

11 Madison Avenue

WiredScore fact sheet

Certification ID: 23827



WiredScore
PLATINUM

Expiration
September 15, 2023

Building Size
2,285,043 Sqft

Address
11 Madison Avenue, New York
NY, 10010, United States

Classification
WiredScore - V2 - Office - Single Building -
Occupied

Tenants in WiredScore Certified buildings have complimentary access to WiredScore Connect, a connectivity concierge service.

Email wconnect@wiredscore.com to learn more and get started.

Connectivity options

Carrier	Cable Type
Altice Business	Fibre
AT&T	Fibre
CenturyLink	Fibre
Crown Castle Fiber	Fibre
Pilot Fiber	Fibre
Spectrum Business	Fibre
Verizon	Fibre
Zayo	Fibre

Key Features

Connectivity

Fiber optic connectivity available for high-speed, reliable, data communications services.

5 high-speed internet service providers available to provide multiple options to select from.

Dark fiber connectivity option available to lease point-to-point fiber connections.

High-speed, low-cost connectivity option available for small/medium businesses.

Fixed wireless connectivity available via rooftop dish antenna that is not reliant on cabling in the street.

Infrastructure

Physically diverse, underground, protected telecom conduit entrances for redundant connections from

different streets to mitigate outages.

Physically diverse vertical telecom riser pathways for redundant connections to mitigate outages.

Base-building telecom equipment installed within a secure location accessible only by authorized personnel.

Wireless

The building offers reliable in-building mobile cellular coverage and quality for at least three mobile operators.

Readiness

Standard Telecommunications License Agreement in place to expedite new internet service providers entering the building.

Infrastructure

Universal communication chambers

Universal communication chambers are underground telecommunication pits located externally near the property line. These allow for faster installations of new connections in the building since they remove the need to construct new penetrations to the building every time that a new connection is needed.

Telecommunication intakes

These are the telecommunication cable entry points into the building. Having multiple intakes from different locations around the building creates physical separation. Therefore, if the connectivity from one intake is disrupted, connectivity from the other intake can still be functional.

Telecommunication room

A location in the building where service provider equipment is installed. Separation of telecommunication equipment from that of other utilities, such as electricity, gas or water, reduces the personnel able to access the equipment servicing tenants.

Connectivity

Wi-Fi coverage

Providing free Wi-Fi in common areas enables tenants and their guests to remain connected throughout the building.

In-building mobile planning

Radio frequency (RF) testing should be considered for all commercial buildings to confirm the mobile signal strength available throughout the building. Having an in-building mobile solution installed ensures quality of service to existing and new tenants alike.

Fiber

The most technologically advanced form of cabling used in buildings. Direct fibre provides dedicated high speed connections with equal download and upload speeds.

Readiness

Signed access agreements

Signed access agreement documents indicate that an agreement is in place between the landlord and the ISP that owns cables and equipment in the building. The agreements limit the potential for future conflicts or challenges between landlord and provider that may threaten the ability of tenants to maintain their current or future internet connectivity.

Tenant connectivity guide

Having a guide in place outlining the designated areas and routes for telecommunications cabling as well as information regarding access for new providers assists tenants with new connectivity installations.

Flooding protection

Situating telecommunication rooms above the floodplain and installing localised flood protection protects the equipment within these rooms.

Containment

Dedicated metal trays that allow telecommunication cables to be safely routed horizontally and vertically through the building. It is key that the capacity of the containment through the building is adequate for the needs of the building.

Communication risers

A riser is the pathway that runs vertically from the bottom to the top of the building. Access to risers should be via secure cupboards on each floor. Risers in diverse locations, with capacity for future installations, ensure that providers can deliver reliable and resilient services to all tenants in the building.

Fixed wireless

Rooftop based antenna networks are used for both primary and secondary forms of connectivity. A top choice for secondary connections because it doesn't rely on the existing cabling into a building.

Fibre distribution

Having multiple fibres or tubing installed throughout the building enables quicker installation of connections to tenants.

Coordination with carriers

Gaining confirmation from multiple, high quality, fibre or fixed wireless providers for connectivity service to the building delivers visibility to tenants on their connectivity options. This can be achieved via pre-installation of telco equipment or by letters of intent from providers outlining the ease of installing a connection to the site.