

# west main street corridor plan

richmond, virginia



AN ELEMENT OF  
THE MASTER PLAN  
OF THE CITY OF  
RICHMOND

west main street corridor plan  
meadow street to the boulevard  
richmond, virginia



AN ELEMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN  
OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND

**P**REPARED FOR  
Your Neighbors Uptown Association

**P**REPARED BY  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
Department of Urban Studies and Planning

**S**EPTEMBER 1998

**A**DOPTED  
City Planning Commission  
February 1, 1999

**A**PPROVED  
City Council  
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WEST MAIN STREET  
CORRIDOR PLAN

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# table of contents

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Introduction	5
Purpose of the Plan	6
The Planning Process	6
Location	8
Neighborhood Characteristics	
Surrounding the Corridor	11
Demographics	13
Educational Attainment	14
Racial Distribution	14
Employment and Income	15
Neighborhood Safety	15
Existing Land Uses and Zoning	16
Housing Tenure	16
West Main Street Corridor Characteristics	19
Residential Population	20
Existing Land Use	20
Existing Zoning	22
Housing Tenure	28
Building Conditions	29
Architectural Features	29
Urban Design Features	32
Streetscape Conditions	34
Transportation and Circulation	36
Public Safety	36
A Vision for the West Main Street Corridor	39
The Corridor Plan	43
Design Elements	44
Other Proposed Improvements	48
Crime Prevention	52
Crime Prevention Guidelines	53
Implementation	57

## Maps

Planning Area	9
Your Neighbors Uptown Neighborhood	12
Existing Land Use	21
Existing Zoning	22
Zoning Analysis	23
Streetscape Conditions	34
Public Lighting Conditions	37
Streetscape Concept	45
Proposed Land Use	49
Proposed Zoning	51

## Tables

1. Population Change 1980-1990	13
2. Population Cohort Change 1980-1990	13
3. Educational Attainment	14
4. Racial Distribution	14
5. Neighborhood Safety	15
6. Housing Tenure	17
7. Land Use Analysis	20
8. Housing Tenure	28
9. Architectural Styles	29
10. Priority for Implementation	59

## Appendix A

Zoning Permitted and Accessory Uses	61
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## introduction

In August of 1997, Your Neighbors Uptown Association commissioned the Virginia Commonwealth University's (VCU) Department of Urban Studies and Planning to determine the needs of the West Main Street Corridor and prepare a plan of improvements. Prepared under the direction of Morton Gulak, PhD, this document constitutes the West Main Street Corridor Plan.

Prior to the Corridor Plan, Your Neighbors Uptown Association contracted with VCU's Department of Urban Studies and Planning in September 1996 to develop a plan for the Association's neighborhood service area. Information was collected that provided an understanding of existing conditions and a base from which to continue the planning process. (Your Neighbors Uptown Neighborhood Analysis. David M. Clinger Jr. and Morton Gulak, VCU/USP, May, 1997). Included in this analysis was information on the area's history, demographics, crime, existing land uses, zoning, transportation and housing tenure. Also preliminary information on building conditions

and public area conditions were collected. A review of this information revealed a number of specific problems in the neighborhood including:

- 1) Most of the various zoning districts in the neighborhood contain non-conforming uses.
- 2) Twelve percent (average) of the robberies committed in the City of Richmond from 1993 to 1996 occurred in this area and other types of crime were at high levels.
- 3) Housing ownership according to the 1990 Census is low at 27.6 percent and many of the buildings are in need of improvements.

As part of overall efforts to improve the area, the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) prepared a plan for a section of the neighborhood it considered appropriate for public intervention. Their plan includes the area from Meadow Street east to Lady Street and from Cary Street south to the Downtown Expressway. The plan was approved by Your Neighbors Uptown and other neighborhood groups in the surrounding area and was subsequently approved by the Richmond City Council.

### purpose of the plan

This plan focuses on West Main Street, from Meadow Street to the Boulevard. This plan will serve as the first step in a two-step process. The second step will be to develop a comprehensive neighborhood plan for the area bordered by Meadow Street, Main Street, the Boulevard and the RMA Expressway. Completion of this first step is crucial to preparing the larger plan due to the importance of zoning, design and crime issues that need to be resolved in the Corridor.

