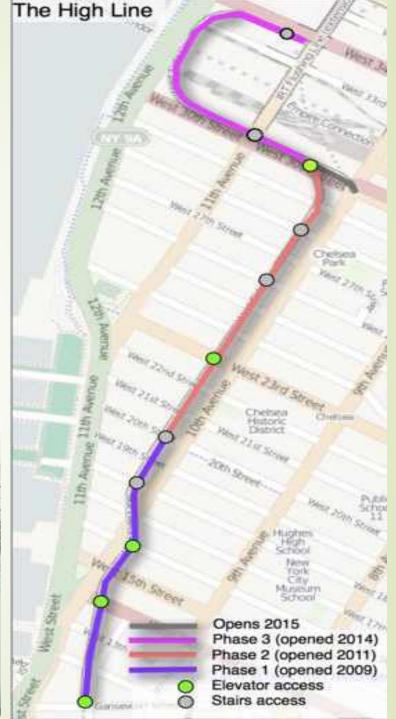


INTRODUCTION

- The highline is an urban renewal scheme for the unused railway trail going through the city of Manhattan, New York.
- A linear park(1.6km) built on a historic freight rail line(2.33km) elevated above the streets on Manhattan's west side that spans through 22 blocks.-
- Owned by the city of New York, and maintained and operated by friends of the high line.-
- The historic structure was under the treat of demolition, now maintained by the community, It serves as an extraordinary public space for all visitors to enjoy.

through Manhattan's west side





Historical Background

- ► HIGH LINE HISTORY 1930s Built as part of a massive public-private infrastructure project called the west side improvement.
- Lifted freight traffic 30 feet in the air, removing dangerous trains from the streets of Manhattan's largest industrial district.
- It was used heavily till the 1960's.
- 1980s Faced threatens of demolition since no train has run on it.
- Friends of High Line founded by the residents of high line neighborhood.

 Advocated preservation of high line and to be reuse as public open space.
- Construction of section 1 began in 2006, opened to public in 2009.
- Section 2 opened to the public in 2011
- Section 3 opened in 2014
- It became a very successful project as an urban renewal scheme as the ripples of the landscape project caused an increase in the real estate values.
- Thus it caused a land use change in the area.

THE HIGH LINE: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Pre-Development (1900-1930)



1847 The City of New York authorizes street-level railroad tracks down Manhattan's West Side to Canal Street.1

1896

New York State extends the railroad's franchise from 50 to 500 years.1



1908 Congestion of transportation traffic from rail, ship and street traffic constricts commercial traffic with congestion in area. Over 500 people take part in protests.3



1911, 1916, 1925 Multiple models for elevated multi-transport corridor are presented. Implementation is eventually delayed by World War I involvement."

Active Use by the Railroad (1934 - 1960)



1934 The High Line opens to trains. It runs from 34th Street to St. John's Park Terminal, at Spring Street. Milk, meat, produce, and raw and manufactured goods come and go without causing street-level traffic.8

1960s The southernmost section of the High Line is demolished. Rail traffic begins to decline.9

Abandonment and Opportunistic use (1960-1990)



Congress passes the National Trails System act allowing "rail banking" for the use of non-motorized trails pedestrian/bike trails as interim use with the intent for future transportation needs.10

1983

1960s 1847 1896 1908 1911-1925 1934

1851

1900

1929

1950s

1950s Growth of interstate trucking leads to a drop in rail traffic, nationally and on the High Line."



1980

1980 The last train runs on the High Line pulling three carloads of frozen turkeys.12

1985-1989 A group of property owners lobbies for demolition of the entire structure.13

1985-1989





So many accidents occur between freight trains and street-level traffic that 10th Avenue becomes known as Death Avenue. For safety, men on horses, called the West Side Cowboys, ride in front of trains waving red flags.1



About 250 meat plants

and slaughterhouses

thrive in the area."

1900

After years of public debate about the hazard, the City and State of New York and the New York Central Railroad agree on the West Side Improvement Project, which includes the High Line.7



HIGH LINE SITE & ACCESSIBILITY

- The high line is highly accessible with the transport system and public amenities it provided.
- It is also a very user friendly space.-Runs from Gansevoort street in the meatpacking district to west 34th street, between 10th and 11th avenues.
- Access points at various nodes:
 Gansevoort St., 14 St., 23 St., West 18,20,26,28,30 St.
- Fully wheel chair accessible, with elevator services provided at some of the access points-Street furniture & public amenities provided-Bike racks & parking





ROUTE



Land uses of the District



EXISTING LAND USE

PROPOSED LAND USE

NEW EXTENSION PROPOSED FOR THE HIGHLINE



HIGH LINE DESIGN CONCEPT

- Combining agriculture and architecture, the high line is a very sustainable structure which emphasize horizontal green scape in the vertical city.
- AGRI-TECTURE Combines organic and building materials into gradients of changing proportions that accommodate a variety of natural and programmatic conditions.
- **Surface material**: Individual pre-cast concrete planks with open joints(to encourage emergent growth like wild grass through cracks in the sidewalk)
- -Tapering units: Comb into planting beds creating a "pathless" landscape
- ► High Line Landscape Various kind of combinations and designs which merged the man-made structure and the nature perfectly, and it's aesthetic and practical.

