

Complete Streets

The street is where every element of transportation must be addressed and accommodated: pedestrians, transit, bicycles, passenger vehicles, trucks, and parking. It is also where many other aspects of public life take place including displaying civic pride, setting the tone for public activity and commerce, providing space for landscaping and accommodating storm water management and other public utilities.

The Streets Modal Element of the MTP provides guidance for achieving a greater balance among modes through the introduction of a new street typology depicted on this map and other policies that promote and enable Complete Streets. Complete Streets provide appropriate facilities to accommodate all expected transportation users and also take into account the scale and character of the streets' settings. Complete Streets do not necessarily entail dedicated facilities for each mode (e.g., transit track, bike lane, sidewalk), particularly on lower-volume streets. However, Complete Streets do ensure that travel by all modes is accommodated in a manner appropriate to the context of the street.

Complete Streets have three areas of activity: context, pedestrian space, and the travelway. The context of a street includes the buildings and sites adjacent to the street, or right-of-way. Land use, physical form and intensity shape the context zone. The **pedestrian space** is that which extends between the building face, or front of the property, and the travelway. The **travelway** encompasses that portion of the public right-of-way between the curbs that is dedicated partially or exclusively to travel.

Streets Modal Element

Street Typology

Street Typology

This map designates specific types of arterial streets. The proposed typology has been developed to shape decision-making about a given street section in terms of its planned land-use context and multi-modal function. This overlay is the principal guide for the rebalancing, redesigning and rebuilding of arterial streets to become Complete Streets that provide for all modes of travel as well as serve the adjacent land uses. More specific guidelines for improving the various designs of existing streets within each general type are set forth in the Streets Modal Element. Nonarterial (local) streets should also have designed features to complement their land-use context and function as illustrated in the table below. Arlington will also continue to use its Functional Classification of streets to guide operational and maintenance priorities. Typical elements and dimensions for each street type are illustrated in the table below. Factors such as existing and planned land-use types and intensities, right-of-way availability, travel demand, transit operations, neighborhood character, historic designations, presence of mature trees, topography, and community concerns should be considered in the development of the final dimensions and design of any street.

Arterial	Traffic Level	Median Priority	Target Speed	Transit Service	Bike Accommodations	Residential/ Commercial Dwelling Access	On-Street Parking Priority	Pedestrian Way
Type A-Prominently Residential Mixed Use	2 to 4 Turning (one-way)	None	20-25	Frequent	Bike Lane / Shared Lane	Yes	High	10-12 ft Sidewalk 6 ft Furnace Zone or Tree
Type B-Prominently Urban Mixed Use	2 to 4 Turning (two-way)	None / Low	20-25	Frequent	Bike Lane / Shared Lane	Yes	High	10-12 ft Sidewalk 6 ft Furnace Zone or Tree
Type C-Prominently Commercial Center	4 x Turning	Medium	30	Frequent	Bike Lane	No	Low	6 ft Sidewalk 6 ft Green Strip
Type D-Prominently Residential Neighborhoods	2 to 4 Turning	High	25-30	Moderate	Bike Lane	No	High	6 ft Sidewalk 6 ft Green Strip w/ Break
Type E-Single Family Residential Neighborhoods	2 to 4	None / Medium	25-30	Limited	Bike Lane / Shared Lane	No	Medium	6 ft Sidewalk 6 ft Green Strip
Type F-Medium Density Mixed Use	4 to 6	High	35-45	Limited	Dedicated Shared Use Path	Yes	None	6 ft Sidewalk or 10 ft Shared Use Path 6 ft Green Strip
Non-Arterial								
Urban Center Local Neighborhood (low density)	2	Low	25	Limited-None	Bike Lane / Shared Lane	No	High	6 ft Sidewalk 6 ft Green Strip
Neighborhood (low density)	1/2 to 2	Low / None	20-25	Limited-None	Shared Lane	No	High	6 ft Sidewalk 6 ft Green Strip
Alley Service	1 to 1/2 (WES)	None	10	None	Shared Lane	No	Low	Non-12 ft Sidewalk 6 ft Green Strip
Transway	2	Low / None	Varies	Frequent	Shared Use Path	Yes	None	10-12 ft Shared Use Paths on each side 6 ft Green Strip

