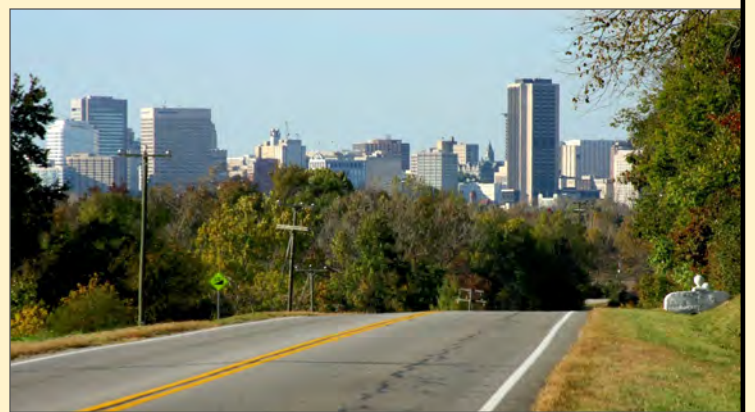
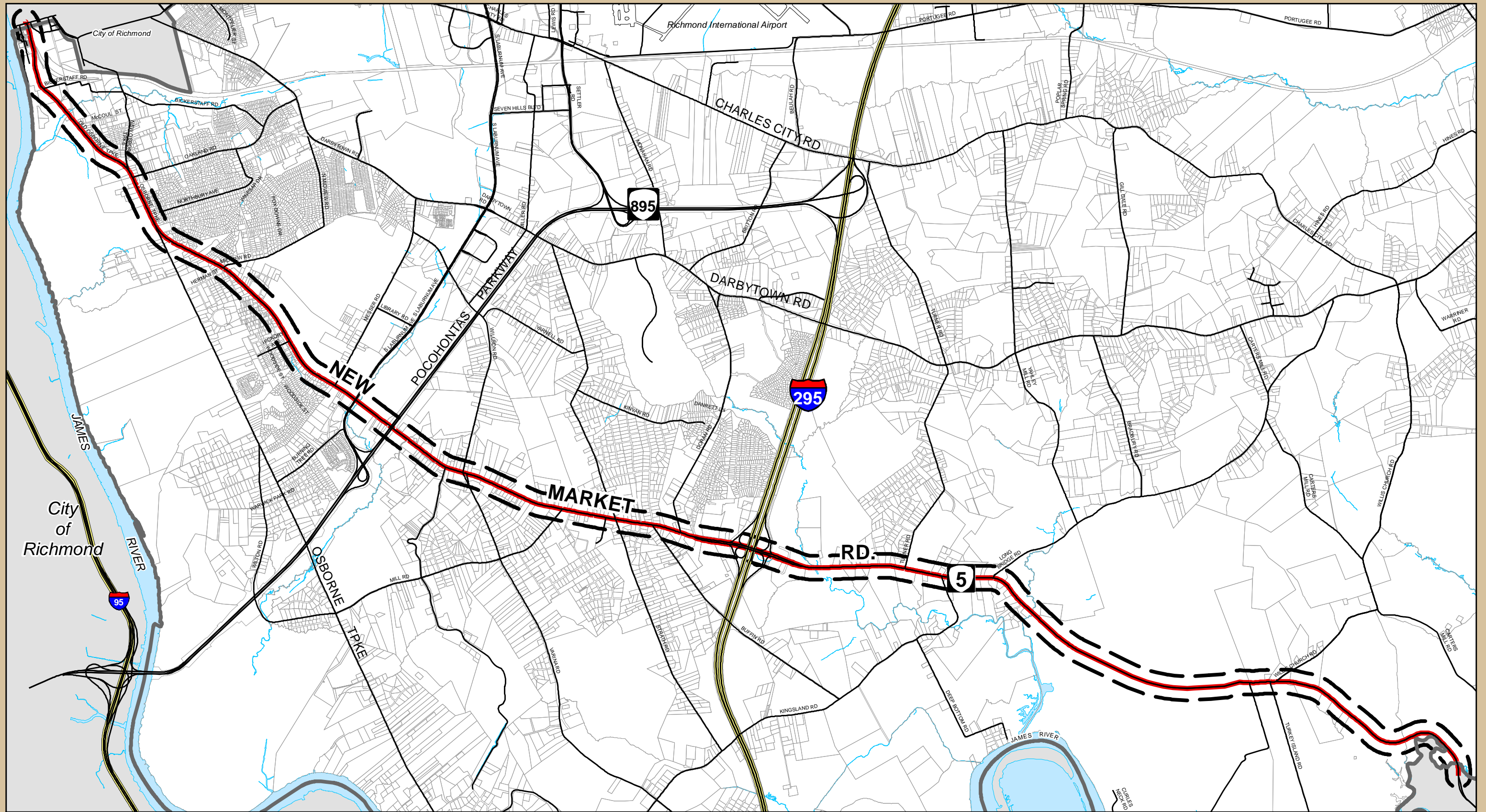


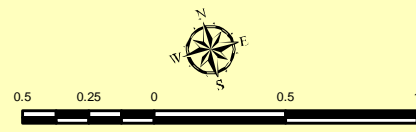


# Route 5 Corridor Study






County of Henrico  
Virginia

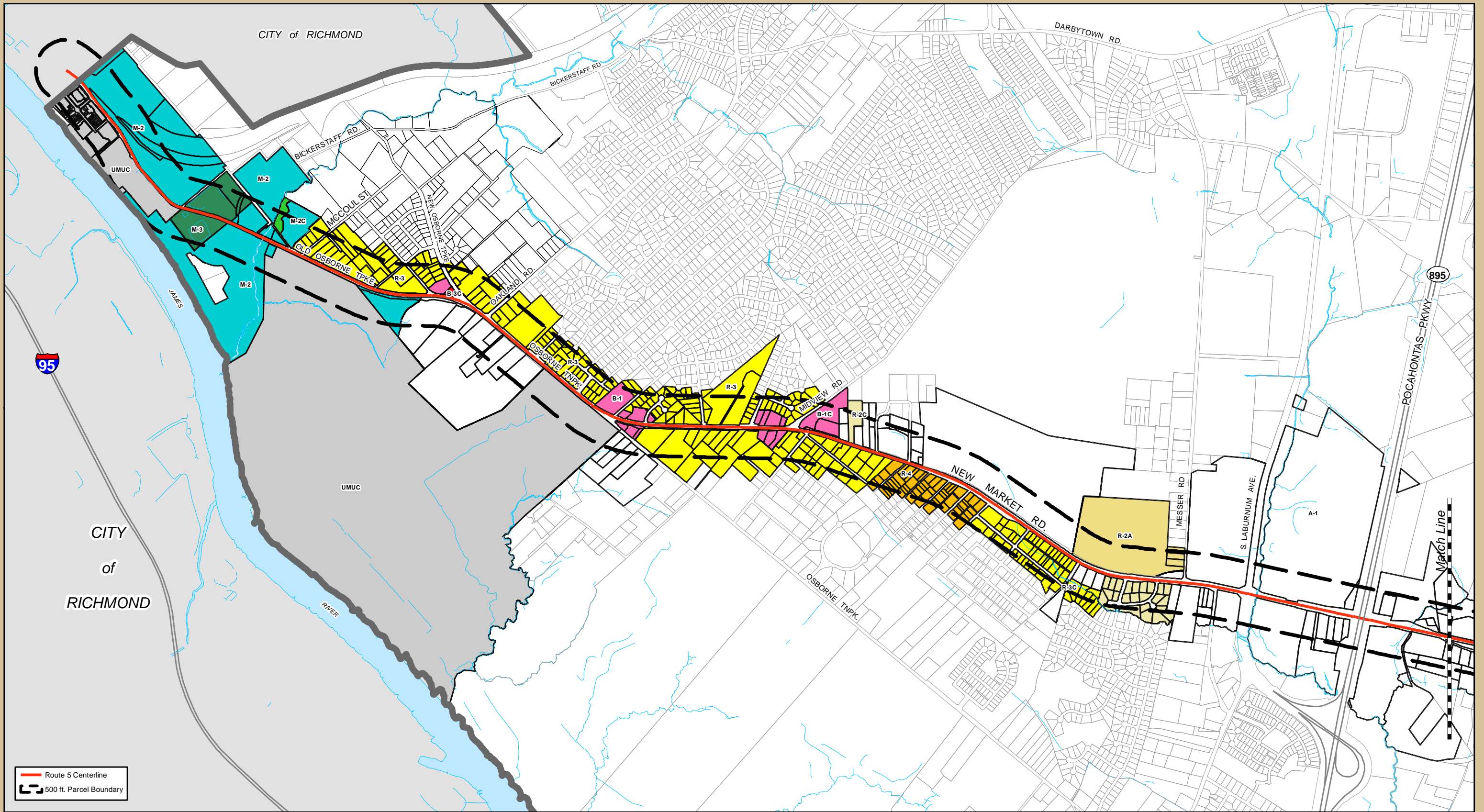


Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

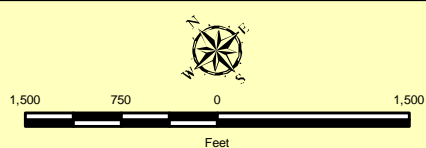
 Route 5 Centerline

 500 ft. Parcel Boundary

**Study Area**  
Route 5 Corridor



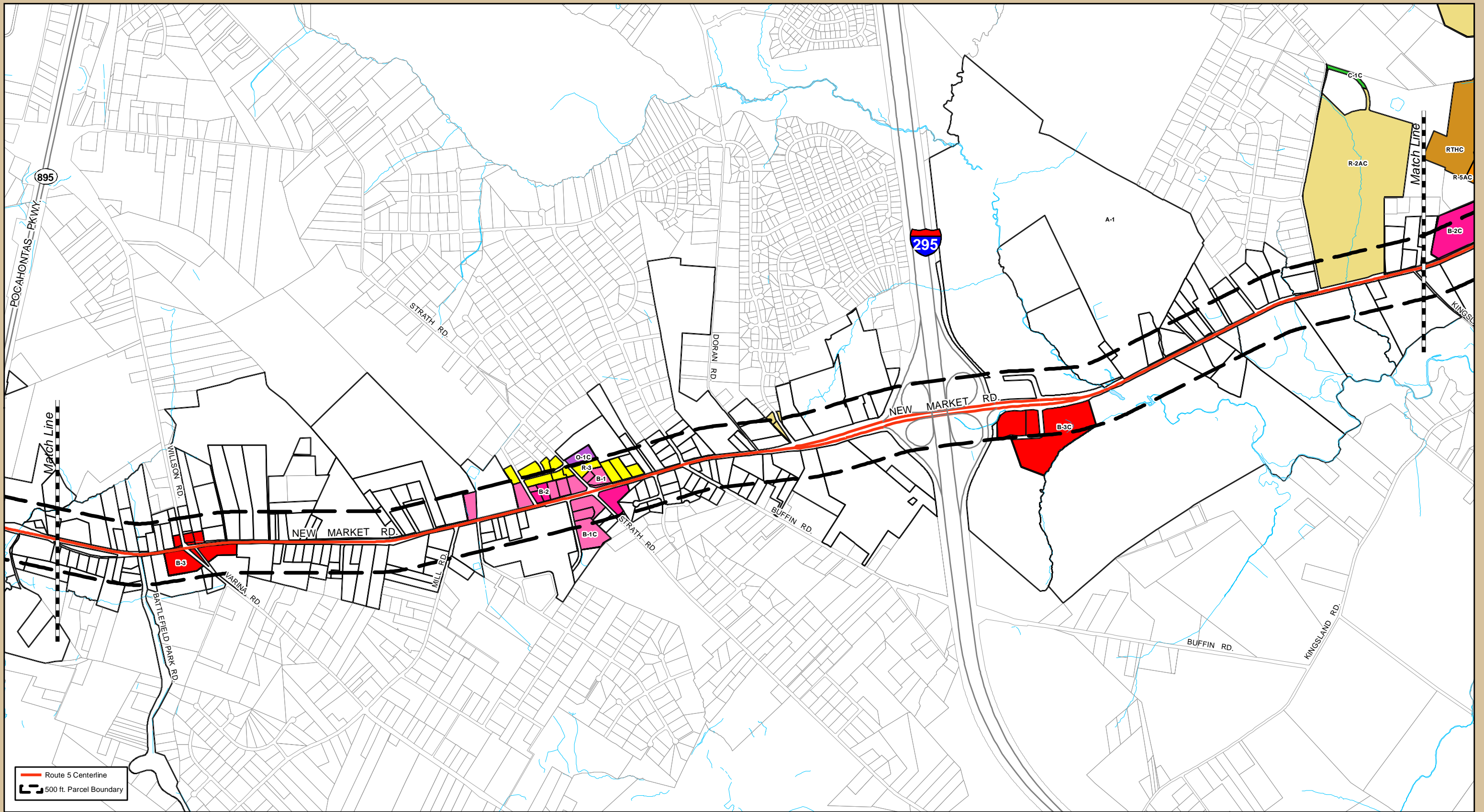
County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

A-1, A-1C	R-0, R-0C	R-1, R-1C	R-3, R-3C	R-5, R-5C	RTH, RTHC	O-1, O-1C	O-3, O-3C	B-1, B-1C	M-1, M-1C
C-1, C-1C	R-0A, R-0AC	R-1A, R-1AC	R-3A, R-3AC	R-5A, R-5AC	UMU; UMUC	O-2, O-2C	O/SC	B-2, B-2C	M-2, M-2C
		R-2, R-2C	R-4, R-4C	R-6, R-6C		O/S-2C		B-3, B-3C	M-3, M-3C
		R-2A, R-2AC	R-4A, R-4AC						PMD

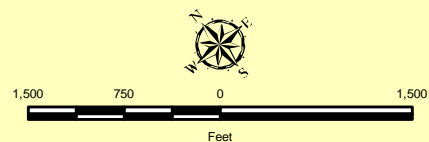
## Zoning SEGMENT 1 Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary



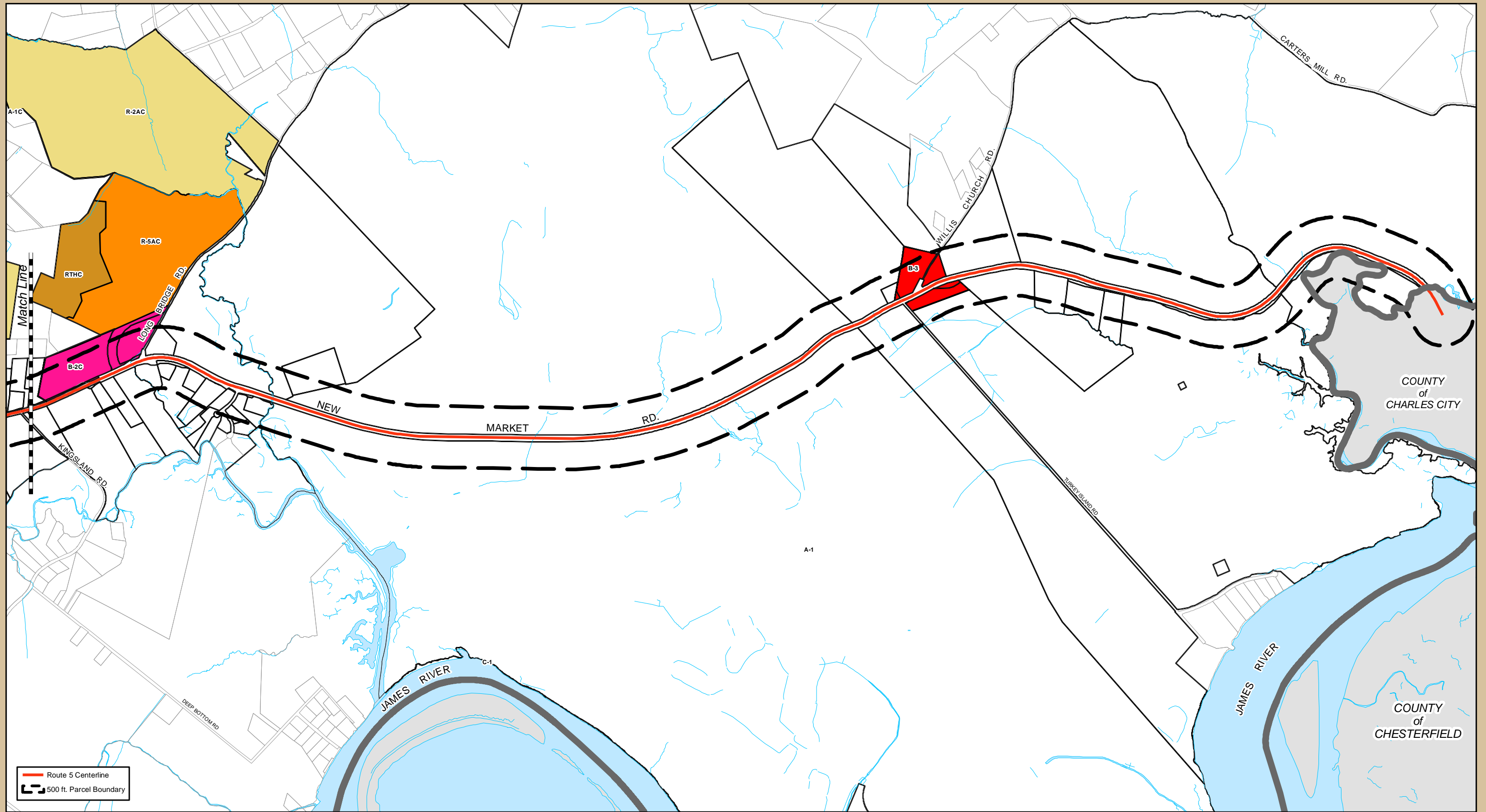
County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