AGRI-TECTURE



Alahim

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Celles bathines is Seasof or albitum

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Cerco desadendo

Miss chinerals

Sala eleganos

Lington

Pestica

Mountme

Personantum

Sorphismum

Cirrox

Lizzuly

Lettrum

Verbenz

Eyermedium

Lincopprylum

Polytrottum

29siddoutt.

HIGH LINE SPACES & PROGRAMMES

- The high line has different kind of spaces which house different activities.
- There are mean for gathering spots or walkways for walking.
- It accommodate a group of people and also provide spaces for individual.
- Grassland grove-Gathering space, secluded seating, picnic area Rail track walk-Linear walks, exposed & revealed rail/tracks-Evoking high line's history as an active freight rail line







urban regeneration and Adaptive Reuse

- What is urban regeneration?
- (urban regeneration has mostly been defined particular approach to city revitalization focusing on inner city problems emphasizing local physical redevelopment and investment in building and urban infrastructure, at the same time considered community improvement and housing and cultural policies in their strategies).
- What is Adaptive reuse ?
- Adaptive reuse is the conversion of a building, site or precinct from one use to another. Where the site being reused has heritage value the new use should support the ongoing interpretation and understanding of that heritage while also accommodating new functions.

Regeneration, Re-use and Redevelopment

Friends of the High Line is founded by Chelsea residents Joshua David

& Robert Hammond advocating for the High Line's preservation & reuse as public open space. Joel Sternfeld is hired to photograph the urban wilderness.14

October 2002 A study done by Friends of the High Line finds that the High Line project is economically rational: New tax revenues created by the public space will be greater than the costs of construction.15

December 2002 The City files with the federal Surface Transportation Board for railbanking, making it City policy to preserve and reuse the High Line.16

March - September 2004 Friends of the High Line and the City of New York conduct a process to select a design team for the High Line. The selected team is James Corner Field Operations & Diller Scofidio + Renfro.17





June 2005 The Surface Transportation Board issues a Certificate of Interim Trail Use for the High Line, authorizing the City and railroad to conclude railbanking negotiations.22

April 2006 Construction begins on Section 1 (Gansevoort Street to 20th Street).23

2006

June 2008 Final designs are released for the High Line's transformation to a public park.24

June 9, 2009 Section 1 (Gansevoort Street to West 20th Street) opens to the public.25

2011

1999 2004 2002

2001

March 2002

Line's reuse.18

Friends of the High Line

City Council resolution

advocating for the High

gains first City support-a

2001 - 2002 The Design Trust for Public Space creates "Reclaiming the High Line," a planning study jointly produced with Friends of the High Line, which lays out a planning framework for the High Line's preservation and reuse. About 36 meatpackers remain in the area.18



2003

January - July 2003 An open ideas competition, "Designing the High Line," solicits proposals for the High Line's reuse, 720 teams from 36 countries enter. Hundreds of design entries are displayed at Grand Central Terminal.20

July 2003 Friends of the High Line and the City jointly testify before the Surface Transportation Board in support of High Line reuse.21



April 2005

2005

An exhibition showcasing the preliminary design by James Corner Field Operations & Diller Scofidio + Renfro opens at the Museum of Modern Art.26

April 2006 Groundbreaking is celebrated on the High Line with the

lifting of a rail track. The first phase of construction on Section 1 of the High Line

November 2005

The City takes ownership of the High Line from CSX, who donates the structure, a Trail Use Agreement is signed. These two actions effectively preserve the High Line

south of 30th Street.27

2008

2005-2011 Open House NYC continues to lead tours of the "wild" High Line.20

2009

Section 2 (West 20th Street) opens to the

June 8, 2011 Street to West 30th public.30



New Architectural Projects Along The High Line



0

A Walking Tour

The High Line runs

development. At the

through an architectural

theme park that's still in

Gansevoort Street end, the Whitney Museum devams of a new branch; uptown, the park cuns into the future Hudson Yards complex. In between, you'll find New York's densest thicket of ambitious early-21st-century design.

START THE TOUR WEST 19TH

New Architectural Projects Along The High Line



Thank You Any Questions?