



Before/After West Chelsea District

The West Side Line of the New York Central Railroad originally ran from the Lower West Side, at Gansevoort Street, up to 34th Street. Trains transported meats and produce back and forth until the 1980's, when the line was abandoned. In 2004, talks began about restoring the tracks and turning it into a public space. The West Side Line was eventually turned into the High Line park we see today. Along with this came a change in the land use of the surrounding streets; going from primarily manufacturing buildings, to a more residential/commercial friendly zone.







Before/After West Chelsea District

At 28th Street and 10th Avenue, Lot 7503 of Block 699 used to be vacant, prior to the changes that the West Chelsea District zoning brought in 2005. The lot was later repurposed for commercial use, prior to being a manufacturing district. It was here that architect, Zaha Hadid built an 11-story condominium. She states, "The multiple layers of the public realm of 28th Street and the High Line are conveyed in the split levels of the building, which in turn are reflected in the woven chevron pattern of the facade," . The project was started in 2014 and finished in 2017.







Before/After West Chelsea District

At the corner of 14th Street and Washington Street, on Lot 18 of Block 646 is a small commercial building. This lot was in a manufacturing district, before the change to zoning came in 2014. It is now a commercial district, turning the factory into the Diane von Furstenberg Headquarters in 2007. Like the several examples we've seen, much of the manufacturing district in West Chelsea has been re-zoned to promote residential and commercial use.







GENERAL GOALS AND DEVELOPMENTAL PURPOSES

- Encourage and guide the development of West Chelsea as a dynamic mixed use neighborhood;
- Encourage the development of residential uses along appropriate avenues and streets;
- Encourage and support the growth of arts-related uses;
- Facilitate the restoration and reuse of the High Line elevated rail line as an accessible, public open space;
- Ensure that the form of new buildings relates to and enhances neighborhood character and the High Line open space;
- Create and provide a transition to the lower-scale Chelsea Historic District to the east and the higher-density Hudson Yards area to the north.

"Encourage and support the growth of arts-related uses"

The West Chelsea district was a light (M1-5) manufacturing district, with residential to its East and and a moderate manufacturing district to its West. A manufacturing district, especially in NYC in as early as the 1900's, left much to be desired in terms of quality of life and the aesthetic of the city fabric. When the WCh district was to be rezoned, they wanted a place that was art-friendly. The abandoned Highline was the perfect place to provide artist with a platform to showcase artwork, such as sculptures and murals.







The Special West Chelsea District Plan

To encourage a mixed use district residential and commercial uses would be allowed along Tenth and Eleventh avenues and the midblocks between West 16th and 20th streets, and West 27th and 30th streets

To preserve light air and views the plan would allow development rights to be transferred from High Line properties to designated receiving sites within the Special West Chelsea District. (Floor Area Transfer)

The base FAR within the C6-4 zone would be 6.5 FAR and could be increased to 9.15 with acquisition of development rights from the High Line Transfer Corridor (HLTC) and up to 12.0 FAR with the modified Inclusionary Housing bonus.

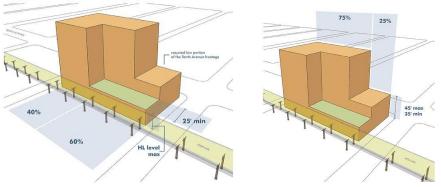


SPECIAL HEIGHT AND SETBACK, OPEN AREA AND TRANSPARENCY REGULATIONS FOR ZONING LOTS ADJACENT TO THE HIGH LINE

Consistent with the existing built character of walk-up apartment buildings and high streetwall loft buildings, bulk controls along Tenth Avenue would mandate a mix of low and high street walls and would help preserve light, air, and views for the High Line open space. Under these frontage regulations, the street wall of a building along Tenth Avenue could rise to between 35 feet and 45 feet in height for 25% of its Tenth Avenue frontage. This lowered streetwall would be required to be located at a street intersection. The remaining 75% of the street wall could rise to the maximum allowable building height.

