

# Comprehensive Plan

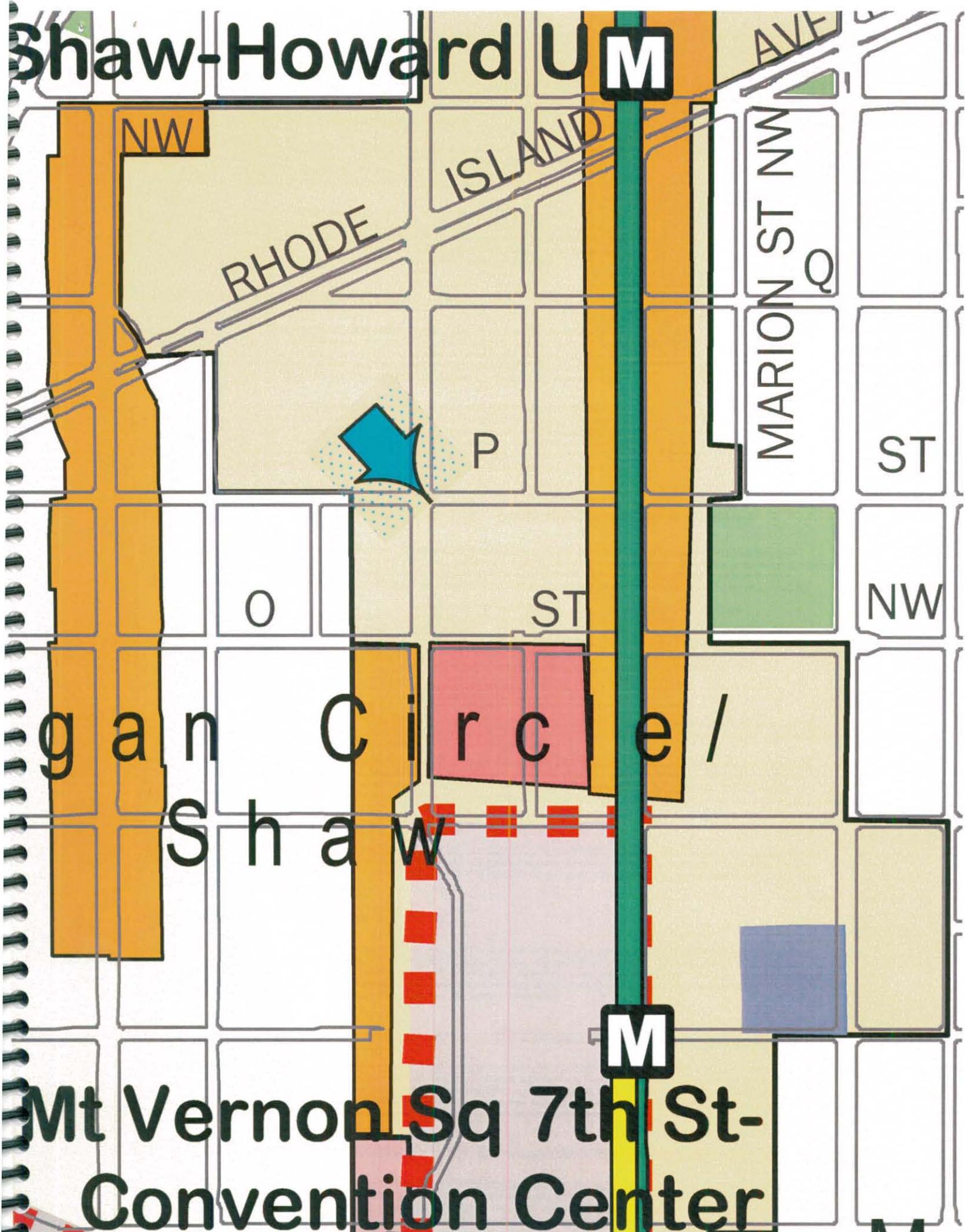
## Future

## Land Use

### Map 7

-  Low Density Residential
-  Moderate Density Residential
-  Medium Density Residential
-  High Density Residential
-  Low Density Commercial
-  Moderate Density Commercial
-  Medium Density Commercial
-  High Density Commercial
-  Production, Distribution, and Repair
-  Federal
-  Local Public Facilities
-  Institutional
-  Parks, Recreation, and Open Space
-  Mixed Land Use
-  WATER

# Shaw-Howard **UM**



# LEGEND

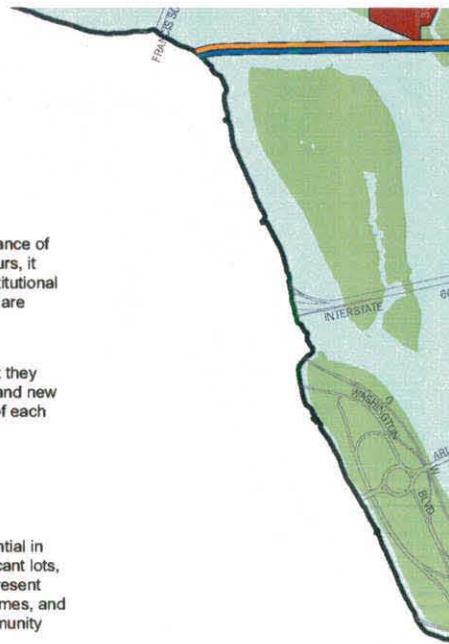
This map identifies the following four different types of areas:  
Neighborhood Conservation Areas, Neighborhood Enhancement Areas, Land Use Change Areas, and Commercial/ Mixed Use Areas.



## 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
Armed Forces Retirement Home-East	McMillan Sand Filtration Site	South Capitol Corridor
Armed Forces Retirement Home-West	Near Southeast	Southwest Waterfront
Brookland Metro	New York Avenue / Bladensburg Triangle	St Elizabeths Campus
Buzzard Point	NOMA/ New York Avenue Metro	Upper Bladensburg
Camp Simms	Old Convention Center / Hotel Site	Walter 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.