The West Main Street Corridor Plan specifically addresses land use, zoning, traffic calming, streetscape design, design guidelines for private property and crime prevention. The plan is intended to guide specific improvements by private citizens, direct public improvements by the City of Richmond and to coordinate an approach to revitalization.

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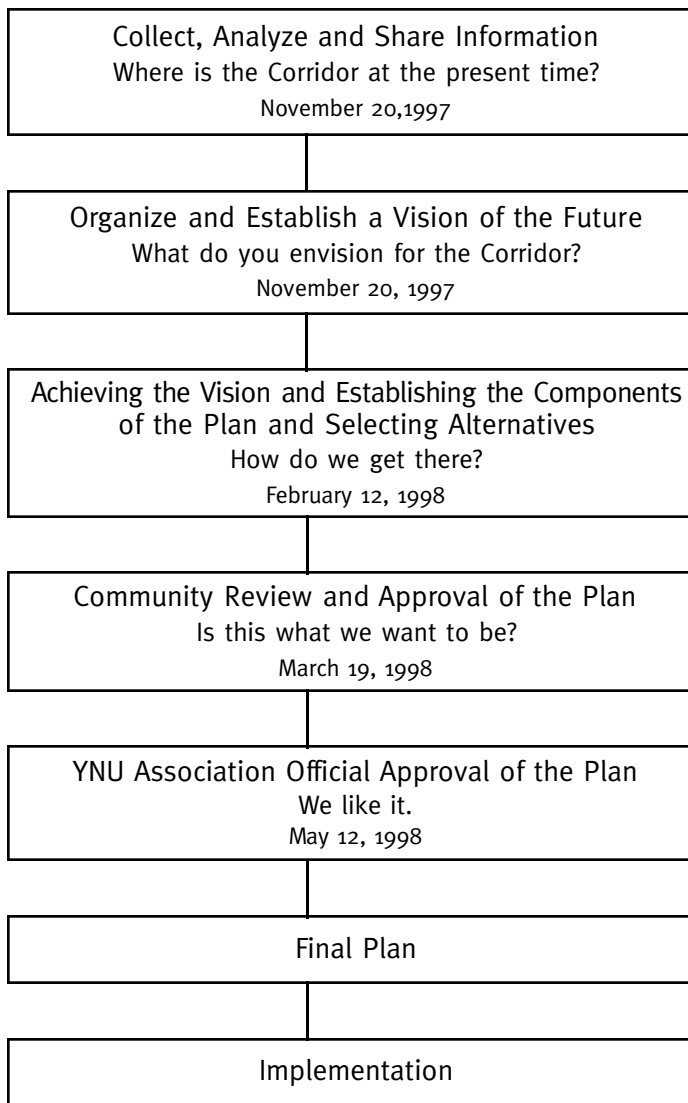
### the planning process

The planning process included three community meetings to determine the extent of the problems, establish a vision of the future and review the elements to be included in the plan. The community meetings were organized around questions specifically prepared to promote discourse and enable residents and property owners to guide the planning process. This document includes the vision established by the community and the components needed to achieve the future.

In addition to the community meetings, monthly meetings were held with a Planning Committee appointed by the officers of Your Neighbors Uptown and the consultant. These meetings insured that the neighborhood voice was included in the process. A Business Survey was also conducted by VCU of the 62 businesses in the Corridor (67% participation

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west main street corridor plan  
 planning process



rate) to identify the problems and assets of doing business on West Main Street. The survey confirmed a need for (1) reducing the amount and perception of crime, (2) more parking and (3) physical improvements. Business owners and managers liked the diversity of businesses on the street, the convenience of being in the center of the city and the mixed use environment in the area (Survey of Businesses on West Main Street. VCU: Department of Urban Studies and Planning, March, 1998.).

The community approved the Plan at the third public meeting. The officers of Your Neighbors Uptown Association approved the plan as an official neighborhood document on May 12, 1998.

## location

The West Main Street Corridor is situated in the Near West Planning District of the City of Richmond. The planning area is a section of the larger Main Street that runs through the City's east end, downtown, central area and near west end. Boundaries for this plan extend from Meadow Street to the Boulevard and include properties to the alleys behind the street. (See Planning Area Map)

The West Main Street Corridor includes a variety of elements typical to an urban setting. Mixed uses such as restaurants, neighborhood markets, dry cleaners and other businesses that service the everyday needs of the population are within walking distance for local residents. These services also attract numerous consumers to the area from the surrounding region. The area's physical features include classic row houses with crafted wood, decorative brick and large front porches along with Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate and Vernacular structures.

