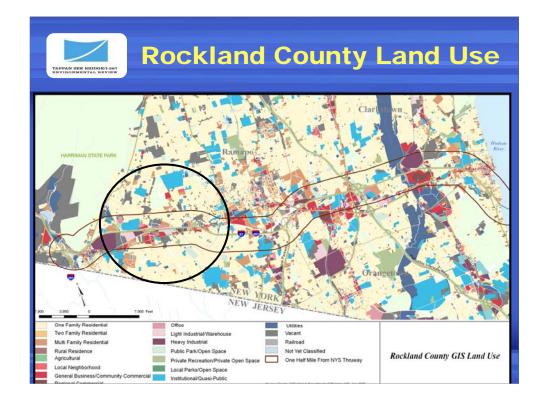


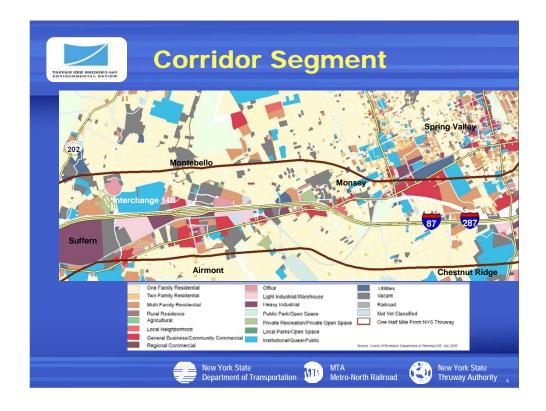
Land Use SAWG #5 continues our local area studies and focuses on the villages of Airmont and Montebello in Rockland, and Elmsford in Westchester. The remaining parts of the Towns of Ramapo and Greenburgh are likely to be on the agenda at our next meeting in January.



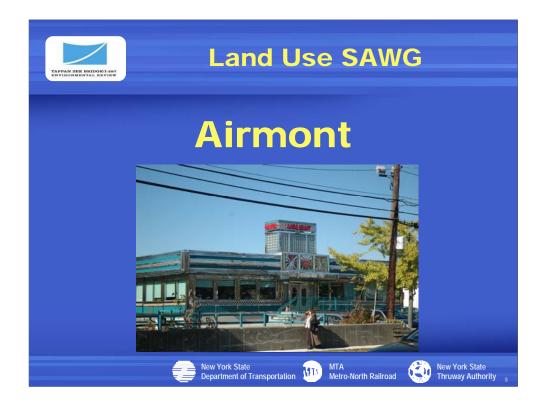
As at our last session, each community's existing land use pattern and its land use policies will be briefly described, followed by a discussion of Project Alternatives in each community context.



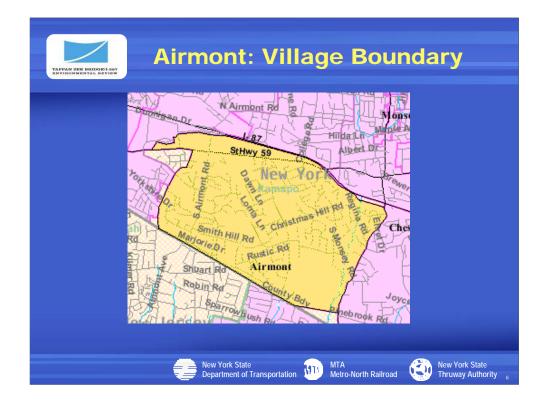
Beginning in Rockland, we move east of Suffern to Airmont and Montebello.