A-1, A-1C	R-0, R-0C	R-1, R-1C	R-3, R-3C	R-5, R-5C	RTH, RTHC	O-1, O-1C	O-3, O-3C	B-1, B-1C	M-1, M-1C
C-1, C-1C	R-0A, R-0AC	R-1A, R-1AC	R-3A, R-3AC	R-5A, R-5AC	UMU; UMUC	O-2, O-2C	O/SC	B-2, B-2C	M-2, M-2C
		R-2, R-2C	R-4, R-4C	R-6, R-6C		O/S-2C		B-3, B-3C	M-3, M-3C
		R-2A, R-2AC	R-4A, R-4AC						PMD

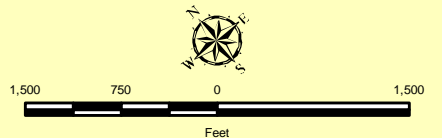
## Zoning SEGMENT 2 Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary



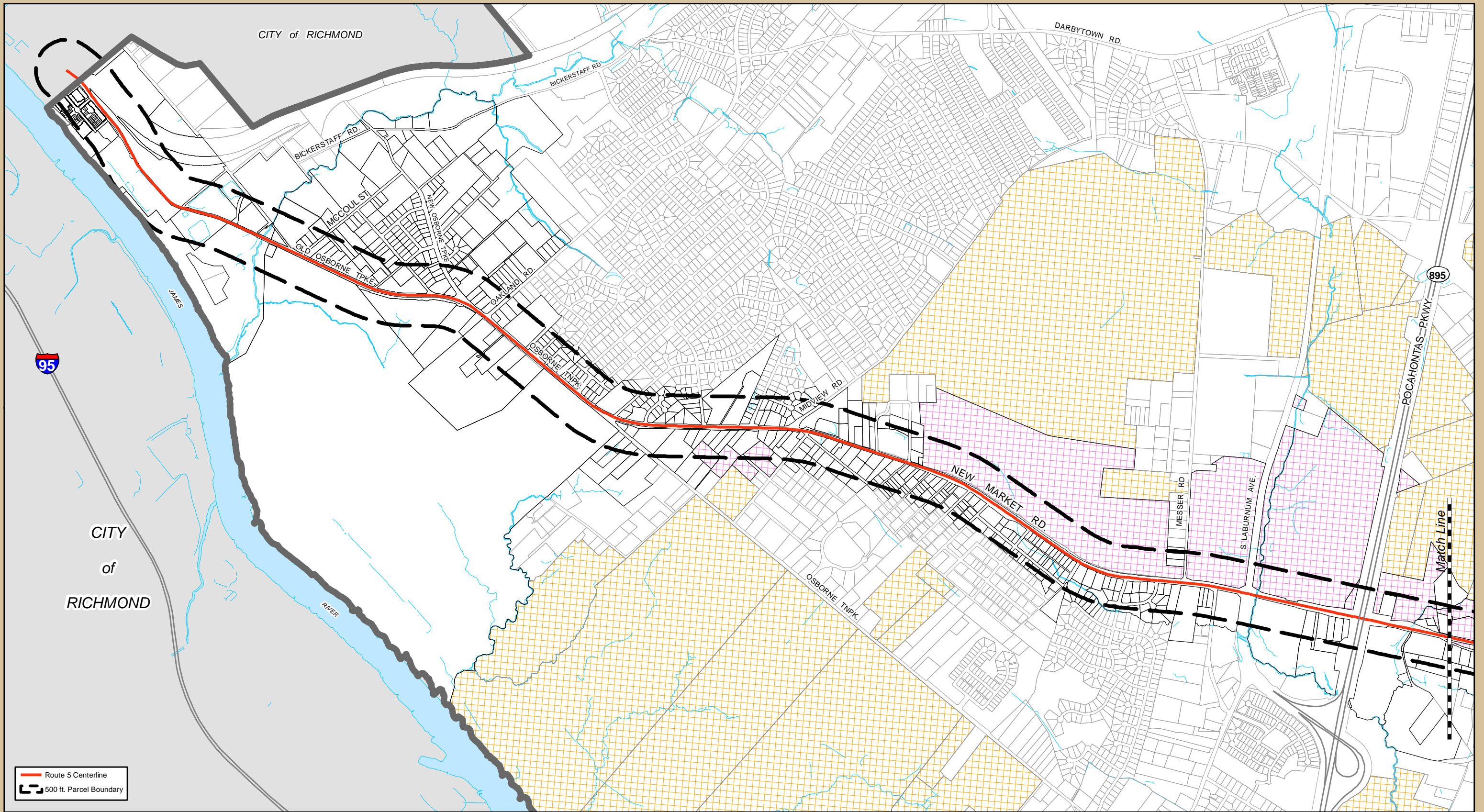
County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

A-1, A-1C	R-0, R-0C	R-1, R-1C	R-3, R-3C	R-5, R-5C	RTH, RTHC	O-1, O-1C	O-3, O-3C	B-1, B-1C	M-1, M-1C
C-1, C-1C	R-0A, R-0AC	R-1A, R-1AC	R-3A, R-3AC	R-5A, R-5AC	UMU; UMUC	O-2, O-2C	O/SC	B-2, B-2C	M-2, M-2C
		R-2, R-2C	R-4, R-4C	R-6, R-6C		O/S-2C		B-3, B-3C	M-3, M-3C
		R-2A, R-2AC	R-4A, R-4AC						PMD

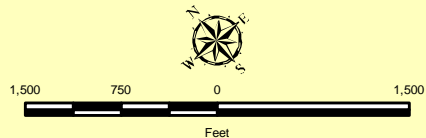
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

Route 5 Centerline  
 500 ft. Parcel Boundary



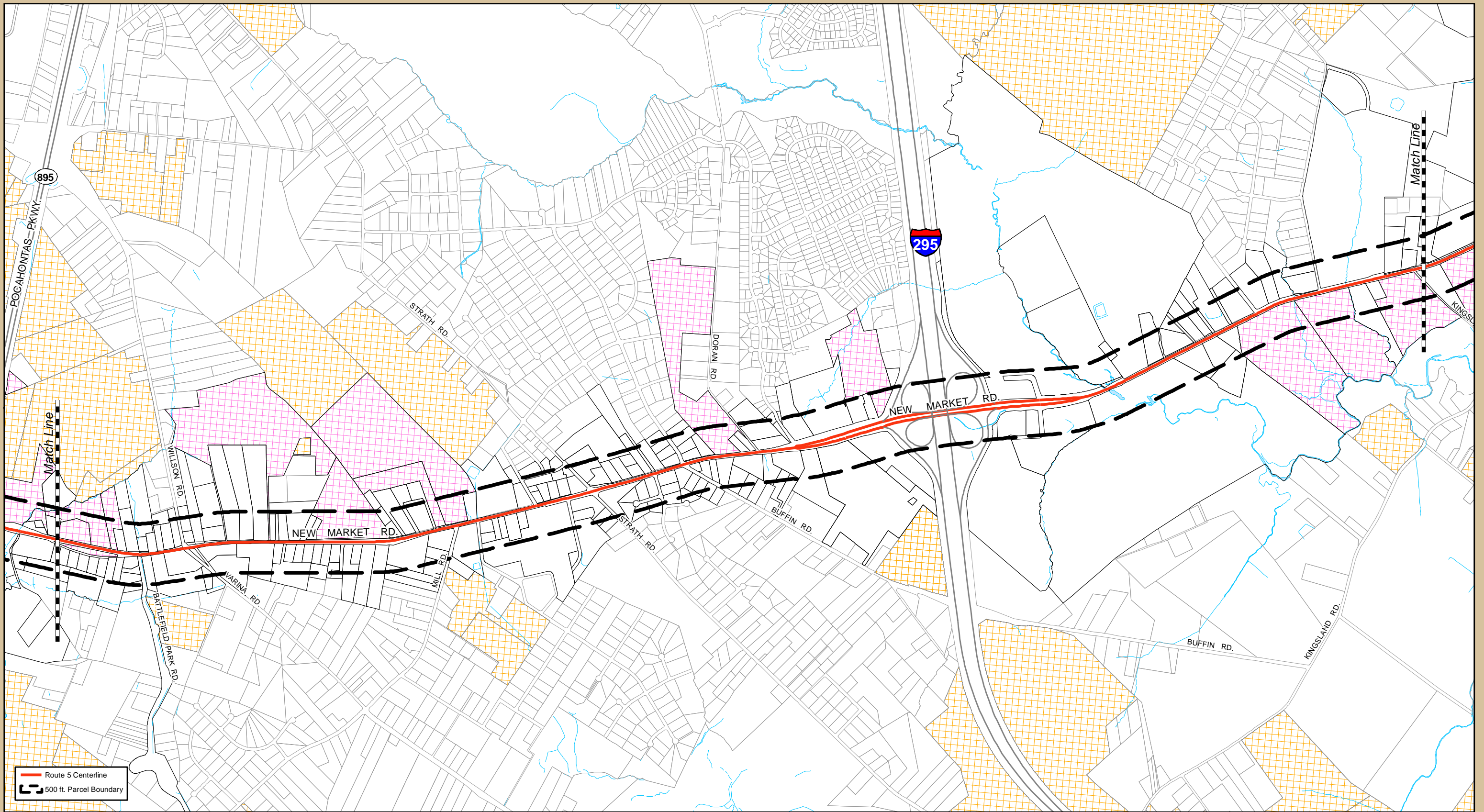
County of Henrico  
 Virginia





Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
 12/11/18

-  Land Use Greater Than 500ft
-  Land Use Program w/in 500ft

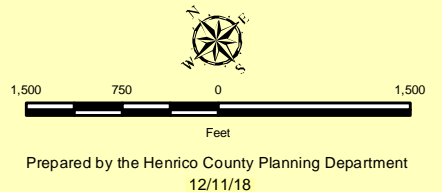
**Land Use Program Parcels**  
**SEGMENT 1**  
 Route 5 Corridor





 Route 5 Centerline  
 500 ft. Parcel Boundary

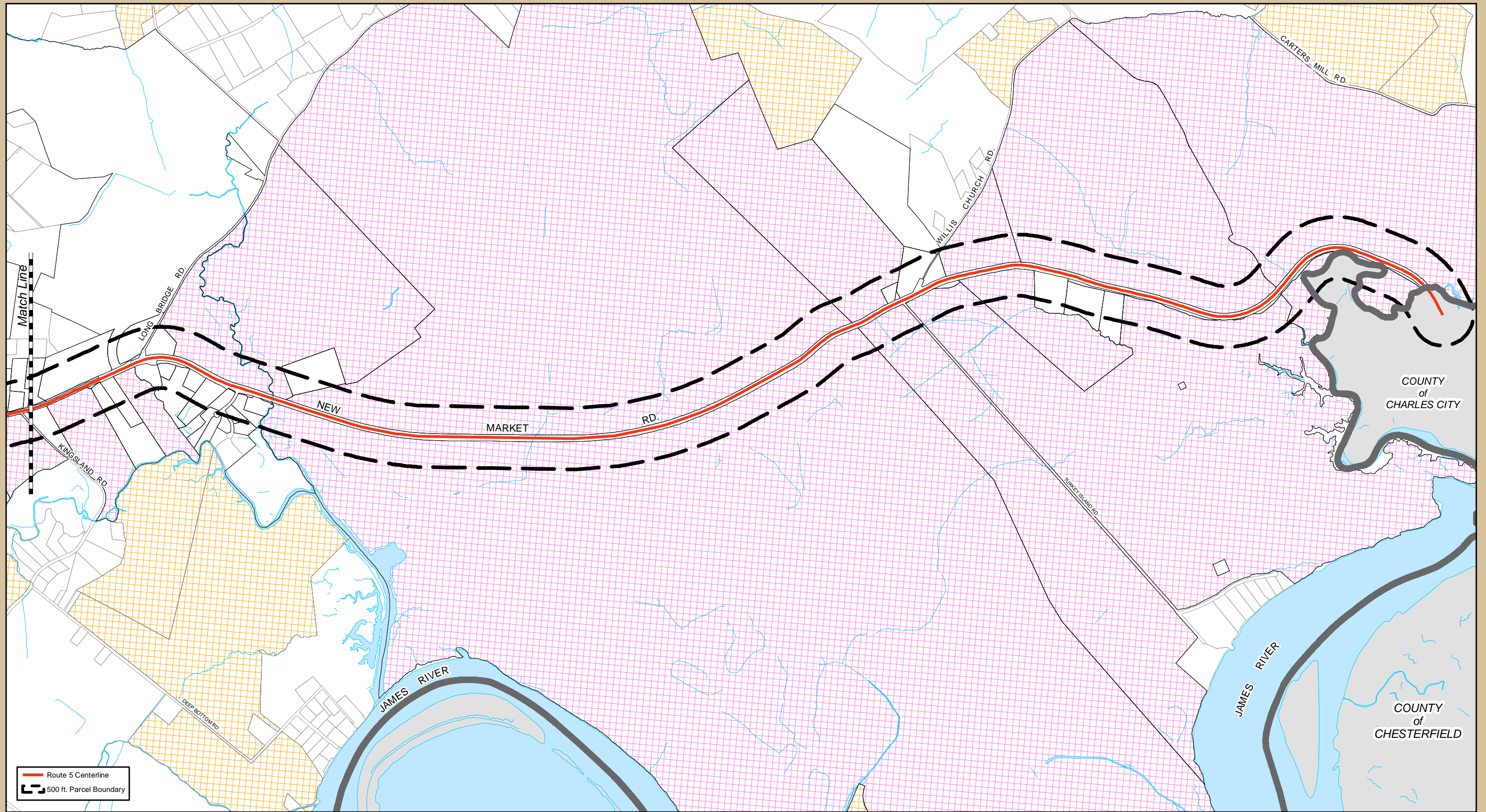


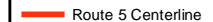
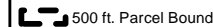
County of Henrico  
Virginia



-  Land Use Greater Than 500ft
-  Land Use Program w/in 500ft

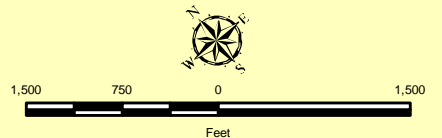
**Land Use Program Parcels**  
**SEGMENT 2**  
Route 5 Corridor





