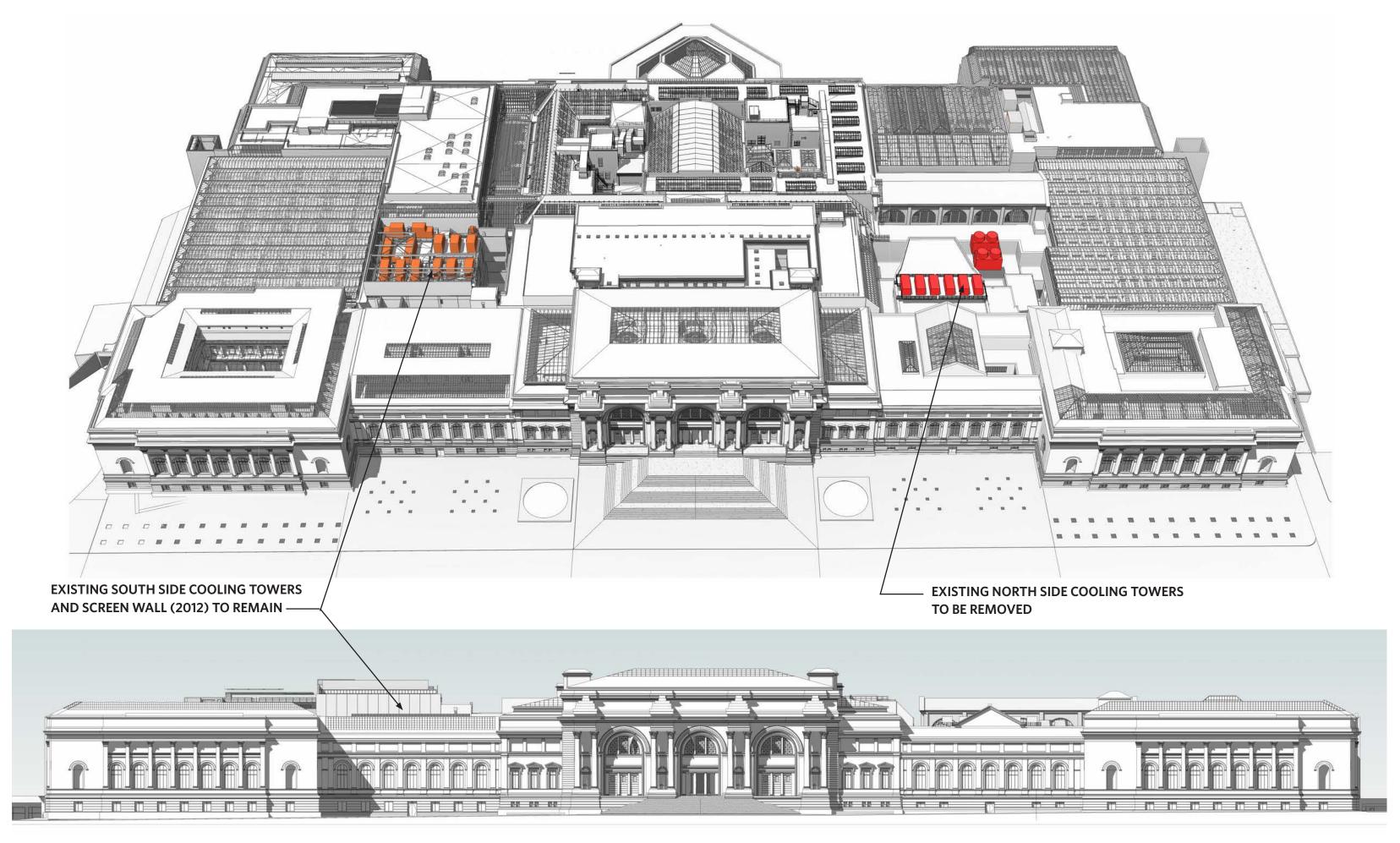
One of the oldest plants on campus - chillers are from 1980-1990 with poor efficiencies. Pumps are constant volume and have high pumping head and power. Cooling towers serving this plant were installed in 1997 and have an efficiency of 20 gpm/hp compared to code min of 38 gpm/hp. Average plant efficiency is 1.105 kW/ton.

Proposed new chiller plant (4800 tons):

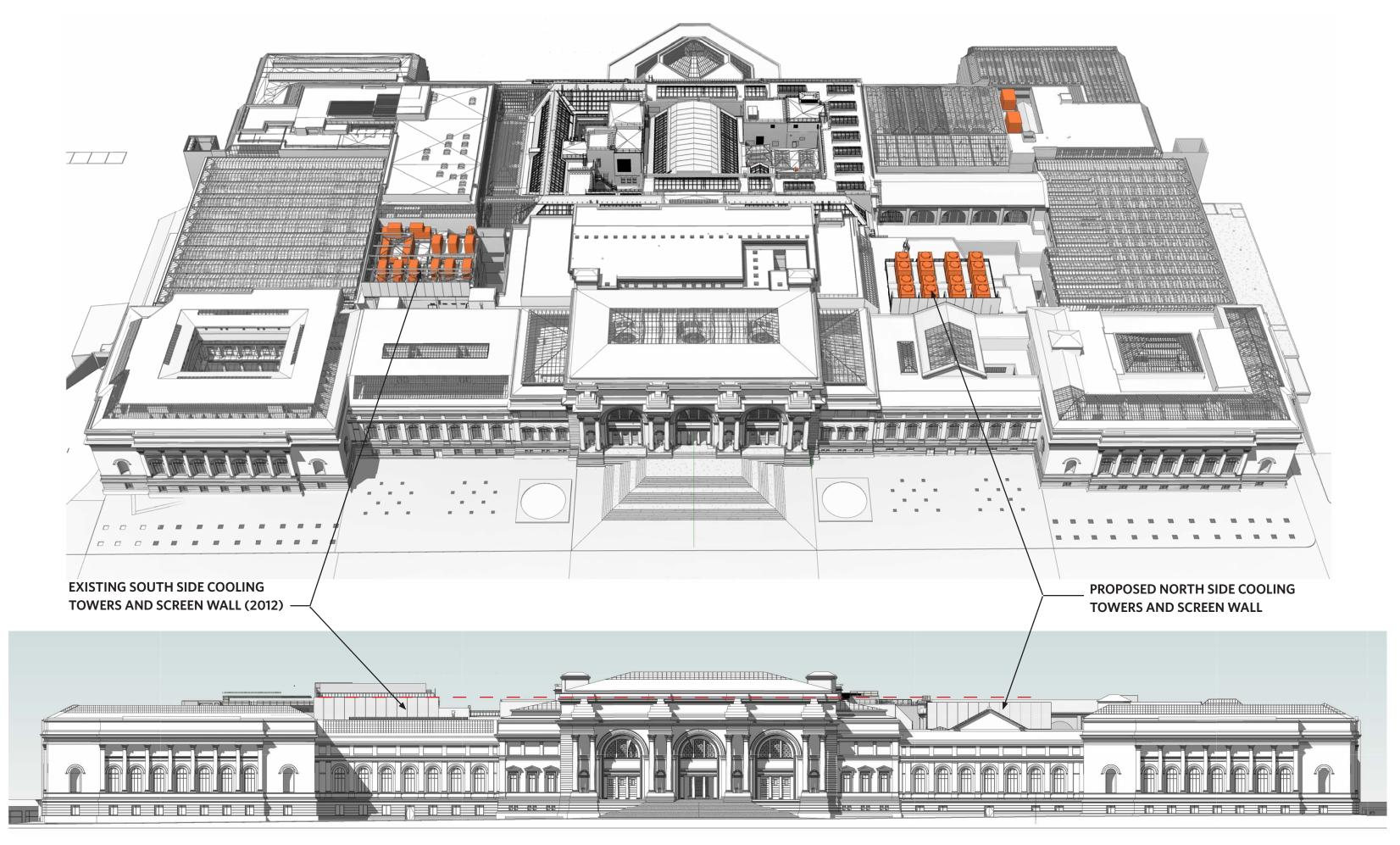
The new plant will have four 1200-ton Trane CenTraVac chillers which are able to achieve a high part load-efficiency during low load conditions. The chiller are also able to utilize low condenser water temperatures which improves the chilled water efficiency. The associated pumps and cooling towers exceed code minimum efficiencies for motors and fans resulting in a high-performance plant operation. Actual chiller performance curves for peak and part load were simulated and tested against the measured plant loads to determine an average plant efficiency of 0.400 kW/ton



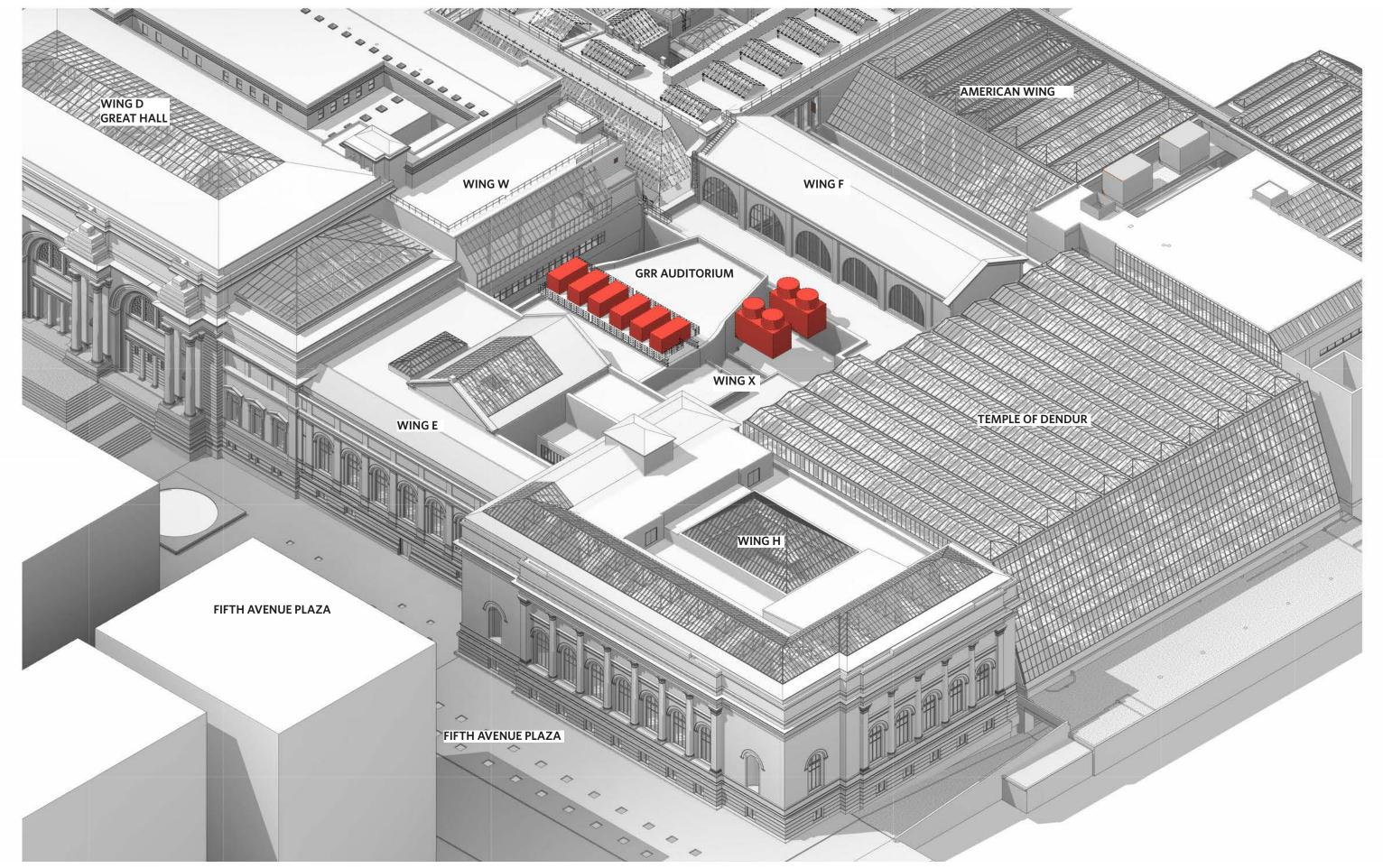
The proposed North Side Central Plant has the potential to reduce electrical consumption by 54% (3,750 - 4,000 MTCO₂e reduction) compared to existing conditions



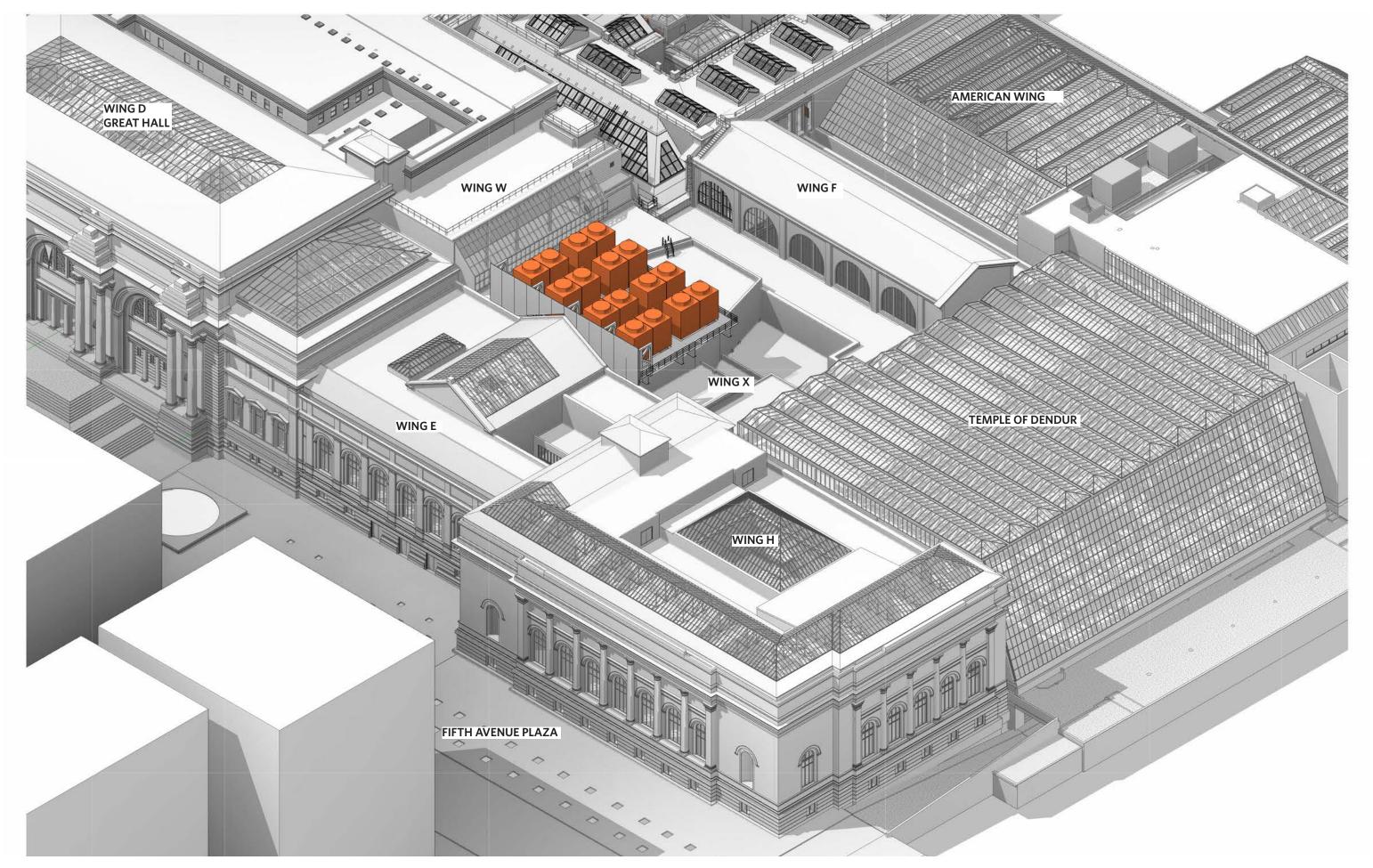
EAST (FIFTH AVENUE) ELEVATION EXISTING



EAST (FIFTH AVENUE) ELEVATION PROPOSED



AXON VIEW OF EXISTING NORTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS TO BE REMOVED