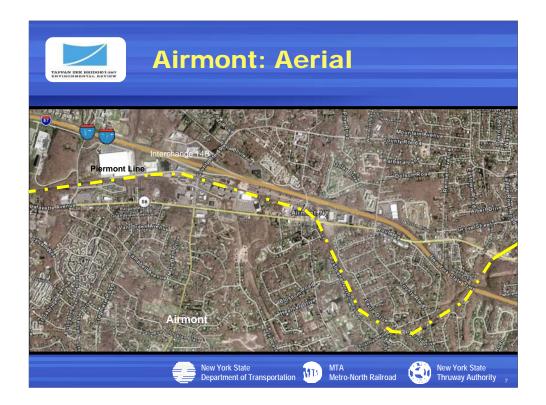
The detailed land use map of the area shows the important transportation corridors of the Thruway and Route 59, around which most commercial and industrial activity has gravitated. Note especially Interchange 14B at Airmont Road, the only access to I-287 between Hillburn and Nanuet. Elsewhere is largely low density residential with supporting institutional activities.



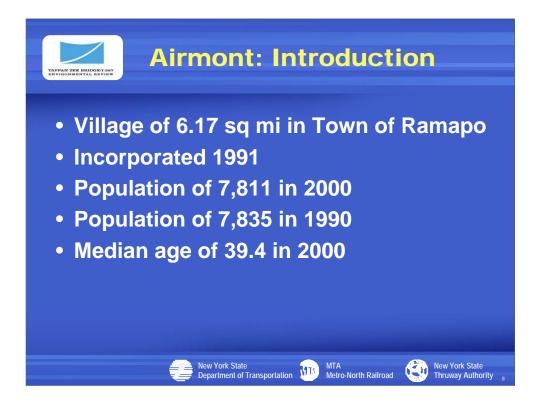
Begin with Airmont, photo shows the iconic old diner at the intersection of Route 59 and Airmont Road.



The boundaries of the village are: New Jersey to the south, Chestnut Ridge to the east, Montebello to the north and Suffern to the west (with a small part of unincorporated Ramapo also). The village is entirely located south of the Thruway.



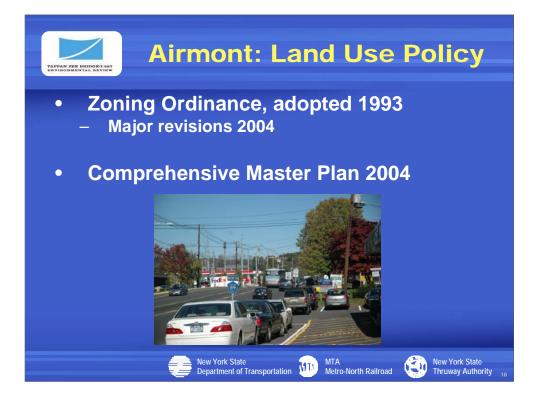
The aerial provides further orientation and shows the little-used Piermont Line, as well as the largely built-out development in typical suburban development patterns of cul-de-sacs and winding streets.



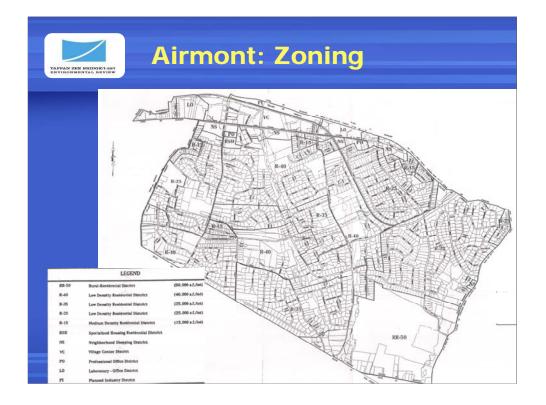
Airmont is a newer village, having separated from Ramapo and incorporated in 1991. Its 2000 population was 7,811 and its median age was 39.4, slightly older than the county's 36.2.



The slide shows Airmont's existing land uses in the I-287 Corridor, showing the mix of commercial and industrial uses between Route 59 and the Thruway, also some residential (as at the Retreat at Airmont). Some vacant land but some of it is wetland. Elsewhere, low density residential uses dominate.



Airmont has a zoning ordinance and a master plan. The zoning had some major changes in 2004, reflecting proposals from the Master Plan.



The zoning map shows six residential districts based on density and including a Specialized Housing district (for seniors, etc.), which cover most of the village except near Route 59, where Neighborhood Shopping, Planned Light Industry, Profession Office, and a Village Center District are located.