In subareas C,F and G zoning lots that extend for at least 115 feet along the eastern side of the High Line, no portion of the eastern High Line frontage of the building shall exceed a height of 3 feet, 6 inches above the level of the High Line bed, except that a maximum of 40 percent of such High Line frontage may rise without setback above a height of 3 feet, 6 inches above the level of the High Line bed provided such portion of the building is not located directly between the High Line and any street wall of a building that is subject to a maximum height of 45 feet





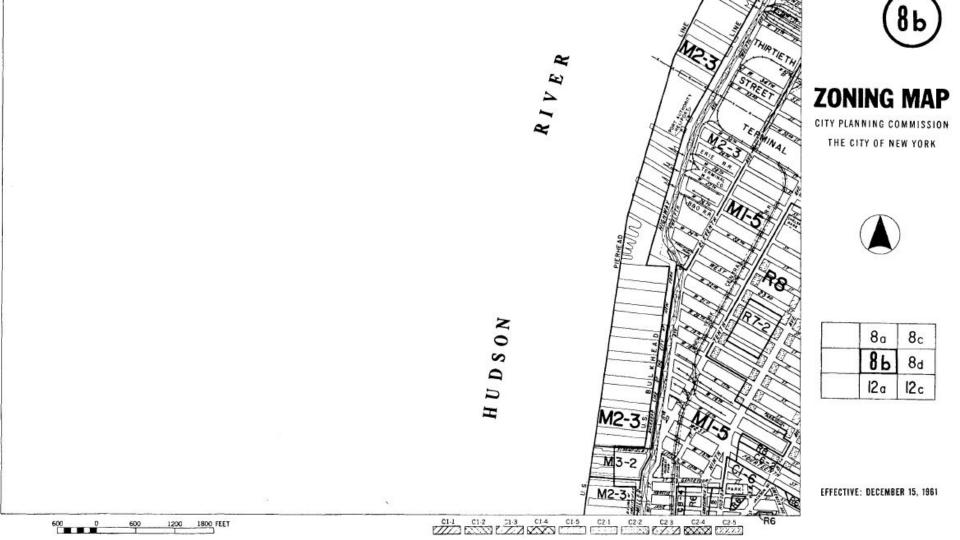
The Standard Hotel

The 377 room hotel designed by Ennead Architects is a unique building for the area of Meatpacking for its design, popularity of the restaurants and bars below it and its intersection with the HighLine. It has become an attraction for the area over the years. After its completion in 2009, a post-zoning regulation impeding the construction of buildings that would go over the High Line was set up in order to maintain better parameters for the pathway in terms such as sun shading.











THE NEW YORK CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

CLASSIFICATIONS

MAJOR ZONING

R - RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

— MANUFACTURING DISTRICT The number(s) and/or letter(s) which

follows an "R", "C", or "M" district des-

ignation indicates use, bulk, and other controls as described in the text of the Zoning Resolution.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS The letter(s) within the shaded area

designates the special purpose district as described in the text of the Zoning Resolution.

INDICATES PROPERTY REZONED BY AMENDMENT EFFECTIVE: 9-9-99

990453ZMM A-1776 (D) RESTRICTIVE DECLARATION, FOR DETAIL REFER TO R.D. SHEET.

(E) CITY ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW DECLARATION, FOR DETAIL RE-FER TO C.E.Q.R. SHEET.

MAP KEY

8ь

12a

8a

8c

8_d

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THE NEW YORK CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Major Zoning Classifications; The number(s) and/or letter(s) that follows

gn R. Cor M District designation indicates use, bulk and other controls as described in the text of the Zoning Resolution.

R - RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

C - COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

M - MANUFACTURING DISTRICT

...... AREA(S) REZONED

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REZONING:

*10-11-2005 C 060006 ZMM 6-23-2005 C 050162(A) ZMM

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT The letter(s) within the shaded area designates the special purpose district as described in the text of the Zoning Resolution.

