East Village/Lower East Side Historic District: With VP’s support, the City designated this historic district in October 2012, making it the largest in the East Village. VP successfully advocated for a multi-building expansion of the proposed boundaries.

East 3rd Street Historic District: With VP’s support, the City designated the East 3rd Street Historic District in January 2012. This is the first historic district the City has designated in the East Village since 1969.

Gansevoort Market Historic District / Gansevoort Market State and National Register Historic District: VP proposed the Gansevoort Market Historic District in 2003. The City designated the somewhat smaller Gansevoort State and National Register Historic District, designated in 2007, includes the entire area proposed by VP. This was the first expansion of historic district protections in Greenwich Village since the designation of the Greenwich Village Historic District in 1969.

South Village Extension of the Greenwich Village Historic District: In 2010, the City landmarked part (“phase I”) of VP’s proposed South Village Historic District as the Greenwich Village Historic District Extension II. This 235-building, 12-block designation was the largest expansion of landmark protections in Greenwich Village since 1969.

South Village Historic District: In 2013, the City landmarked another part (“phase II”) of VP’s proposed South Village Historic District. The district originally excluded three NYU buildings which VP successfully fought to have added to it, including the low-rise Vanderbuilt Hall on Washington Square South, which if not landmarked could have been replaced by a 300 ft. tall dorm. This 240-building, 13-block district became the largest expansion of landmark protections in Greenwich Village since 1969.

South Village State and National Register Historic District: VP proposed the South Village Historic District in 2006, and in 2013 New York State accepted our nomination for the entire district to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sullivan-Thompson Historic District: In December of 2016, the City designated more than 90% of the final part (phase III) of VP’s proposed South Village Historic District as the Sullivan-Thompson Historic District.

Stonewall State and National Register Historic District: This historic district was co-nominated by VP, listed on the State & National Register of Historic Places in 1999 (the 30th anniversary of the Stonewall Riots), and designated a National Historic Landmark in 2003. It was the first site in the country so recognized for its significance to the LBTQ history.

Hudson River Park, with "commercial" pier highlighted.

Hudson River Park: In 2006, the City Council passed zoning text prohibiting any future transfer of air rights from the Hudson River Park to anywhere between 14th and Canal Streets. VP demanded and got this provision as a condition of the City allowing a one-time-only air rights transfer from Pier 40 to the adjacent St. John’s site to pay for emergency repairs to that pier. This provision protects the Greenwich Village waterfront from up to almost 1.5 million square feet of additional potential air rights transfers which were enabled by state legislation in 2013 which allows up to 1.6 million square feet of air rights from the Hudson River Park to be transferred neighboring areas one block inland from the park.

East Village: In 2008 the City adopted a 111-block rezoning of the East Village proposed by a coalition of community groups including VP, which downzoned much of the neighborhood, limiting the size and height of allowable new development. It was the largest rezoning in Manhattan in several years. In 2016, VP successfully beat back an attempt by the Mayor to dramatically weaken many of these zoning restrictions, though a few were loosened slightly.

Far West Village: In 2005, in response to VP’s campaign, the City downzoned much of the Far West Village in SoHo, starting new in years. In October 2010, the City downzoned another section of the Far West Village that had been zoned C5-1 and thus favored commercial and hotel development, as VP and other community groups had fought for over two years to have them do. In 2016, VP successfully beat back an attempt by the Mayor to weaken these zoning restrictions.

Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2013.


57 Sullivan Street: Designated in 2016. No. 57 Sullivan Street was among 13 federal houses VP and the NY Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003.

67 & 94 Greenwich Street: Nos. 67 & 94 Greenwich Street were among 13 federal houses VP and the New York Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003. They were designated in 2005 and 2009, respectively.

172, 129, and 131 MacDougal Street: Nos. 127, 129, and 131 MacDougal Street were among 13 federal houses VP and the New York Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003. They were designated in 2004.

139 Charles Street: Landmarked in 2007, this 1838 house was one of eight Far West Village sites the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to VP’s demands.

354 West 11th St: In 2007, the City landmarked this 1841 house, which was one of eight sites in the Far West Village which in 2005 the City committed to VP to landmark.

817, 826, 830, 832, 836, 840 & 841 Broadway: In 2019, the LPC landmarked these seven buildings, which represent only 3.6% of the 195 buildings in the area which VP put forward for landmark designation. The designation resulted from a deal struck by Councilmember Rivera in exchange for her support of the upzoning for the Tech Hub on East 14th Street, though she had promised to condition her support upon comprehensive neighborhood zoning or landmark protections, which were not provided. VP continues to push for expanded landmark protections in this area.

827-831 Broadway: Designated in 2017, 827-831 Broadway (1866) were home to several leading 20th century art figures including Eustache de Kooning, and were connected to some of the most important figures in early American commercial and industrial life. The buildings were slated for demolition and replacement with a 300 ft. tall tower when VP launched a campaign to landmark them.

Congregation Tifereth Israel Town and Village Synagogue: Having been calendared since 1966, the synagogue finally became a designated landmark in 2014 after VP and allies pushed the LPC to hold a public hearing and vote.