The Comprehensive Plan exhibits typical goals, e.g. maximize quality of life & protect the natural environment. They also include creating a "Village Center" between Airmont Road and Spook Rock Road, generally on the north side of Route 59.

TAPPAN ZEE BRIDOELSST BYVIRONMENTAL SEVIEW	Airmont: Comprehensive Plan
	PROPOSED ZONING
	VILLAGE OF AIRMONT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
N5	Turner/Generalize, Inc. Buffern, NY
Entitives Loop Upg	ZONING DISTRICTS: VC VIIlage Center
Constraints	NS Nelghborhood Shopping LO Laboratory-Office PO Professional Office PI Planned Industry
tere en la filia de (esperadora por cos	R-25 Low Density Residential

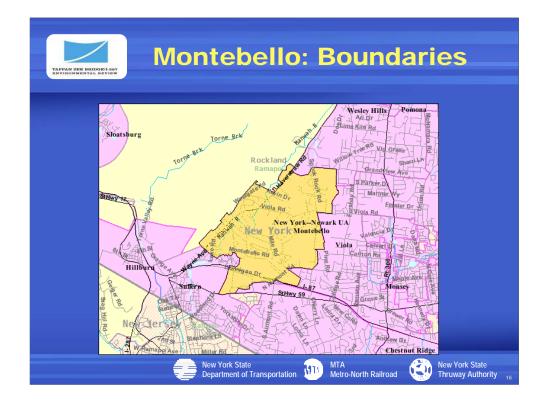
This is the Village Center district in the present zoning, which does not permit housing here, with the exception of the specialized housing for seniors etc., rationalized because of their access to transit and shopping here. The plan does not address transit directly or mixed uses. There is mention of a possible bypass road from Route 59 (opposite Ramapo Town Hall) to Airmont Road, avoiding the present intersection of these two busy highways.



Actual recent development of vacant parcels in the Village Center has produced a Wal-Mart, and the senior housing at the Retreat in Airmont.



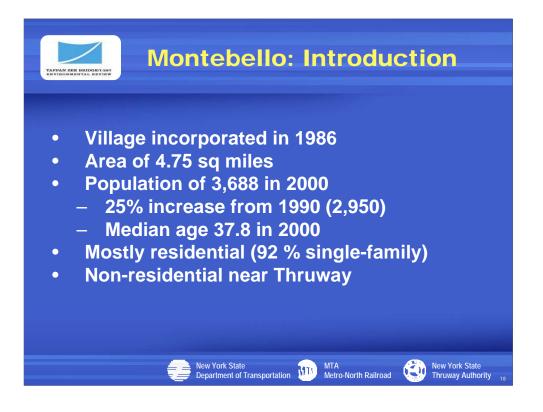
Turning to Montebello the village to the north of Airmont.



The slide shows the boundaries of Montebello, with the Ramapo Mountains and Suffern to the west, Airmont to the south and Ramapo to the east. Montebello does extend south of the Thruway west of Airmont Road, partly following the Piermont Line and extending to Route 59 in the vicinity of Hemion Road.



The aerial photo further helps orient the village, with features such as the Piermont Line (see photo), I-287 and Interchange 14B. The low density suburban land use pattern is also clearly shown, along with institutions such as the schools, and the municipal Spook Rock Golf Club, also shown.



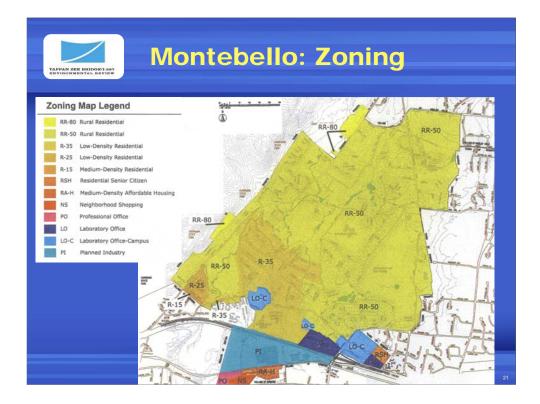
Montebello is also a newer village, separating from Ramapo and incorporating in 1986. Its population in 2000 was 3,688, with a median age of 37.8 The only commercial and industrial uses are located near the Thruway.