Note: The nomenclature of the typologies, found in the legend and table above, is designed to help users understand the typology assignments by indicating where such street types are most commonly found. Land uses in the GLUP, other land-use plans or existing zoning designations are not meant to be affected, changed or interpreted based upon the name of an abutting street type.

*Turn Lanes as Needed



Adopted December 18, 2007

Updated December 2017




High-Occupancy-Incentive Corridors

Selected limited access highways and Potomac River bridges are envisioned to have facilities, restrictions, fees and other measures that encourage high-occupancy travel. These measures can include High-Occupancy-Vehicle (HOV) lanes, High-Occupancy-Toll (HOT) lanes, ramp metering and congestion fees. The Streets Modal Element provides additional details.

Enhancing the Street Network

Arlington seeks to enhance the street network by discouraging the closure of existing streets, and encouraging the creation of alleys and new local street sections, particularly where large blocks can be broken up, and where pedestrians can be provided with better access or fewer vehicular conflicts.

Certain areas are identified on this map at locations where the construction of new streets to enhance the connectivity of the existing street network is expected as part of planned development. New connecting streets are also routinely sought through public investment or private development on an ongoing basis where they are appropriate. In either case specific alignment and street design is determined through more detailed planning processes. The Streets Modal Element provides additional details.



Master Transportation Plan

Introduction

This Arlington Master Transportation Plan (MTP) promotes effective travel and accessibility for the County's residents, workers, and visitors through the year 2030. It provides a framework to guide the development of projects and programs, advance the County's goals and objectives, and help direct investment. Its policies affect how people travel, however they travel. As Arlington continues to grow, the MTP plays an important part in determining how the County will accommodate that growth. The MTP is comprised of three major components: this map, a Goals and Policies document, and six detailed mode-specific documents.

About this Map

The focus of this map is to provide visual guidance on the planned Arlington street system and to geographically locate the major transportation facility investments identified in the plan including streets, transit and bicycle facilities. Greater detail about the background of the transportation system and plan goals, policies and objectives, is found in the other components of the MTP.