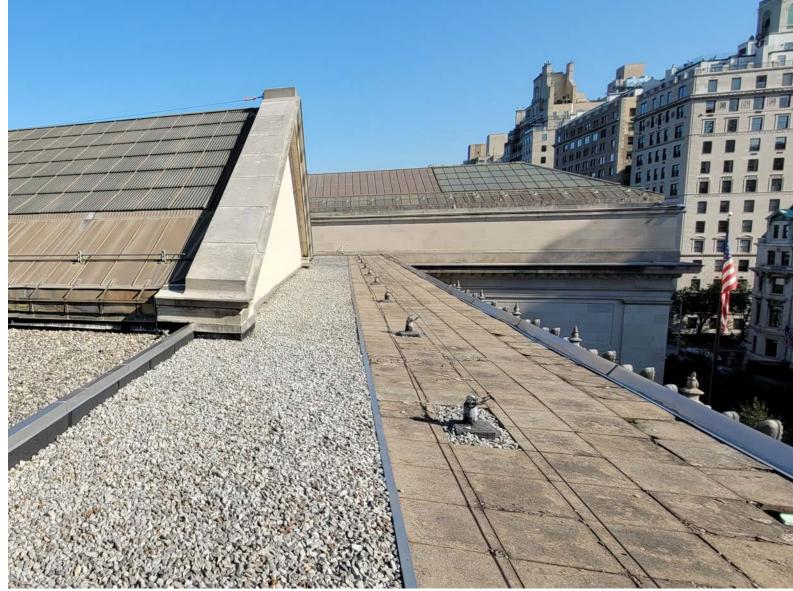


AXON VIEW OF NORTH SIDE PROPOSED COOLING TOWERS AND SCREEN WALL



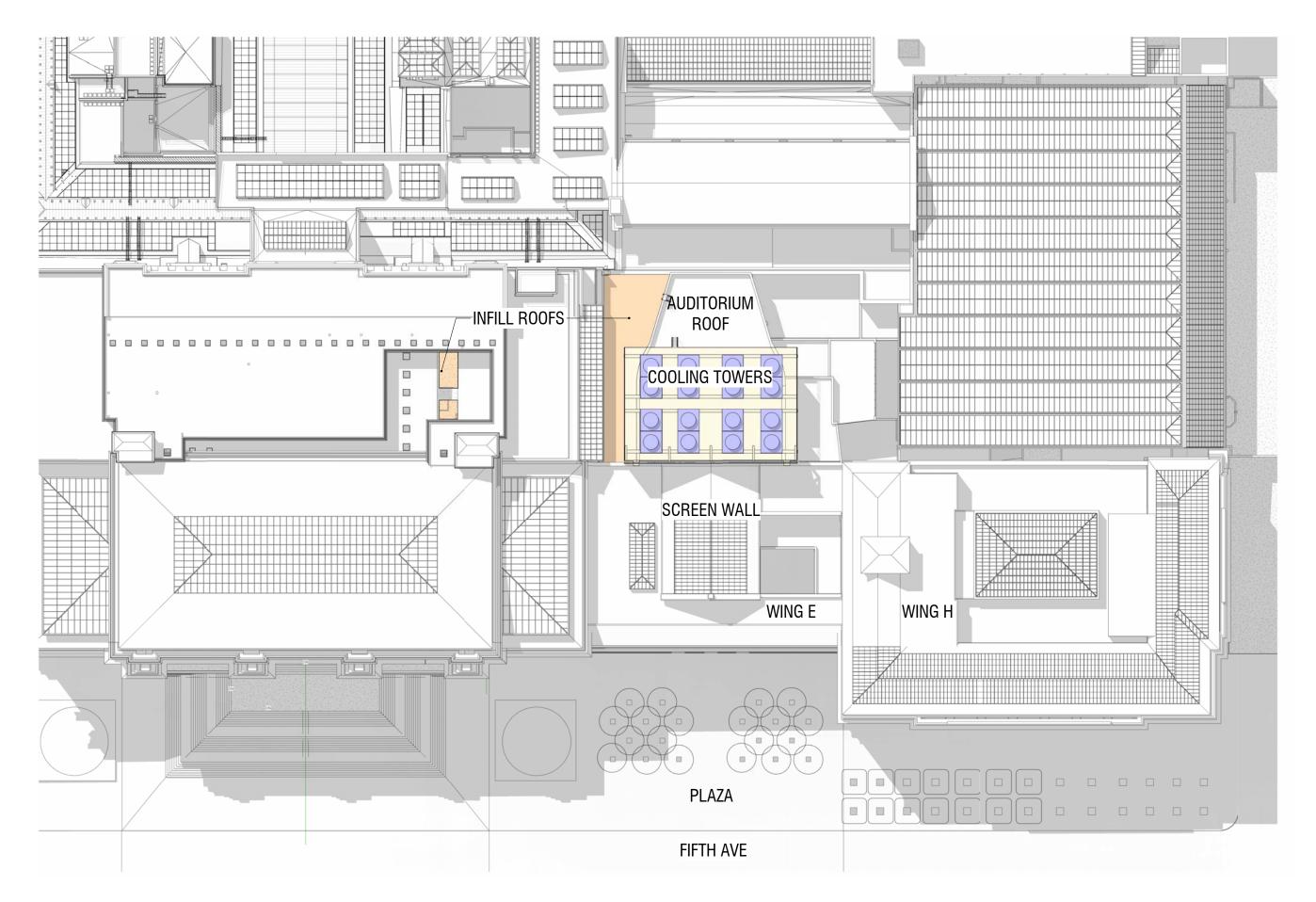
EXISTING CONDITION GRACE RAINEY ROGERS AUDITORIUM ROOF AND COOLING TOWERS



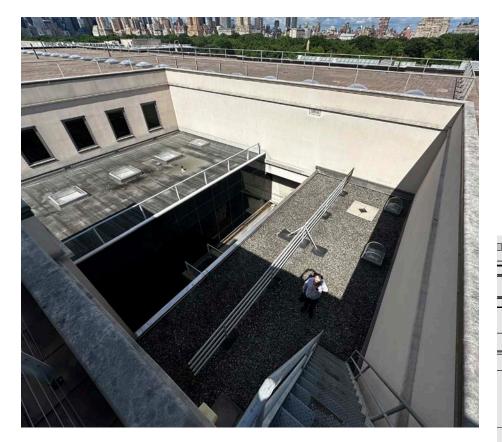


EXISTING CONDITION GRRA ROOF AND WING E ROOF

EXISTING CONDITION WING E ROOF PEDIMENT AT FIFTH AVE FACADE



ROOF PLAN SHOWING PROPOSED COOLING TOWERS AND LIGHT WELL INFILL AREA



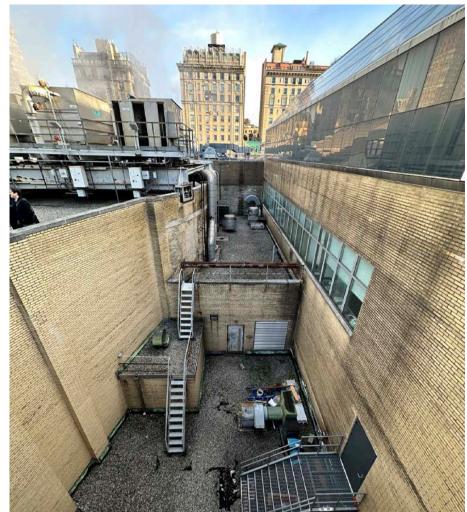
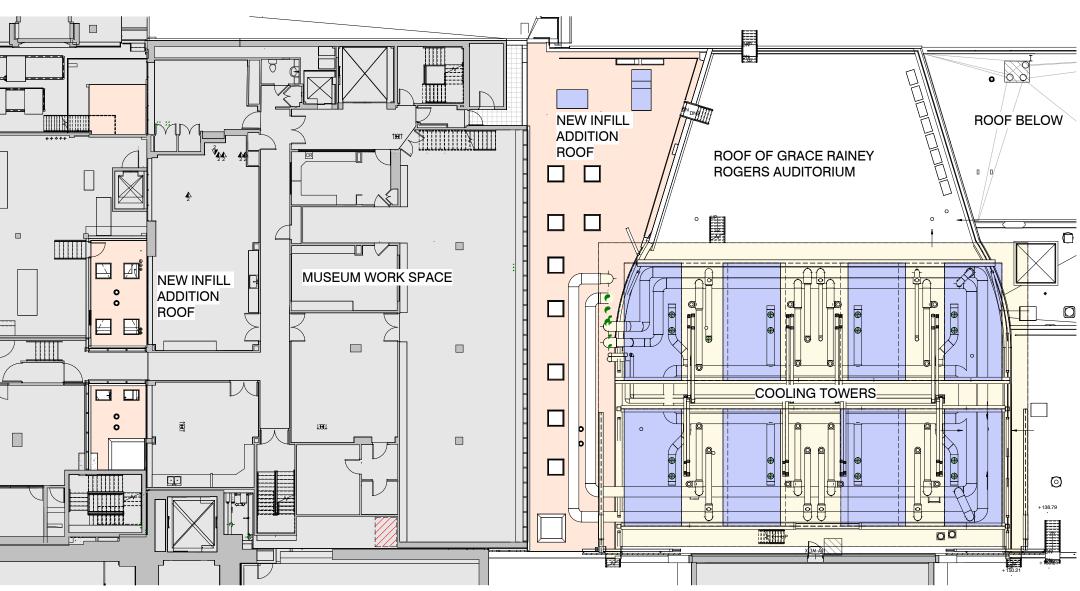
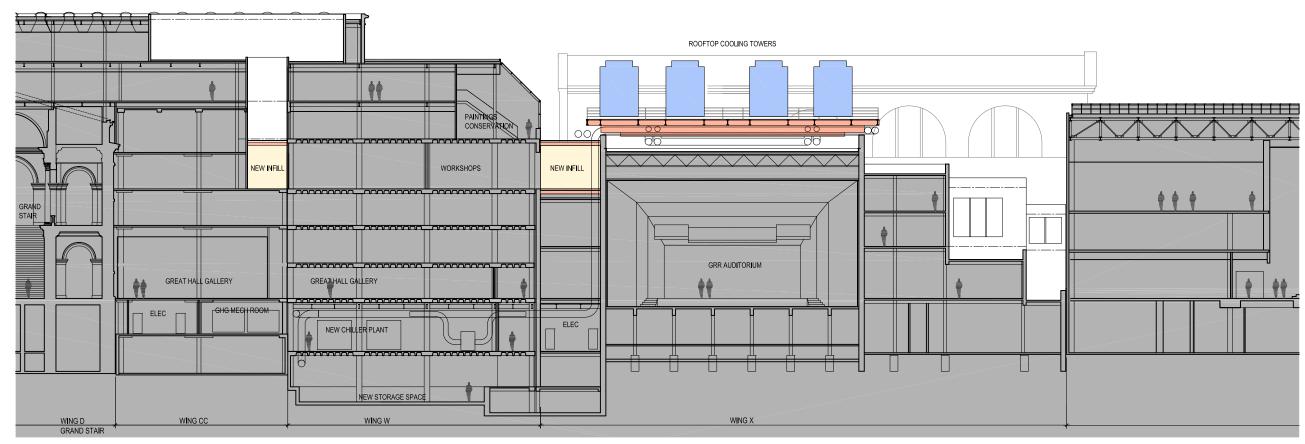