This slide shows land use in the village, comprising mostly low-density residential, with the only neighborhood shopping on Route 59 at Hemion Road, and some industrial and commercial uses also located near the Thruway and Interchange 14B. Several vacant parcels are also identified near the interchange and Hemion Road.



Land use policy in Montebello is regulated by zoning and a comprehensive plan.



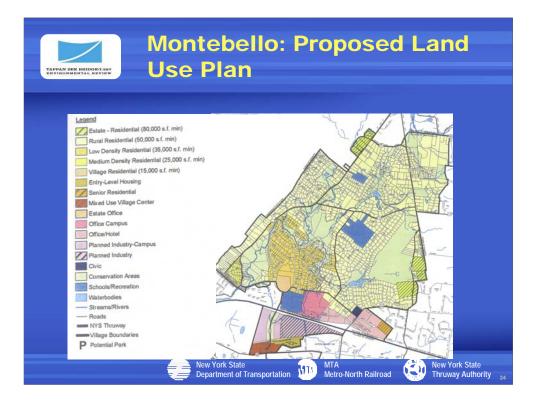
The slide shows the zoning in the village, mostly residential of various lowdensities but also including a senior and an affordable housing category. Planned Industry and Laboratory-Office districts are located along the Thruway. The small area of neighborhood shopping is located along Route 59.



Montebello's Comprehensive Plan eloquently states its vision.



Additional goals of the plan are noted, particularly its intent to plan and design a mixed use village center on Route 59 at Hemion Road.



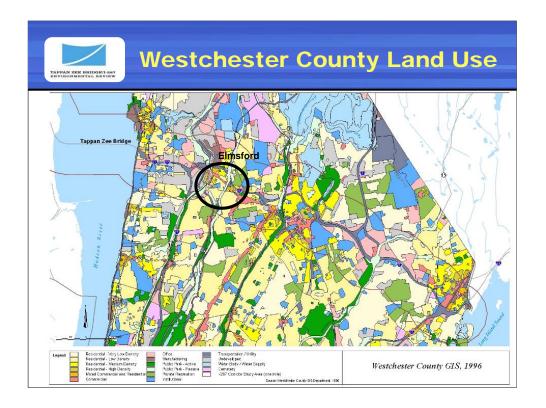
This slide shows the proposed land use plan. Note particularly its proposed land use along Hemion Road, to provide an environmental buffer and to permit Office Campus development. Office Campus development is also proposed on the vacant sites near Interchange 14B.



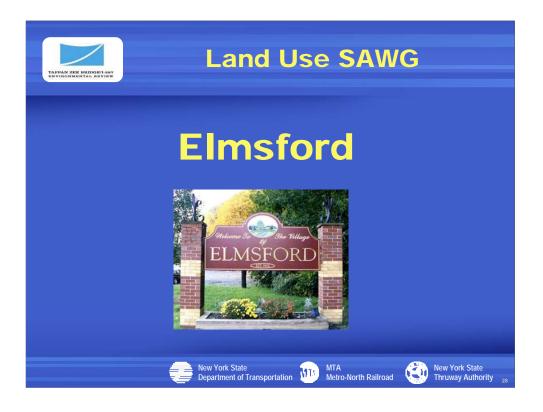
The slide shows a scenario developed in the Comprehensive Plan for the proposed mixed use Village Center, located between the Piermont Line and Route 59 at Hemion Road.