 Route 5 Centerline  
 500 ft. Parcel Boundary



County of Henrico  
Virginia

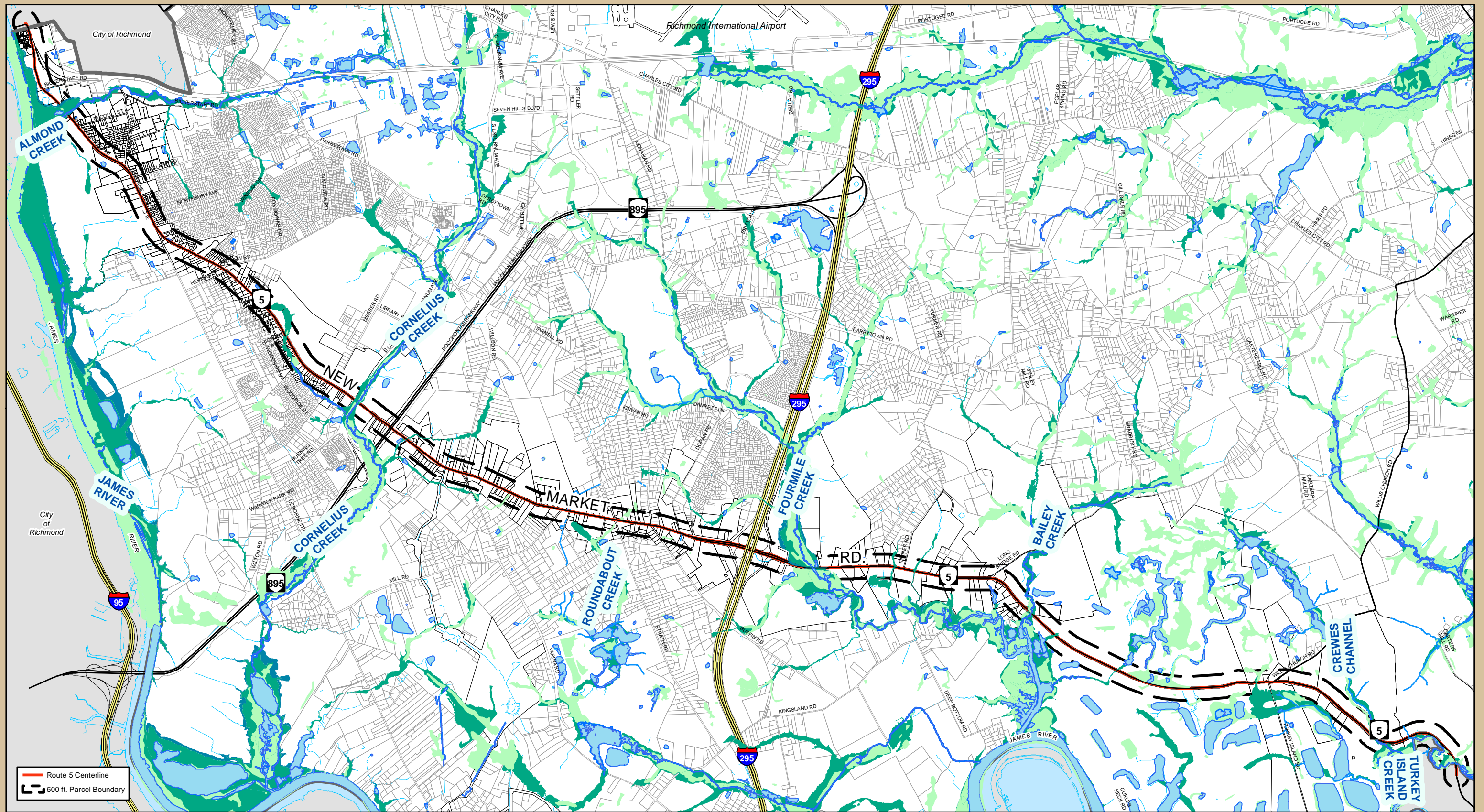


Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

-  Land Use Greater Than 500ft
-  Land Use Program w/in 500ft

**Land Use Program Parcels**  
**SEGMENT 3**  
**Route 5 Corridor**

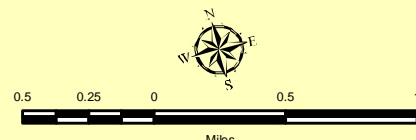




Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary



County of Henrico  
Virginia

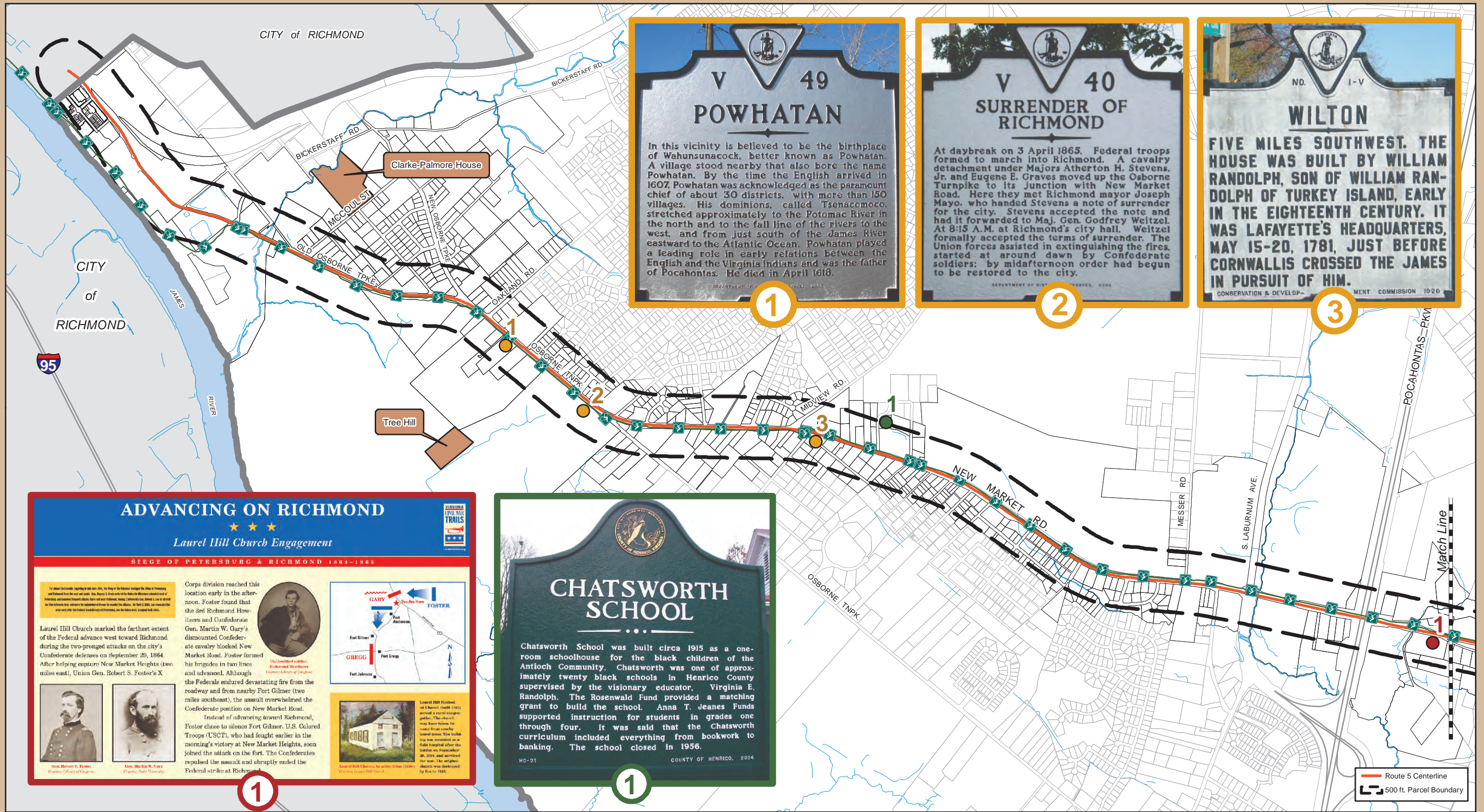


Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

Stream and Tributaries

- Wetlands
- 100 Year Floodplain
- 500 Year Floodplain

**Natural Resources**  
Route 5 Corridor



V 49  
**POWHATAN**

In this vicinity is believed to be the birthplace of Wahunsunacock, better known as Powhatan. A village stood nearby that also bore the name Powhatan. By the time the English arrived in 1607, Powhatan was acknowledged as the paramount chief of about 30 districts, with more than 150 villages. His dominions, called Tsenacomoco, stretched approximately to the Potomac River in the north and to the fall line of the rivers to the west, and from just south of the James River eastward to the Atlantic Ocean. Powhatan played a leading role in early relations between the English and the Virginia Indians and was the father of Pocahontas. He died in April 1618.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES, 2005

V 40  
**SURRENDER OF RICHMOND**

At daybreak on 3 April 1865, Federal troops formed to march into Richmond. A cavalry detachment under Majors Atherton H. Stevens, Jr. and Eugene E. Graves moved up the Osborne Turnpike to its junction with New Market Road. Here they met Richmond mayor Joseph Mayo, who handed Stevens a note of surrender for the city. Stevens accepted the note and had it forwarded to Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. At 8:15 A.M. at Richmond's city hall, Weitzel formally accepted the terms of surrender. The Union forces assisted in extinguishing the fires, started at around dawn by Confederate soldiers; by midafternoon order had begun to be restored to the city.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES, 2005

NO. I-V  
**WILTON**

FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST. THE HOUSE WAS BUILT BY WILLIAM RANDOLPH, SON OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH OF TURKEY ISLAND, EARLY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. IT WAS LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS, MAY 15-20, 1781, JUST BEFORE CORNWALLIS CROSSED THE JAMES IN PURSUIT OF HIM.

CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION 1920

**ADVANCING ON RICHMOND**  
 ★ ★ ★  
 Laurel Hill Church Engagement  
 SIEGE OF PETERSBURG & RICHMOND 1864-1865

For about two weeks beginning in late May 1864, the Siege of Petersburg included the Siege of Fort Mifflin and the Siege of Fort Gregg. The Siege of Fort Mifflin was the last of a series of attacks on the Petersburg Railroad. The Siege of Fort Gregg was the last of a series of attacks on the Petersburg Railroad.

Laurel Hill Church marked the farthest extent of the Federal advance west toward Richmond during the two-pronged attacks on the city's Confederate defenses on September 25, 1864. After helping capture New Market Heights (two miles east), Union Gen. Robert S. Foster's X Corps division reached this location early in the afternoon. Foster found that the 3rd Richmond Howitzers and Confederate Gen. Martin W. Gary's dismounted Confederate cavalry blocked New Market Road. Foster formed his brigades in two lines and advanced. Although the Federals endured devastating fire from the roadway and from nearby Fort Gilmer (two miles southeast), the assault overwhelmed the Confederate position on New Market Road.

Instead of advancing toward Richmond, Foster chose to silence Fort Gilmer. U.S. Colored Troops (USCT), who had fought earlier in the morning's victory at New Market Heights, soon joined the attack on the fort. The Confederates repulsed the assault and abruptly ended the Federal strike at Richmond.

Unidentified soldier, Richmond Howitzers, Current Collection of the Virginia Historical Society

Gen. Robert S. Foster, Cavalry, 1864  
 Gen. Martin W. Gary, Cavalry, 1864

Laurel Hill Church, by artist John S. Sledge, 1900

**CHATSWORTH SCHOOL**

Chatsworth School was built circa 1915 as a one-room schoolhouse for the black children of the Antioch Community. Chatsworth was one of approximately twenty black schools in Henrico County supervised by the visionary educator, Virginia E. Randolph. The Rosenwald Fund provided a matching grant to build the school. Anna T. Jeanes Funds supported instruction for students in grades one through four. It was said that the Chatsworth curriculum included everything from bookwork to banking. The school closed in 1956.

RD-21 COUNTY OF HENRICO, 2004

County of Henrico Virginia

Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

- State Markers
- Civil War Trail Markers
- Henrico County Markers
- Battlefield Markers Association
- School Markers
- National Register Property
- Capital Trail

**Historic Markers & Properties**  
**SEGMENT 1**  
 Route 5 Corridor

**FOUR MILE CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH**

The Baptist Church of Christ on Four Mile Creek was constituted at Clayton Springs on the 5th of August, 1781. In 1828, church members moved the meeting house four miles west to its present location. In the fall of 1864, Union troops occupied the area and razed the meeting house and surrounding oak grove. Following the Civil War, the congregation rebuilt the church with much community support. These Baptists worshippers had the current sanctuary constructed in 1962. Several area Baptist churches can trace their roots to Four Mile Creek including Gravel Hill, Harty Central, Saint James and New Life.

COUNTY OF HENRICO, 1938

**GEORGE THORPE**

On April 3, 1620, The London Company hired George Thorpe to manage the land and tenants for the proposed "university and college" on 11,000 acres on the north bank of the James River above Henrico Town. The agricultural activities of the tenants supported the school, which was established to Christianize American Indian children and introduce them to English culture. Indian attackers killed Thorpe and 347 Virginia colonists on March 22, 1622 at the beginning of the Anglo-Powhatan War. This event brought an end to early efforts to establish a university and college in Henrico.

COUNTY OF HENRICO, 1969

**NEW MARKET ROAD**

Legend indicates that the road was once an Indian trail. In the early nineteenth century, a "new market" was established in Richmond to replace the old one in Williamsburg. This road was eventually referred to as New Market Road.

The 1819 Wood's map of Henrico names a village called New Market near the current intersection of New Market and Kingsland Roads. Originally called River Road, the name changed to New Market Road prior to the printing of the 1853 Smith's map of Henrico County. In 1976, the road was designated as a Virginia Byway.

COUNTY OF HENRICO, 1988

**FORT GILMER**

OUTER LINE OF RICHMOND DEFENCES  
TO THE RIGHT OF THIS ROAD WAS FORT GILMER, SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED AGAINST FEDERAL ASSAULTS AND HELD UNTIL THE EVE OF THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND. KERSHAW'S DIVISION, THE LAST CONFEDERATE INFANTRY TO LEAVE THE RICHMOND LINE, ABANDONED FORT GILMER AT 3 A.M., APRIL 3, 1865.



**ONE LAST ADVANCE**

Battle of Darkwood (New Market Road)

EDGE OF PETROGOLIA & RICHMOND EAST LINE

On Sept. 28, 1863, the great Civil War battle of Darkwood (New Market Road) was fought. It was the last advance of the Confederate Army into the Richmond area. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a moral victory for the Confederates. The Union Army, under General Grant, had advanced to the New Market Road and was preparing to attack Richmond. The Confederate Army, under General Johnston, had retreated to the New Market Road and was preparing to defend it. The battle was fought on the New Market Road, which is now a part of the Route 5 Corridor. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a moral victory for the Confederates. The Union Army, under General Grant, had advanced to the New Market Road and was preparing to attack Richmond. The Confederate Army, under General Johnston, had retreated to the New Market Road and was preparing to defend it. The battle was fought on the New Market Road, which is now a part of the Route 5 Corridor. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a moral victory for the Confederates.

**NEW MARKET HEIGHTS**

A Charge for Honor

EDGE OF PETROGOLIA & RICHMOND EAST LINE

On Sept. 28, 1863, the great Civil War battle of New Market Heights was fought. It was a tactical draw, but it was a moral victory for the Confederates. The Union Army, under General Grant, had advanced to the New Market Heights and was preparing to attack Richmond. The Confederate Army, under General Johnston, had retreated to the New Market Heights and was preparing to defend it. The battle was fought on the New Market Heights, which is now a part of the Route 5 Corridor. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a moral victory for the Confederates.



**V 28 POCAHONTAS**

Matoaka, nicknamed Pocahontas ("playful one"), the daughter of Powhatan, was born about 1595. At age eleven, she befriended Captain John Smith and later visited the English colonists. In 1615, Samuel Argall kidnapped Pocahontas to use her as a negotiating pawn. According to tradition, she was brought to Henrico Town and cared for by the Rev. Alexander Whitaker. She was baptized and renamed Rebecca, and on 5 April 1614, she married John Rolfe. In 1616, Rolfe and his son, Thomas, accompanied her to England, where King James I and Queen Anne received her. Preparing to return home, she died at Gravesend, England, in March 1617.

**V 26 BATTLE OF NEW MARKET HEIGHTS**

On 28 September 1864, elements of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's Army of the James crossed the James River to assault the Confederate defenses of Richmond. At dawn on 29 September, 6 regiments of U.S. Colored Troops fought with exceptional valor during their attack along New Market Road. Despite heavy casualties, they carried the earthworks there and succeeded in capturing New Market Heights, north of the road. Of the 16 Medals of Honor awarded to "Negro" soldiers during the Civil War, 14 were bestowed for this battle. Butler wrote that "the capacity of the negro race for soldiers had then and there been fully settled forever."

**V 53 RICHMOND'S WAR OF 1812 DEFENSIVE CAMPS**

During the War of 1812, Virginia established militia encampments in eastern Henrico County to guard against possible British invasion. About a mile northeast of here was Camp Holly Springs (April 1815-Feb. 1815), commanded briefly by Lt. Col. (later Brig. Gen.) John H. Cocke and afterward by Brig. Gen. Robert Porterfield. Camp Carter (Sept. 1814 to Feb. 1815), under Cocke's command, stood seven miles northeast of here on Williamsburg Road. Two miles east of Camp Carter was Camp Bottoms Bridge (Sept.-Nov. 1814), commanded by Brig. Gen. William B. Chamberlayne. These encampments were never threatened by British forces during the war.

**V 2 FORT HARRISON**

Fort Harrison served as one of the principal works in Richmond's defenses during the Civil War. On 29 Sept. 1864, Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's Army of the James launched a two-pronged attack against Richmond's defenses as Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had ordered. While African American regiments assaulted Confederate positions below New Market Heights to the east, Maj. Gen. Edward O.C. Ord led part of the XVII Corps against Fort Harrison, located south of here. Captured after heavy resistance, the fort then became a Union stronghold. The next day, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee personally supervised several fierce counterattacks to regain the position, but the Federals held on.

**V 25 FIRST SUCCESSFUL COLONIAL TOBACCO CROP**

In 1611 John Rolfe became the first Englishman to cultivate tobacco nearby at Varina Farm, on the James River. Rolfe planted seeds bred in Varinas, Spain, and experimented with curing methods to produce a tobacco milder than the native variety. The success of tobacco as a cash crop encouraged the Virginia Company of London and renewed the spirit of confidence among the colonists. It supported a wealthy planter class and enriched shippers and merchants. Tobacco thereby contributed to the economic security and survival of the Virginia colony, and thus the nation.

**V 37 HENRICO PARISH CHURCH**

Sir Thomas Dale established the original Henrico Parish Church at Henricus, 4 1/2 miles southeast of here, in 1611. The first minister, the Reverend Alexander Whitaker, has been credited with converting Pocahontas to Christianity. Other noteworthy ministers included James Blair and William Stith. The parish church was later relocated to Varina, then to Carter, and finally to Saint John's Church in Richmond in 1741. Here, in 1926, Church in Richmond was constructed and the newly formed Varina Parish was established in this community.

**V 48 ACTION AT OSBORNE'S**

On 27 April 1781, Brig. Gen. Benedict Arnold led the British army's 76th and 80th Regiments, the Queen's Rangers, and some other units in an assault at Osborne's in Chesterfield County. The Americans posted a number of Virginia Navy ships near here in a line across the James River to oppose the advance. American militia also had positions in this region. Following the attack of the British by land and water, the Americans retreated. Several ships loaded with cargo fell into British hands while several more were sunk. After fighting ceased, Maj. Gen. William Phillips joined Arnold later that day. On 29 Apr. they moved north to the town of Manchester opposite Richmond.

**V 30 PROPOSED FIRST UNIVERSITY IN ENGLISH AMERICA**

A "University and College" was authorized by the Virginia Company charter of 1618 at Henrico Town but never opened. Some 10,000 acres on the James River upstream from the town were to provide agricultural income for the school. The college's mission was to Christianize Indian children and train them in "true Religion, moral virtue and Civility." The Anglo-Powhatan War that began in 1622, the revocation of the Virginia Company's charter in 1624, and the lack of royal support for the project delayed the plans for Virginia's first college until 1693 when the College of William and Mary was established.

**V 33 VARINA**

The name derives from the resemblance of the tobacco introduced and grown by John Rolfe in 1614 to a variety grown in Varina, Spain. Varina was established as a town in 1680 and became the civil, judicial, and ecclesiastical center of Henrico County. The town became the county seat and included the first courthouse and jail, dunking stool, tavern, ferry, and racetrack, as well as Henrico Parish's church and glebe. In 1752 the county seat was moved to Richmond. The town of Varina was located on the north bank of the James River just east of the present I-295 bridge.