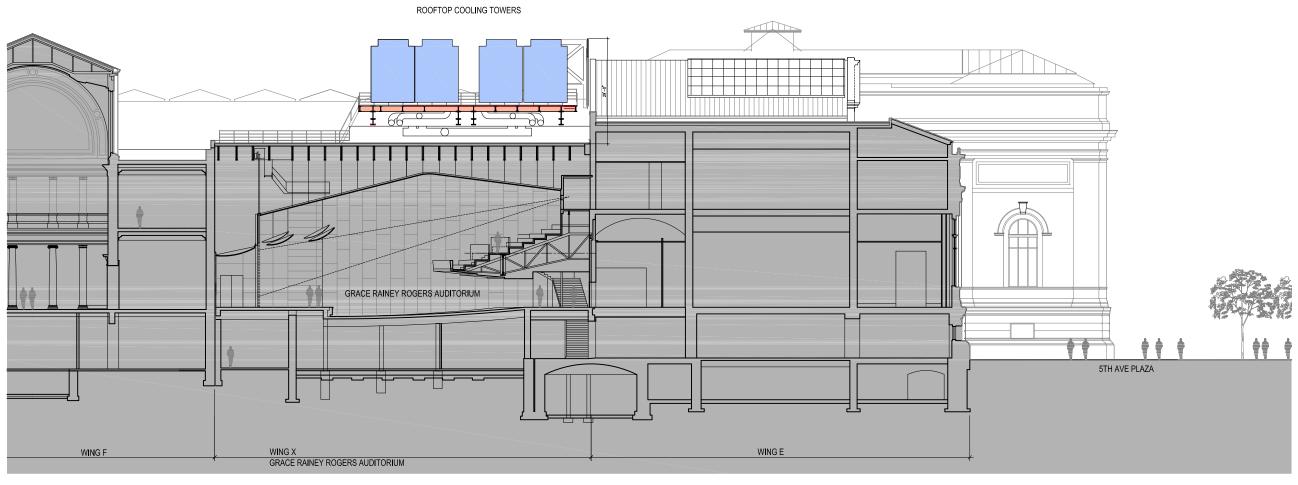
PHOTO OF EXISTING LIGHTWELLS TO BE INFILLED WITH NEW CONSTRUCTION



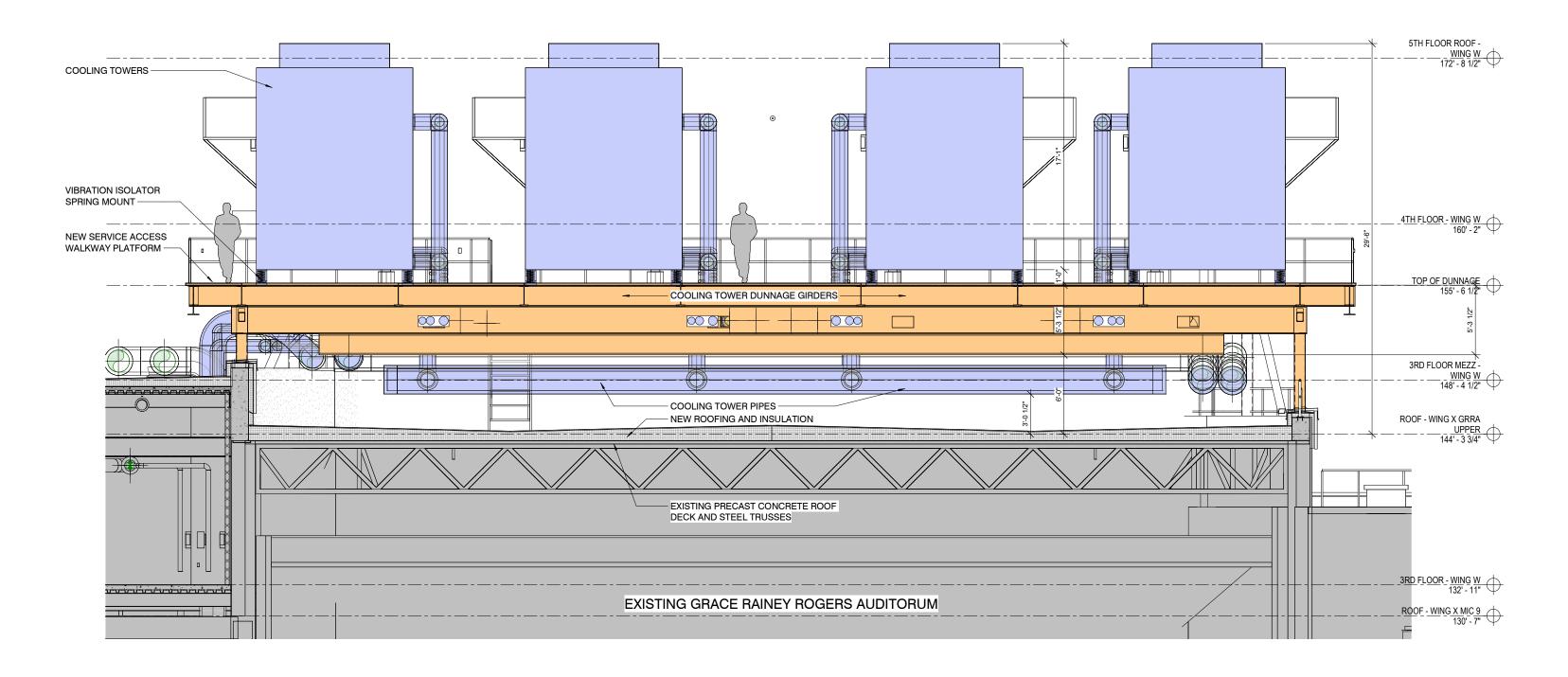
ROOF PLAN SHOWING PROPOSED COOLING TOWERS AND LIGHT WELL INFILL AREA



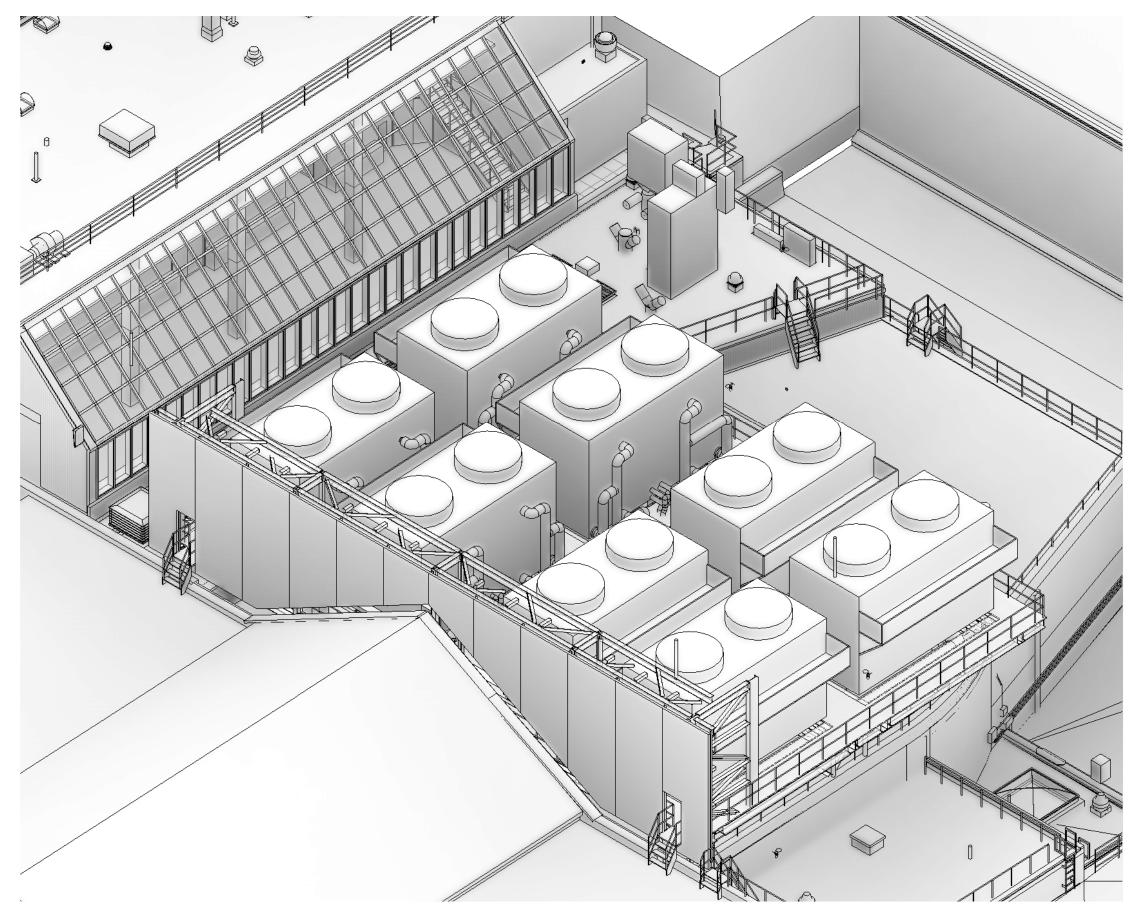
N-S SECTION SHOWING PROPOSED COOLING TOWERS, STEEL DUNNAGE GIRDERS, AND LIGHT WELL INFILL CONSTRUCTION



E-W SECTION SHOWING PROPOSED COOLING TOWERS, STEEL DUNNAGE FRAMING, AND SCREEN WALL

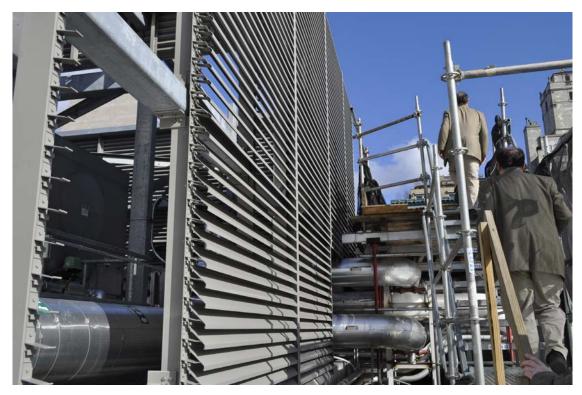


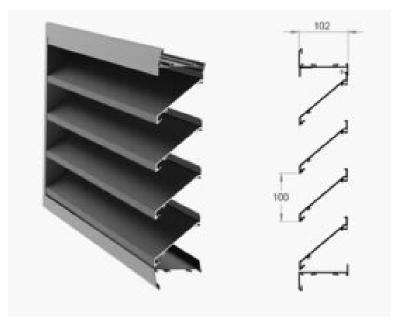
N-S SECTION SHOWING PROPOSED COOLING TOWERS, STEEL DUNNAGE GIRDERS, AND PIPING



GRACE RAINEY ROGERS AUDITORIUM ROOF:
PROPOSED NEW COOLING TOWERS AND SCREEN WALL

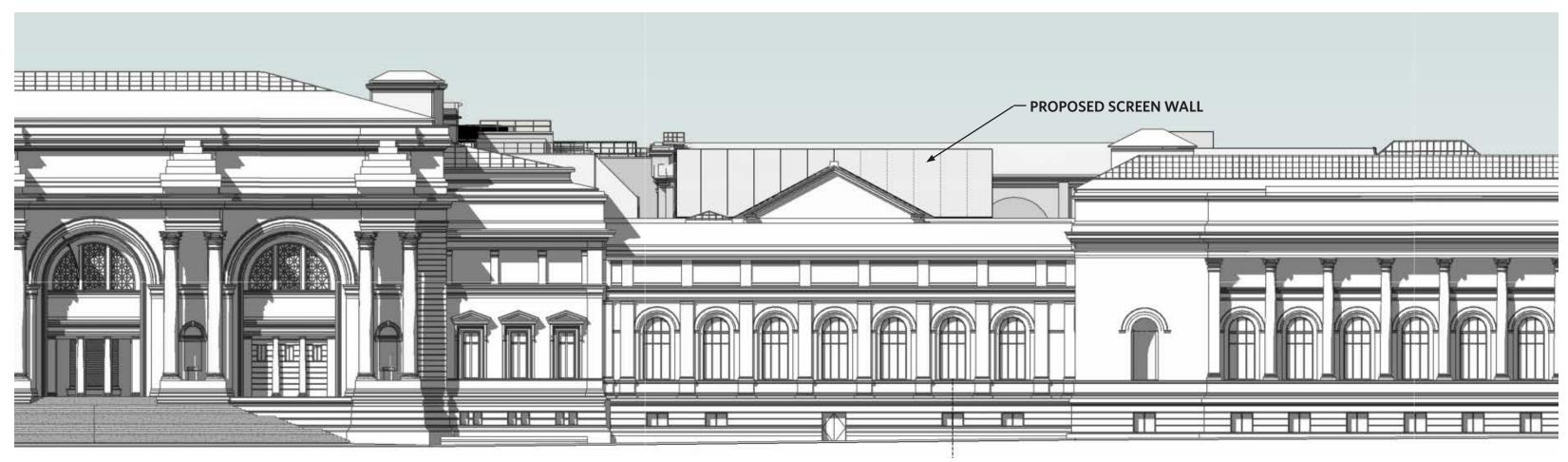






PHOTOS OF EXISTING SCREEN WALL AT SOUTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS (2012)

LOUVER DETAIL

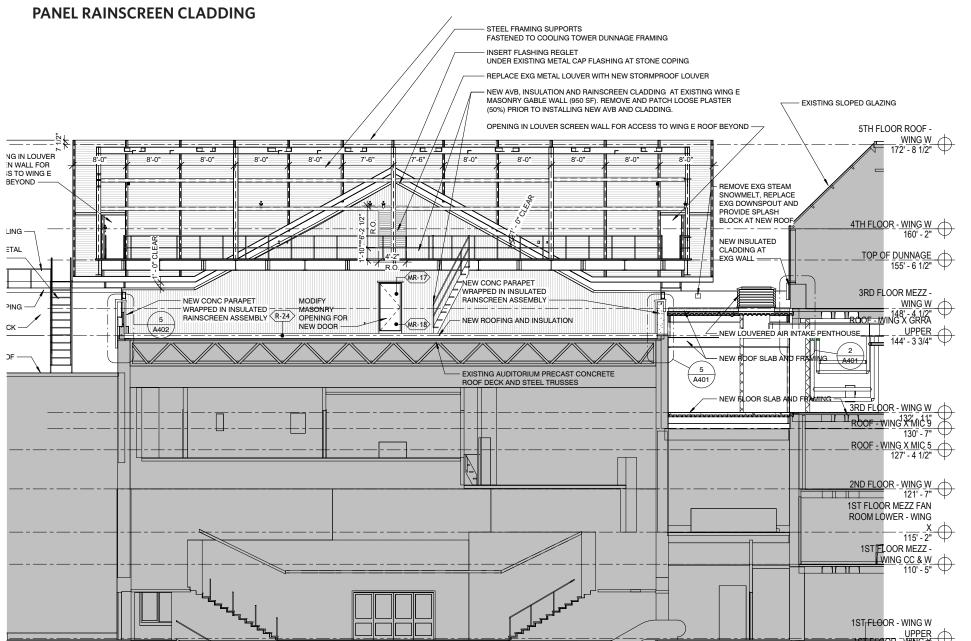


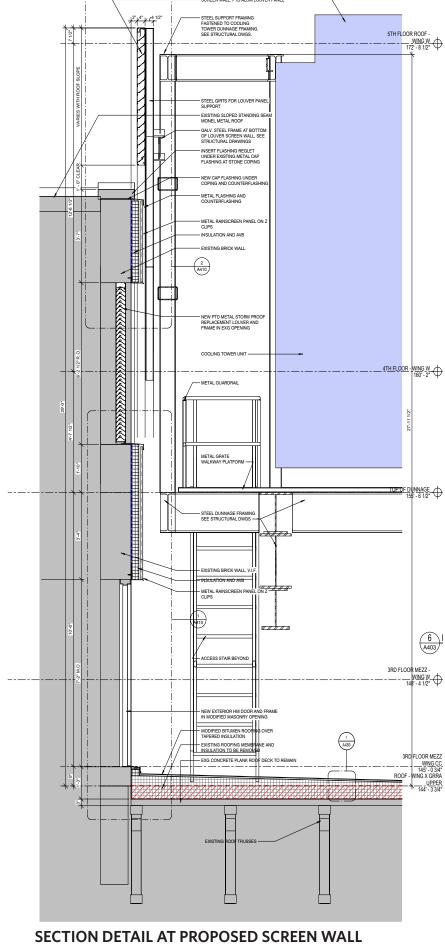
PARTIAL EAST ELEVATION - PROPOSED SCREEN WALL
ALUMINUM LOUVER PANELS TO MATCH SOUTH SIDE MATERIAL AND COLOR



