

Publicly Accessible Open Space

Publicly accessible open space refers to 1) open space owned by a government body; and 2) private open space with a public access easement that grants the general public the right to access the space.

Definition and Purpose

Outdoor space where public access is assured with the primary purposes being formal or informal recreation; the conservation and protection of natural, cultural, or historic resources; or the enhancement of the health and well-being of Alexandria's residents and visitors.

Goals

The City of Alexandria seeks to preserve, increase, and enhance publicly accessible open space to provide citizens and visitors with assured access to open spaces which support a healthy, livable, and sustainable city; to enrich and enhance our cultural and historic heritage; to promote opportunities for community gathering and common use and preservation of natural resources in our diverse city.

The City of Alexandria seeks to achieve its publicly accessible open space goals through a collective approach using a variety of publicly accessible open space types to serve local recreation and leisure needs; support revitalization goals; assist environmental and sustainability goals; and contribute to and enhance our cultural and historical identity. Space constraints in urban environments make it important to pursue creative solutions to providing open space and recreational facilities meeting any number of these complementary goals:

1. Be a meaningful place for community gathering and social interaction
2. Be multi-functional and adaptable
3. Be continuous and connected, and provide connectivity for recreational users and habitat
4. Enhance diversity, inclusivity, equity, and accessibility
5. Enrich understanding of our history and cultural traditions
6. Promote health and well being
7. Foster environmental sustainability
8. Preserve, protect, and/or enhance existing natural areas
9. Preserve and protect outdoor historical and cultural resources
10. Promote habitat benefits for wildlife

Objectives

The objectives below focus attention and clarify expectations for publicly accessible open space in the City of Alexandria.

Accessibility

- Configured so that the public right of entry and use is unambiguous

- Should have prominent signage clarifying the allowance of public entry and use.
- Is generally preferred at grade with minimal impediments, such as fences, gates, or lack of signage.
- With minimal exception, be available for use and enjoyment by the public at all times.
- Should be limited in space or time, as to private use, to constitute a minimal intrusion on public use, with use by private parties for defined, limited periods of events or activities open to the general public not considered as private use.
- Afford scenic views and promote appreciation of our history and cultural landscapes.

Useable

- Allows for a diversity of uses and users.
- May have accessory structures or amenities to support its intended function (i.e., amphitheater, restrooms, boardwalk, water bottle refill fountain, and picnic shelter).
- May have potable water, electrical/solar power, plumbing, and/or Wi-Fi to support recreation activities.
- Is well maintained with condition meeting the expectations of the users.

Design

- Strives for a balance between the built and natural environment.
- Provides relief from urban development through natural features and recreational opportunities.
- Preserves or enhances existing natural spaces.
- Contextualize appropriate design that reflects history, responds to changes in community, and meets recreation needs.

Equity

- Meets the community's open space needs for recreation, social, and cultural activities.
- With few exceptions (e.g., reservable picnic pavilions), does not require request or approval for informal, non-commercial use of open space by the public.
- Strives to ensure that all City residents have multiple types of open space within walking distance of home (i.e., diversity and geographical distribution of types of open space).

Typologies

The Open Space typologies have been updated to reflect their size and service area. The Regional and Destination/Historical typologies were combined, and the Trailways/Corridors typology was eliminated. All trailways and open space corridors are part of the Citywide or Neighborhood typologies or planning. Additionally, features and amenities such as cemeteries, historical markers, Resource Protection Areas ("RPA's"), and trailways and corridors fit within the existing typologies.

Classification	Description	Size	Service
Citywide	Contains multiple uses within park boundary; attracts visitors from all over the City of Alexandria Example: Chinguapin Park	15-20 acres	0-25 miles from users
Neighborhood	May include multiple uses within park boundary; attracts nearby residents Example: Beverly Park	0.5-5 acres	0-5 miles from users
Pocket	Small open space; mainly single use attracting nearby residents Examples: Sunset Mini Park	Less than 0.5 acres	0.25-0.5 miles or less from users
Natural Resource Areas	Includes open spaces that are primarily passive-use or preservation areas Example: Clermont Natural Park	No minimum or maximum	Citywide
Regional/Destination	Attracts users from beyond the region, typically because of particularly unique features Includes lands or facilities administered by other regional entities Example: Fort Ward Park, Cameron Run Regional Park	Varies	0-100 or more miles from users
Shared Use	Includes parks that share facilities with schools and recreation centers Example: Patrick Henry Field	5-20 acres (average)	0-25 miles from users

Evaluate and recommend methods of pursuing new publicly accessible open space

Publicly accessible open space provides environmental, physical, mental health, and community benefits to users. These benefits are even more important in cities, where it may be difficult to get outdoors. As the population of the City of Alexandria continues to increase, it is important that the amount of publicly accessible open space increases at a rate that provides all residents and visitors quality open space that is equitably distributed throughout Alexandria. Because of the increase in demand for publicly accessible open space, this Plan outlines the primary ways for the City of Alexandria to pursue new publicly accessible open space, as well as establish metrics for evaluating publicly accessible open space.