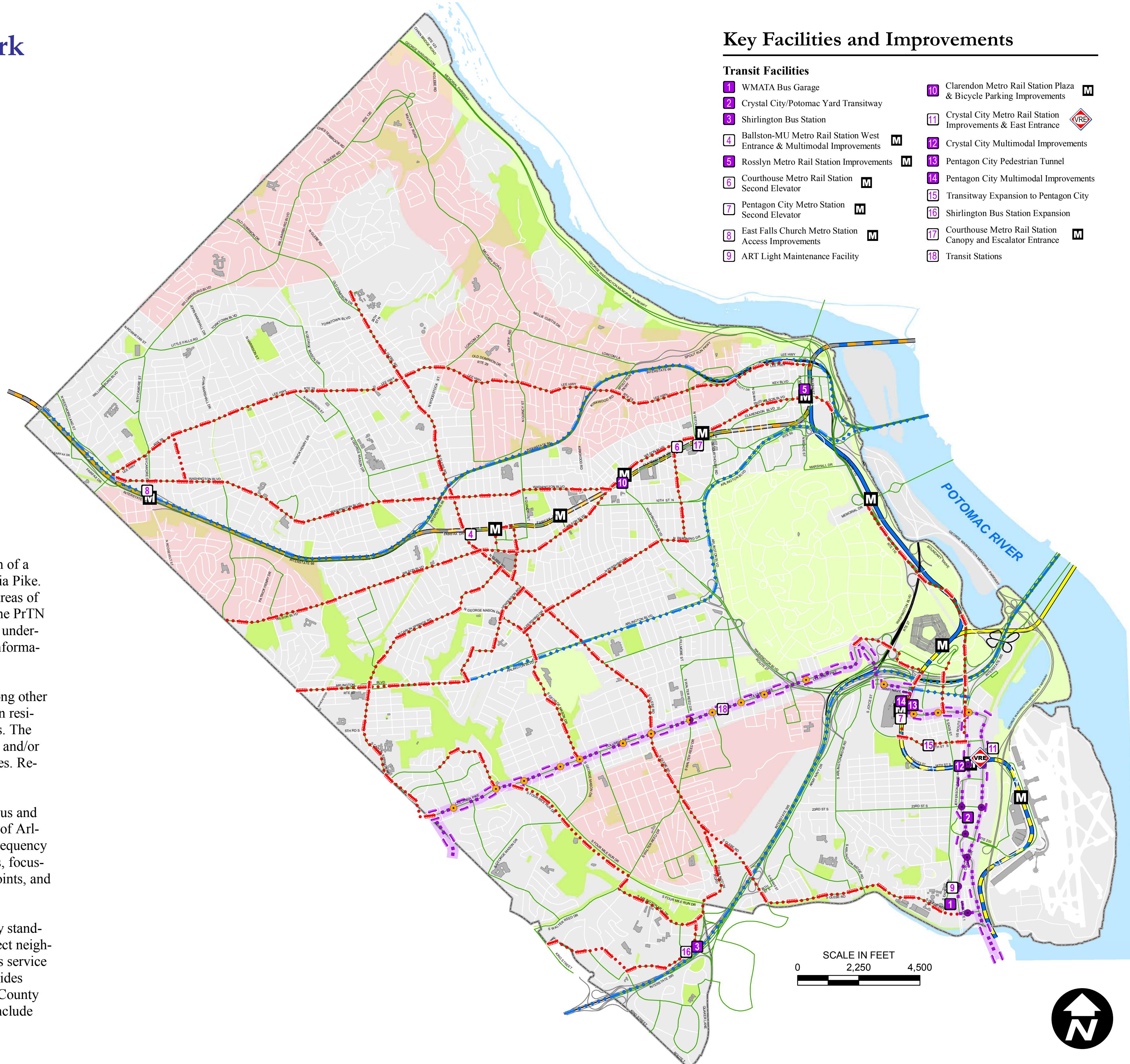
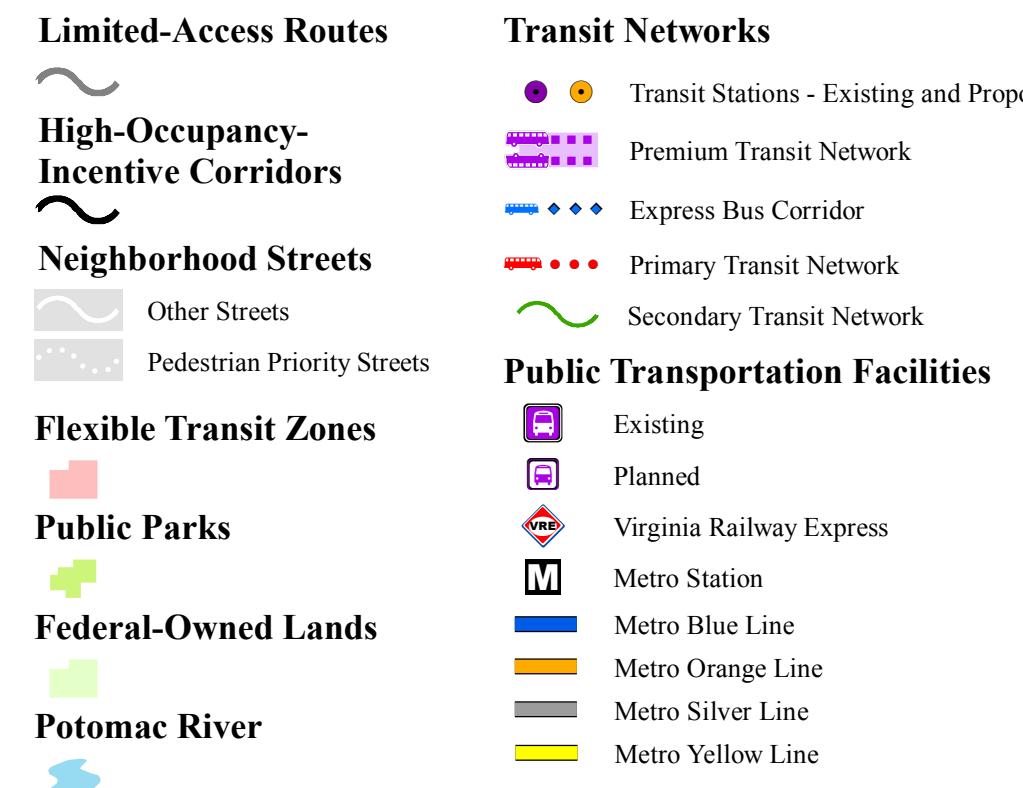
Specific maps for the Transit and Bikeways networks are included to illustrate how existing and proposed facilities will integrate to create enhanced networks. Additional details on facilities can be found in the Transit and Bicycle Modal Elements.