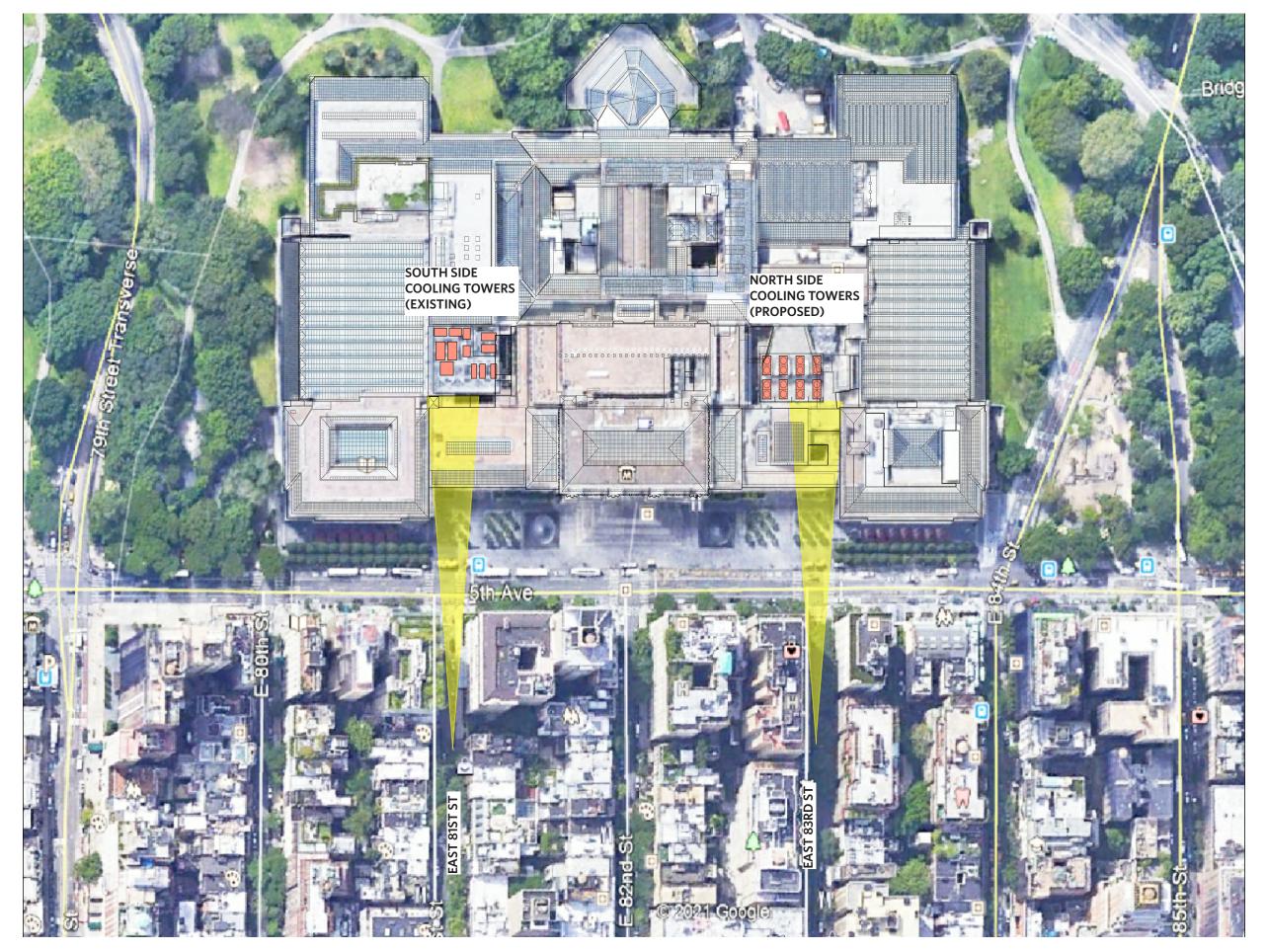
PHOTO OF WEST FACING GABLE WALL.

EXISTING STUCCO PROPOSED TO BE RREPAIRE AND CLAD WITH INSULATION AND METAL

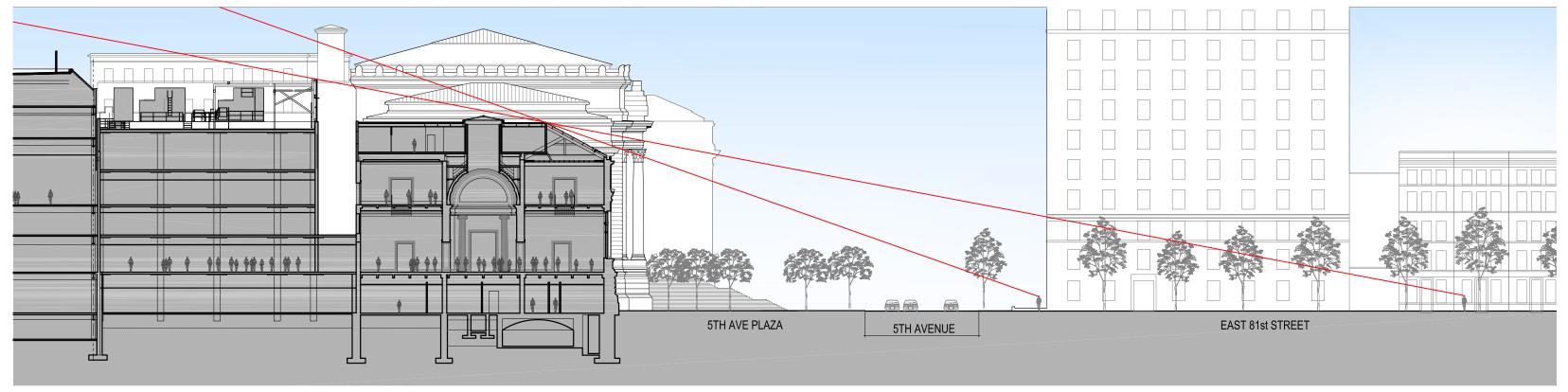




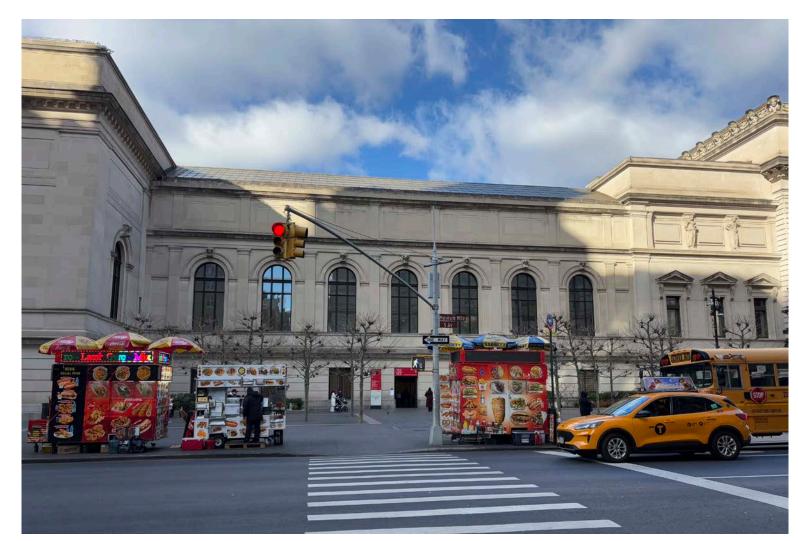
AND STEEL SUPPORT FRAMING



SIGHT LINE CORRIDORS AT EAST 81ST ST. AND EAST 83RD ST. PARTIALLY ALIGN WITH NORTH AND SOUTH ROOFTOP COOLING TOWERS.



SIGHT LINE SECTION AT EAST 81ST ST. THROUGH WING J AND EXISTING SOUTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS AND SCREEN WALL



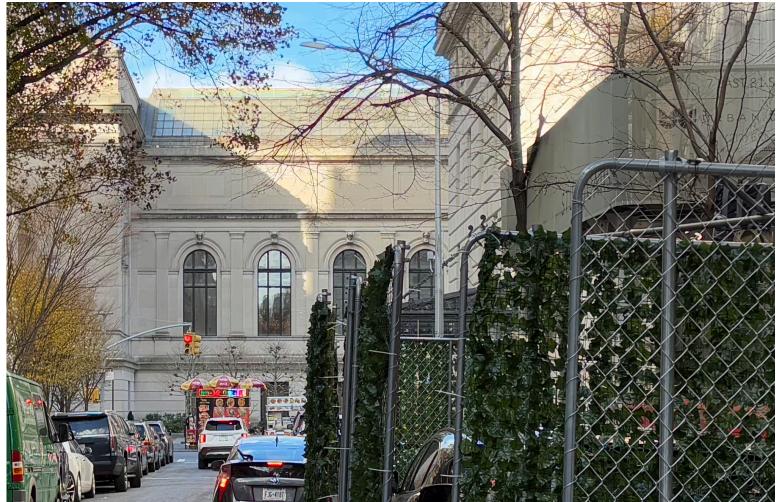
THE EXISTING SCREEN WALL AT THE SOUTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS IS NOT VISIBLE WHEN CLOSE TO THE BUILDING AT THE PLAZA OR FIFTH AVENUE.



THE EXISTING SCREEN WALL AT THE SOUTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS IS PARTIALLY VISIBLE ABOVE THE WING J ROOF VIEWED FROM FARTHER DOWN THE SIDE STREET (E. 81ST ST).



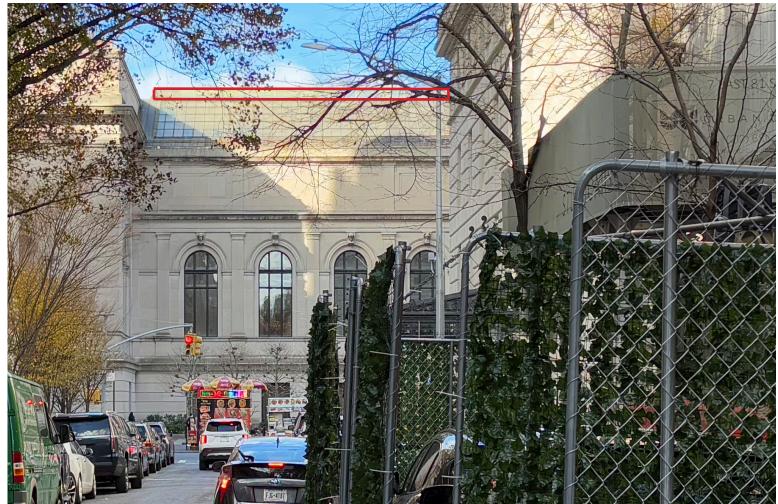
THE EXISTING SCREEN WALL AT THE SOUTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS IS PARTIALLY VISIBLE ABOVE THE WING J ROOF VIEWED FROM FARTHER DOWN THE SIDE STREET (E. 81ST ST).



ENLARGED DETAIL OF PHOTO AT LEFT SHOWING EXISTING SCREEN WALL VISIBILITY ABOVE ROOF OF WING J



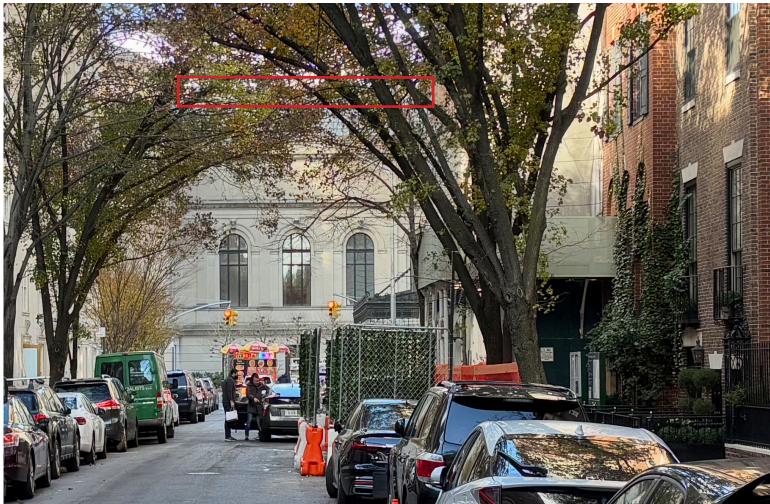
THE EXISTING SCREEN WALL AT THE SOUTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS IS PARTIALLY VISIBLE ABOVE THE WING J ROOF FROM FARTHER DOWN THE SIDE STREET (E. 81ST ST).