**V 29 HENRICO TOWN**

In 1611, Sir Thomas Dale established the second English settlement in Virginia, called Henrico in honor of Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of King James I. The town was located four miles southwest on a peninsula of high land on the James River. A ditch was constructed across the neck of land and a fence surrounded the town. "Henricus Citie" contained "three streets of well-framed houses, a handsome church, store houses, a hospital, and watchtowers." After the Anglo-Powhatan War began in 1622 the town was abandoned. Remaining traces of the land associated with the town comprise Henricus Park in Chesterfield County.

County of Henrico Virginia

Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department 12/11/18

Scale: 1,500 750 0 1,500 Feet

● State Markers  
● Civil War Trail Markers  
● Henrico County Markers  
● Battlefield Markers Association  
● School Markers  
 National Register Property  
— Capital Trail

**Historic Markers & Properties**

**SEGMENT 2**

Route 5 Corridor

Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary

**CAPTAIN THOMAS HARRIS (1586-1658)**

Captain Thomas Harris came to the Jamestown Colony from England in May 1611 on the ship Prosperous with Sir Thomas Dale. In 1633, a patent was issued to Harris for 750 acres. In 1636 this property was called Longfield and later was known as Curles. The land ownership of Harris grew to be in excess of 2500 acres. Harris served as a subscriber in the 2nd Corporation of Jamestown, and served in the House of Burgesses. In 1649, Harris was made commander of the Henrico Militia. Following his death in 1658, the property passed through several hands before being sold to Nathaniel Bacon in 1674.

**V 43 PLEASANTS V. PLEASANTS**

John Pleasants, Sr., nearby landowner and Quaker, requested in his will that his slaves be freed when each became 30 years old. Pleasants died in 1771, but it was not until 1792 that some of his slaves gained freedom when the Virginia General Assembly approved private manumissions. His son, Robert Pleasants, and a few other heirs freed close to 100 slaves in multiple counties. Robert Pleasants attempted to get all of the family to honor the will's stipulations, which culminated in 1793 when the Virginia High Court of Chancery heard it as a legal case. Future U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall and John Warden represented Robert Pleasants on behalf of the slaves. In 1799, the court ruled in favor of freeing the slaves. Some of the freed slaves settled nearby on Robert Pleasants's land to form the Gravelly Hill community.

**TURKEY ISLAND MANSION ca. 1768**

After decades of searching for a location near this location of a house that had been built by Robert Curles in the late 17th century, the Henrico County Planning Department has identified the location of the mansion. The mansion was built by Robert Curles, the son of Captain Thomas Harris, and was one of the largest and most opulent mansions in the colony. The mansion was built on a hill overlooking the James River and was surrounded by a large garden. The mansion was destroyed during the American Revolution and the site is now a park.

**THE FLOOD OF 1771**

On May 27, 1771, a wall of water came roaring down the James River valley following ten to twelve days of intensive rain. As water swept through Richmond, buildings, boats, animals, and vegetation were lost. About one hundred fifty people were killed as the river reached a flood stage of forty-five feet above normal. A monument to the flood was inscribed by Ryland Randolph, of Curles, in 1771-72: "... all the great rivers of this country were swept by inundations never before experienced which changed the face of nature and left traces of violence that will remain for ages."

**V 5 TURKEY ISLAND**

Soon after landing at Jamestown in May 1607, Captain Christopher Newport, while exploring the James River discovered Turkey Island (two miles south). He named it for the large number of wild turkeys there. In 1684, William Randolph purchased Turkey Island; it then became the seat of the Randolph family. His descendants included Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, and Robert E. Lee. Robert Pickett acquired Turkey Island in 1836. During the Civil War, the large family dwelling was burned by Union troops. Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett and his family lived there in a small cottage after the war.

**PA 164 FIRST BATTLE OF DEEP BOTTOM**

On the night of 26-27 July 1864, a Union battle group led by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock crossed the James River on pontoon bridges a mile south. Hancock intended to attack Confederate defenses below Richmond while the primary Federal force in Petersburg launched a new offensive. He also planned to send cavalry northward to raid Richmond's railroad supply lines. On 27 July, men of the II Corps attacked the Confederate position along River Road (Rte. 5) and captured four cannons near here. Indecisiveness coupled with Confederate countermeasures stalled Hancock's operation. His force withdrew across the river on 29 July.

**V 32 NATHANIEL BACON**

Bacon was born in 1647 in Suffolk, England, and was educated at Cambridge University. He came to Virginia in 1673 and settled near here on the north bank of the James River at Curles Neck. In 1676 Bacon led a force of citizen-soldiers against Indians on Virginia's frontier, contrary to the policy of Governor William Berkeley. After Bacon defeated several tribes, he and his followers, branded rebels by Berkeley, captured and burned Jamestown. Bacon's rebellion collapsed after Bacon died of a fever in October 1676.

**V 3 CURLES NECK AND BREMO**


Curles Neck may take its name from the curls of the river or a family of that name, Richard Cocks, the immigrant, patented land along the James River on the eastern side of the neck in 1636. There he built Bremo, the seat of the Cocks family for six generations. A descendant, John Hartwell Cock, relocated the family-seat to Upper Bremo, in Fluvanna County, early in the 19th century. In 1674 Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., the Rebel, settled on Curles Neck. In 1676, Bacon led a rebellion against the royal governor, Sir William Berkeley. With the failure of Bacon's Rebellion, some of his land was seized by the Crown to defray the costs of suppressing the rebellion. William Randolph purchased 480 acres of Bacon's land on Curles Neck in 1700.

**PA 240 ENGAGEMENT AT MALVERN CLIFFS**

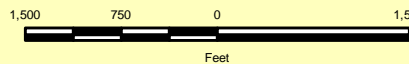
On 30 June 1862, as Gen. Robert E. Lee concentrated his troops to attack Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's retreating Union army at Glendale, Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes's brigade of Confederate troops moved down New Market Road on Lee's right. Union forces on Malvern Hill noticed dust rising above the trees and suspected the movement of the Confederates on New Market Road. As he advanced, Holmes observed the Union troops atop Malvern Hill to the east and deployed his artillery and infantry. When the Confederate artillery opened fire, the massed Union artillery on the hill concentrated its firepower on Holmes's small force. Union gunboats joined in, and Holmes withdrew his force west to the junction of the Long Bridge Road. The Battle of Malvern Hill took place the next day.

**V 4 MALVERN HILL**

Nearby stood the Malvern Hill manor house built for Thomas Cocks in the 17th century. The Marquis de Lafayette camped here in July-August 1781, and elements of the Virginia militia encamped nearby during the War of 1812. During the Civil War, 1 July 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee attacked Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's Union Army of the Potomac here as it retreated to the James River from the gates of Richmond. Although he dealt Lee a bloody defeat, McClellan continued his withdrawal to Harrison's Landing. The Malvern Hill house survived the battle as a Federal headquarters but burned in 1905.



County of Henrico Virginia



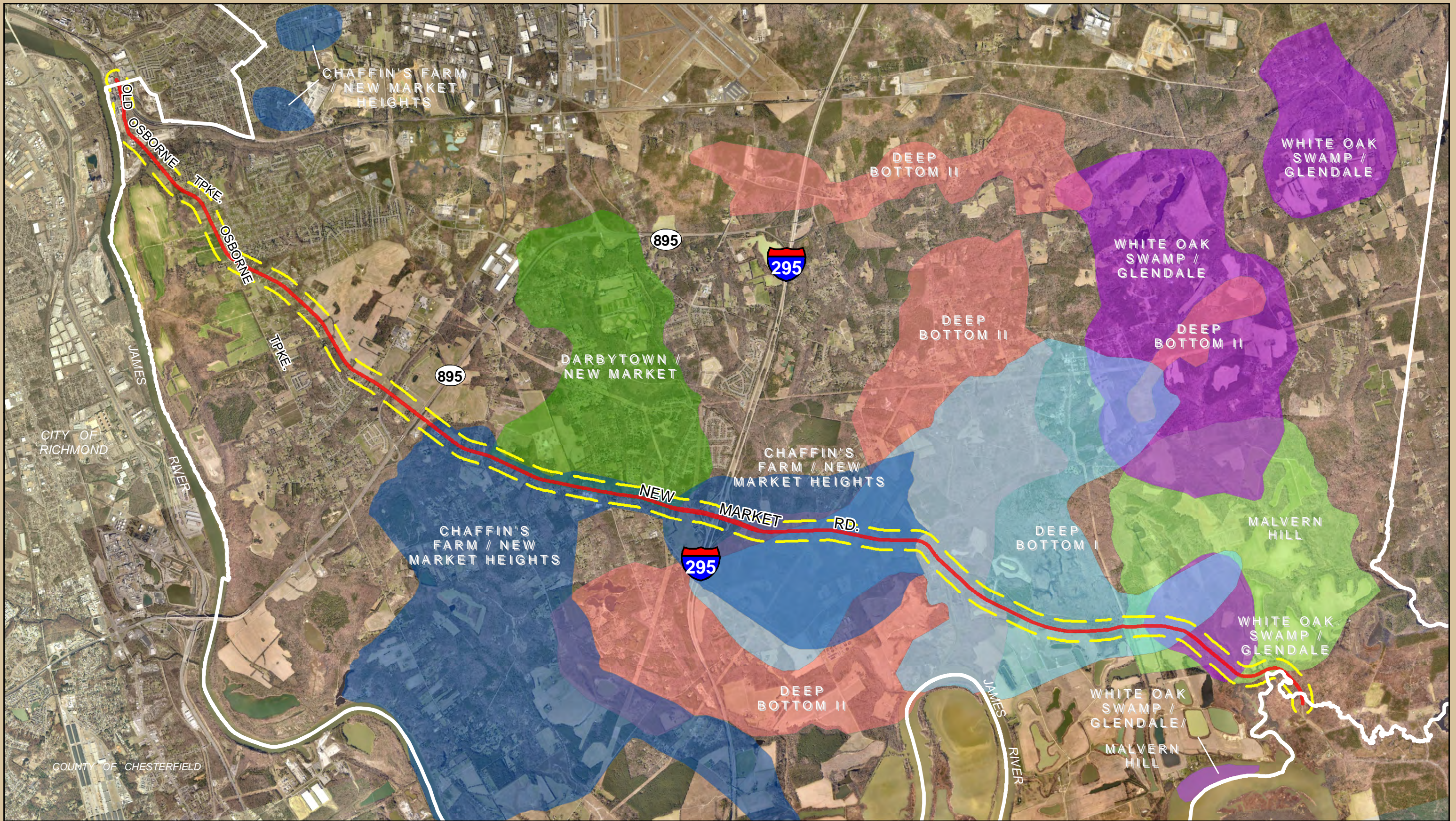
Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

- State Markers
- Battlefield Markers Association
- National Register Property
- Civil War Trail Markers
- School Markers
- Capital Trail
- Henrico County Markers
- U.S. Bike Route 76

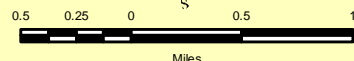
**Historic Markers & Properties**

**SEGMENT 3**

Route 5 Corridor



County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18



CHAFFIN'S FARM / NEW MARKET HEIGHTS



DARBYTOWN / NEW MARKET



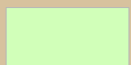
DEEP BOTTOM I



DEEP BOTTOM II



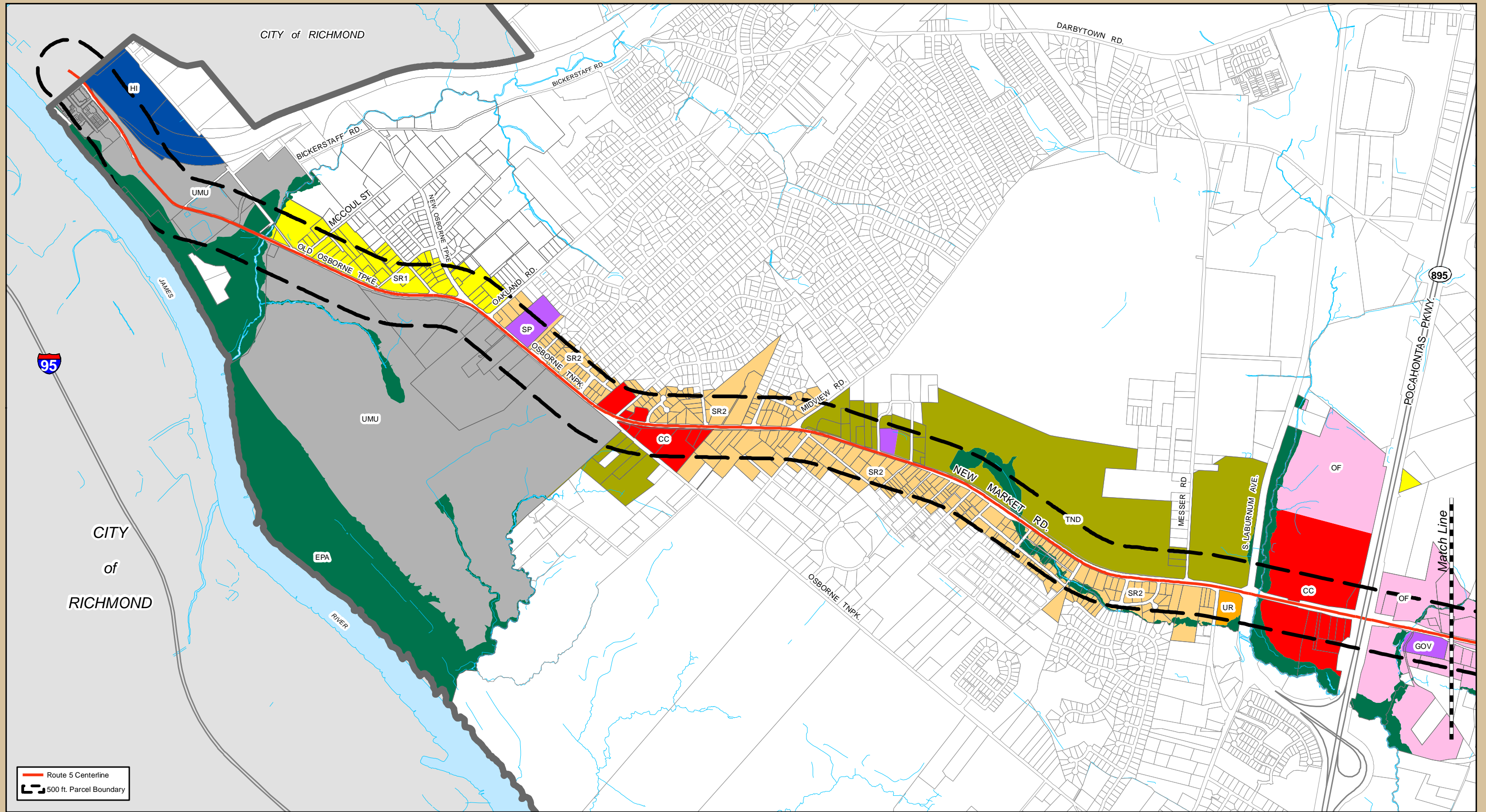
WHITE OAK SWAMP / GLENDALE



MALVERN HILL

### Civil War Battlefield Core Areas

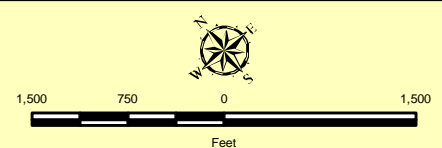
Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary



County of Henrico  
Virginia



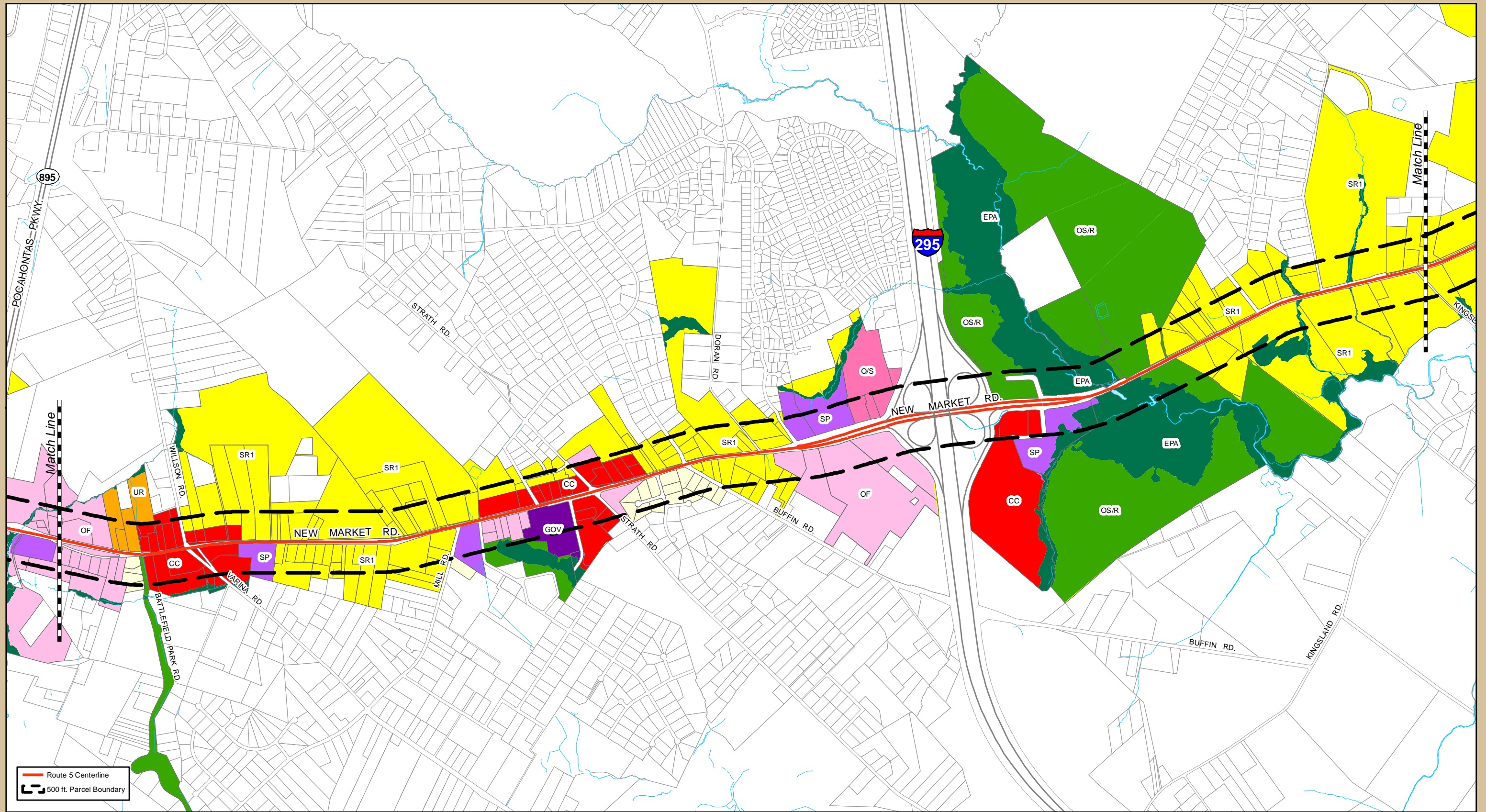
Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

