



ST NW

JERSEY

H

G

ST NW

3RD ST NW

ST

2ND ST

F AVE

S

Down town

East

M

quare

# LEGEND

This map identifies the following four different types of areas: Neighborhood Conservation Areas, Neighborhood Enhancement Areas, Land Use Change Areas, and Commercial/ Mixed Use Areas.



## Neighborhood Conservation Areas

Areas with very little vacant or underutilized land. They are primarily residential in character. Maintenance of existing land uses and community character is anticipated over the next 20 years. Where change occurs, it will be modest in scale and will consist primarily of scattered site infill housing, public facilities, and institutional uses. Major changes in density are not expected but some new development and reuse opportunities are anticipated.

The guiding philosophy in Neighborhood Conservation Areas is to conserve and enhance established neighborhoods. Limited development and redevelopment opportunities do exist within these areas but they are small in scale. The diversity of land uses and building types in these areas should be maintained and new development and alterations should be compatible with the existing scale and architectural character of each area. Densities in Neighborhood Conservation Areas are guided by the Future Land Use Map.

## Neighborhood Enhancement Areas

Neighborhoods with substantial amounts of vacant residentially zoned land. They are primarily residential in character. Many of these areas are characterized by a patchwork of existing homes and individual vacant lots, some privately owned and others owned by the public sector or non-profit developers. These areas present opportunities for compatible small-scale infill development including new single family homes, town homes, and other density types of housing. Land uses that reflect the historical mixture and diversity of each community should be encouraged.

The guiding philosophy in Neighborhood Enhancement Areas is to ensure that new development "fits in" and responds to the existing character, natural features, and existing/planned infrastructure capacity. New housing should be encouraged to improve the neighborhood and must be consistent with the land use designation on the Future Land Use Map. The unique and special qualities of each area should be maintained and conserved, and overall neighborhood character should be protected as development takes place. Publicly-owned open space within these areas should be preserved and enhanced to make these communities more attractive and desirable.

## Land Use Change Areas

## Land Use Change Areas (Federal)

Areas where change to a different land use is anticipated. The guiding philosophy in the Land Use Change Areas is to encourage and facilitate new development and to promote the adaptive reuse of existing structures. Many of these areas have the capacity to become mixed-use communities containing housing, retail shops, services, workplaces, parks and civic facilities. The Comprehensive Plan's Area Elements provide additional policies to guide development and redevelopment within the Land Use Change Areas, including the desired mix of uses in each area. Land Use Change Areas include:

Anacostia Metro	Howard University Town Center	Rhode Island Avenue Metro
Armstrong Retirement Home-East	McMillan Sand Filtration Site	South Capitol Corridor
Armstrong Retirement Home-West	Near Southeast	Southwest Waterfront
Brookland Metro	New York Avenue / Bladensburg Triangle	St Elizabeths Campus
Buzzard Point	NOLAN/ New York Avenue Metro	Upper Bladensburg
Camp Simms	Old Convention Center / Hotel Site	Water Reed Hospital
DC Village	Poplar Point	Waterside Mall
Fort Lincoln New Town	Reservation 13 / Hill East	
Fort Totten Metro	RFK Stadium and Environs	

As Land Use Change Areas are redeveloped, the District aspires to create high quality environments that include exemplary site and architectural design and that are compatible with and do not negatively impact nearby neighborhoods. Programs to avoid and mitigate any undesirable impacts of development of the Land Use Change Areas upon adjacent neighborhoods should be required as necessary.

Federal lands where a change of land use or ownership is possible by 2025 are shown with a striped pattern. In some cases a specific mix of expected uses is shown on the Future Land Use Map. In others, the Future Land Use Map depicts these sites as "Federal", indicating that although the District expects a change it does not yet have a basis for projecting specific land uses. The District has no jurisdiction over Federal lands. This information is provided to advise District residents that changes may occur and that the District intends to plan proactively for new uses in the event the lands are transferred.