West Main Street is within a mile of Richmond's Central Business District (CBD) and Virginia Commonwealth University. It provides east to west

access to the west end as a primary urban arterial. Cary Street, one block south, acts as a major west to east artery providing access into central Richmond. The RMA Expressway, which runs past the neighborhood to the south, offers rapid access to surrounding communities, as well as to I-95 and I-64. Byrd Park and Maymont Park, which are large city parks offering both active and passive activities are also located nearby. Within these parks are Dogwood Dell, an outdoor amphitheater used for plays and concerts, Maymont Park, featuring a zoo and the historic house and grounds of the Dooley Mansion, and Boat Lake, which offers paddle boating and picnicking for public enjoyment. To the west, across Boulevard, Carytown contains a variety of specialty shops, entertainment and two large grocery stores. The Virginia Museum and the Virginia Historical Society are also located on the Boulevard near West Main Street. In addition, the area is bordered by two nationally recognized historic districts: the Fan District and the Boulevard Corridor District.

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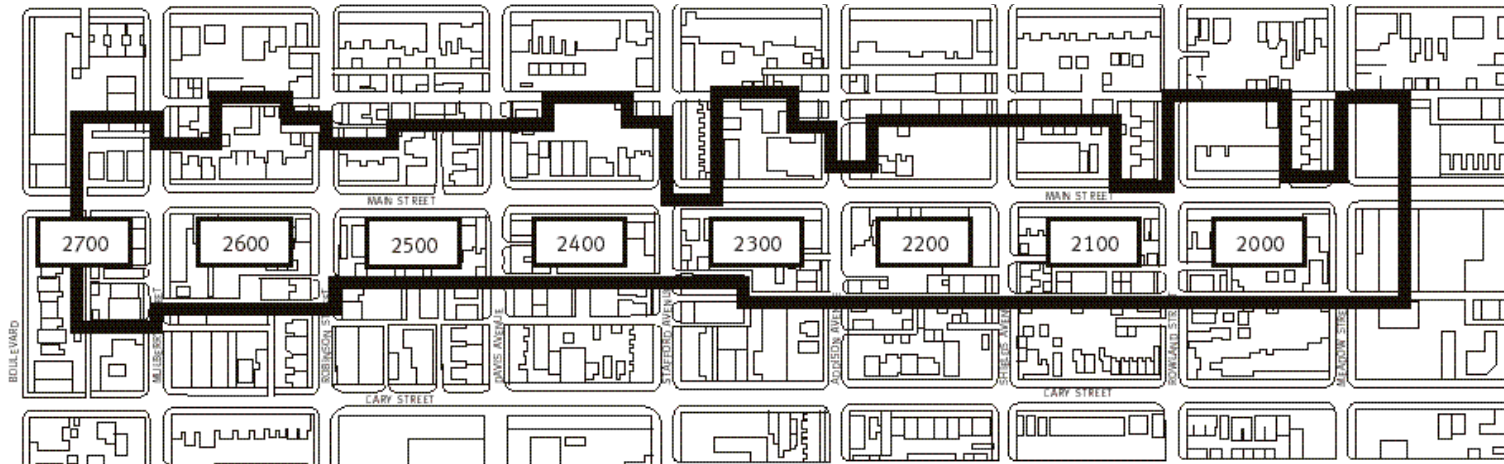


# WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



planning area



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WEST MAIN STREET  
CORRIDOR PLAN