- INDIVIDUAL LANDMARKS-

4 St. Marks Place: Designated in 2004. No. 4 St. Marks Place was among 13 federal houses VP and the New York Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003.

131 MacDougal Street: Nos. 127, 129, and 131 MacDougal Street were among 13 federal houses VP and the New York Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003. They were designated in 2004.
Westbeth: A small portion of Westbeth, formerly part of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. In 2009, VP successfully submitted a nomination to place the entire Westbeth complex on the Register. In 2011, VP added the entire complex. It was one of eight sites in the Far West Village the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to VP and other groups’ proposed Far West Village Historic District.

Webster Hall: VP proposed Webster Hall for landmark designation in 2007, and it was designated in 2008. Designation honors the 120-year political, social, and cultural history of Webster Hall.

Keller Hotel: The City designated this 1898 hotel in 2007. This was one of eight sites the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to VP and other groups’ proposed Far West Village Historic District.

Silver Towers: VP proposed Silver Towers, its landscaping, and its giant Picasso sculpture for landmark designation in 2003; the city designated the complex in 2008. VP was also able to get the complex deemed eligible for the State & National Register of Historic Places. In 2010, following widespread opposition led by VP and from architect LMN, NYU withdrew its landmark application for 400 ft. tall tower on the site, which would have been the tallest ever constructed in the Village.

Stonewall Inn: Site of the 1969 Stonewall Rebellion, considered the birth of the modern LGBTQ rights movement. VP proposed the site for individual landmark designation in 2014, and it was landmarked in 2015, becoming the first site so designated solely for its connection to LGBTQ history in New York to be a landmark.

- OTHER SITES -

NYU2031 Plan: In 2013, under pressure from VP and others, NYU dropped from their plans a proposed 400 ft. tall tower on Bleeker Street, which would have been the tallest building ever in the Village. Though approved by the City and upheld by the courts against VP and others’ legal challenge, we were able to get the overall size of the approved project reduced by more than 20% and the height of some of the planned buildings cut in half.

65-93 Jane Street: In 2016 VP successfully opposed a proposal for a single family mansion on this site with 80% and 90% glass and concrete towers.

101 Avenue A: Home to the Pyramid Club, VP got the building ruled eligible for the State and National Register of Historic Places. VP and allies also got the proposed East Village/Lower East Side Historic District, now designated, expanded to include this building.

40-50 Tenth Avenue: VP successfully opposed a zoning variance to allow a 34% increase in the size of a proposed office tower on this site.

437 West 13th Street: In 2009, after opposition led by VP, a zoning variance for an increase in the height of a new development here was slashed by 30%, the requested increase in allowable building height by 54%, and the increase in the size of a planned retail space was cut by 50%.

685 Washington Street: In 2008, VP successfully opposed landmark designation for a historic building at this location in the newly-expanded Greenwich Village Historic District. In 2010, VP and allies got the City to downzone this section of the Far West Village. The development plans were not allowed under the new zoning, and were shelved.


Pier 40: In 2008, VP and a broad coalition of community groups successfully blocked approvals for a massive entertainment complex on Pier 40 branded “Vegas-on-the-Hudson.”

Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Virgin Protection: In 2008, VP and East Village community groups were able to prevent an 800 ft. tall glass building atop this cathedral at 59 E. 2nd Street. VP and allies were able to get the proposed East Village/Lower East Side Historic District (since designated) expanded to include the building.

St. Vincent’s Hospital: In 2008, VP led the effort to call for substantial changes to the St. Vincent’s/Thelan plan to demolish nine buildings in the Greenwich Village Historic District and replace them with a enormous towers and several smaller buildings. The City required several of the changes called for by VP. In 2012, after VP and many others called for the preservation of the Reiss Building, the City agreed to preserve at least the original facade as part of the redevelopment of the site.

F.W. Dewor & Co. Paint Factory: In 2008, the City landmarked this former 1882 factory at 110-112 Houston Street. This was one of six sites in the Far West Village the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to VP and other groups’ proposed Far West Village Historic District.

Gay Activist Alliance Firehouse and the LGBTQ Community Center: In 2019, after a five-year campaign led by VP, the site was designated NYC individual landmarks based on their LGBT history and significance. They were one of six such sites designated and marked.

F.W. Devoe headquarters: In 2012, the Village was designated as New York City’s “Gay & Lesbian Historic Sites District.” This building was also designated as an individually landmarked for its LGBT history and significance. It was one of six such sites designated and marked.

New School: In 2009 the school announced that they were dropping plans to build a 350-ft. tall glass building at 65 Fifth Avenue, a plan VP staunchly opposed. In May 2010, they introduced new plans for a building of reduced size and height in response to objections raised about the original design. It maintained the required setbacks and preserves light and air.

Jefferson Market Library: In 2007, after years of deterioration of the facade of the Jefferson Market Library, VP led efforts to prevent an eight-story building at this location from being a “slip-in” at the library at 93 Jane Street eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In 2016 it was listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places. A 1960 “slip-in” at the site marked a key moment in gay rights history.

Julius’ Bar: In 2012, the State Historic Preservation Office determined 159 West 10th Street eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in response to VP and in 2016 it was listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places. A 1960 “slip-in” at the site marked a key moment in gay rights history.