Environmental Protection Area - (EPA)	Rural Residential - (RR)	Urban Residential - (UR)	Office - (OF)	Commercial Concentration - (CC)	Light Industry - (LI)
Open Space/Recreation - (OS/R)	Suburban Residential 1- (SR1)	Multi-Family Residential - (MFR)	Office/Service - (O/S)	Commercial Arterial - (CA)	Planned Industry - (PI)
Prime Agriculture - (PA)	Suburban Residential 2 - (SR2)	Traditional Neighborhood Development - (TND)	Government - (GOV)	Heavy Industry - (HI)	
Semi-Public - (SP)	Suburban Mixed Use - (SMX)	Urban Mixed Use - (UMU)			

## 2026 Future Land Use

### SEGMENT 1

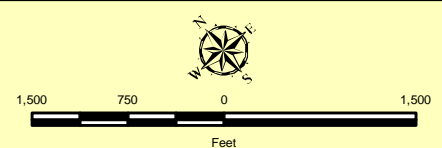
#### Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary



County of Henrico  
Virginia



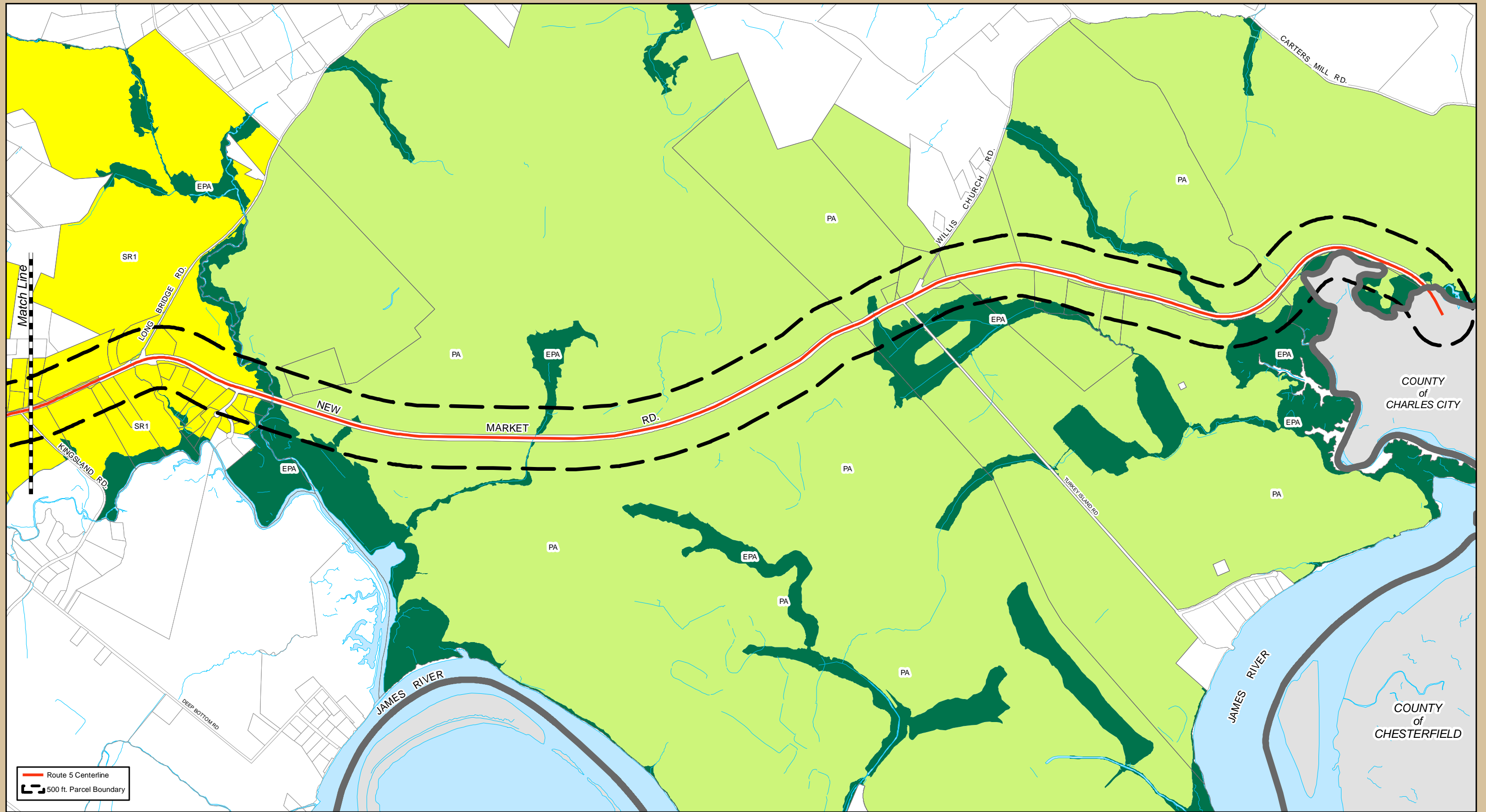
Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

Environmental Protection Area - (EPA)	Rural Residential - (RR)	Urban Residential - (UR)	Office - (OF)	Commercial Concentration - (CC)	Light Industry - (LI)
Open Space/Recreation - (OS/R)	Suburban Residential 1- (SR1)	Multi-Family Residential - (MFR)	Office/Service - (O/S)	Commercial Arterial - (CA)	Planned Industry - (PI)
Prime Agriculture - (PA)	Suburban Residential 2 - (SR2)	Traditional Neighborhood Development - (TND)	Government - (GOV)	Heavy Industry - (HI)	
Semi-Public - (SP)	Suburban Mixed Use - (SMX)	Urban Mixed Use - (UMU)			

## 2026 Future Land Use

### SEGMENT 2

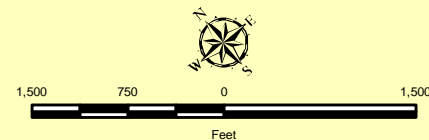
### Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary



County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

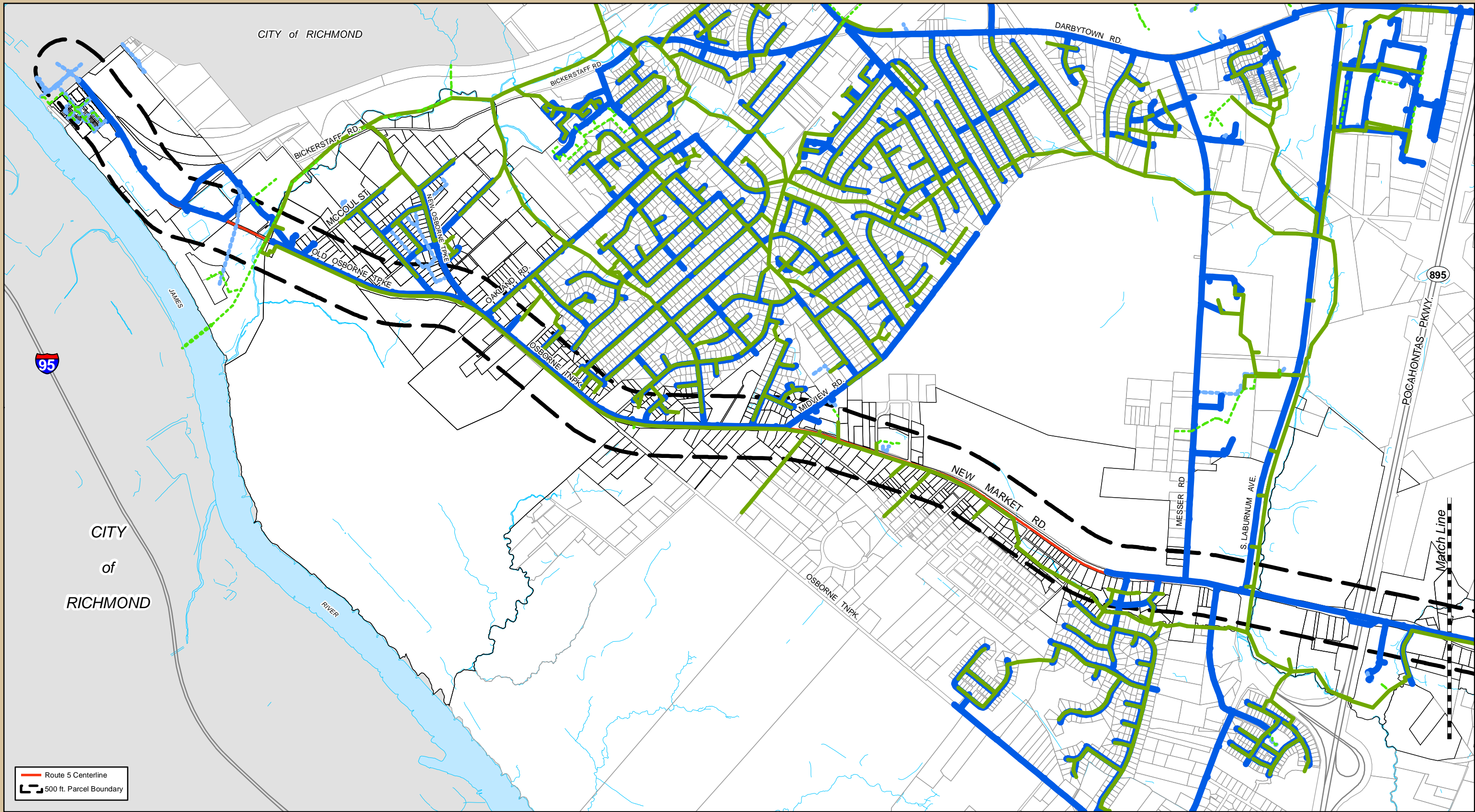
Environmental Protection Area - (EPA)	Rural Residential - (RR)	Urban Residential - (UR)	Office - (OF)	Commercial Concentration - (CC)	Light Industry - (LI)
Open Space/Recreation - (OS/R)	Suburban Residential 1- (SR1)	Multi-Family Residential - (MFR)	Office/Service - (O/S)	Commercial Arterial - (CA)	Planned Industry - (PI)
Prime Agriculture - (PA)	Suburban Residential 2 - (SR2)	Traditional Neighborhood Development - (TND)			Heavy Industry - (HI)
Government - (GOV)	Suburban Mixed Use - (SMX)	Urban Mixed Use - (UMU)			
Semi-Public - (SP)					

## 2026 Future Land Use

### SEGMENT 3

#### Route 5 Corridor

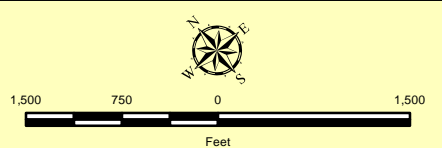




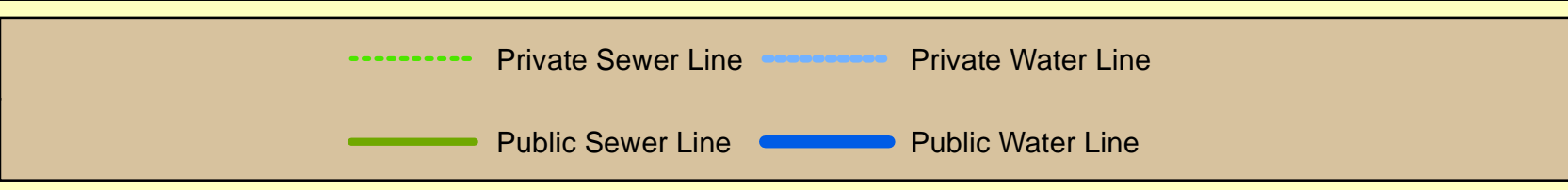
Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary



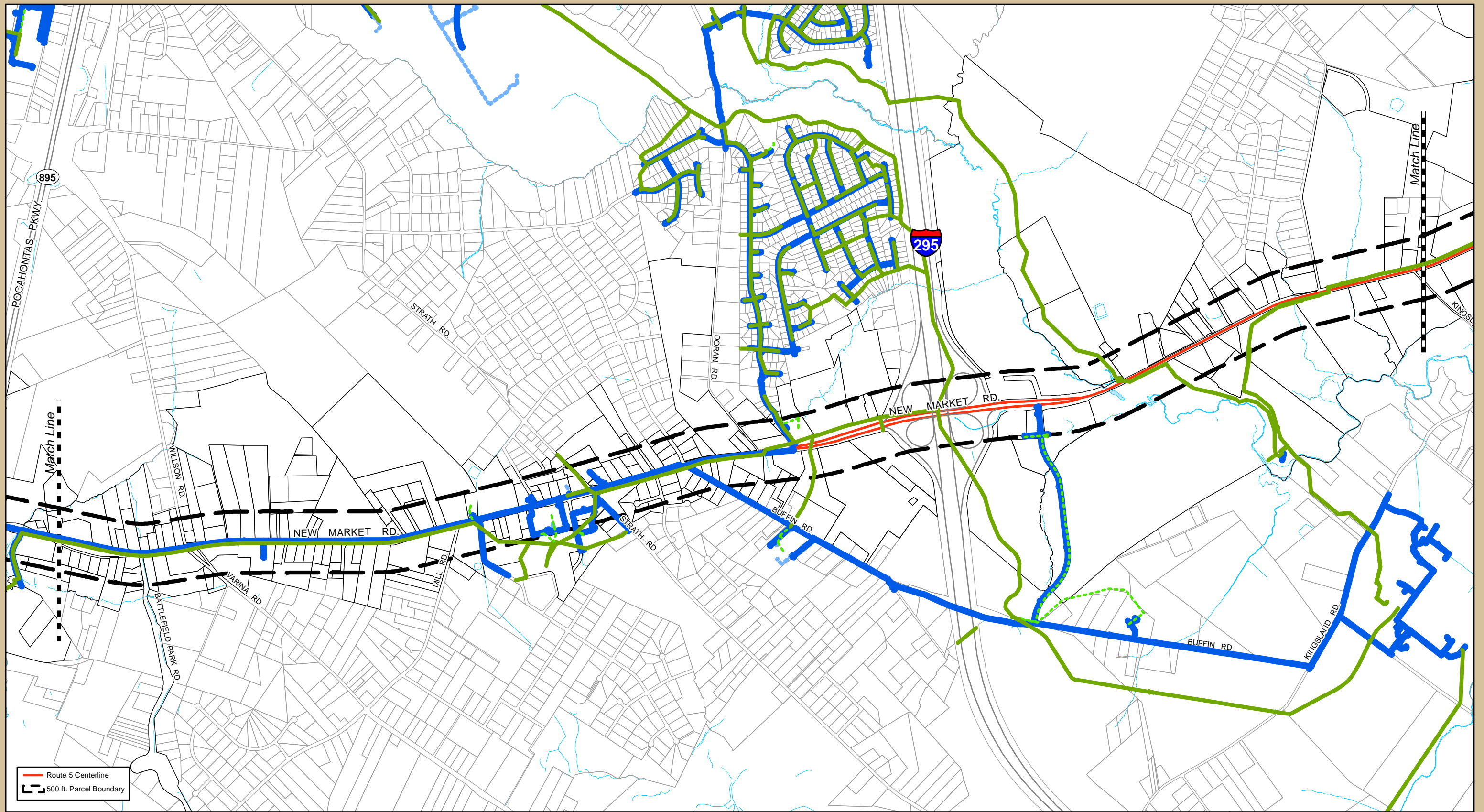
County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18



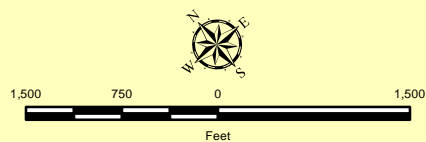
**UTILITIES**  
**SEGMENT 1**  
Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
 500 ft. Parcel Boundary