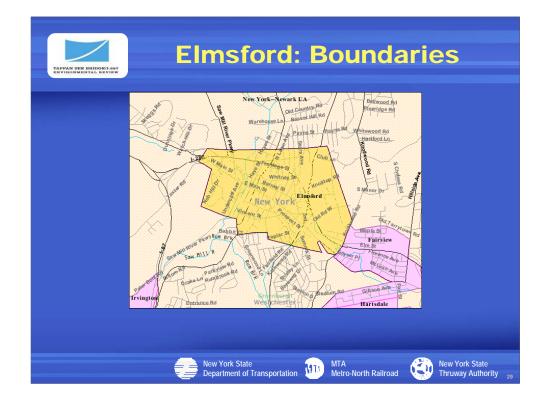
This aerial photo shows the Village Center area as it has recently developed with strip shopping. However, enough vacant land remains to make this location more of a village center and possibly a Transit Oriented Development if the Piermont Line and a station at Hemion Road were to be adopted.



Now turn to Westchester County and our focus on the Village of Elmsford.



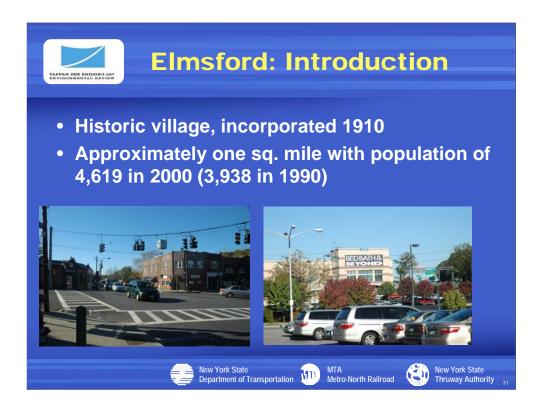
Village of Elmsford farther to the east than Tarrytown, the subject of last month's Land Use SAWG.



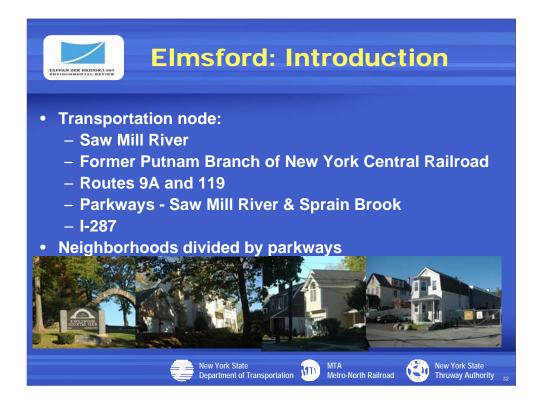
The slide shows the boundaries of the village, which is entirely surrounded by the Town of Greenburgh.



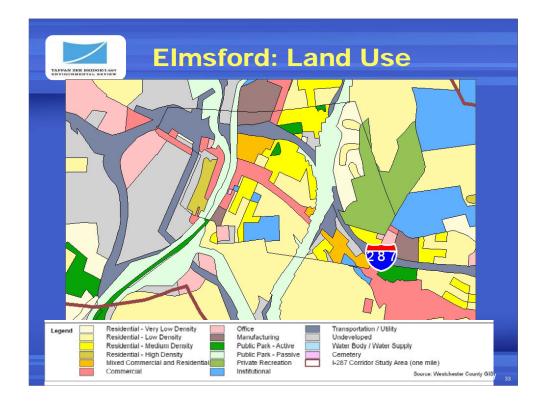
This aerial photo helps further orient the village with major highways crisscrossing its area: I-287; Routes 9A and 119; and the Saw Mill River and Sprain Brook Parkways. The Knollwood Country Club is a major feature in the eastern part of the village.



Elmsford is an older village, incorporated in 1910. It is relatively small at one square mile, and had a growing population of 4,600 in 2000. The photos show the village center at the intersection of Routes 9A and 119, and the newer big box stores at the eastern edge of the village between Route 119 and I-287.