**Neighborhood**

**Characteristics**

**Surrounding**

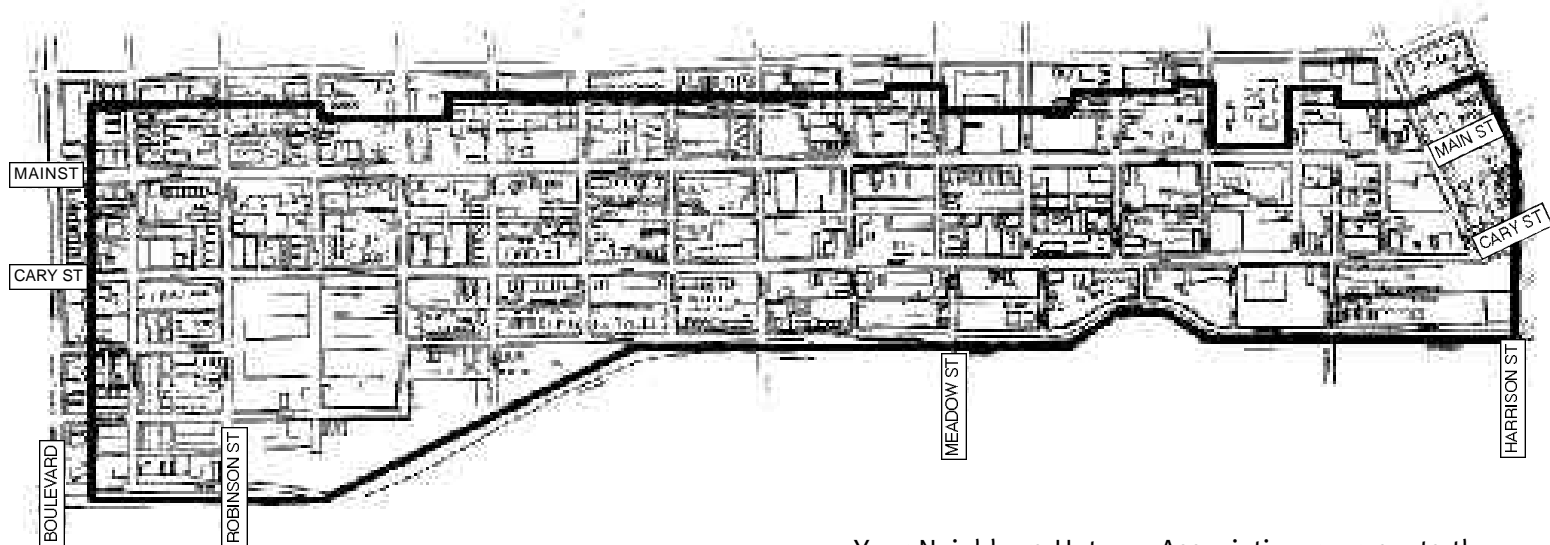
**the**

**Corridor**

## WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



your neighbors uptown  
neighborhood area



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Your Neighbors Uptown Association represents the neighborhood surrounding the West Main Street Corridor. The boundaries are from Harrison Street to the alley east of Boulevard, from the alley south of Floyd Avenue to the RMA Expressway. This area is included in Census tract 411, which was used as the basis for much of the data that describes the surrounding neighborhood. (See Your Neighbors Uptown Neighborhood Area Map)

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## demographics

Between 1980 and 1990, the area contained within Census Tract 411 experienced an 18% decrease in total population. This compares with a 7.4% loss in population city wide between 1980 and 1990.

TABLE 1: POPULATION CHANGE 1980-1990

1980	4,155
1990	3,426
% Change	-18

source: US Census Bureau

TABLE 2: POPULATION COHORT CHANGE

	1980		1990		% change
	#persons	%persons	#persons	%persons	
under 5 years	225	5.4%	137	4.0%	-39%
5-9 years	192	4.6%	121	3.5%	-37%
10 to 14 years	233	5.6%	102	3.0%	-56%
15 to 19 years	304	7.3%	158	4.6%	-48%
20 to 24 years	578	13.9%	679	19.8%	17%
25 to 34 years	899	21.6%	887	25.9%	-1%
35 to 44 years	381	9.2%	469	13.7%	23%
45 to 54 years	400	9.6%	289	8.4%	-28%
55 to 64 years	407	9.8%	200	5.8%	-51%
65 to 74 years	342	8.2%	226	6.6%	-34%
75 years +	194	4.7%	158	4.6%	-19%
total	4,155	100.0%	3,426	100.0%	-18%

source: US Census Bureau



City of Richmond Census Tracts

A decline in population is evident primarily in the population below 20 years, and in the population above 45 years. The area did experience an overall increase in population of persons between 20 and 45 years of age. The 1990 Census shows this cohort comprising 59.4% of the area's population. It is important to note that, although the 25-34 year old cohort showed a 1% decrease in population over the 10 year period, this age group actually increased by 4.3% as a percentage of the make-up of the entire neighborhood. This differs from the other decreasing cohort age groups in that all of the other decreasing cohorts show both actual decreases in population along with a decreasing representation in the neighborhood.