Facilities for pedestrians, parking, and transportation demand and systems management are not included on this map as they are difficult to illustrate on a map of this scale. The respective modal elements of the MTP provide additional details, policies and design standards.



Arlington County Transit Network

Legend



Transit

A key aspect of the Master Transportation Plan is the implementation of a Premium Transit Network (PrTN) in Crystal City and along Columbia Pike. The PrTN is designed to add capacity and encourage investment in areas of the County where significant growth and development is planned. The PrTN features high frequency (every 10-12 minutes), branded, and easy to understand bus routes with passenger amenities such as real-time transit information and high quality transit stations.

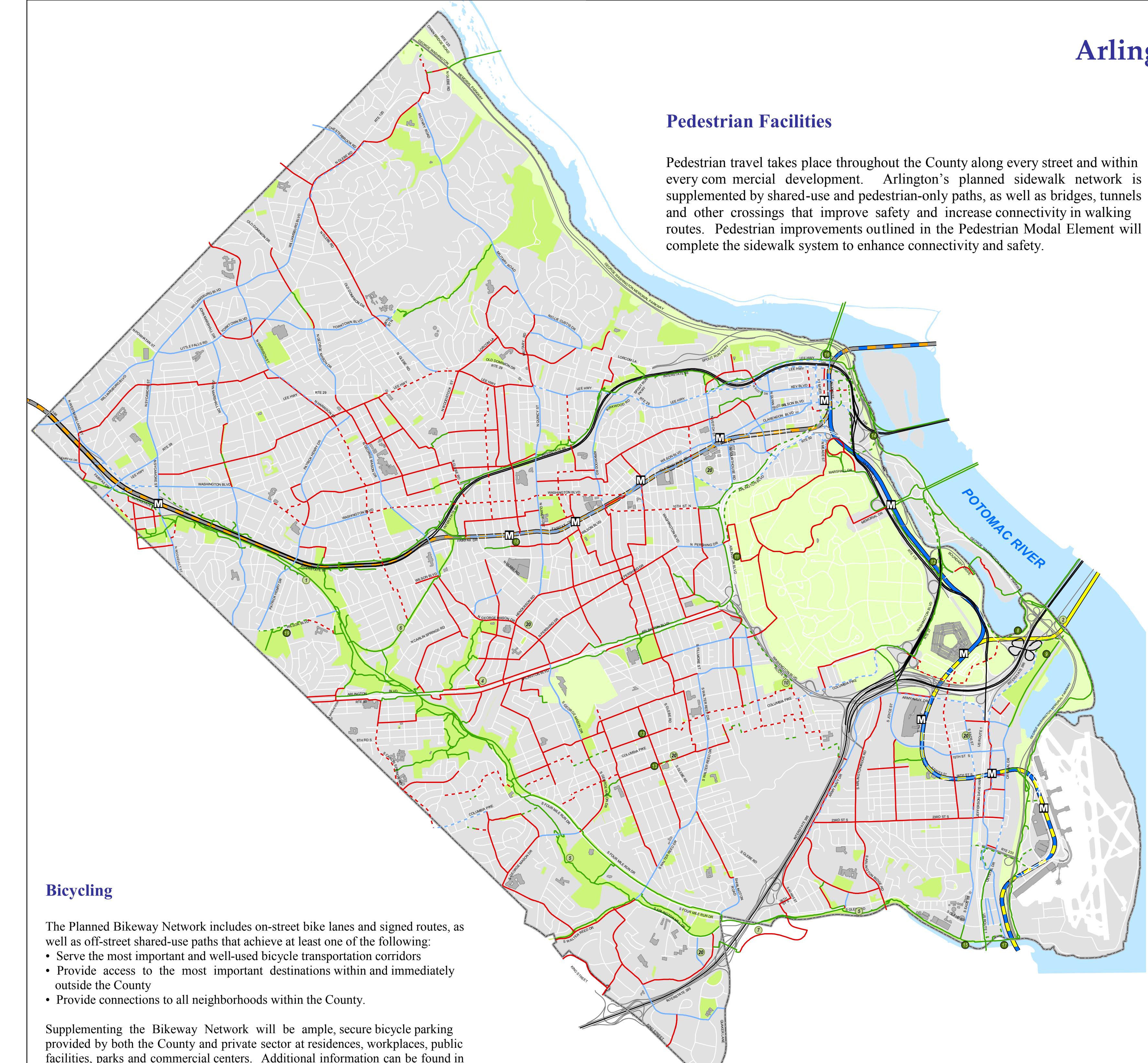
In addition, the expansion of the Primary Transit Network (PTN) along other primary development corridors will provide the majority of Arlington residents with all-day east-west and north-south access every 15 minutes. The PTN may be expanded further in future updates if parts of Arlington and/or adjacent communities are redeveloped at substantially higher densities. Regional express bus routes also complement PTN service.

The Secondary Transit Network (STN) offers more localized Metrobus and ART service. The STN serves the low- to moderate-density portions of Arlington and adjacent communities. The STN routes do not have the frequency or capacity of the PTN, but penetrate deeper into lower-density areas, focusing on bringing people to Metrorail stations, other service transfer points, and serving important neighborhood destinations.

In areas of the County where STN service does not meet productivity standards, the County will institute a flexible, on-demand service to connect neighborhoods with transit stations or key neighborhood destinations. This service will use smaller vehicles and could include a separate fare system. Rides would be grouped and provided on a demand-responsive basis. The County will pilot this service during off-peak periods but may expand it to include service during peak periods as well.

