The Atlanta BeltLine
• Connects 45 neighborhoods

• 22% of City of Atlanta population lives in the Atlanta BeltLine planning area

• 19% of the City’s land mass is inside the Atlanta BeltLine planning area

• 40% increase in Atlanta’s parkland

• 6,500 acre TAD
History & Context
Providing Region with Needed Connectivity

The Atlanta BeltLine is in the heart of the Atlanta region & utilizes historic freight rail ROW circling the City.
Comprehensive Concept
Key Elements

Transit
22-mile loop

Parks
1300 new acres

Trails
33 miles

Economic Development

Affordable Housing
5,600 Units

Historic Preservation

Public Art & Urban Design

Environmental Clean-up
1100 acres
Hiking Trails
Getting People to use the BeltLine
Hiking Trails
Getting People to use the BeltLine

Wide Corridor - Facing north just north of Ralph McGill Boulevard next to Historic Fourth Ward Park
Wide Corridor - Facing north just north of Ralph McGill Boulevard next to Historic Fourth Ward Park
Paved Trails
Tanyard Creek
Parks
D.H. Stanton
Parks
Historic Fourth Ward Park
• Largest temporary public art project in the City of Atlanta’s history

• More than 300 artists including muralists, sculptors, painters, mosaic artists, performers and musicians
• Winner of three 2010 *Creative Loafing* “Best of Atlanta” awards  
  o *Best new trend in the arts*  
  o *Best public artwork*  
  o *Public art event*  
• Brought thousands of people onto the Atlanta BeltLine corridor for the first time
ART ON THE BELTLINE: EAST SIDE
• Merge Historical Markers with Art

The Battle of Atlanta (July 22, 1864)

A major Civil War battle took place on the east side of Atlanta in the area now known as the BeltLine. In 1864, Atlanta was the most important railroad junction and supply center in the South. Marching east from their fortifications along present-day Boulevard, Confederate forces attacked Union troops in what is now Inman Park, East Atlanta and Decatur. This is the battle depicted in the Cyclorama at Grant Park. At the end of the day, defeated Confederate forces retreated back into their fortifications while Union soldiers cut the vital railroad supply line leading to Augusta. In all, 9,200 men from both sides lay dead or wounded. The Union siege of Atlanta would continue for another six weeks.

General L.P. Grant used the topography of this area and constructed extensive fortifications for Atlanta. L.P. Grant went on to name many of Atlanta’s streets and laid out Grant Park neighborhood southeast of here during Reconstruction.
• Merge Historical Markers with Art

From Factories to “Live-Work”

The Atlanta Cotton Warehouse was constructed in 1906 on the location of a former railroad roundhouse. The warehouse was used to store cotton before shipment and was the first brick fireproof building in Atlanta. The water tower on Irwin Street served as the water source for the warehouse but is no longer used.

Today the building has been adaptively reused as Studioplex Lofts, a live-work community, maintaining the historical character by reusing original doors, exposed brick walls and polished concrete floors.

Across the tracks, Atlanta Stoveworks once housed a 19th century manufacturer of cast-iron stoves. In 1999, it was rehabilitated into a commercial building, winning an Award of Excellence from the Atlanta Urban Design Commission for its successful adaptation.
JD Koth – Twisting Passage
Will Eccleston - Uniman
Tim Frank – Re-Pairing Terrain
Lucha Rodriguez & Paco Vergachette – Caja Correa

Christopher Moulder – Santa Trap

Mr. Never Satisfied

La Brona, OverUnder, & Gawd
Questions