The distribution and overall age representation of the neighborhood is indicative of many possible factors. Residential improvement along Main Street and, especially, along Floyd Avenue is one. Residential improvements have brought young empty-nesters (couples without children) to the area to purchase and/or renovate homes. The large rental housing market is another factor. Demand from students of VCU and other local universities, as well as others who need affordable rental housing and access to transportation and jobs, has made the area popular for the development of rental units.

## educational attainment

Education levels show the population of Census Tract 411 to be better educated in 1990 than it was 10 years prior. Whereas the 1980 population consisted primarily of persons having a high school education or less, the 1990 population consisted primarily of persons having some college or a college degree. The largest percentage of the population consisted of college graduates.

TABLE 3: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:  
PERSONS 25 AND OLDER

	1980		1990		% change
	# persons	% persons	# persons	% persons	
less than 9th grade	896	34.6%	258	11.7%	-71%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	526	20.3%	309	14.0%	-41%
high school graduate	364	14.0%	389	17.7%	7%
some college	315	12.2%	455	20.7%	44%
college graduate	490	18.9%	789	35.9%	61%
total: persons 25 years and older	2,519	100.0%	2,200	100.0%	-15%

source: US Census Bureau

The increase by 44% of the number of persons having some college education is one indicator that the area may be turning over to a rental market for students of VCU and other area universities. The increase by 61% of the number of persons having a college education may also reflect the change in the population resulting from rehabilitation on Floyd Avenue and Main Street during the 1980s.

## racial distribution

Census Tract 411 appears to contain a cross-section of races. The area consists primarily of whites and African-Americans, but the neighborhood is also a residence to American Indians, Asian-Americans and persons of other racial backgrounds.

TABLE 4: RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

	1980		1990		% change
	# persons	% persons	# persons	% persons	
white	1,438	34.6%	1,772	51.7%	23%
black	2,683	64.6%	1,585	46.3%	-41%
american indian, eskimo	7	0.2%	12	0.4%	71%
asian	13	0.3%	39	1.1%	200%
other	14	0.3%	18	0.5%	29%
total	4,155	100.0%	3,426	100.0%	-18%

source: US Census Bureau

Census data from 1990 seems to indicate that the census tract is racially mixed. The population consisted of 51% white and 46% black.

employment  
and income

During the decade between 1980 and 1990, Census Tract 411 showed an increase in income levels, and, correspondingly, in employment levels. While the 1980 Census data showed that 32% of the area's families were below poverty level, the 1990 data shows that only 20% of the area's families fell into this category.

neighborhood safety

TABLE 5: CRIME IN YOUR NEIGHBORS UPTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD

	1993	1994	1995	1996	percent change 93-96	change 93-96
homicide	4	1	2	1	-8%	-3
rape	0	1	1	5	167%	5
robbery	58	54	44	54	-1%	-4
assault	35	29	36	36	2%	1
burglary	161	124	109	82	-20%	-79
auto theft	54	n/a	85	51	-40%	-3
larceny	419	155	318	337	16%	-82
arson	n/a	17	10	4	-51%	-13

source: City of Richmond Police Department

Crime statistics were obtained for the years of 1993 to 1996 from the City of Richmond's Police Department. These have been averaged over this four-year period. The area does show levels of crime that affect its potential to be a safe place to live and work. (see table 5)

Over the four years the area has shown a general reduction in most crimes, but assaults, larcenies and rapes have increased. Robbery, in particular, is a problem to the area. Over the four years, robbery in this area constituted 12% of the city's overall robberies. The area has experienced only a 1% reduction in robberies during this period.

In 1996, the three most common crimes were robbery, burglary and larceny. The distinction between them is as follows:

Robbery constitutes the taking of another's personal possession(s) directly from the other person through force or intimidation.

Larceny constitutes the taking of another's personal possession(s) without that person's knowledge to deprive that person of that item.

Burglary constitutes the illegal entering of another's property, place of residence, or place of business.