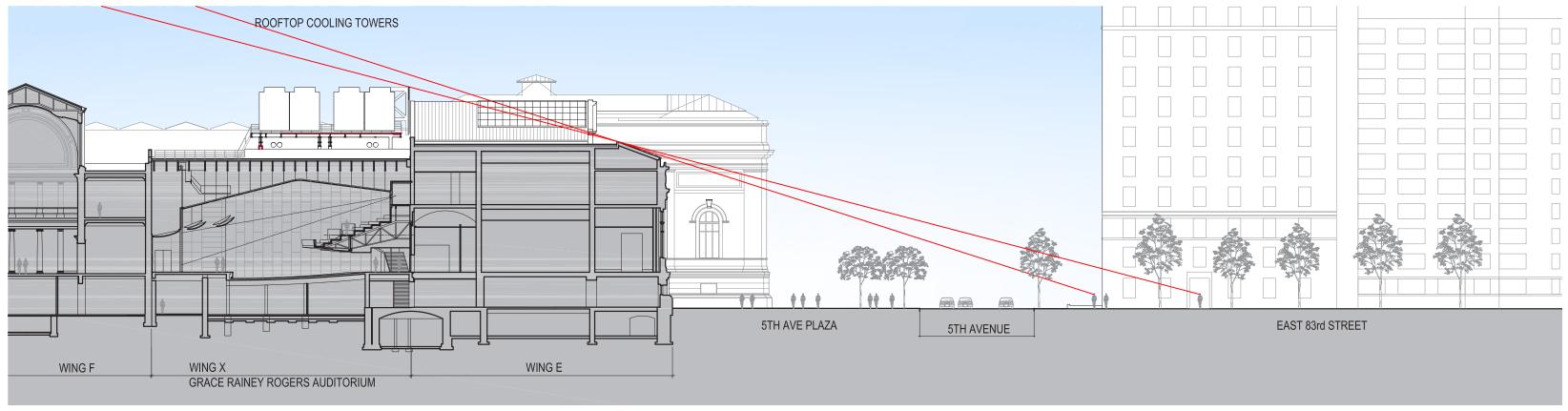
ENLARGED DETAIL OF PHOTO AT LEFT SHOWING EXISTING SCREEN WALL VISIBILITY ABOVE ROOF OF WING J (HIGHLIGHTED WITH RED LINE)



MOVING FARTHER DOWN E 81 ST ST, THE THE EXISTING SCREEN WALL AT THE SOUTH SIDE BECOMES MORE VISIBLE RISING ABOVE THE WING J ROOF



ENLARGED DETAIL OF PHOTO AT LEFT SHOWING EXISTING SCREEN WALL VISIBILITY ABOVE ROOF OF WING J (HIGHLIGHTED WITH RED LINE)



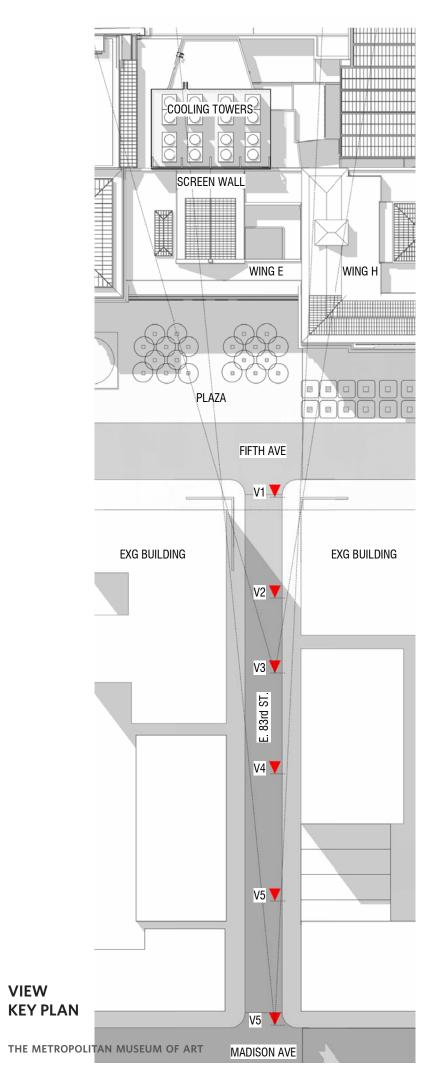
SIGHT LINE SECTION AT EAST 83RD ST THROUGH WING E AND PROPOSED NORTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS

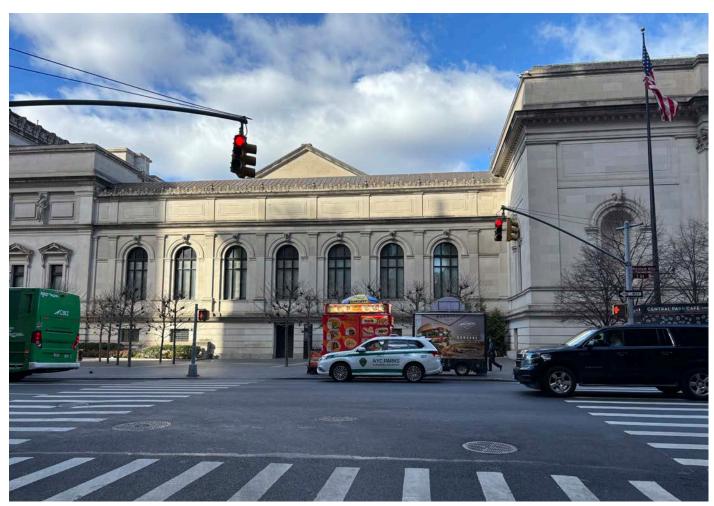


THE SCREEN WALL AT THE NORTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS WILL NOT BE VISIBLE ABOVE WING E ROOF WHEN CLOSE TO THE BUILDING AT THE PLAZA OR FIFTH AVENUE.



THE TOP OF THE SCREEN WALL AT THE NORTH SIDE COOLING TOWERS WILL BE PARTIALLY VISIBLE ABOVE THE WING E ROOF FROM FARTHER DOWN THE SIDE STREET (E. 83RD ST.)

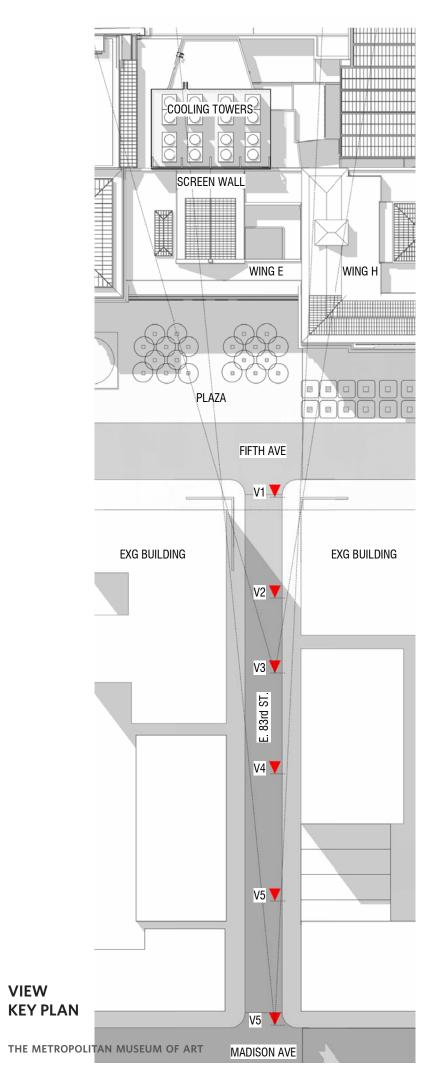


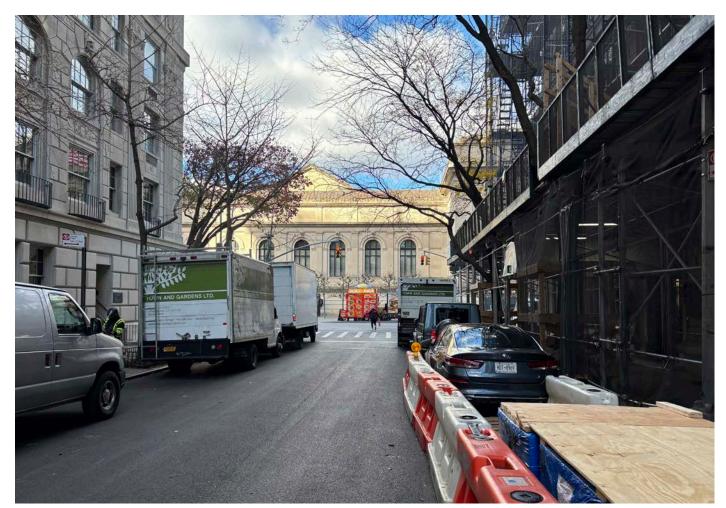


EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 1



MONTAGE VIEW 1 - SCREEN WALL NOT VISIBLE

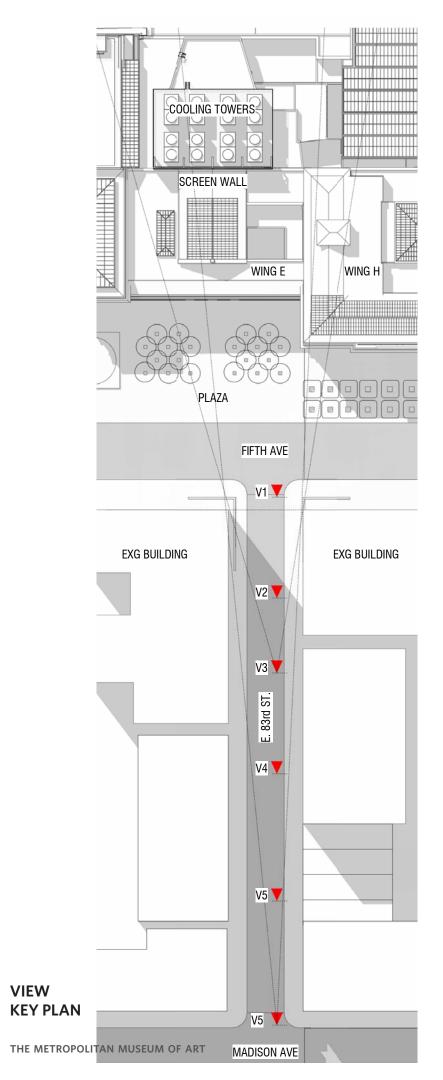


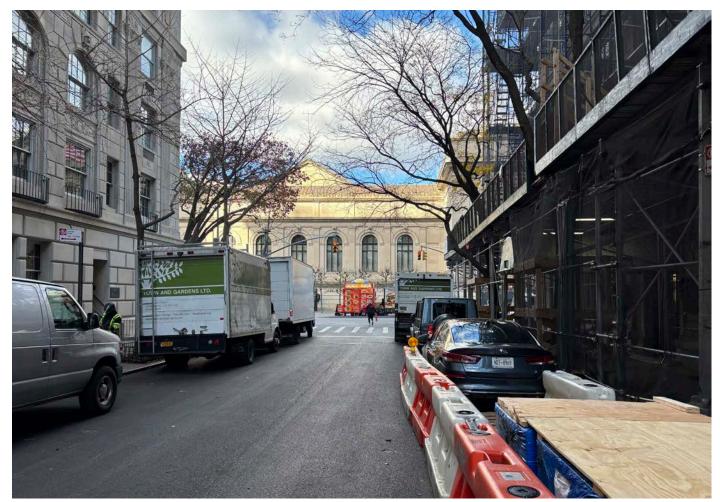


EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 2



MONTAGE VIEW 2 - TOP EDGE OF SCREEN WALL BECOMES VISIBLE (RIGHT OF PEDIMENT)

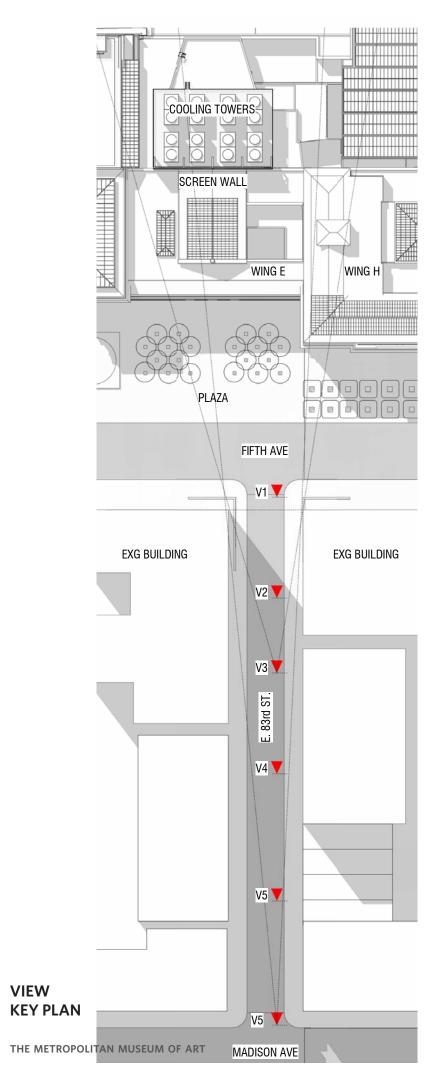




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 2



MONTAGE VIEW 2 - TOP EDGE OF SCREEN WALL BECOMES VISIBLE (RIGHT OF PEDIMENT) HIGHLIGHTED WITH RED LINE
RESTORATION OF THE 83RD STREET ENTRANCE AND NORTHSIDE CHILLER PLANT REPLACEMENT

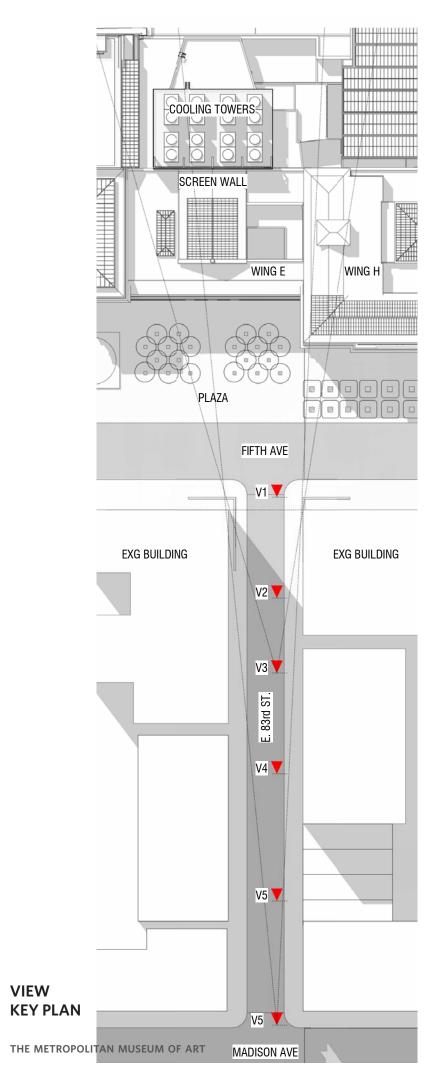




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 3



MONTAGE VIEW 3 - TOP OF SCREEN WALL VISIBLE

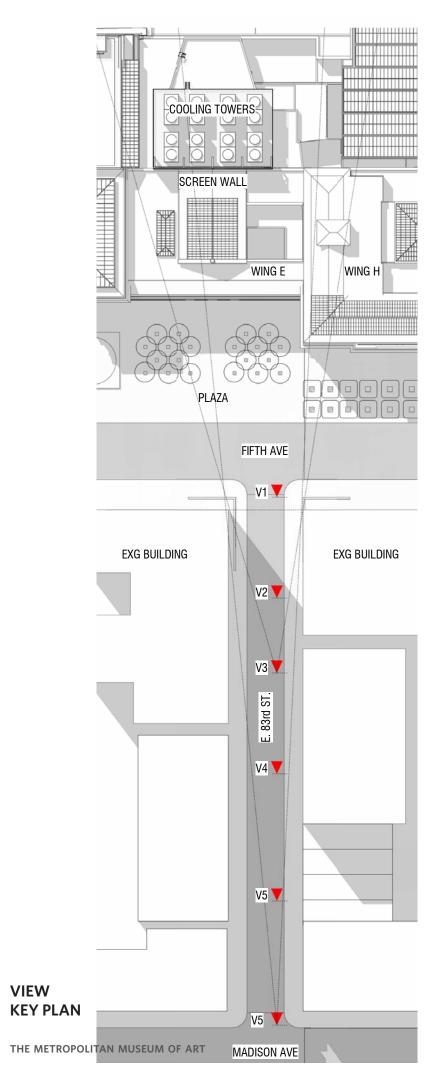




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 3



MONTAGE VIEW 3 - TOP OF SCREEN WALL VISIBLE HIGHLIGHTED WITH RED LINE
RESTORATION OF THE 83RD STREET ENTRANCE AND NORTHSIDE CHILLER PLANT REPLACEMENT