Methods for pursuing new publicly accessible open space

There are three primary methods in which the City of Alexandria can pursue publicly accessible open space 1) purchasing land with Open Space Funds, 2) developer dedications to the City, and 3) public open space easements. Each of the three methods has opportunities and constraints.

1) Purchase of land with Open Space Funds

The City of Alexandria can purchase land using its Open Space Funds. Land which is purchased using these funds is public and is improved and maintained by the City.

Open Space Acquisition Criteria

The City of Alexandria evaluates proposed open space acquisitions with a criteria-based review that rates the environmental and physical characteristics of each property proposed for acquisition. The 2003 criteria for considering opportunities for open space acquisition through the Open Space Fund was reviewed by the Open Space Steering Committee. The majority of the previously identified criteria continues to support the City's publicly accessible open space definition and goals. Updates were made to the publicly accessible open space acquisition criteria and nomination forms to include that the nominated property supports the new definition and objectives of publicly accessible open space; supports wildlife corridors and refuges; includes liabilities and constraints of identified properties; identifies redevelopment potential to support passive and active uses; and identifies how the property will help fulfill socioeconomic and recreational gaps within the City. The publicly accessible open space acquisition criteria and nomination forms can be found in the appendix.

2) Developer dedications to the City Of Alexandria

Developers may deed land to the City to become public open space as part of the development process. This land may be deeded with or without open space improvements. Once the land is deeded to the City, the City is responsible for improvements and maintenance of the land.

Opportunities for additional open space within the development process

As previously mentioned, the City of Alexandria continues to grow in population and land is quickly becoming less available. Because of this collocation of facilities are an opportunity for maximizing uses and space. Examples of collocating resources to gain additional open space could include building roof top or above grade sports courts, athletic fields, community gardens on top of buildings. Sports courts, athletic fields, and community gardens are destination amenities and with adequate signage and access, would create opportunities for residents to recreate using the same footprint of existing uses.

Additionally, while the zoning code defines public open space as being at grade, in instances where open space is limited or lower quality, above grade open space should be explored and encouraged. This Plan recommends further exploring adding above grade open space in high density areas.

3) Public Open Space Easements

Public open space easements, allow the public to use dedicated open space as if it were public, this includes design of the space, hours of usage, and general rules and regulations. The ownerships and maintenance of the land is private, but the land is used as if public. As part of the public open space easement process, the City asks developers to provide a maintenance plan for the space and mockup of all proposed signage for staff review. This review ensures that the open space is operated as if it were public.

This Plan recommends creating a new type of access easement specifically for public open space. The new easement type captures the intent of publicly accessible open space, a place for people to recreate, or the conservation and protection of historic and other resources. Whereas public access easements are used to provide public access to or through a space.

Conservation Easements

Conservation easements are a fourth method of acquiring publicly accessible open space. Conservation easements are categorized separately from other open space land acquisition methods because they do not guarantee public access.

4) Conservation Easements

The *2002 City of Alexandria Open Space Plan* called for the City to actively pursue easements. One of the types of easements available is a conservation easement, which is a legally binding agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government agency. An interested landowner works with a conservation group to craft a deed of conservation easement that lays out what's special about the land and the restrictions that will protect it. Conservation easements keep land in private ownership but continue to provide environmental benefits to the community.

The City has a working partnership with the Northern Virginia Conservation Trust (NVCT) to acquire and hold conservation and scenic easements. Currently, NVCT holds and manages eight properties within the City of Alexandria.

Method	Ownership	Opportunities/Constraints
Purchasing land with open space funds	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City owns, maintains, and controls land • Costly to purchase, develop, and maintain land • Land is protected through Code that established the Open Space Fund • There may be multiple funding sources, dependent on City funding • Landowner may not be willing to sell property • Resource Protection Areas (RPA's) are an opportunity since development is restricted
Development Planning: Deeding land to the City	City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is dedicated to the City, typically as an approval of development conditions and Small Area Plan recommendation • Land dedications may include improvements • City responsible for design and construction as applicable
Development Planning: Public Open Space Easements	Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of open space must meet both public and private goals • Public Access Easements formalize and guarantee public use • May not be protected in perpetuity when land use changes • Space is maintained and operated by owner

Gaining publicly accessible open space using the City's Small Area Plans

A key tool that the City can use to identify additional publicly accessible open space is through its Small Area Plans. The Small Area Plans are neighborhood-level plans intended to provide specific guidance for the various areas of the city including the desired mix of uses, residential density, design aesthetic, multimodal connections, infrastructure improvements, and open space.