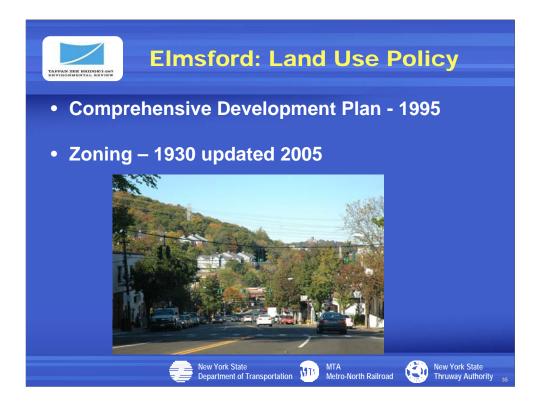
Like Suffern and Hillburn, the village's origins are as a transportation node, beginning with the New York Central Railroad's Putnam Division that followed the Saw Mill River valley. Now defunct, the rail line has become a rail trail, north and south of the village, while a portion of its ROW in the village is proposed by DOT as a bypass to the busy Route 9A corridor in the village center. The other major highways, interstate, and parkways tend to separate the village's neighborhoods. In particular, the Knollwood C.C. east of the Sprain Parkway, the older village core, and the more industrial area north of I-287.



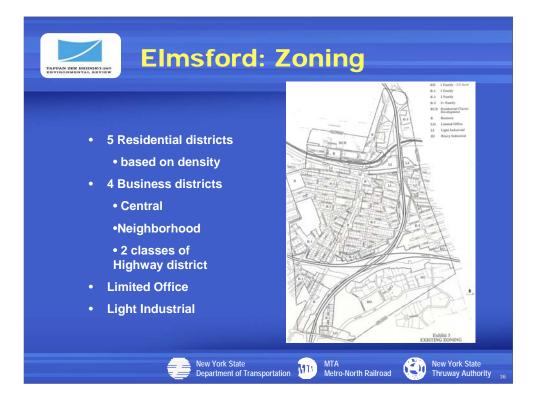
The Land Use map shows the commercial corridors of Route 119 and 9A, the industrial area to the north, the mixed uses near the village center, and the generally residential and institutional uses elsewhere.



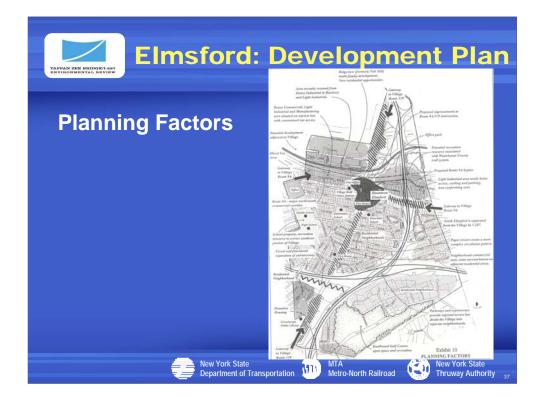
This slide underscores this existing land use pattern and shows some of the diverse character of the village, including: the Knollwood C.C., the I-287 crossing over Route 9A near the village center, and part of the industrial area north of I-287.



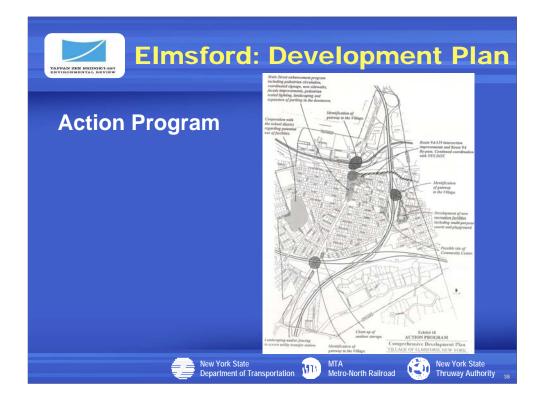
The village's land use policies have long been guided by a zoning ordinance, updated in 2005, and a comprehensive plan.



Existing zoning provides for five residential districts and a variety of business, office, and industrial districts. The map from the village has north to the right.



37, 38 & 39 show maps from the Comprehensive Plan. The emphasis is on improving the "gateway" areas to the village and enhancing the appearance of downtown. The proposed zoning changes appear to have been largely adopted in the 2005 revisions.



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The presentation is concluded and the discussion turns to the Project Alternatives in these three villages.