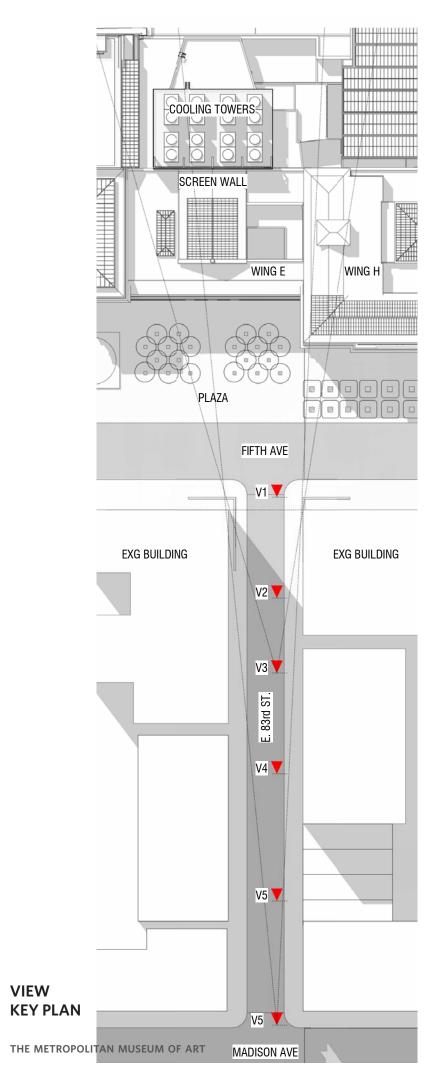




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 4



MONTAGE VIEW 4 - TOP OF SCREEN WALL VISIBLE

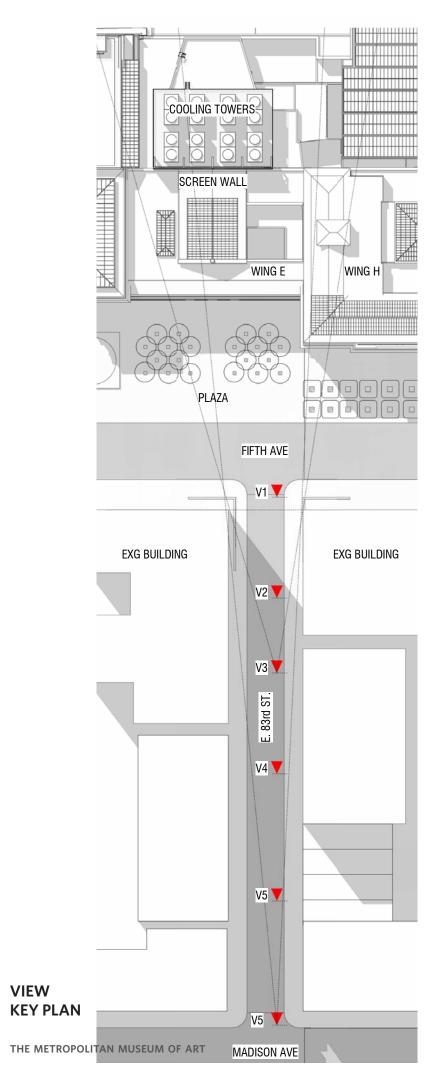




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 4



MONTAGE VIEW 4 - TOP OF SCREEN WALL VISIBLE HIGHLIGHTED WITH RED LINE
RESTORATION OF THE 83RD STREET ENTRANCE AND NORTHSIDE CHILLER PLANT REPLACEMENT

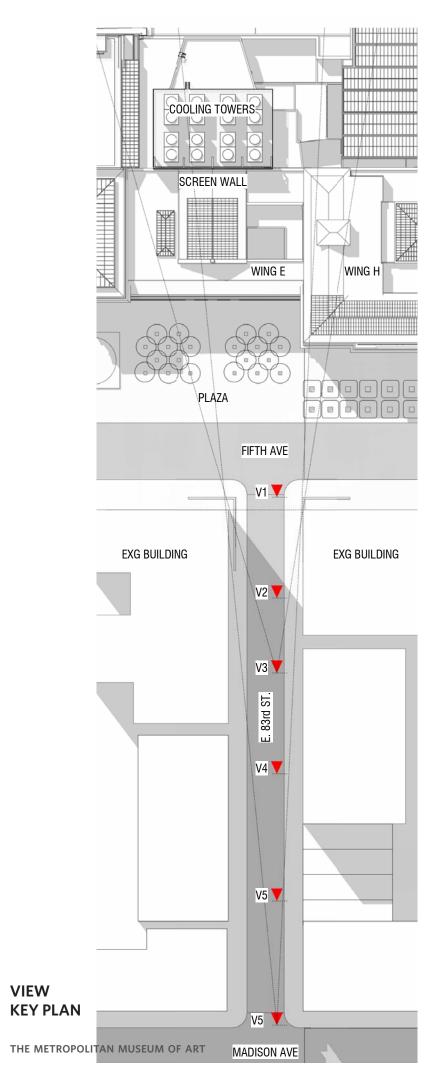




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 5



MONTAGE VIEW 5 - TOP OF SCREEN WALL VISIBLE

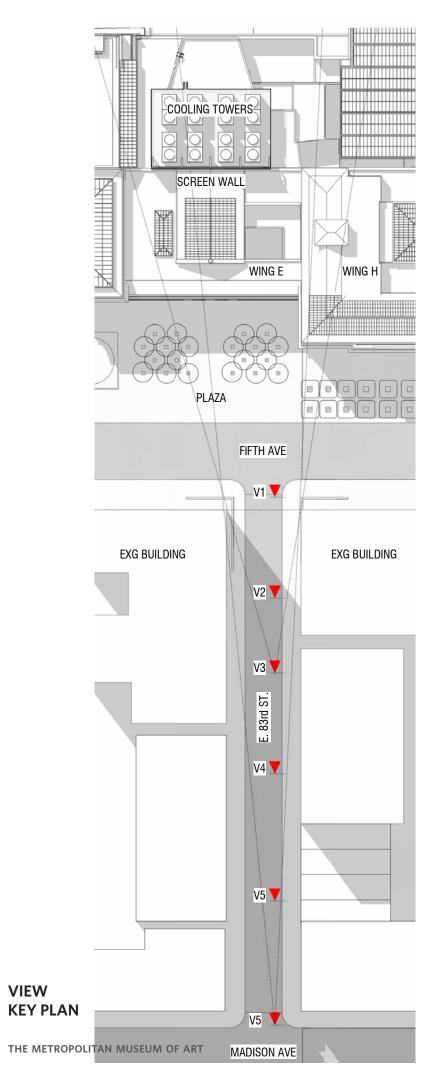




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 5



MONTAGE VIEW 5 - TOP OF SCREEN WALL VISIBLE HIGHLIGHTED WITH RED LINE
RESTORATION OF THE 83RD STREET ENTRANCE AND NORTHSIDE CHILLER PLANT REPLACEMENT

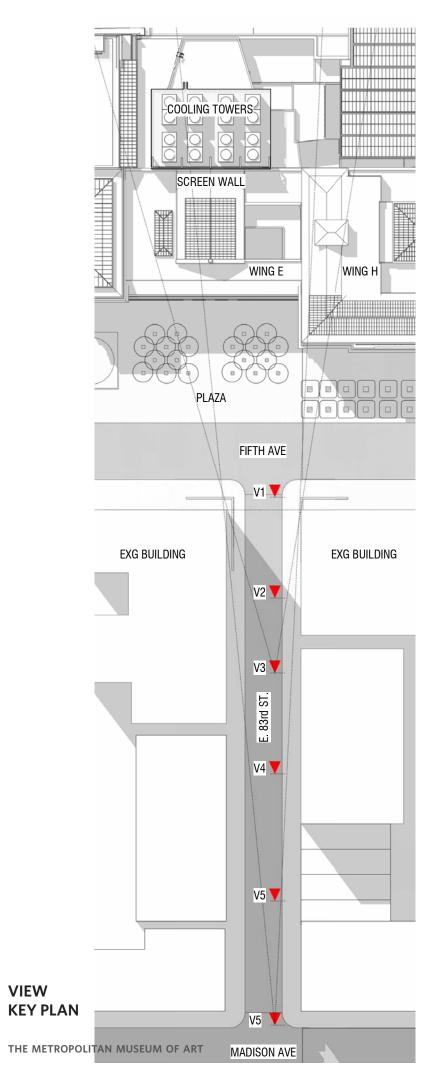




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 6 - MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 83RD ST



MONTAGE VIEW 6 - MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 83RD ST

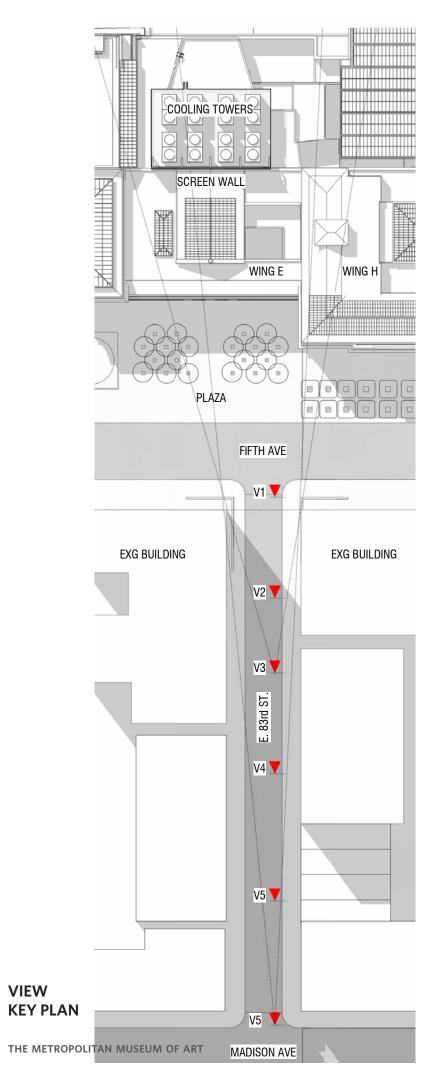


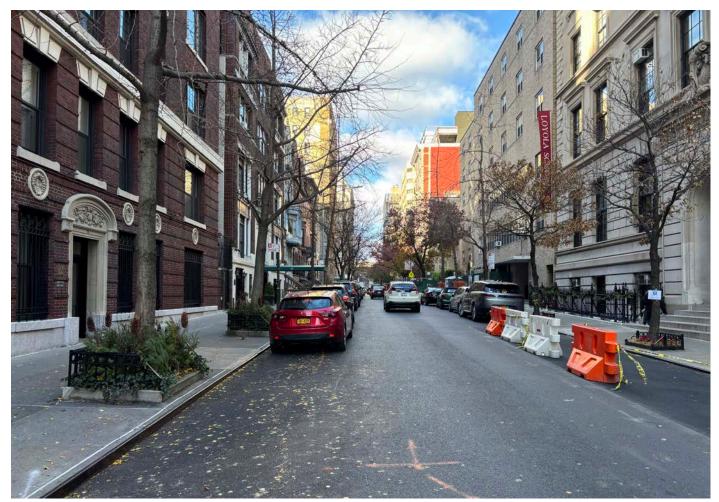


EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 6 - MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 83RD ST

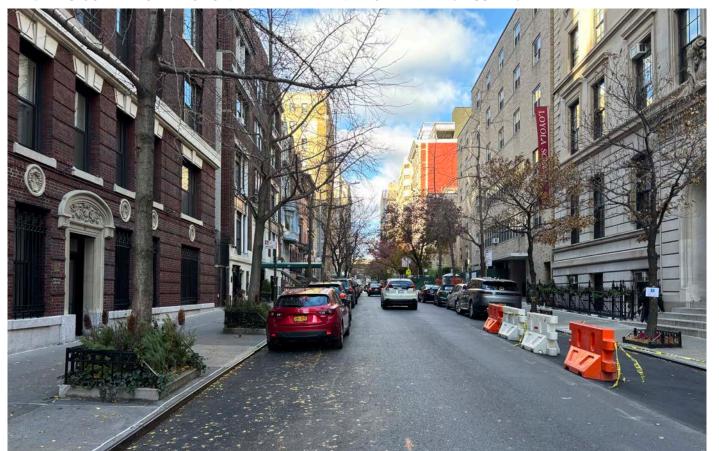


MONTAGE VIEW 6 - MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 83RD ST TOP OF SCREEN WALL HIGHLIGHTED WITH RED LINE
RESTORATION OF THE 83RD STREET ENTRANCE AND NORTHSIDE CHILLER PLANT REPLACEMENT