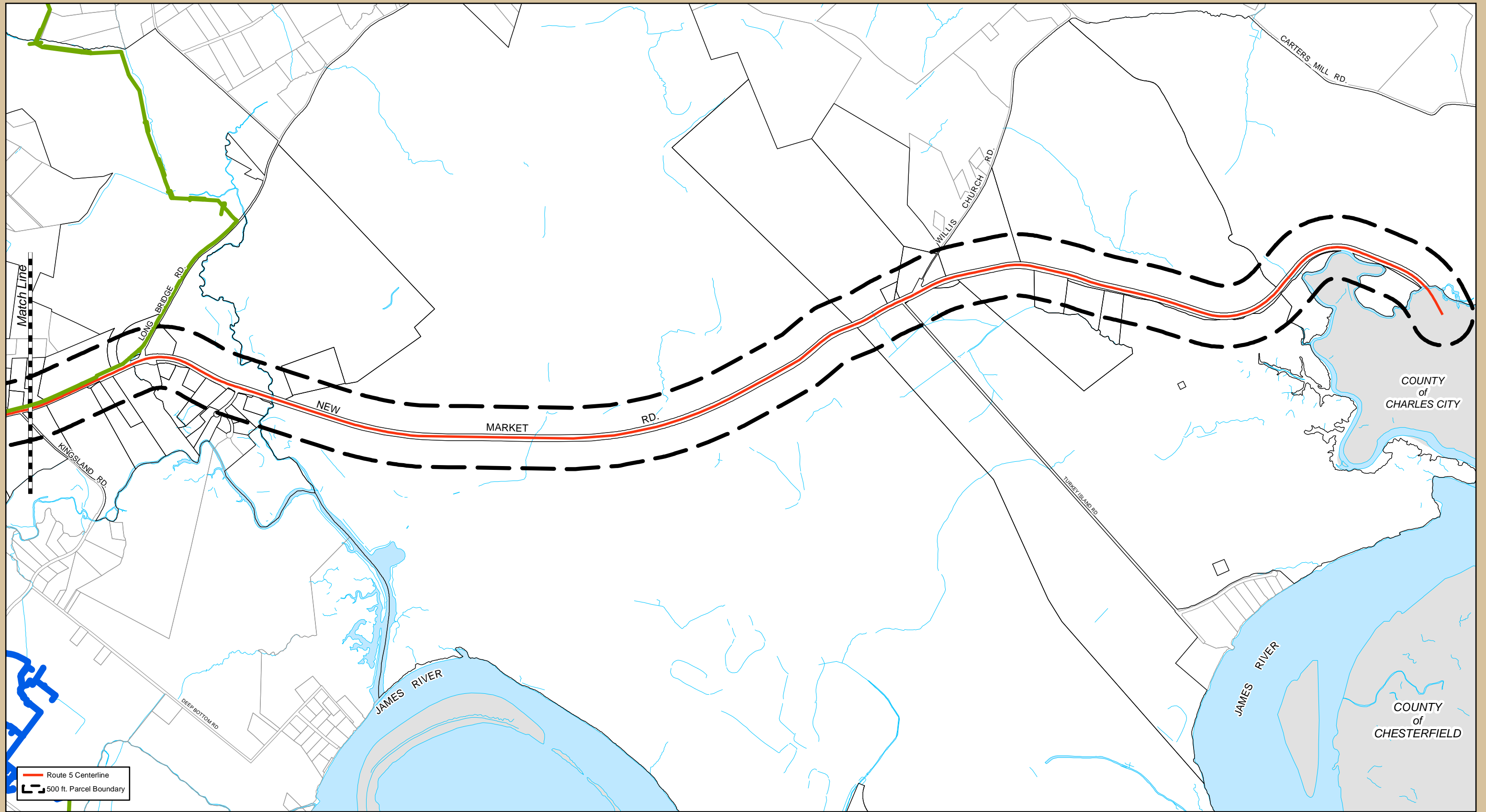
County of Henrico  
 Virginia



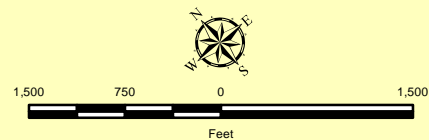
Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
 12/11/18

- Private Sewer Line
- Private Water Line
- Public Sewer Line
- Public Water Line

**UTILITIES**  
**SEGMENT 2**  
 Route 5 Corridor



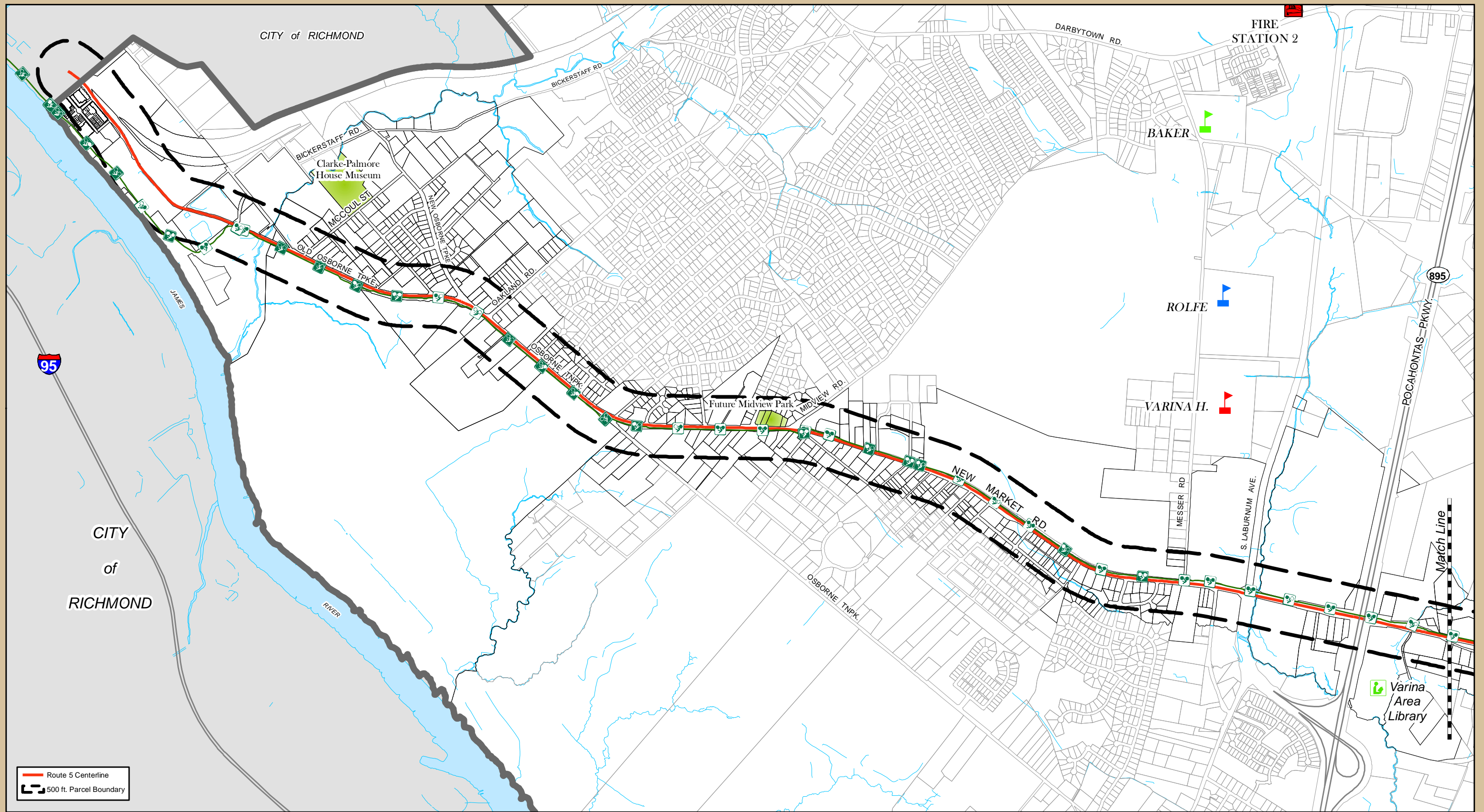
County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

- - - - - Private Sewer Line
- - - - - Private Water Line
- Public Sewer Line
- Public Water Line

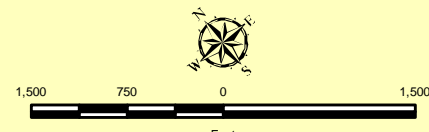
**UTILITIES**  
**SEGMENT 3**  
Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
500 ft. Parcel Boundary



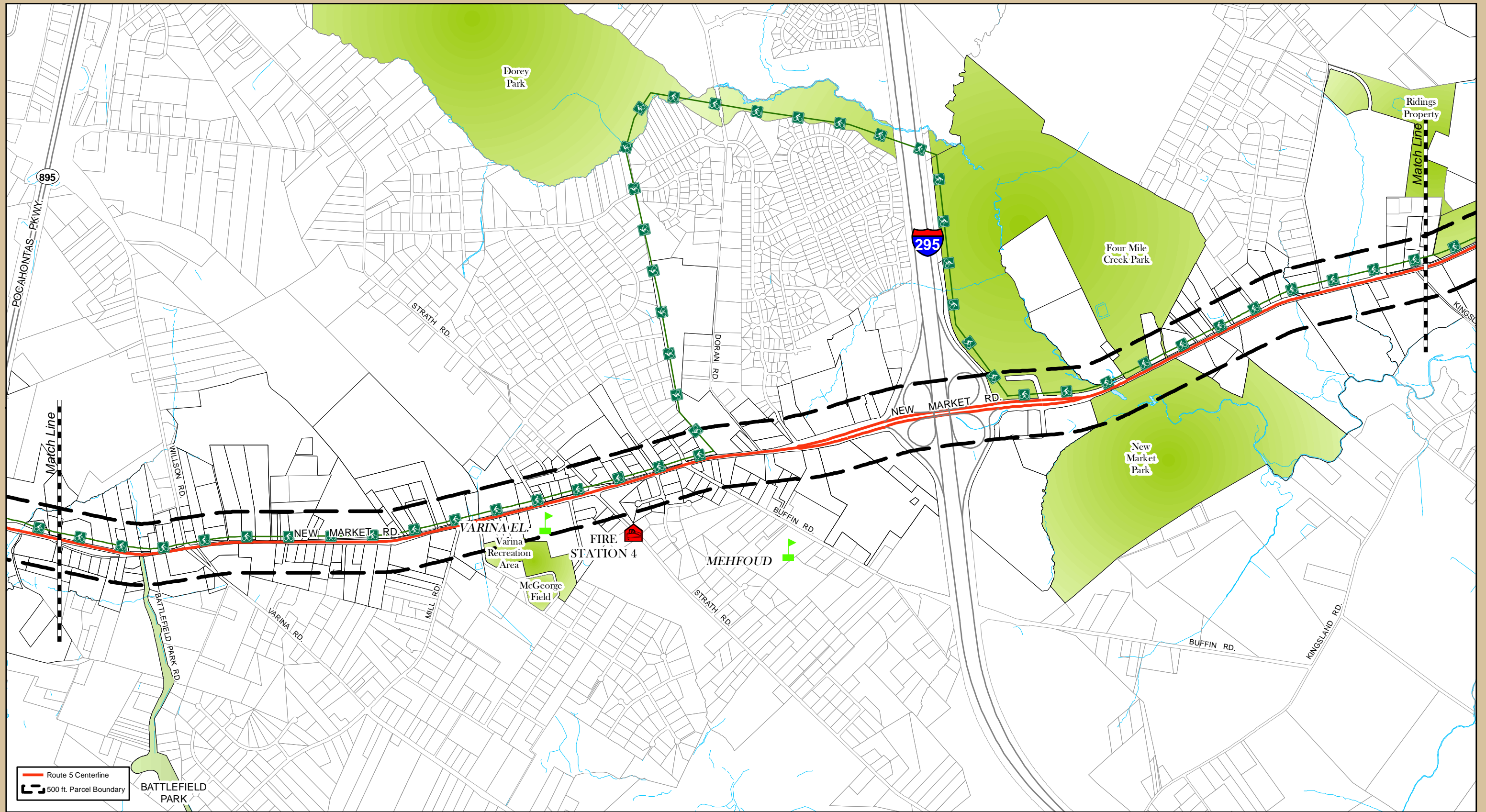
County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

Schools			Fire Engine Company	Capital Trail
Elementary	Middle	High		
			Libraries	Park & Recreation Facilities

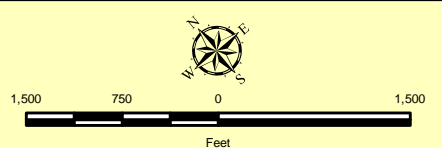
**Public Facilities**  
**SEGMENT 1**  
Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
 500 ft. Parcel Boundary



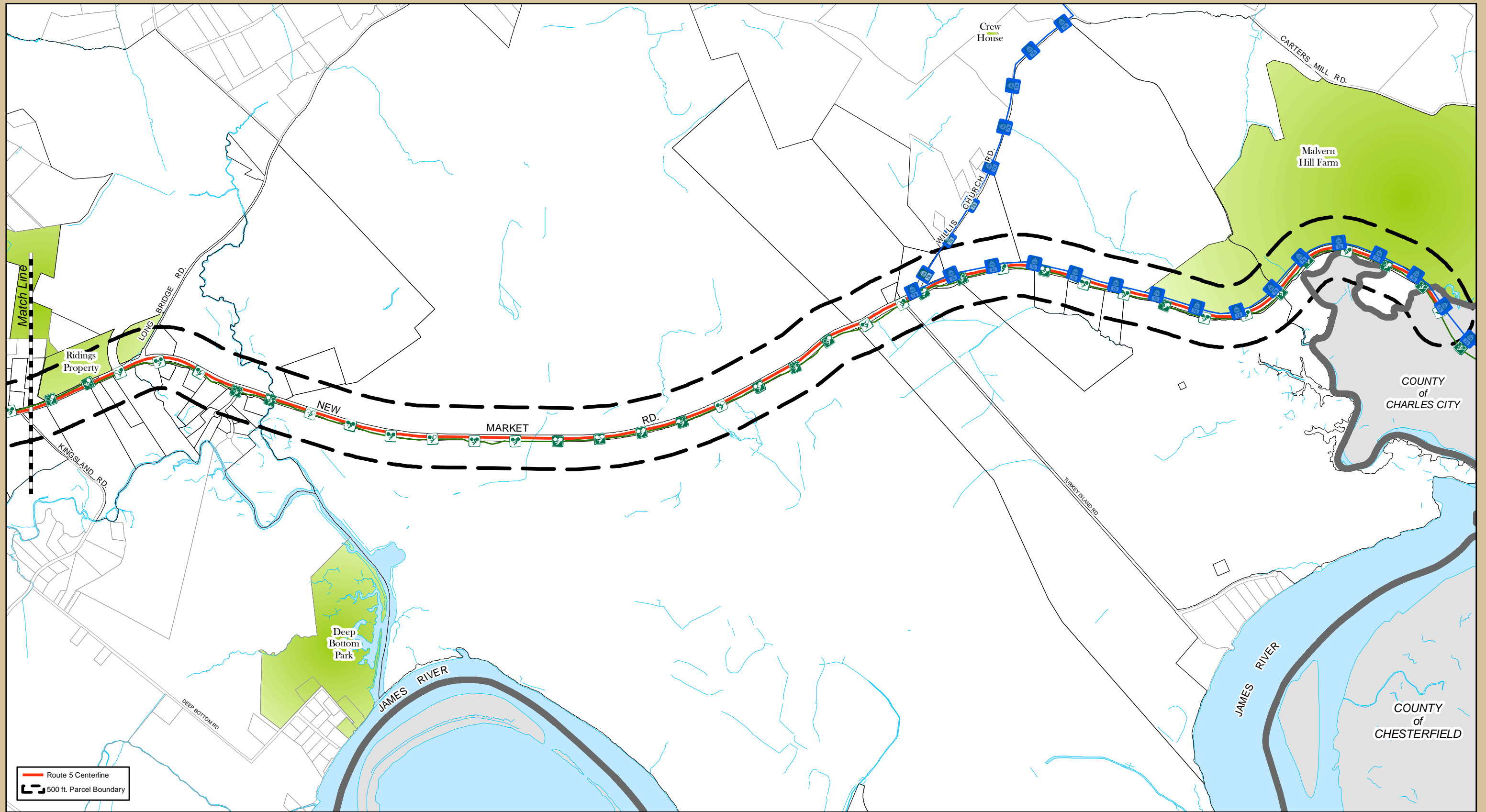
County of Henrico  
 Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
 12/11/18

<p><b>Schools</b></p>			Fire Engine Company	Capital Trail
Elementary	Middle	High	Libraries	Park & Recreation Facilities

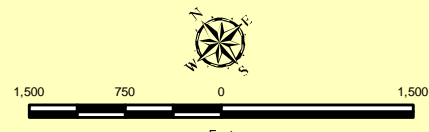
**Public Facilities**  
**SEGMENT 2**  
 Route 5 Corridor