- RESTRICTIVE DECLARATION

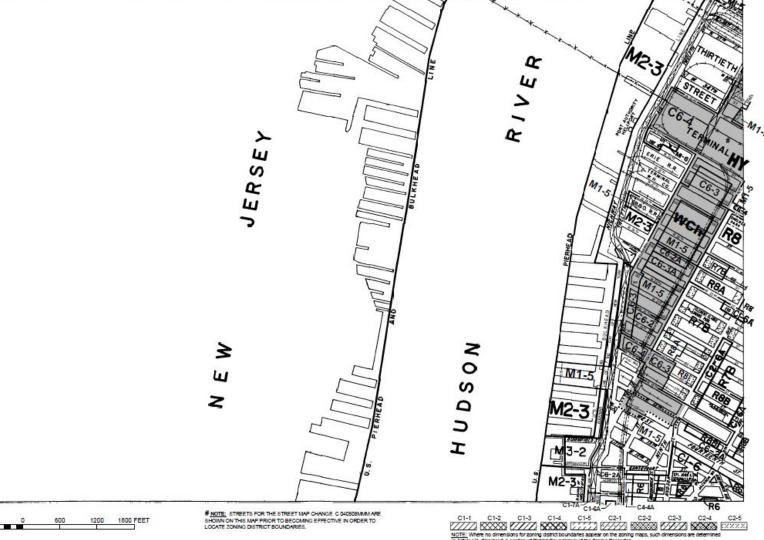
CITY ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW DECLARATION

REPERS TO BLOCKS WITH LOTS SUBJECT TO CEOR DESIGNATION E-137, SEE Z.R., APPENDICES (CEOR DECLARATIONS) FOR UST OF AFFECTED BLOCK AND LOTS.

MAP	KEY	
8-1	8a	8
	8b	8
V-2	12a	12

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NOTE: Zoning information as shown on this map is subject to change. For the most up-to-date zoning information for this map check the Department of City Planning website: http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/subcats/zoning.html or contact the Zoning Information Desk at (212) 720-3291.



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..... AREA(S) REZONED

Effective Date(s) of Rezoning:

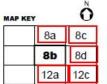
01-22-2015 C 150101 ZMM

Special Requirements:

For a list of lots subject to CEQR environmental requirements, see APPENDIX C.

For a list of lots subject to "D" restrictive declarations, see APPENDIX D.

For Inclusionary Housing designated areas on this map, see APPENDIX F.



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www.nyo.gov/planning_or contact the Zoning Information Desk at (212) 730-3291.



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SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT The letter(s) within the shoded oreo designotes the special purpose district os described in the text of the Zoning Resolution.

:....: AREA(S) REZONED

Effective Date(s) of Rezoning:

*06-28-2018 C 180150 ZMM 06-28-2018 C 180127 ZMM

Special Requirements:

For a list of lots subject to CEQR environmental requirements, see APPENDIX C.

For a list of lots subject to "D" restrictive declarations, see APPENDIX D.

For Inclusionary Housing designated areas and Mandatory Inclusionary Housing areas on this map, see APPENDIX F.

MAP KEY					
	8a	8c			
	8b	8d			
	12a	12c			

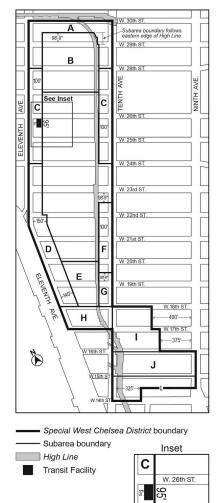
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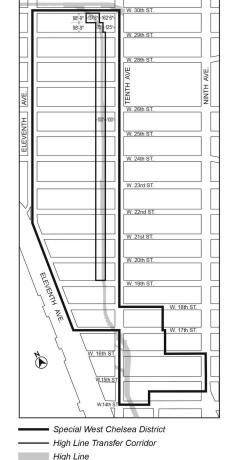
SPECIAL WEST CHELSEA DISTRICT SUBAREAS