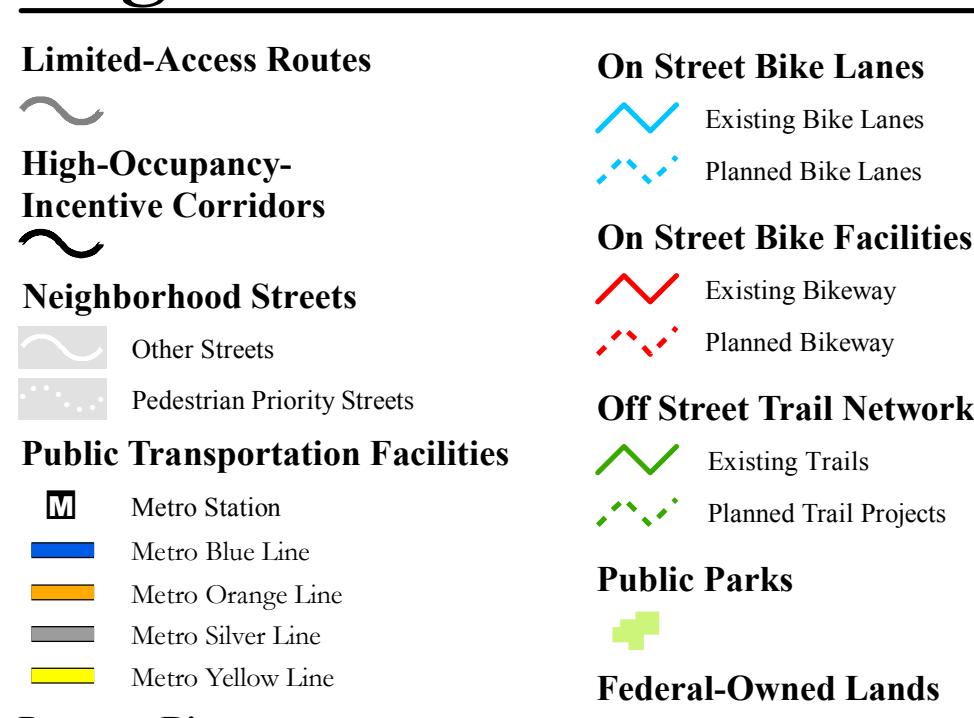
Pedestrian Facilities

Pedestrian travel takes place throughout the County along every street and within every commercial development. Arlington's planned sidewalk network is supplemented by shared-use and pedestrian-only paths, as well as bridges, tunnels and other crossings that improve safety and increase connectivity in walking routes. Pedestrian improvements outlined in the Pedestrian Modal Element will complete the sidewalk system to enhance connectivity and safety.