Small Area Plans are the tool used by the City to plan for its future growth and development. Open space is a key component within the framework for each Small Area Plan (SAP). Although planning for open space is addressed differently in various Small Area Plans, with some SAPs

identifying specific location and required acreage while other SAPs provide more general guidance, each of the plans articulate a vision for the incorporation of open space within its geographic footprint. RPCA has been actively involved in the City's Small Area Plans (SAP). The City has adopted policy and regulations in support of obtaining additional open space acreage, including via future development guided by the City's Small Area Plans, dedicated land, and recordation of public access easements. This effort has provided opportunities to identify and coordinate opportunities for expanding and enhancing the City's system of protected open space.

RPCA staff will continue to be actively involved in the SAP planning process to ensure public open space is well defined and provided in the plans. Additionally, RPCA will advocate for the recommendations included in this Plan to ensure that the publicly accessible open space is appropriate, high quality, equitably distributed, and meets City resident's needs.

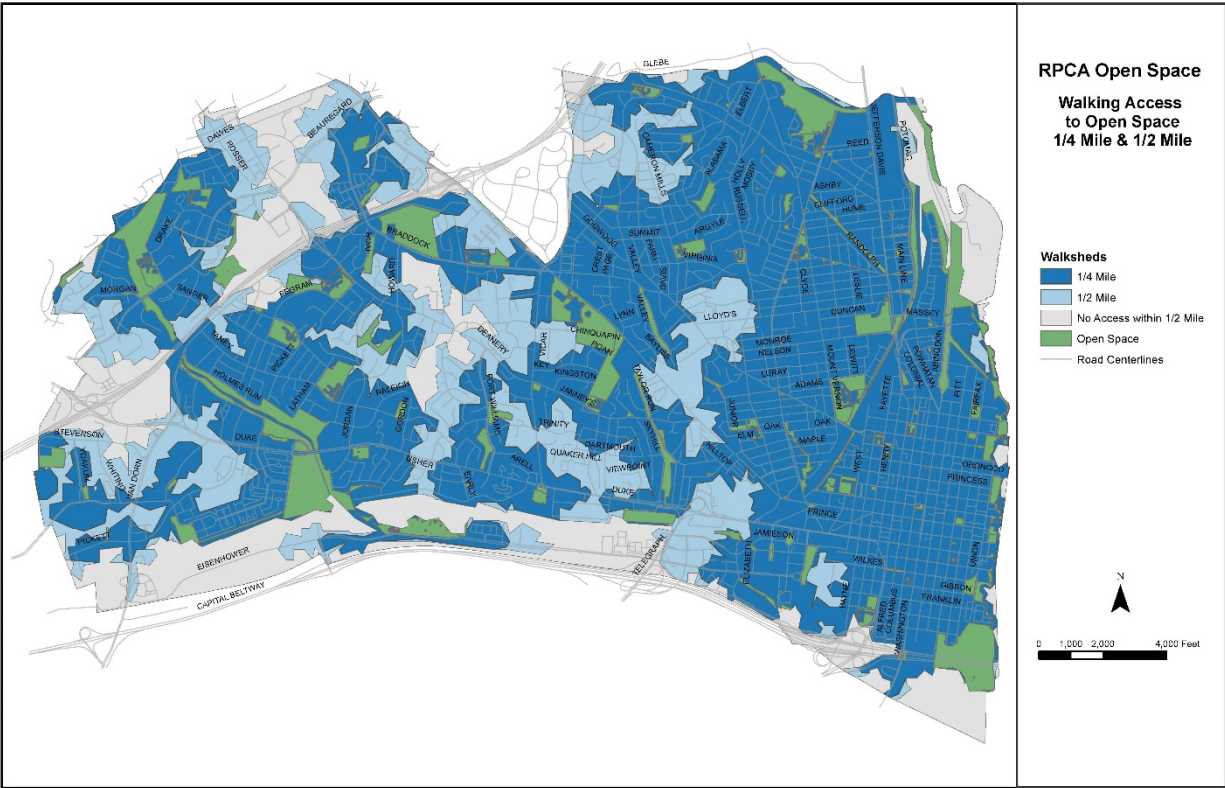
Identifying gaps in the publicly accessible open space system

A series of maps identifying gaps in the City's publicly accessible open space system have been created to help identify areas where additional publicly accessible open space is needed.

The maps are intended to be used in combination with each other to identify different variables within the City. For example, Fairlington/Bradlee and Northridge/Rosemont Small Areas have a low amount of publicly accessible open space per 1,000 residents (shown on the Open Space Density by Small Area Plan map), because they have more private open space (shown on the Urban Heat and Open Space map), something that would be missed if only referencing one map.