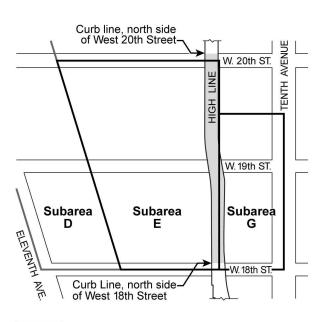
Sub- area	Basic floor area ratio (max)	Increase in FAR from High Line Transfer Corridor (98-30)	Increase in FAR with <i>High Line</i> Improvement Bonuses (98-25)	Inclusionary Housing		
				FAR required to be transferred ¹ (minimum)	Increase in FAR for Inclusionary Housing Program (98- 26)	Permitted floor area ratio (maximum)
A	6.5	2.65	2	2.65	2.85	12.0
В	5.0	2.5	2	1.25	1.25	7.5
С	5.0	2.5	NA	1.25	1.25	7.5
D ⁵	5.0	2.53	2.53	1.25	1.25	7.5
E	5.0	1.03	1.02,3	NA	NA	6.0
F	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0
G	5.0	1.03	1.03	NA	NA	6.0
Н	7.5	NA	2.5	NA	NA	10.0
l	5.0	2.5	NA	1.25	1.25	7.5
14	5.0	NA	2.5	NA	NA	7.5
J ⁶	5.0	NA	2.5	NA	NA	7.5



W. 25th ST.



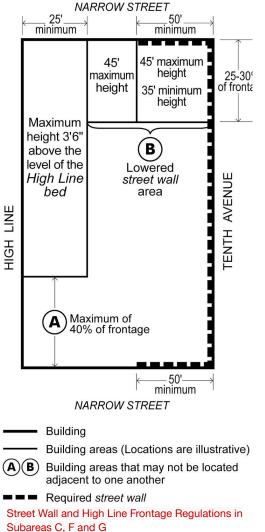
SUBAREAS REGULATIONS

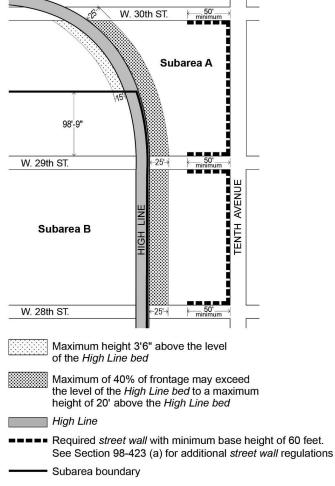


Required *High Line* improvement area

Subarea boundary

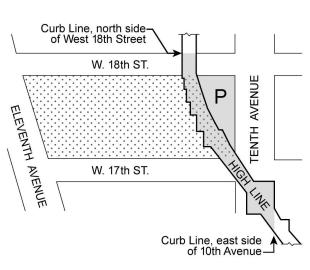
High Line Improvement Area Boundaries for Zoning Lots Divided by District Boundaries in Subareas D, E and G





Street Wall and High Line Frontage Regulations in

Subarea A

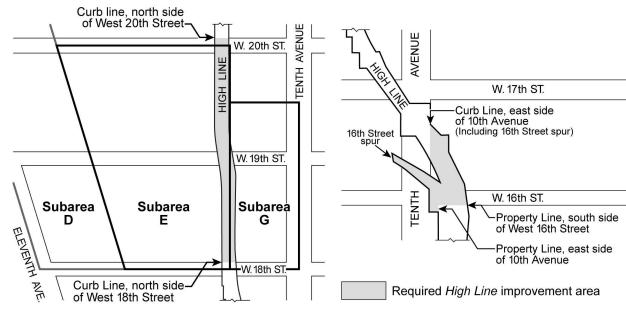


Area where building is permitted (Also see Section 98-423(e))