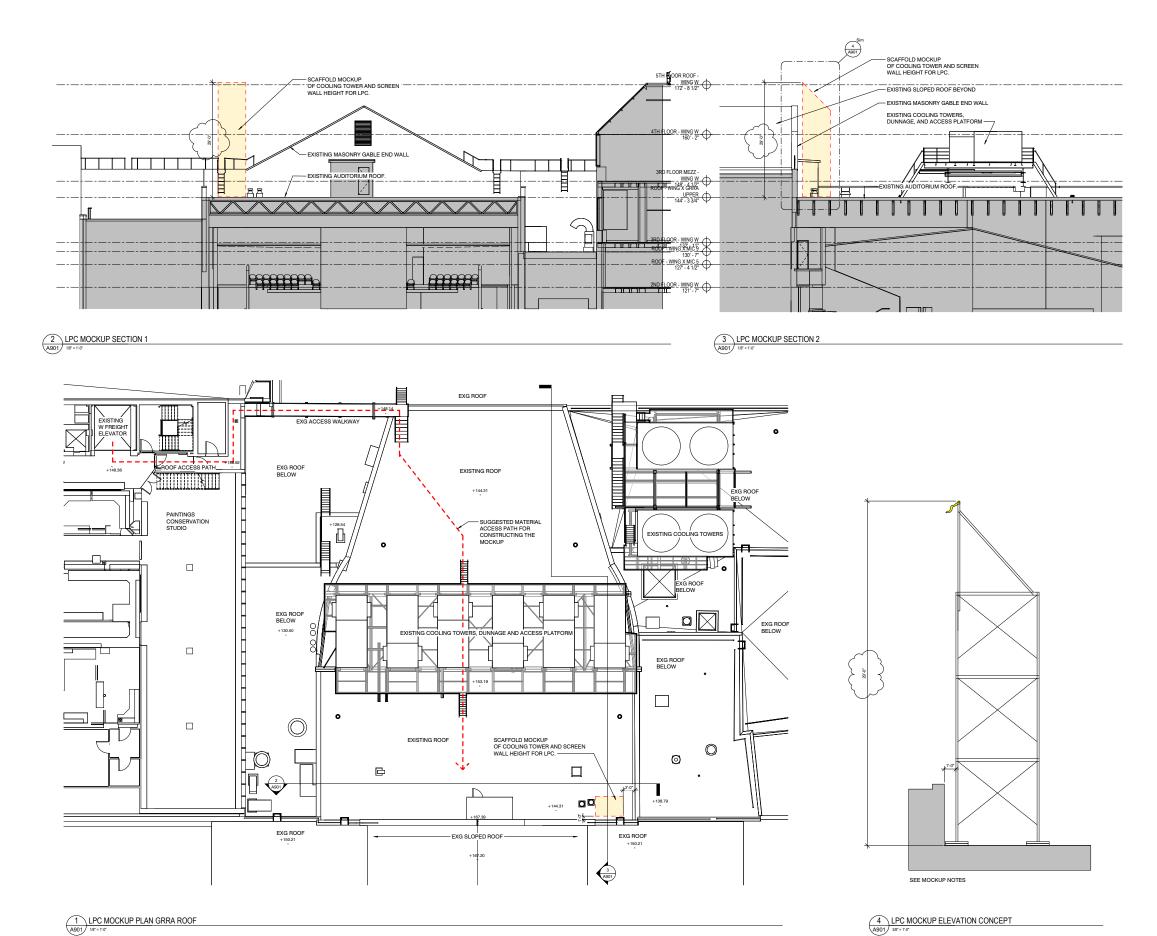




EXISTING CONDITION PHOTO VIEW 7 - PARK AVENUE AND EAST 83RD ST



MONTAGE VIEW 7 - PARK AVENUE AND EAST 83RD ST - SCREEN WALL IS TOO FAR TO BE DISTINCT AND VISIBLE



DRAWINGS AND PHOTOS OF MOCKUP OF SCREEN WALL HEIGHT FOR LPC SIGHTLINE REVIEW

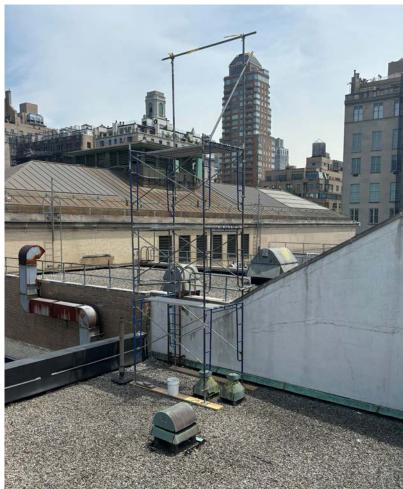


PHOTO OF LPC MOCKUP OF SCREEN WALL HEIGHT (JULY 2024)



PHOTO OF LPC MOCKUP OF SCREEN WALL HEIGHT SHOWING ALIGNMENT WITH E. 83RD ST. (JULY 2024)

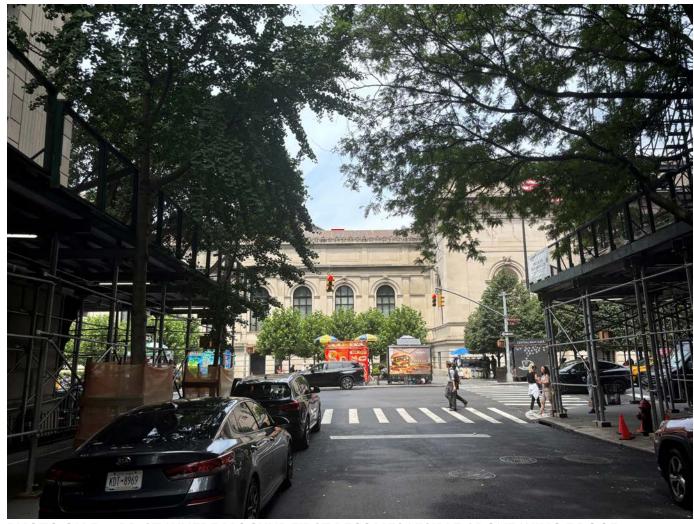


PHOTO ON E 83RD ST WHERE MOCKUP FIRST BECOMES VISIBLE ABOVE WING E ROOF



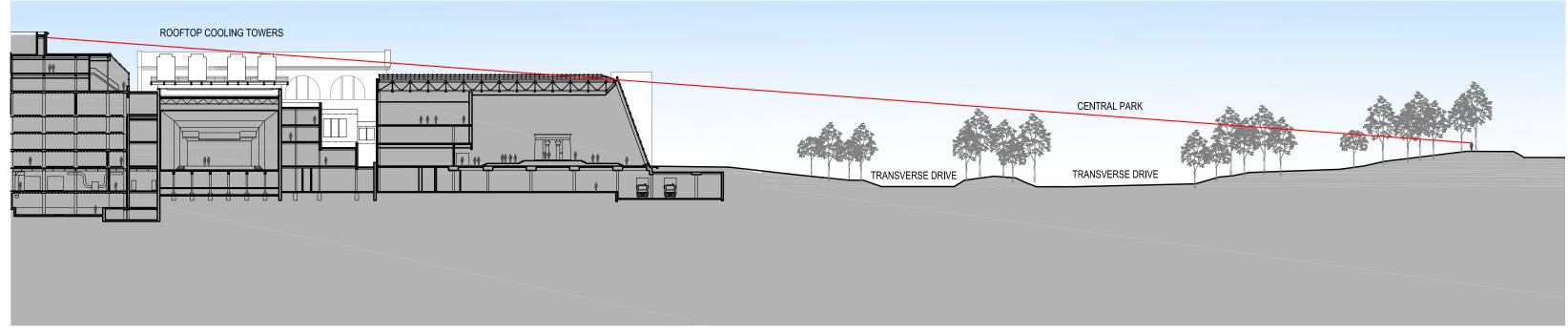
DETAIL OF PHOTO ABOVE



PHOTO ON E 83RD ST SOME DISTANCE FURTHER DOWN THE STREET



DETAIL OF PHOTO ABOVE



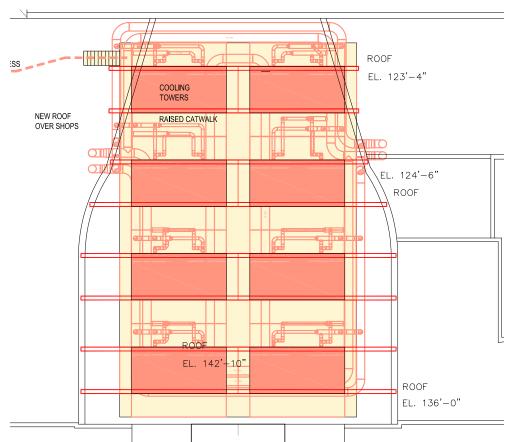
N-S SIGHT LINE SECTION SHOWING VIEWS FROM NORTH IN CENTRAL PARK



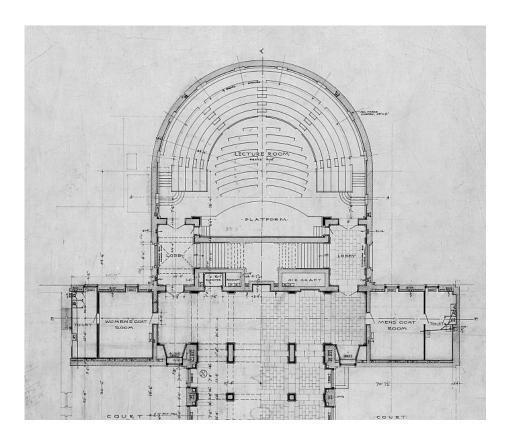
VIEW FROM THE NORTH: COOLING TOWERS ARE NOT VISIBLE FROM THE WESTBOUND TRANSVERSE DRIVE



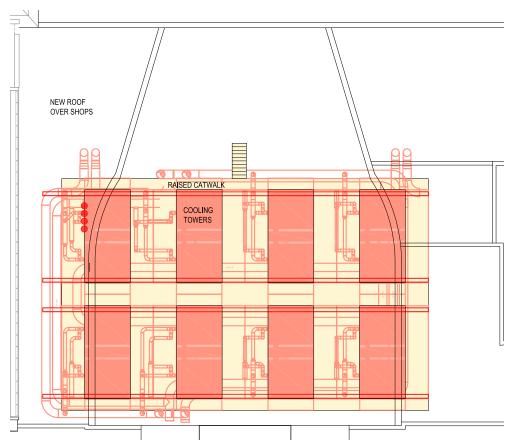
VIEW FROM THE NORTH: THE TOPS OF THE COOLING TOWERS WILL BE MINIMALLY VISIBLE AND BARELY PERCEPTIBLE FROM NEAR THE RESERVOIR



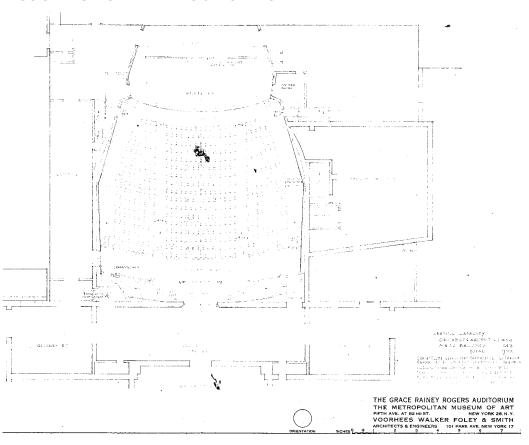
COOLING TOWER LAYOUT OPTION 1



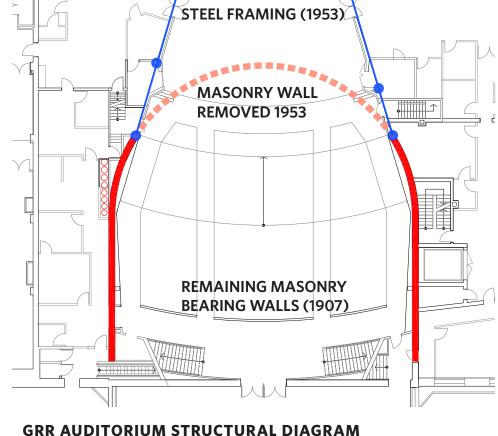
MCKIM MEAD AND WHITE
ORIGINAL WING E AUDITORIUM PLAN 1907



COOLING TOWER LAYOUT OPTION 2



VOORHEES WALKER FOLEY & SMITH GRR AUDITORIUM PLAN 1953

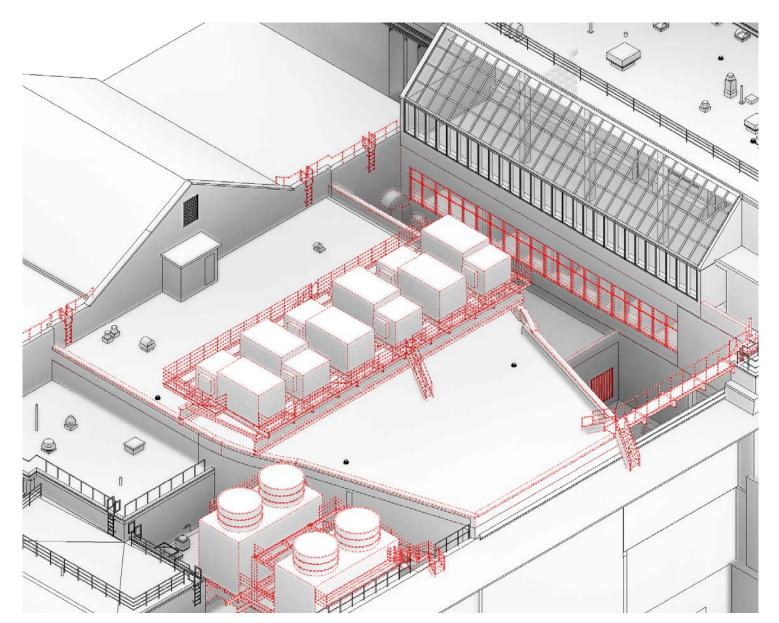


COOLING TOWER SUPPORT STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS (THORNTON TOMASETTI, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS)

The remaining masonry bearing walls from 1907 on the east side of the auditorium have the capacity to carry the weight of the new rooftop cooling towers.

However, the steel columns on the west side of the auditorium do not have the capacity and would require substantial and disruptive reinforcements to both the steel structure and the foundations.