## Commercial/ Mixed Use Areas

These areas correspond to the city's business districts, many of which form the heart of its neighborhoods. Five categories are used, defining the physical and economic character of each area along with generalized long-range conservation and development objectives. The commercial areas defined are: "Main Street Mixed Use Corridors," "Neighborhood Commercial Centers," "Multi-Neighborhood Commercial Centers," "Regional Commercial Centers," and the "Central Employment Area."

### Main Street Mixed Use Corridors

Traditional commercial business corridors with a concentration of older storefronts along the street. The service area for Main Streets can vary from one neighborhood (e.g., 14th Street Heights or Barracks Row) to multiple neighborhoods (e.g., Dupont Circle, H Street, or Adams Morgan). Their common feature is that they have a pedestrian-oriented environment with traditional storefronts. Many have upper story residential or office uses. Conservation and enhancement of these corridors is desired to foster economic and housing opportunities and serve neighborhood needs. Any development or redevelopment that occurs should support transit use and enhance the pedestrian environment.

### Neighborhood Commercial Centers

### Enhanced/New Neighborhood Centers

Neighborhood Commercial Centers meet the day-to-day needs of residents and workers in the adjacent neighborhoods. Their service area is usually less than one mile. Typical uses include convenience stores, sundries, small food markets, supermarkets, branch banks, restaurants, and basic services such as dry cleaners, hair cutting, and child care. Office space for small businesses, such as local real estate and insurance offices, doctors and dentists, and similar uses, also may be found in such locations. New development and redevelopment within Neighborhood Commercial Areas must be managed to conserve the economic viability of these areas while allowing additional development that complements existing uses.

### Multi-Neighborhood Centers

### Enhanced/New Multi-Neighborhood Centers

Multi-neighborhood centers contain many of the same activities as neighborhood centers but in greater depth and variety. Their service area is typically one to three miles. These centers are generally found at major intersections and along key transit routes. These centers might include supermarkets, general merchandise stores, drug stores, restaurants, specialty shops, apparel stores, and a variety of service-oriented businesses. These centers also may include office space for small businesses, although their primary function remains retail trade. Mixed-use infill development at these centers should be encouraged to provide new retail and service uses, and additional housing and job opportunities. Transit improvements to these centers are also desirable.

### Regional Centers

Regional centers have the largest range of commercial functions outside the Central Employment Area and are likely to have major department stores, many specialty shops, concentrations of restaurants, movies and other leisure or entertainment facilities. They typically draw patrons from across the city, as well as patrons from nearby suburban areas. A large office component is also associated with regional centers. As with Multi-Neighborhood Centers, infill development at Regional Centers should provide new retail, entertainment, service uses, additional housing, and employment opportunities where feasible. These centers are generally located along major arterials and are served by transit, and typically generate significant demand for parking. Heights and densities in regional centers should be appropriate to the scale and function of development in adjoining communities, and should be further guided by policies in the Land Use Element and the Area Elements.

### Central Employment Area

The Central Employment Area is the business and retail heart of the District and the metropolitan area. It has the widest variety of commercial uses, including but not limited to major government and corporate offices; retail, cultural, and entertainment uses; and hotels, restaurants, and other hospitality uses. The Central Employment Area draws patrons, workers, and visitors from across the region. The Comprehensive Plan's Land Use and Economic Development Elements, and the Central Washington Area Element and Anacostia Waterfront Element provide additional guidance, policies and actions related to the Central Employment Area.

### Other Map Elements

This map also identifies parks and open space, federal lands, Downtown Washington, and major institutional land uses. The fact that these areas are not designated as Conservation, Enhancement, or Change does not mean they are exempt from the policies of the Comprehensive Plan or will remain static.

### Federal Lands

### Central Washington

Because of its unique characteristics, Central Washington is shown as a feature on the map rather than with the categories above. Detailed policies for this area are included in the Central Washington Area Element.

### Institutional Uses

Includes colleges and universities, large private schools, hospitals, religious organizations, and similar institutions.

### Parks - Federal and District-owned

### Water Bodies

### Metro Stations