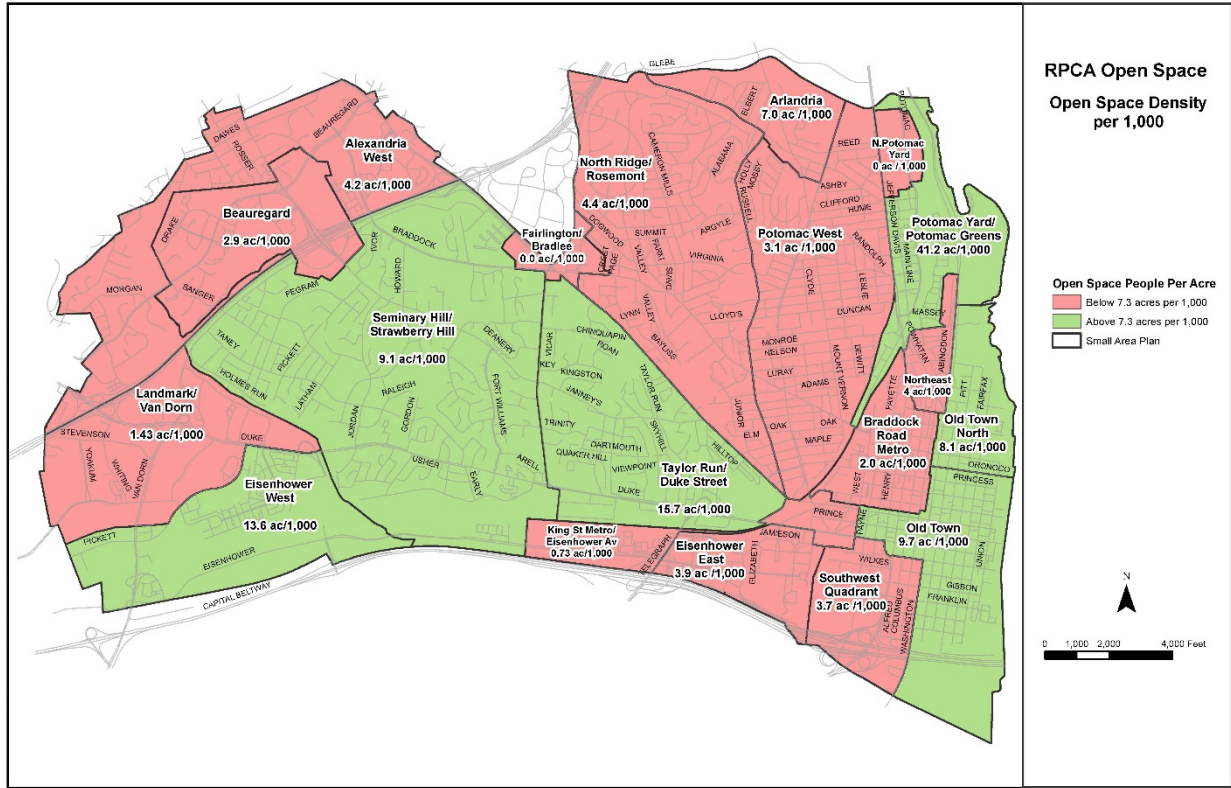
Walkability Map

The Walkability Map shown below identifies how much of the City of Alexandria (geographically) is within a 10-minute walk of publicly accessible open space. The 10-minute walk measure is a metric used by the Trust for Public Land, National Recreation and Park Association, and Urban Land Institute that works to ensure safe access to quality parks or green space within 10 minutes of every home. The City of Alexandria has pledged to ensure that everyone in the city has safe and easy access to a quality park within a 10-minute walk of home by 2050. **Currently XX% of Alexandria is within a 10-minute walk of publicly accessible open space.** The Walkability Map identifies priority areas where more publicly accessible open space is needed to meet the goal of every home being within a 10-minute walk of publicly accessible open space.



Open Space Density by Small Area Plan

The map shown below identifies where the City is and is not meeting its goal of 7.3 acres per 1,000 residents by Small Area. The map includes the amount of open space is being provided per 1000 residents in each Small Area. This map establishes areas in the City where more publicly accessible open space is needed to meet the City’s goal, while also showing areas where the goal is being met. The map is intended to feed into the Small Area Planning process to provide an equitable distribution of publicly accessible open space.



Social Vulnerability Index Map

The Social Vulnerability Index map shown below, identifies the relative vulnerability of each Census tract in Alexandria. This helps staff identify areas of the City that require additional attention and resources to meet community needs.



[The City of Alexandria uses the Center for Disease Control’s measure in identifying socially vulnerable areas within the City.]

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry’s (ATSDR) Geospatial Research, Analysis & Services Program created Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Social Vulnerability Index to help public health officials and emergency response planners identify and map the communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event.

Social Vulnerability Index indicates the relative vulnerability of every U.S. Census tract. Census tracts are subdivisions of counties for which the Census collects statistical data. Social Vulnerability Index ranks the tracts on 15 social factors, including unemployment, minority status, and disability, and further groups them into four related themes. Thus, each tract receives a ranking for each Census variable and for each of the four themes, as well as an overall ranking.