Route 5 Centerline  
 500 ft. Parcel Boundary



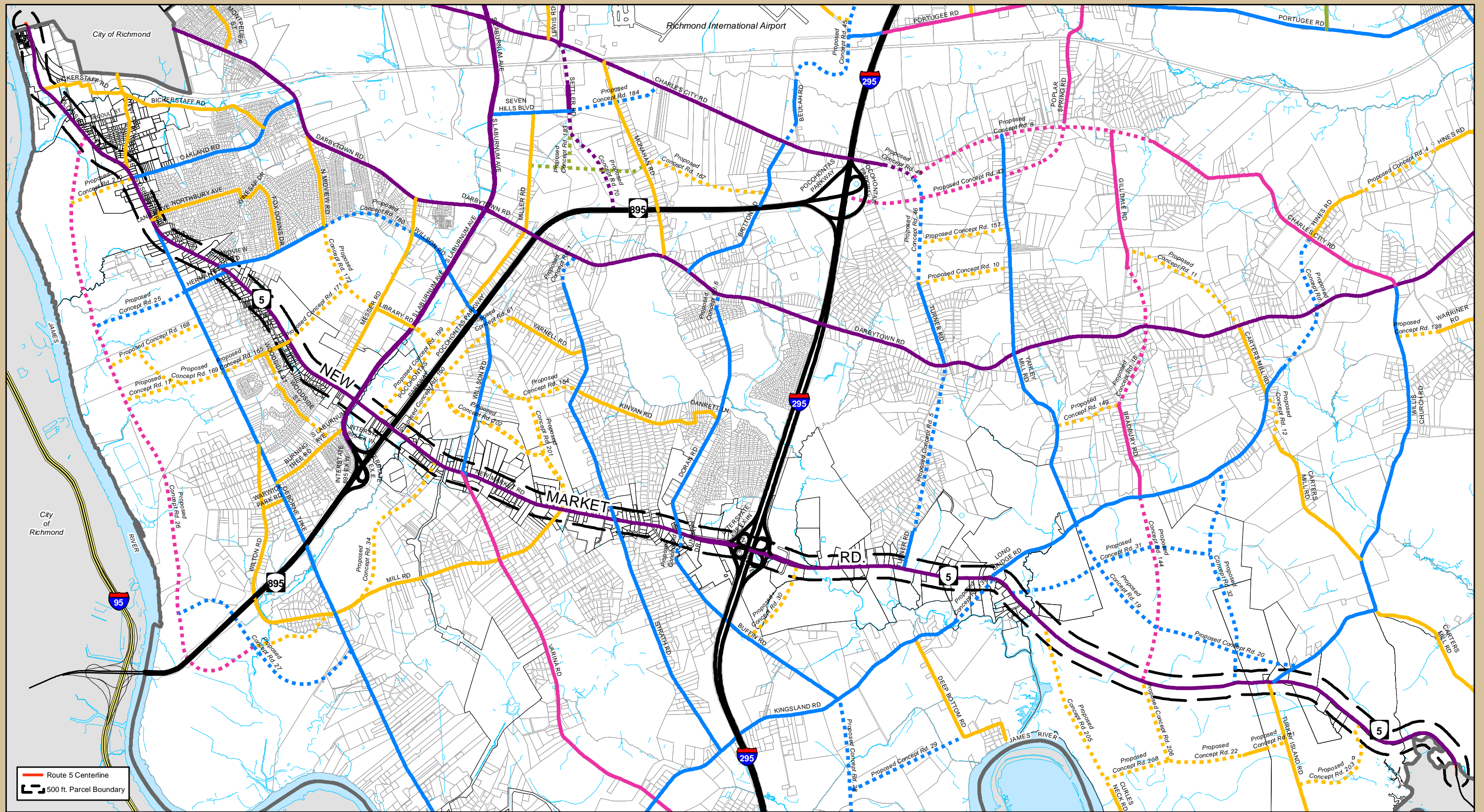
County of Henrico  
 Virginia


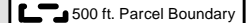


Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
 12/11/18

<u>Schools</u>			Fire Engine Company Libraries	Capital Trail U.S. Bike Route 76 Park & Recreation Facilities
Elementary	Middle	High		

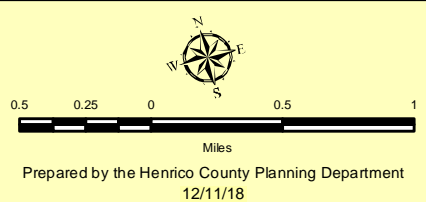
**Public Facilities**  
**SEGMENT 3**  
 Route 5 Corridor





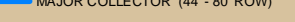
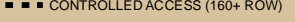
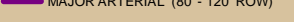






 Route 5 Centerline  
 500 ft. Parcel Boundary



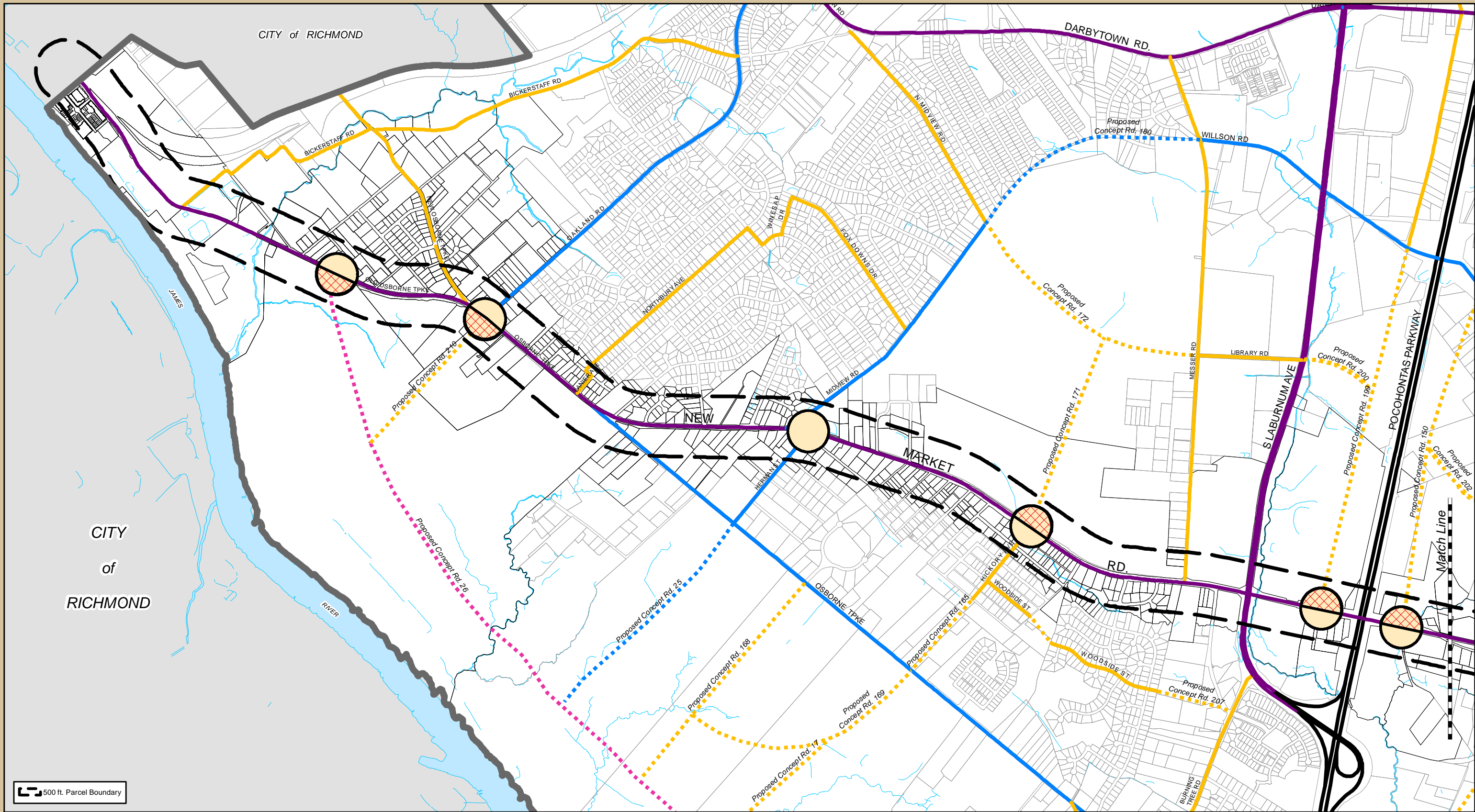
County of Henrico  
Virginia



2026 Major Thoroughfare Plan					
EXISTING			PROPOSED		
	CONTROLLED ACCESS (160+ ROW)		MAJOR COLLECTOR (44' - 80' ROW)		CONTROLLED ACCESS (160+ ROW)
	MAJOR ARTERIAL (80' - 120' ROW)		MINOR COLLECTOR (44' - 66' ROW)		MAJOR COLLECTOR (44' - 80' ROW)
	MINOR ARTERIAL (50' - 120' ROW)		MAJOR ACCESS ROAD (50' - 80' ROW)		MAJOR ARTERIAL (80' - 120' ROW)
					MINOR ARTERIAL (50' - 120' ROW)
					MAJOR ACCESS ROAD (50' - 80' ROW)

**2026 Major Thoroughfare Plan**

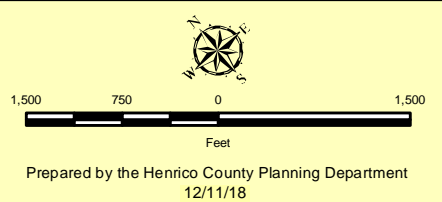
Route 5 Corridor



500 ft. Parcel Boundary



County of Henrico  
Virginia



2026 Major Thoroughfare Plan			
EXISTING		PROPOSED	
CONTROLLED ACCESS (160+ ROW)	MAJOR COLLECTOR (44' - 80' ROW)	CONTROLLED ACCESS (160+ ROW)	MAJOR COLLECTOR (44' - 80' ROW)
MAJOR ARTERIAL (80' - 120' ROW)	MINOR COLLECTOR (44' - 66' ROW)	MAJOR ARTERIAL (80' - 120' ROW)	MINOR COLLECTOR (44' - 66' ROW)
MINOR ARTERIAL (50' - 120' ROW)	MAJOR ACCESS ROAD (50' - 80' ROW)	MINOR ARTERIAL (50' - 120' ROW)	MAJOR ACCESS ROAD (50' - 80' ROW)

Planned Entrance to Rt. 5

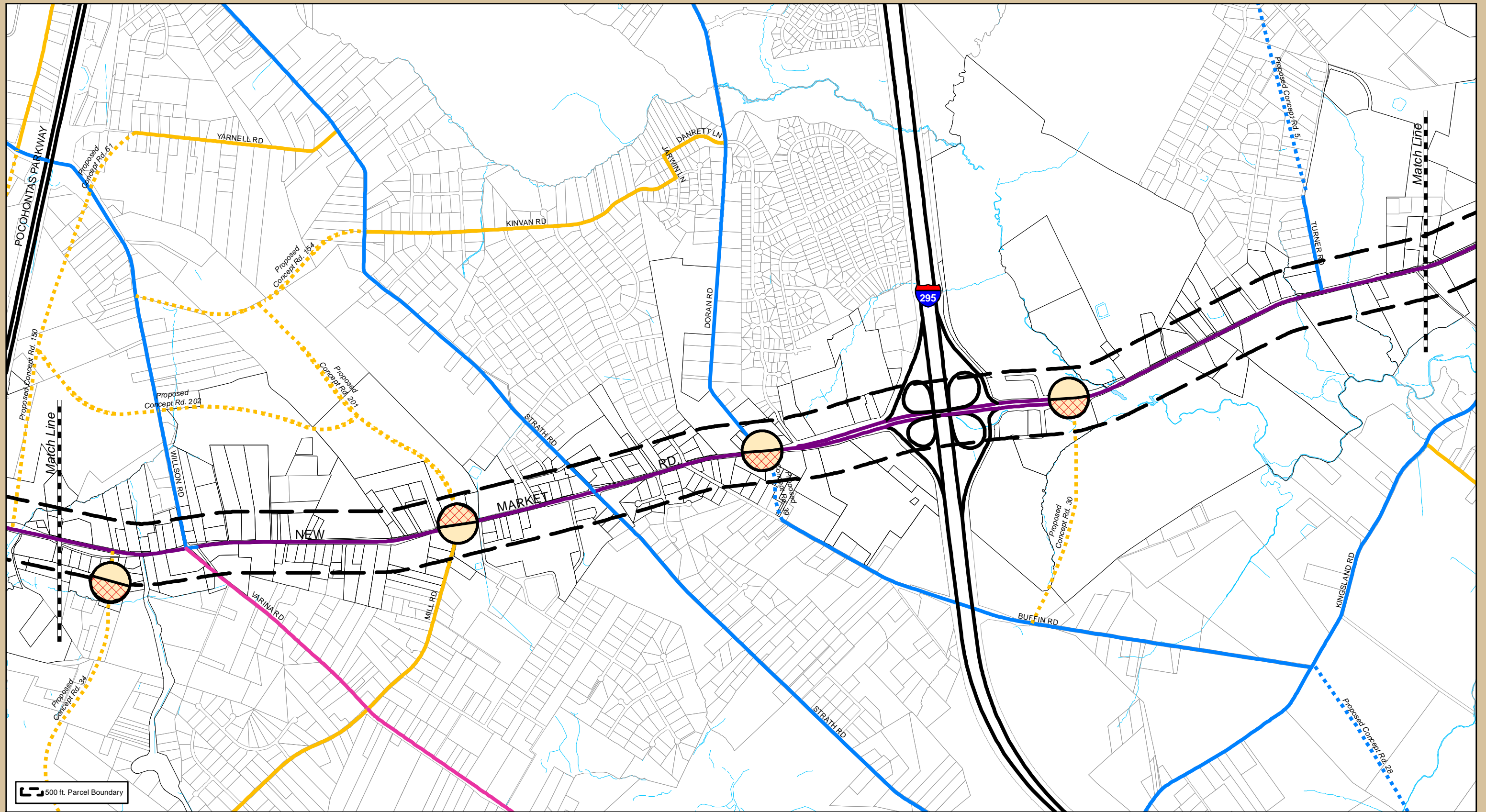
Intersection Improvements

## 2026 Proposed Roads

### SEGMENT 1

#### Route 5 Corridor

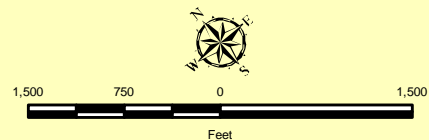




500 ft. Parcel Boundary



County of Henrico  
Virginia



Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

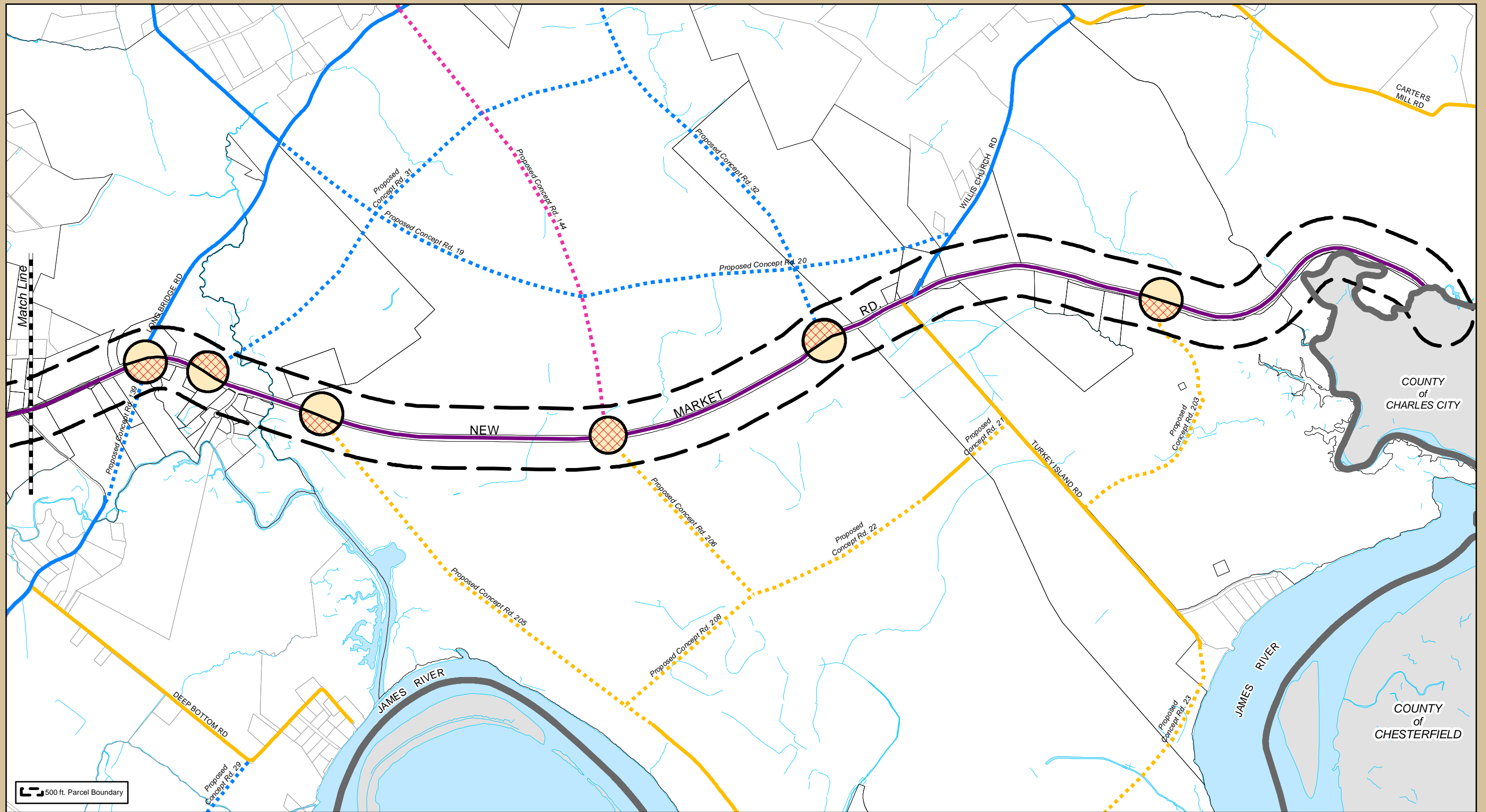
### 2026 Major Thoroughfare Plan

EXISTING		PROPOSED	
CONTROLLED ACCESS (160+ ROW)	MAJOR COLLECTOR (44' - 80' ROW)	CONTROLLED ACCESS (160+ ROW)	MAJOR COLLECTOR (44' - 80' ROW)
MAJOR ARTERIAL (80' - 120' ROW)	MINOR COLLECTOR (44' - 66' ROW)	MAJOR ARTERIAL (80' - 120' ROW)	MINOR COLLECTOR (44' - 66' ROW)
MINOR ARTERIAL (50' - 120' ROW)	MAJOR ACCESS ROAD (50' - 80' ROW)	MINOR ARTERIAL (50' - 120' ROW)	MAJOR ACCESS ROAD (50' - 80' ROW)