Arlington County Bike and Trail Network

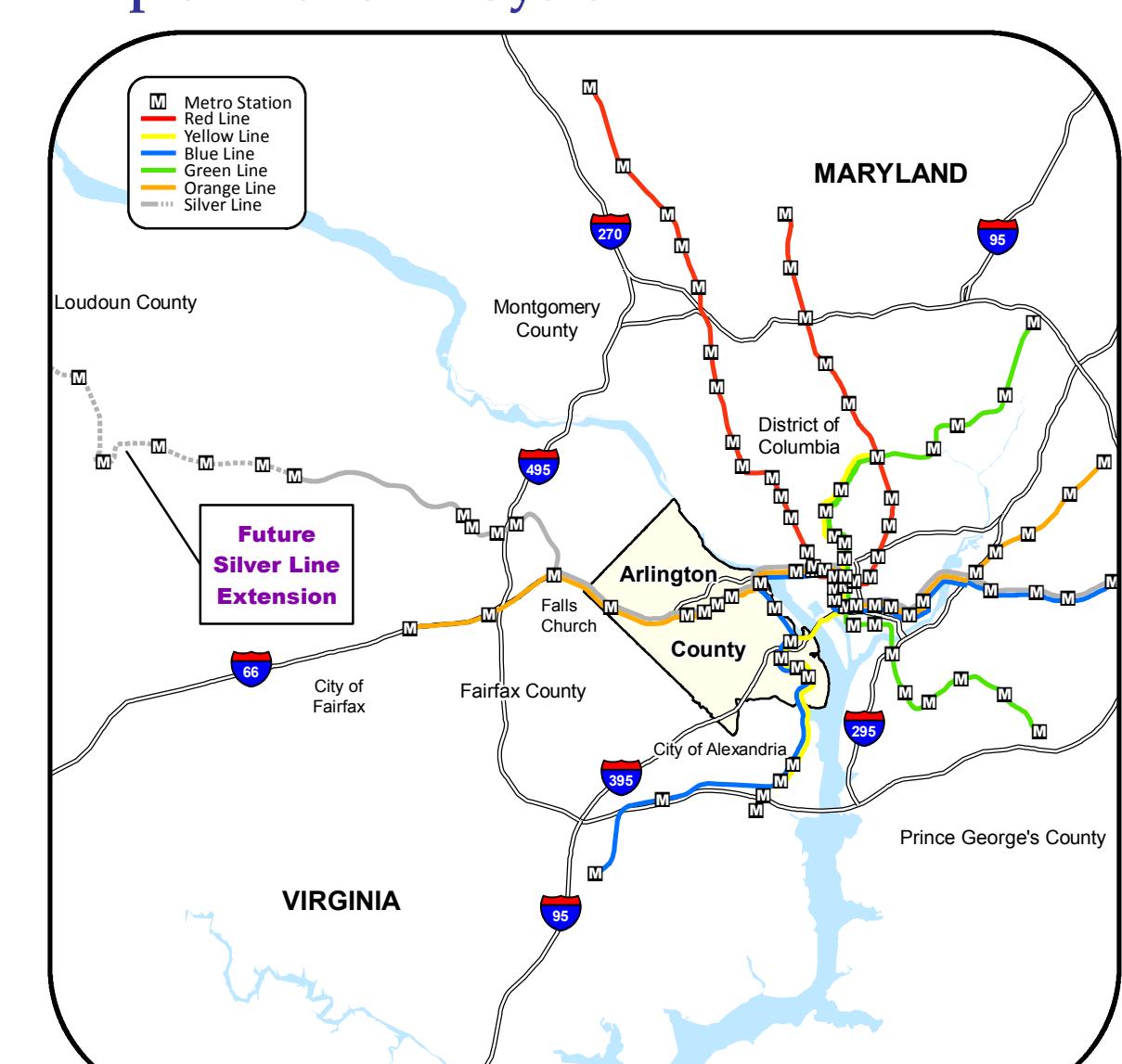
Legend



Key Facilities and Improvements

- | | |
|--|---|
| Bicycle/Pedestrian Facilities
Note: Trails shown on Columbia Island (D.C.) are for displaying connectivity | (1) Washington Blvd. West Side Trail
(2) Arlington Blvd. South Side Trail
(3) Route 110 South Trail
(4) Columbia Pike Bike Boulevards
(5) Two Jima Memorial Connection to Roosevelt Bridge
(6) Four Mile Run Bridge
(7) Rosslyn Circle Tunnel
(8) Potomac Yard to Four Mile Run Trail Connector
(9) Ballston Bike Station
(10) Bluemont Park to Upton Hill Park Trail
(11) Bike Share Stations (see MTP Bicycle Element Appendix F for additional detail) |
| W & OD Trail
Mt. Vernon Trail
Custis Trail
Arlington Blvd. Trail
Four Mile Run Trail
Bluemont Junction Trail
Four Mile Run Trail Crossing of I-395
Boundary Channel Bridge Underpass
North Tract/Mt. Vernon Trail Connection | (12) Arlington Blvd. Trail
(13) I-395 South Trail
(14) Two Jima Memorial Connection to Roosevelt Bridge
(15) Four Mile Run Bridge
(16) Rosslyn Circle Tunnel
(17) Potomac Yard to Four Mile Run Trail Connector
(18) Ballston Bike Station
(19) Bluemont Park to Upton Hill Park Trail
(20) Bike Share Stations (see MTP Bicycle Element Appendix F for additional detail) |

Map of Metrorail System



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Spatial reference: Virginia State Plane North, NAD 1983.
Base map updated from April 2015 digital aerial photography.
Potomac River from USGS 1:24,000 DLG files.
Cadastral and political data layers are maintained on an on-going basis.
Master Transportation Plan data effective through December 2017.

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Printed: December 2017

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