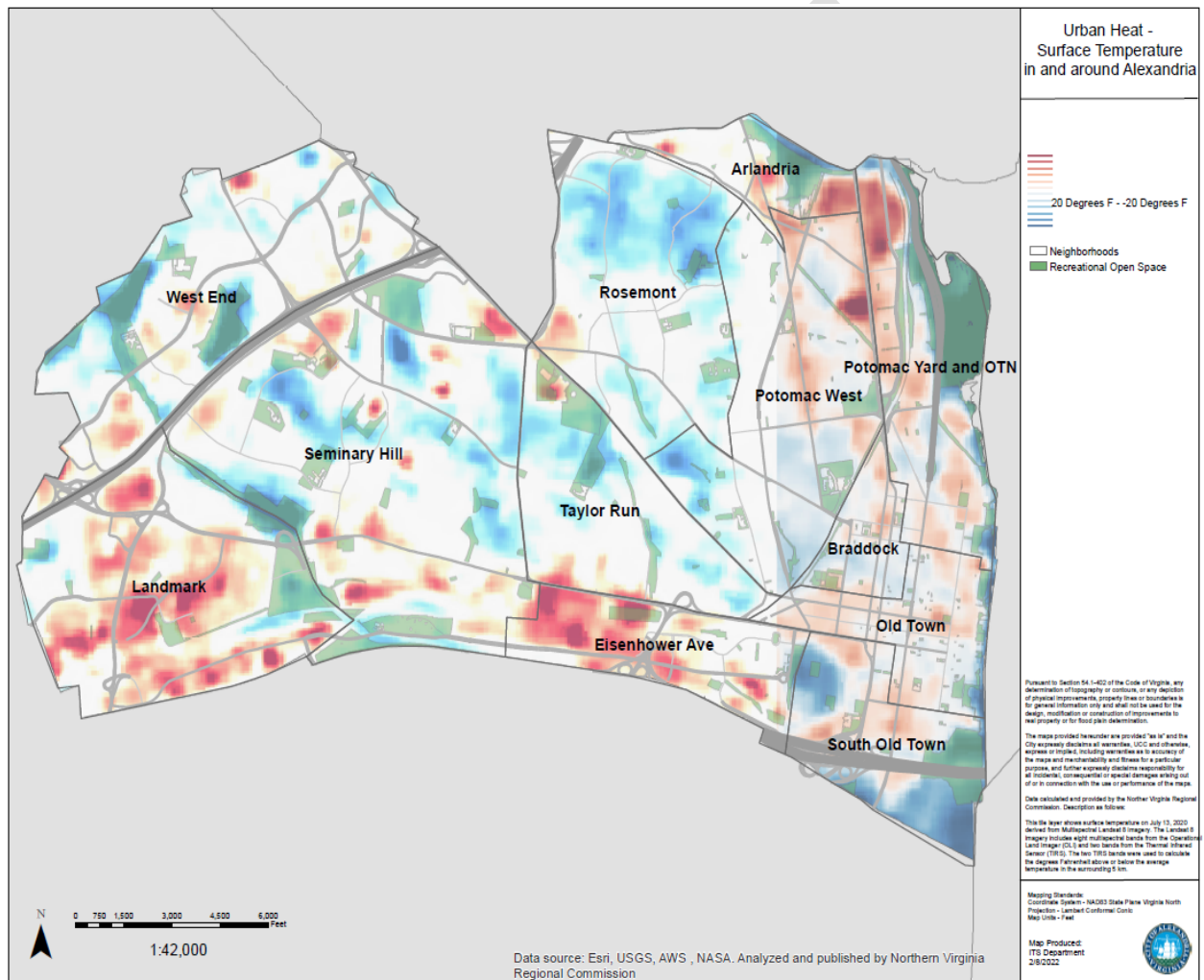
CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index Themes & Social Factors:

- Socioeconomic status (below poverty, unemployed, income, no high school diploma)
- Household composition & disability (aged 65 or older, aged 17 or younger, older than age 5 with a disability, single-parent households)
- Minority status & language (minority, speak English “less than well”)

- **Housing type & transportation (multi-unit structures, mobile homes, crowding, no vehicle, group quarters)]**

Urban Heat and Open Space Map

The Urban Heat and Open Space Map shown below, identifies where the surface temperature is above or below average around the City. In general, where open space is located, the surface temperature is at or below average. The areas where the surface temperature are 20 degrees Fahrenheit above average are opportunities for the City to increase publicly accessible open space. Increasing open space in these areas can mitigate the increased surface temperature.



City of Alexandria's Open Space Metrics

In 2003 the City of Alexandria set a target of 7.3 acres of publicly accessible open space per 1,000 residents. While no set national benchmark or best practice exists, a ratio of 7.3 acres per 1,000 residents is common in jurisdictions with populations between 100,000 and 250,000 people. A key difference between the City of Alexandria and its similarly populated jurisdictions

is the City’s relatively small geographic size. Arlington County, VA maintains a ratio of 4.05 acres per 1,000 residents.