Planned Entrance to Rt. 5

### 2026 Proposed Roads

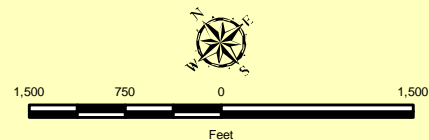
**SEGMENT 2**  
Route 5 Corridor



500 ft. Parcel Boundary



County of Henrico  
Virginia



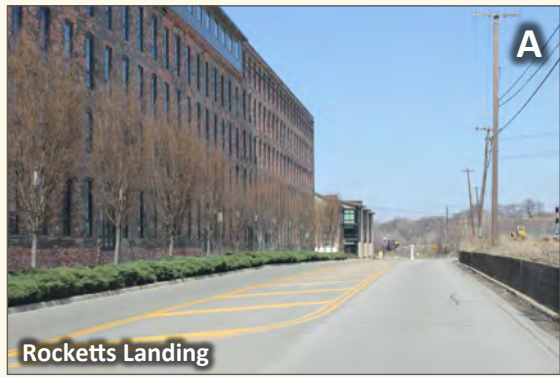
Prepared by the Henrico County Planning Department  
12/11/18

2026 Major Thoroughfare Plan			
EXISTING		PROPOSED	
CONTROLLED ACCESS (160+ ROW)	MAJOR COLLECTOR (44' - 80' ROW)	CONTROLLED ACCESS (160+ ROW)	MAJOR COLLECTOR (44' - 80' ROW)
MAJOR ARTERIAL (80' - 120' ROW)	MINOR COLLECTOR (44' - 66' ROW)	MAJOR ARTERIAL (80' - 120' ROW)	MINOR COLLECTOR (44' - 66' ROW)
MINOR ARTERIAL (50' - 120' ROW)	MAJOR ACCESS ROAD (50' - 80' ROW)	MINOR ARTERIAL (50' - 120' ROW)	MAJOR ACCESS ROAD (50' - 80' ROW)
		Planned Entrance to Rt. 5	

## 2026 Proposed Roads

### SEGMENT 3

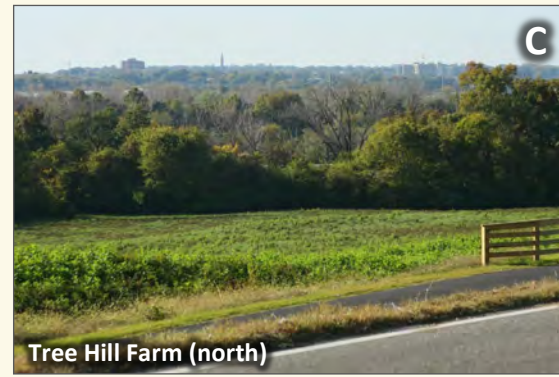
### Route 5 Corridor



Rocketts Landing



IMTT fuel storage



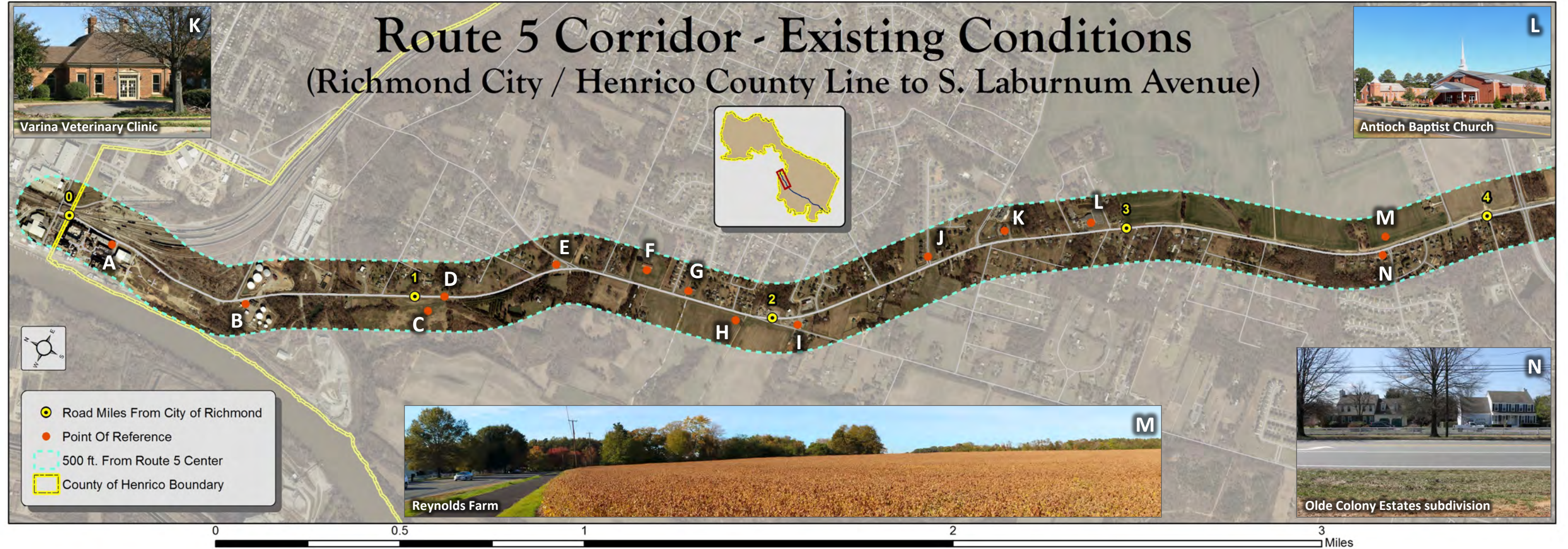
Tree Hill Farm (north)



City of Richmond skyline



Hough Tire & Auto Center



New Life Baptist Church



New Market Landing subdivision



Tree Hill Farm (south)



True Professionals Barber Shop



North James Estates subdivision

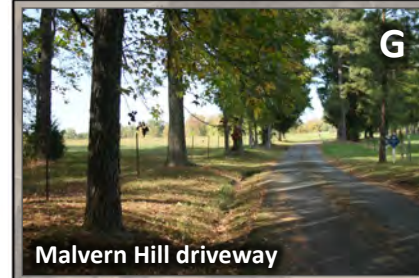




County property west of Long Bridge Road



Curles Neck Farm entrance



Malvern Hill driveway



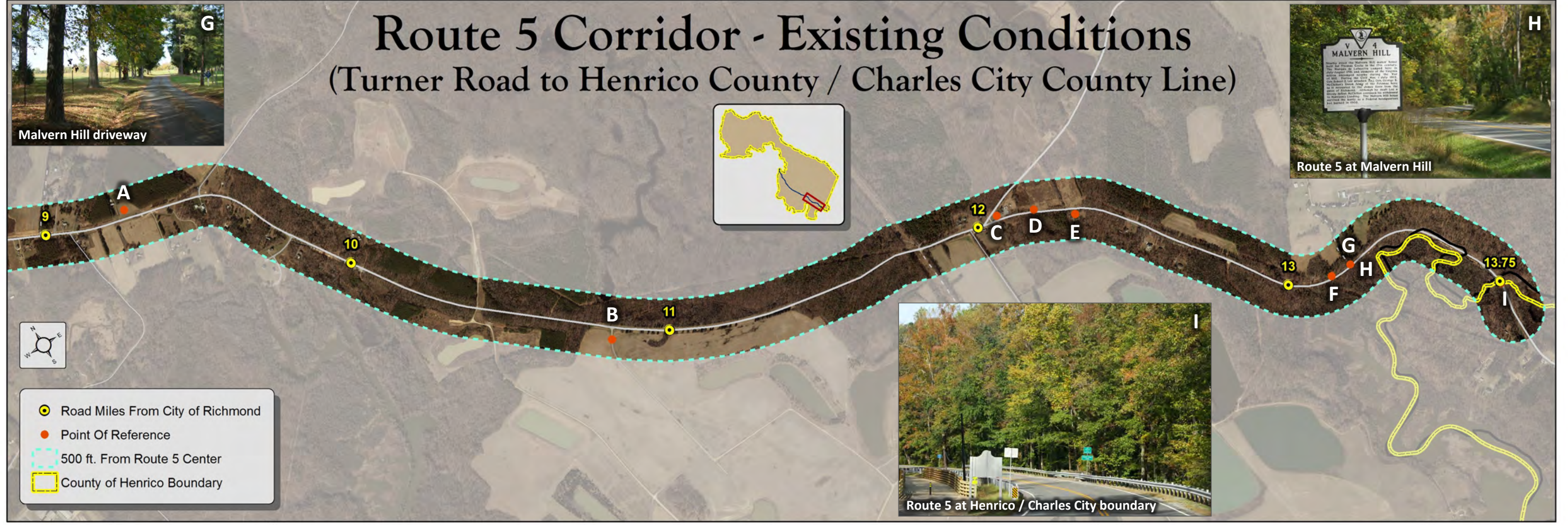
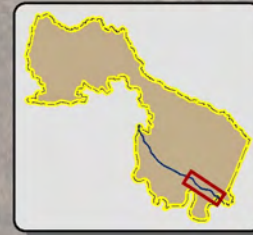
Route 5 at Malvern Hill



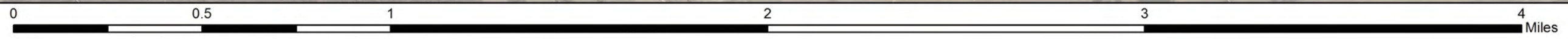
Route 5 at Henrico / Charles City boundary

# Route 5 Corridor - Existing Conditions

(Turner Road to Henrico County / Charles City County Line)



- Road Miles From City of Richmond
- Point Of Reference
- 500 ft. From Route 5 Center
- County of Henrico Boundary



Commercial building (vacant)



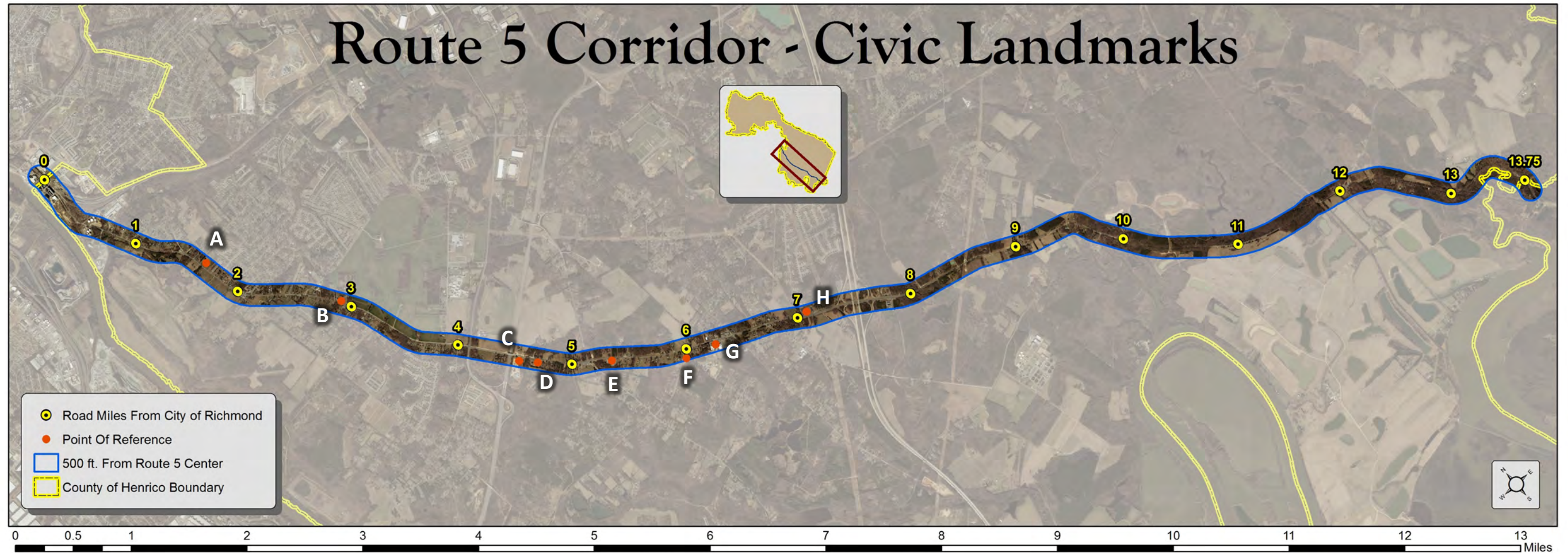
Near Willis Church Road

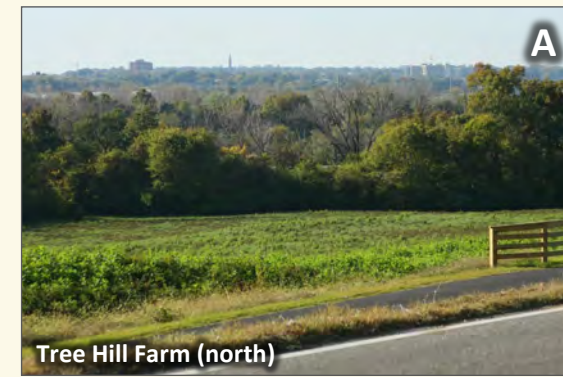
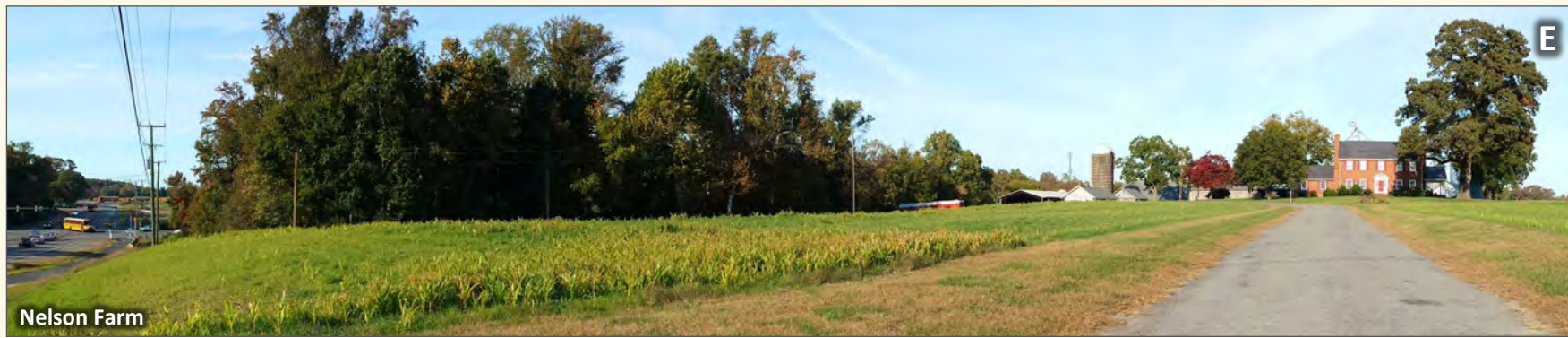


Large-lot rural residence



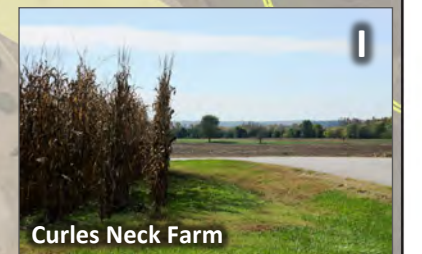
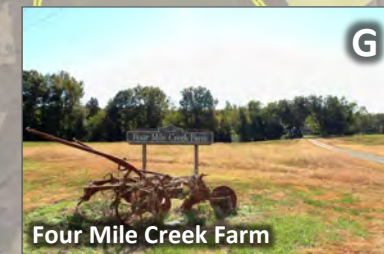
Near Malvern Hill





# Route 5 Corridor in Henrico County

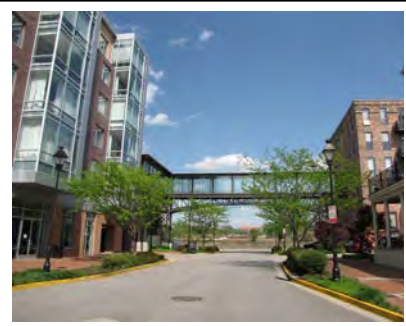
## (Views & Vistas)



# ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN THE ROUTE 5 AREA



**Post Modern Industrial**



**Urban Contemporary Modern**



**Vernacular Agrarian**



**Collegiate**



**Cottage**



**American Foursquare**



**Gothic Revival**



**Federal**



**Colonial**



**Cape Cod**



**Vernacular Palladian**



**Vernacular Italianate**



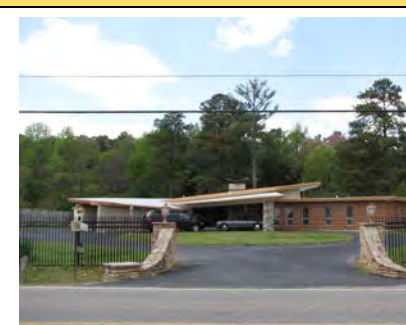
**Queen Anne**



**Dutch Colonial Revival**



**Ranch**



**Modern**



**Vernacular Classic Revival**



**Contemporary**