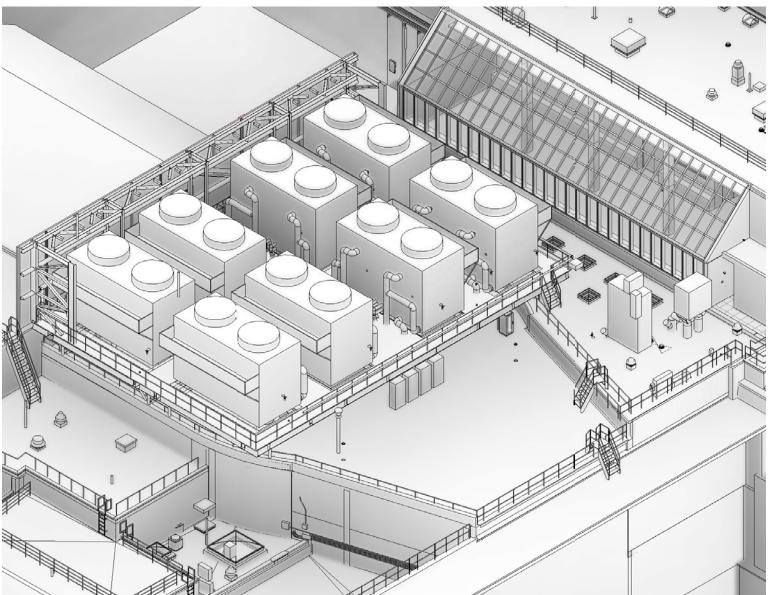
Therefore the cooling towers are proposed to bear on the masonry walls at the east side of the auditorium (option 2).



EXISTING COOLING TOWERS TO BE REMOVED FROM AUDITORIUM ROOF

The existing cooling towers are aging and in need of replacement. The cooling towers on the auditorium roof are of the forced draft horizontal type, which are consume much more electricity than the taller induced draft type. The two additional cooling towers on the Wing X roof are at a much lower elevation than the others; this difference in elevation and resulting pump pressure differentials has been problematic for operations and maintenance.

Cooling towers of this type are no longer permitted by the NYC Energy Conservtion Code, which mandates that mandating that covered heat rejection devices of comparable size must perform better than or equal to induced draft type cooling towers.



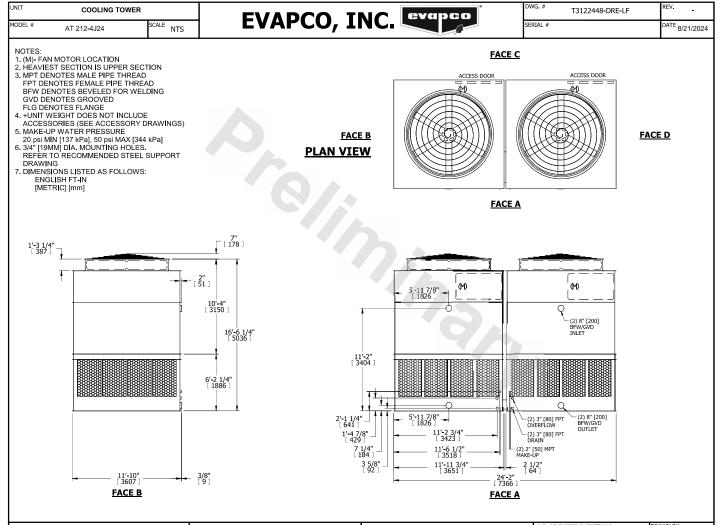
PROPOSED NEW COOLING TOWERS AND SCREEN WALL ON THE AUDITORIUM ROOF

The proposed cooling towers are all of the more efficient induced draft type, which are vertically configured and therefore taller, but **use one half the electricity** of the existing type. The proposed cooling towers are all on the same level, which allows a more efficient operation where the units can be used interchangably as needed. The configuration has redundancy for partial maintenance shut downs.

The new cooling towers are taller than the existing cooling towers because of energy efficiency and code requirements

ROOFTOP COOLING TOWER ENERGY SAVING FEATURES (KOHLER RONAN, MEP ENGINEERS)

- The proposed cooling towers are **induced draft cross flow cooling towers** equipped with axial type fans that consume significantly less energy than the existing towers on the auditorium roof which are **forced draft cooling towers** with centrifugal type fans.
- Induced draft cooling towers have a vertical configuration and therefore the proposed cooling towers are taller than the existing forced draft cooling towers which have a horizontal configuration and are shorter in height.
- New York City has recognized this comparative advantage in the New York City Energy Code, mandating that covered heat rejection devices of comparable size must perform better than or equal to induced draft type cooling towers.
- Based on the Museum's historic demands, installing new forced draft cooling towers in lieu of the proposed new induced draft cooling towers would likely double electricity consumption associated with heat rejection.
- When applying the Museum's utility rates and current greenhouse gas emissions coefficients, this increased consumption would equate to an additional \$39,000 in utility cost and 75 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.



INDUCED DRAFT CROSS FLOW COOLING TOWER
MANUFACTURER'S DRAWING



PHOTO OF WING E AROUND 1912. THE BOILER HOUSE CHIMNEY IS VISIBLE LEFT OF THE PEDIMENT.



AERIAL VIEW 1920'S. BOILER HOUSE CHIMNEY IS VISIBLE.

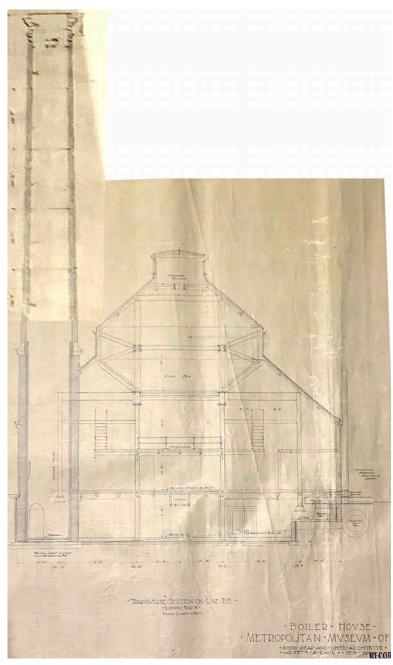
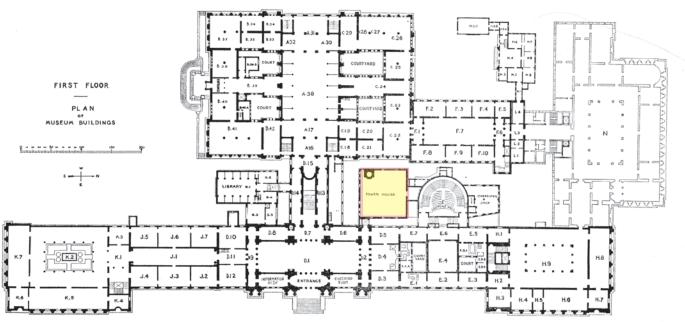
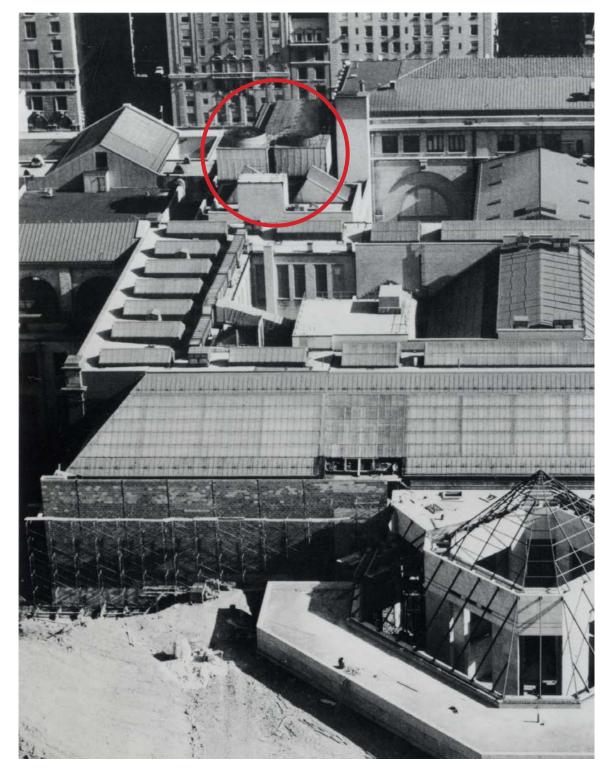


PHOTO OF BOILER HOUSE BEING DEMOLISHED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF WING W (EARLY 1960'S)

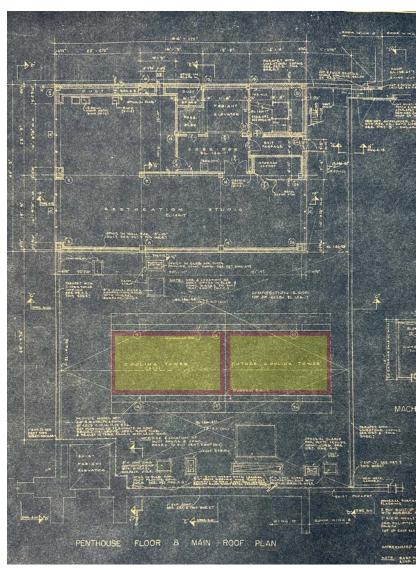
HISTORIC SECTION DRAWING THROUGH
THE BOILER HOUSE AND CHIMNEY (McKIM MEAD & WHITE, 1911)



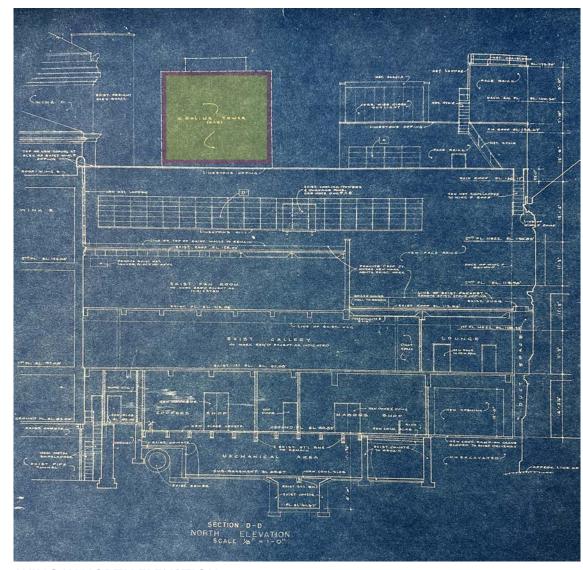
FIRST FLOOR PLAN FROM 1920'S SHOWING BOILER HOUSE AND CHIMNEY



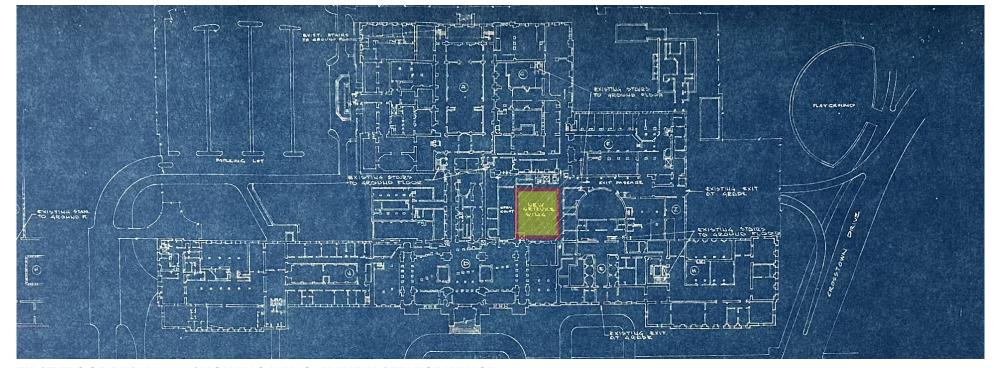
AERIAL VIEW FROM THE WEST, 1970'S.
THE COOLING TOWERS ON THE ROOF OF WING W ARE VISIBLE AT TOP



WING W ROOF PLAN, 1960 WITH ROOFTOP COOLING TOWERS



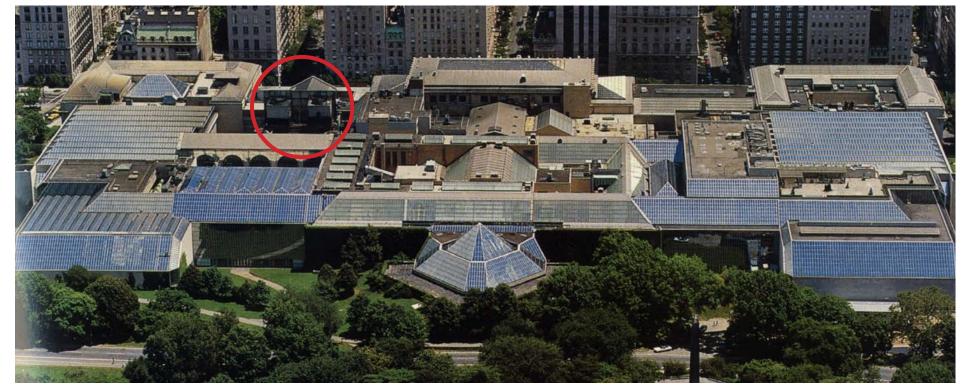
WING W NORTH ELEVATION, 1960 WITH ROOFTOP COOLING TOWERS



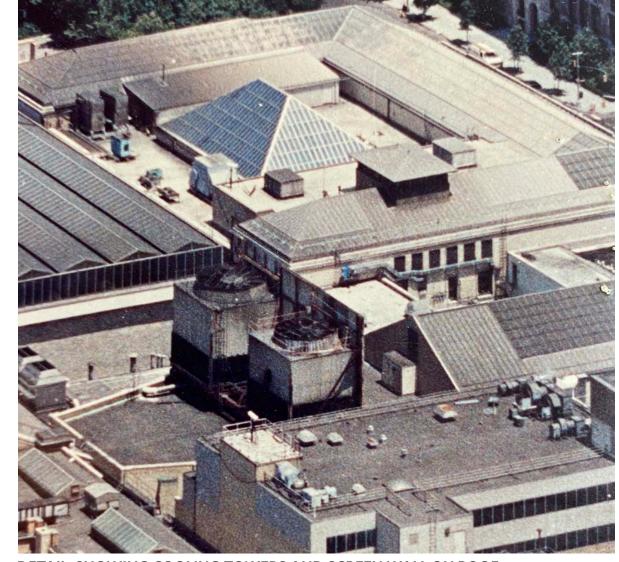
FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1960 SHOWING WING W "NEW SERVICE WING"



AERIAL VIEW 1991, SHOWING COOLING TOWERS AND SCREEN WALL ON ROOF OF GRACE RAINEY ROGERS AUDITORIUM



AERIAL VIEW 1991, SHOWING COOLING TOWERS AND SCREEN WALL ON ROOF OF GRACE RAINEY ROGERS AUDITORIUM



DETAIL SHOWING COOLING TOWERS AND SCREEN WALL ON ROOF



DETAIL SHOWING COOLING TOWERS AND SCREEN WALL ON ROOF