While the City will continue to strive to maintain 7.3 acres per 1,000 residents, in the future it will not be able to add enough open space to meet the needs of the growing population. There is recognition that the quality, robustness, and functionality of open space in higher density areas are of greater importance than quantity, although this is balanced by the need for adequate open space for activity and aesthetics. Therefore, an additional focus on quality is needed.

Publicly Accessible Open Space Objectives

An assessment based approach to planning for open space in higher density areas is consistently recommended in the research, where the potential character of the population and community needs should be taken into consideration to determine the appropriate location and type of open space. This Plan identifies four objectives that publicly accessible open space should strive towards **1) accessibility, 2) useability, 3) design, and 4) equity**. These objectives serve as metrics and include tools and key performance indicators to identify and measure the quality of publicly accessible open space.

The metrics establish how well the City is meeting each objective and determine a baseline for the City’s publicly accessible open space. In future reviews, goals for each metric may be created.

Publicly Accessible Open Space Metrics		
Metric	Tool	Key Performance Indicator
Accessibility Community has access to publicly accessible open space within a 10-minute walk	Walkability Assessment	Walkability Map – Percentage of Alexandria with access to open space within a 10-minute walk or less
Useable Publicly accessible open space condition meets the expectations of the users	Conditions Assessment Needs Assessment 1. Use Rating 2. Satisfaction Rating	Condition assessment – Assess each publicly accessible open space, average all of them for a Citywide score. Percentage of Alexandrians who use the City’s publicly accessible open space identified in RPCA’s Needs Assessment

		Satisfaction of City’s publicly accessible open space identified through RPCA’s Needs Assessment
Design Publicly accessible open space is designed to a high quality	Design Assessment	Assess each publicly accessible open space, average all of them for a Citywide score.
Equity Quality publicly accessible open space is equitably distributed throughout Alexandria	Equity Assessment	Assess publicly accessible open space Citywide to ensure quantity, useability, accessibility, and quality of open space in socially vulnerable areas.

Assessments

The Condition, Design, and Equity Assessments are recommendations of this plan and would need to be developed. These assessments are to be created and conducted by a consultant or staff because of the level of technical review required.

This Plan recommends that the Publicly Accessible Open Space Assessments be used on all publicly accessible open spaces within the City of Alexandria, but a priority should be placed on conducting these assessments on City-owned open space. This is because City-owned publicly accessible open space can more easily be updated through City and staff resources.

Additionally, established privately-owned publicly accessible open space is not required to be updated. The City can ask owners to make improvements to the space, but owners are not required.

It is recommended that the Publicly Accessible Open Space Assessments occur during the Park Improvement Plans creation process for the park typologies to optimize City planning efforts, capture more robust recommendations for improvements, and place the assessments on a schedule.

[The City’s Park Improvement Plans cover a collection of City parks categorized by typology. These plans aim to ensure a system of open space that equitably responds to the City of Alexandria’s recreational and natural resource needs while efficiently utilizing available resources. All open spaces are included within the planning process and each plan is revisited every 10 years to ensure the recommendations are current and accommodate necessary changes in use. Through the Park Improvement Plans, the City determines the budgeting priorities and recommendations for short- and long-term incremental improvements.]

The results of the assessments are intended to feed planning processes throughout the City including identifying where more open space is needed, where improvements are needed to open space's condition or design, and ensuring quality open space is equitably distributed throughout the City.

[NRPA's Working Definition of Equitable Park & Recreation Access: The just and fair quantity, proximity and connections to quality parks and green space, recreation facilities, as well as programs that are safe, inclusive, culturally relevant and welcoming to everyone. When people have just and fair access, our health and social wellbeing improve, and our communities can protect and better recover from environmental, social, and economic challenges.]

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Task 3: contributions

Building on Planning & Zonings briefings with the Planning Commission on “Open Space in New Development” work sessions in FY 2019, provide guidance for new development’s contribution to publicly accessible open space where it is not already guided by a small area plan, particularly to clarify:

- a. When new development is contributing to off-site publicly accessible open space;
- b. What development contributions are planned for; and
- c. How a reasonable contribution from new development will be determined and calculated.