Required *High Line* improvement area (Includes Required Public Plaza area)

P Required Public Plaza area

Subarea H Requirements



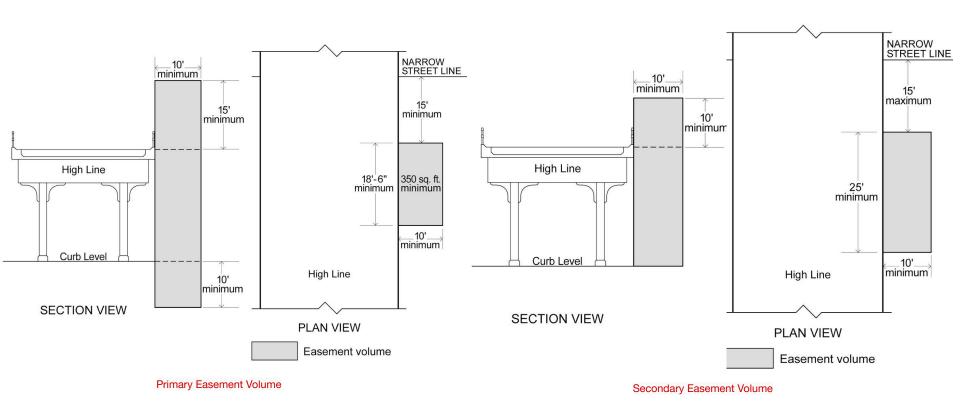
Required *High Line* improvement area

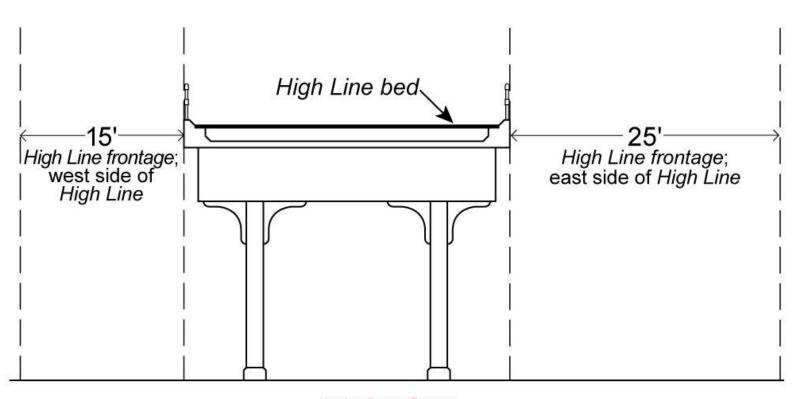
Subarea boundary

Subarea I Requirements Between 16th and West 17th Streets

High Line Improvement Area Boundaries for Zoning lots Divided by District Boundaries in Subareas D,E and G

High Line Access Easement Volume Parameters





High Line Bed and Frontages

Our Own Critique

Does it achieve its goal?

We believe that the Highline Park achieves its goal(s). It is a perfect example of how parts of the city can be repurposed. It is proof that NY's urban fabric is unique and always changing with the times.

How has it succeeded/failed?

It has succeeded in many ways, from creating a mixed use neighborhood to designing a system that allowed beautiful views from the High Line, but it has its failure. At first, their plan did not protect the High Line from having developers constructing building over it, like the Standard Hotel did.

How would we modify to increase success?

Maybe allowing building to access the High Line on its frontage to its bed. This way the neighborhood would be more connected and close.

Citations

https://www.thehighline.org/about/ https://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/04/realestate/a-zaha-hadid-design-at-the-high-line.html

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https://www.archdaily.com/3716/dvf-studio-headquarters-work-ac

https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/plans/west-chelsea/westchelsea.pdf

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