Recommendations

[Placeholder for recommendation matrix]

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Appendix

Updated Open Space Acquisition Criteria

1. Support the identified goals of publicly accessible open space
2. Privately owned land near or adjacent to existing parks and trails
3. Near or adjacent to existing schools
4. Near or adjacent to natural resource areas and wildlife corridors and refuges.
5. At street endings to provide neighborhood linkages
6. Next to institutional properties with extensive open space, valuable natural resources, and/or potential public access
7. Adjacent to or linking existing or proposed trails or greenways
8. Small lots in dense urban neighborhoods for pocket parks, gardens, green spaces, and playgrounds
9. Lands with significant trees, sloping-terrain, and other natural resource features
10. Properties with known or potential historic or cultural significance
11. Lands in areas identified in the Needs Assessment as those with a high need for open space
12. Excess rights-of-way
13. Open space and trail connections adjacent to or linking open spaces, natural areas, greenways and trails in Arlington, or Fairfax Counties

Open Space Property Nomination Form

Address of Property:

Size of Property (in square feet):

Property Owner (if known):

To the best of your knowledge, please provide a response to the **Approved Criteria for Open Space Site Evaluation** on the following pages. You are welcome to share additional information here/below or in an attachment.

- a. To what degree does the property support the identified goals of publicly accessible open space.
- b. To what degree does the property provide the public with benefits related to human values and experience?
- c. To what degree does the property include trail connections or open space adjacent to or linking open spaces, natural areas, greenways, and trails?
- d. To what degree does the property meet an identified need for active or passive recreation?
- e. To what degree is the property, or does the property contain elements or attributes, of known or potential historic or cultural significance?
- f. To what degree does the property provide an opportunity to expand existing open space resources, such as parks, schools or institutional or private open spaces?
- g. To what degree does the property provide an opportunity for pocket parks, gardens, green spaces or playgrounds?
- h. To what degree does the property provide visual relief (light, air and green space) from the built environment?
 - To what degree does the property provide green infrastructure, including the protection of natural resources?
- a. To what degree does the property provide for the protection of natural areas and maintain natural ecological processes?
- b. To what degree does the property provide for the protection of habitat and support of native species?
- c. To what degree does the property provide opportunities for improving the quality of air and water resources?
- d. To what degree does the property provide the opportunity for stream restoration or preservation?

- e. To what degree does the property include stands of mature trees?
- f. To what degree does the property provide for the development or protection of wetlands?
- To what degree will the benefits identified above be shared by or available to everyone in the City/city-wide?
 - To what degree will the open space benefits identified above be available to a neighborhood or other area of the City that is particularly deficient in open space?
 - Is the site identified in the 2003 Open Space Plan or the RP&CA Strategic Master Plan; if it is not, then to what degree would it, if acquired or protected as open space, meet the goals of those plans?
- o. Outline the liabilities and constraints of the property. Include any remediation and maintenance that will be required of the property.
- p. Identify the redevelopment potential of the property to accommodate passive and active uses.
- q. To what extent does the property help fulfill socio-economic and recreational gaps within the City.

Open Space Steering Committee, [July 2004 Open Space Priorities and Opportunities List](#) – Update

#	Location	Status
I. Open Space Priorities List		
1	Waterfront Lots (200 Strand, 204 Strand, 208 Strand 210 Strand Street, 0 Prince Street, 1 and 2 King Street)	Most properties were acquired and/or are being redeveloped according to the Waterfront Plan, adopted in XXX
2	Mt. Vernon Trail Waterfront Alignment (1204-1206 South Washington Street)	
3	Ivor Lane/Seminary Road	Ivor Lane was acquired in XXX. The
4	Clermont Cove (201 Clermont Ave)	
5	Monticello Park Area (several lots, 312 Beverly, 3104,3104B, 3106A and 3106 Russell Road)	
6	George Washington Masonic Temple (101 Callahan Drive)	
7	Seminary Beauregard (Right of Way, 5101 and 5143 Seminary Road)	
8	Lloyds Lane/Russell Road Park (1904-1910 Russell Road)	
II. Open Space Opportunities List		
1	Del Ray Corner Community Garden (1 & 7 East Del Ray Avenue)	Acquired by the City in XXX
2	King Street to Rosemont Neighborhood Path (2723 King Street First Christian Church)	Not acquired
3	Forest Behind Beth El Temple – Col. Ellis Avenue (3832 and 3834 Seminary Road)	Not acquired, sites will be redeveloped
4	Alexandria Water Co – Duke Street, abutting GW Masonic Memorial (2505 Duke Street)	Not acquired
5	Strawberry Hills/Tarleton Area Neighborhood Park (4212 Duke St)	Not acquired, currently telephone company building

6	Mt. Vernon/Del Ray Community Gathering Place (201 E. Del Ray and 2207 Mt. Vernon)	Not acquired, - vacant lot zoned commercial
7	Mirant Power Plant (being redeveloped – City is not acquiring but receive publicly accessible open space through the redevelopment process
8	Forest behind Free Methodist Church – Polk Ave at Buzzard’s Gap (4915 and 4901 Polk Ave)	Not acquired – did acquire property at 5325 Polk Avenue
9	Finks Property – Southview Terrace – 720 Southview Terrace	Not acquired, developed into a residential building
10	Inner City Urban Park (724-728 N Patrick Street)	Not acquired, vacant lot
11	Yates Properties King Street across from Janneys (2525, 2605, 2705, 2704A, 2705B King Street)	Not acquired
12	Ball Property (604/604A Janney’s Lane)	
13	Arlandria Urban Playground (3550 Commonwealth Avenue)	acquired and developed to Shirley Tyler Unity Park
14	Hufty Property (214 West Alexandria Avenue)	Not acquired
15	2627 Foster Avenue	5143 Seminary Road is becoming Upland Park
III. Trails Opportunities List		
Non-City Owned Properties		
1	Make permanent the temporary Mt. Vernon Trail alignment at Hunting Towers' waterfront. Property is owned by VDOT. (See Priority Site history #2 for detail.)	Complete
2	King Street to Rosemont connection path at the First Christian Church. Property is privately owned. (See Opportunities List #2 for detail.)	
3	Buzzard's Gap/Pickett's Ridge. This trail would provide a safe and short route connecting schools and neighborhoods and extended between Pickett Street and Polk Avenue. City Council	

	approved an easement on private property on February 24, 2004,	
4	Between Seminary Road and Braddock Road behind the fire station would be an extension of the Buzzards Gap route to get to Ft. Ward Park on land that is a part of the Seminary Forest Apartments property. (See Priority Site history #3 for detail.)	Not sure the connection to Braddock can be made, but a condition for the reservation of a public access easement into Seminary Forest was made
5	Dartmouth Road between Crown View Drive and Skyhill Road is currently dead-ended and needs a path. Walkers currently make their way around a fence. Property is privately owned.	City has tried but has been unsuccessful at obtaining an easement
6	Trail between the end of Francis Hammond Parkway and Forest Park has been used for many years. A stream runs along FH Pkwy, so this land is in an RPA. However, it is not clear from the site if the path is on city or private land.	Complete
7	Stevenson Park to Yoakum Parkway to connect this city park to condo community. Steep terrain would make this a difficult project. Private property.	
8	Potomac Yards Linear Park and trail is to be funded and constructed by the developer.	South Potomac Yard Park is complete. North Potomac Yard Park is in design. This portion of the park/trail will connect to Four Mile Run and is situated across from the Virginia Tech innovation campus and connects to the Potomac Yard Metro Station
9	Potomac Yards to Potomac Greens pedestrian bridge over rail line has been subject of potential change in approved plans. Local neighborhood concerns have been raised about	

	public access from the proposed bridge	
10	Hooffs Run Bridge needed at the southern boundary of the Alexandria Sanitation Authority (ASA) Plant. Reconstruction of previous trail along the ASA southern boundary is included in WWB Plan. Previous trail through ASA is no longer feasible. Alexandria Bike Plan identified need for bridge in 1998. Private, public, and ASA property.	
11	East Eisenhower development plan contemplates trails along Mill Race and Hooffs Run.	
12	Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project has off--street bicycle and pedestrian trails and side paths included in plans for Jones Point, Washington Street, US Route 1, and Telegraph Road. Plans need to be implemented.	
13	Develop a pedestrian trail along the back of the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority Cameron Run Regional Park and the City Animal Shelter. NVRP A and City property.	
14	Include a trail in the future as part of a natural stream reclamation of Backlick Run west from Booth Park to the City line. Private property.	
	City Owned Property	
15	Open the Mt. Jefferson Greenway in Del Ray between Raymond and Jeff Davis Highway.	Complete
16	Complete Tarleton Park trail by placing a gravel path across 200 feet of grassy area.	Complete
17	Construct a path from Raleigh	Complete, a soft trail path was installed in XXX

	Avenue to connect to Holmes Run, Foxchase Shopping Center with Foxchase Apartments and other neighborhoods.	
18	Path and bridge or weir across Holmes Run at Chambliss would make a safe neighborhood connection and join with Fairfax County planned trail running west to Columbia Pike	Complete, a fair weather crossing was constructed in XXX
19	Build a trail underpass for the Holmes Run trail to avoid a dangerous street crossing at Beauregard.	
20	Build a short trail to connect the backside of Ft. Ward Park to Van Dorn Street.	An ADA accessible pathway will be under construction in 2022
21	Complete trail loop on the south side of Backlick Run in Ben Brenman Park.	Complete.
22	Bike Path Easement on North Commonwealth. On the last quarter mile Commonwealth, ending at Four-Mile Run	This recommendation is captured in the 2012 Citywide Parks Improvement Plan for Four Mile Run Park. CIP funding is planned in FY 2026 – FY 2028 to pedestrianize the area from the dead end of Commonwealth to the Four Mile Run parking area.
23	2619 Randolph. Connects the Mt. Jefferson Greenway with Randolph.	Complete; a trail connection is located at Stewart Avenue, rather than Randolph Ave.

Pocket Parks Identified for Acquisition - Received 8-9 nominations, two were acquired

1. **48 South Early**
2. **1 and 7 E Del Ray Avenue – Judy Lowe Park**