The neighborhood's greatest reported crime in 1996 was larceny, totaling 337. Larceny was also the most commonly reported crime in all of the preceding years. This also includes such crimes as shoplifting, which must be dealt with within the establishment. However, robbery and burglary can be addressed through community watch efforts and increased police patrols.

existing land use  
and zoning

The area was originally planned in 1817 to be a part of the new town of Sydney. Although the new town never came to fruition, its street layout was determined at that time. Industrial development along with homes for workers began in 1905 and established the character of the neighborhood defined by a mix of light industrial and commercial uses, with pockets of residential uses scattered throughout. The area contains a total of 1153 properties. Of this total 38% are commercial/industrial/public/vacant properties, and 62% are residential properties, including both single-family and multi-family dwellings.

Most of the development pre-dates the City's first zoning ordinance which was adopted in 1927. As a result, current zoning classifications have been superimposed onto the neighborhood in an effort to define the uses that exist. Zoning district boundaries meander through the neighborhood dividing it into islands of allowed uses. In some instances spot zoning is evident.

housing  
tenure

To gain a better understanding of the quantity of owner-occupied units versus rental units two sources were used. Tax assessment information from the City of Richmond was one source. This information provides the mailing address of the owner. If the owner's address was the same as the location, it was classified as "owner-occupied". This information, however, does not distinguish additional units within a property. For the purpose of this study, if the owner of a duplex or other multi-family property lives in the building then the entire building may be classified as "owner-occupied". This information was checked in the field to determine the estimated tenure in the neighborhood. Please refer to Table 6 for the estimated tenure information.

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TABLE 6: ESTIMATED HOUSING TENURE		
	total #	% total
residential	837	100.0%
owner occupied	397	47.4%
renter occupied	441	52.7%
commercial	315	100.0%

source: VCU Survey, September 1997

According to the estimated tenure information, 47% of the residential properties are owner-occupied and 52% are part of the rental stock. These results describe the neighborhood as one with a balanced mix of owners and renters.

Certain areas of the neighborhood demonstrate the well maintained and comfortable environment that is conducive to urban life. Two areas, the Uptown District and the Richmond Better Housing Coalition's Cary 2000 project, stand out as examples of recent redevelopment that have greatly improved the neighborhood. Other areas, however, demonstrate a lack of attention and a need for improvement.



**West**

**Main**

**Street**

**Corridor**

**Characteristics**

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WEST MAIN  
STREET  
CORRIDOR  
CHARACTERISTICS

### residential population

The residential population in the West Main Street area is estimated to be 400 persons. This figure was derived by calculating the number of dwelling units (197) and multiplying this by the average household size in Census Block Groups 2 and 3 (2.03 persons per household).

### existing land use

As a whole, the West Main Street study area would be classified as mixed use. (See Existing Land Use map). A majority of the area is dedicated to residential uses of both single and multi-family. However, there are a number of commercial uses throughout with an occasional vacant area, some of which are dedicated for parking. Many of these commercial uses appear on corner lots, and a number of others exist below residential dwellings. These properties are classified as mixed use. No industrial development exists in the area. Table 7 below shows a breakdown of land uses on each block.

For the purpose of this analysis a property is a physical structure separated from those beside it either by vacant space or an interior wall. Dwelling or commercial spaces which exist above or below one another are considered one property even if they have a separate mailing address.

TABLE 7: LAND USE ANALYSIS BY PROPERTY

	single family	multi	comm- ercial	mixed use	*vacant/ parking
2000	13	6	4	1	1
2100	6	10	3	2	2
2200	6	3	7	1	1
2300	3	3	7	5	2
2400	12	11	2	3	0
2500	2	9	5	6	1
2600	10	9	2	1	0
2700	3	9	0	0	0
total	115		30	19	7

\*This category includes both vacant and parking lots

Commercial uses are especially intensive in the center, in the 2200 and 2300 blocks and in the western portion, in the 2500 block. Conversely, the two blocks on both the far east and the far west of the study area (2000, 2100, 2600, 2700) are principally residential. The 2400 block also contains a large majority of residential property. Worthy of special notice is the large vacant lot on the north side of the 2300 block, between Addison and Stafford Avenues.

# WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN

## RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



existing land use



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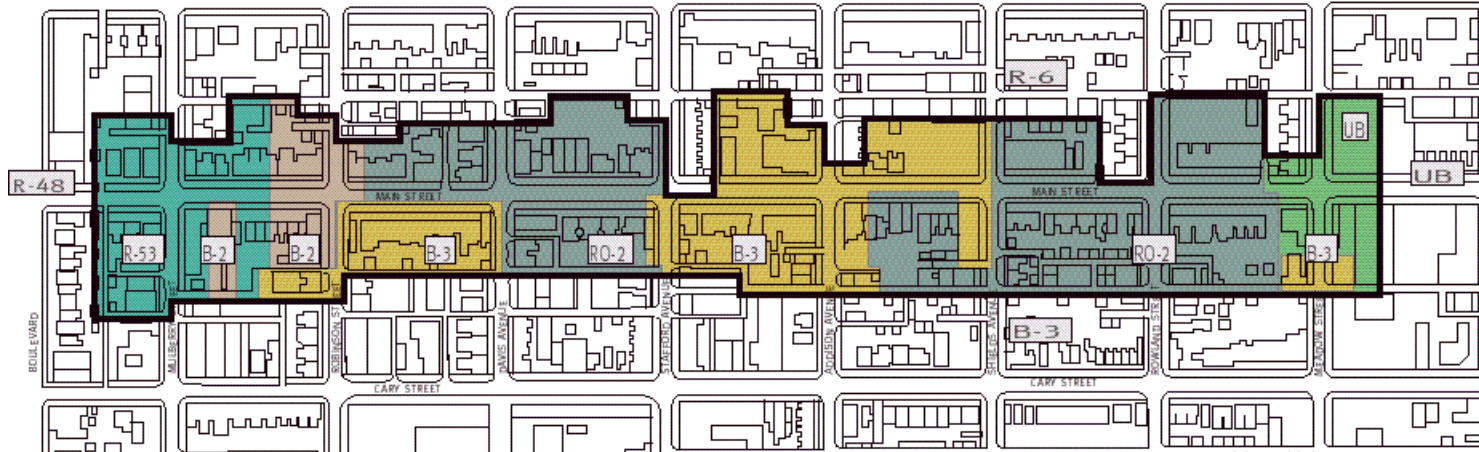
WEST MAIN STREET  
CORRIDOR PLAN

## WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Zoning categories along West Main Street and the immediate surrounding areas, vary widely (See Existing Zoning Map). These zones imposed during the 1960s were intended to attract industry and businesses to this urban arterial with easy access to the downtown and the growing suburbs. Since the street did not develop as planned for the most part, many current uses do not conform to



existing zoning



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the zoning categories. Permitted uses on Main Street include residential/office, general business, multi-family residential, community business, and urban business. Permitted uses in each of these zones is described below with a breakdown of actual uses in each and the conflicts that exist. The area contains 164 units for zoning purposes. Of this total 115 are residential (70%). (See Zoning Analysis Map)

## zoning descriptions

### R-6 Single-Family Attached District (surrounding)

R-6 zoning allows for single-family attached dwellings and two-family detached dwellings, in addition to uses permitted in R-1 districts. These include single-family detached dwellings, churches, certain government and public uses, and adult and day nurseries when located within a place of worship.

### R-48 Multi-Family District (surrounding)

R-48 zoning allows for single-family attached dwellings, two-family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, churches, and adult and day care facilities, in addition to uses permitted in R-1 districts.

### R-53 Multi-Family Residential District

R-53 allows single-family and multi-family dwelling units. In addition, adult day care facilities, day nurseries and churches are allowed.

### RO-2 Residential Office District

This classification allows for single family attached residences, multi-family residences, government operating facilities (including libraries, schools, and museums), churches, and adult and child care facilities. Also allowed in this district are professional and administrative offices in which no retailing or wholesaling of merchandise is offered.

### UB Urban Business District

The intent of the Urban Business District is to maintain and protect areas with densely developed pedestrian oriented businesses, make them compatible with surrounding residential areas and free from the affects of vehicle oriented land uses. The uses permitted are very similar to the B-2 district, with some added stipulations, particularly the prohibition of vehicular drive-up facilities. (See Appendix A for an expanded list of allowable uses)

### B-2 Community Business District

B-2 allows for lighter, community oriented commercial uses including restaurants, professional offices, retail stores and centers, auto service centers, personal care businesses such as salons and Laundromats, and contractor's shops. Under this classification residential uses are only allowed if they are associated with businesses, and are located above or behind the business and dwellings as principal uses governed by R-48 density.

### B-3 General Business District

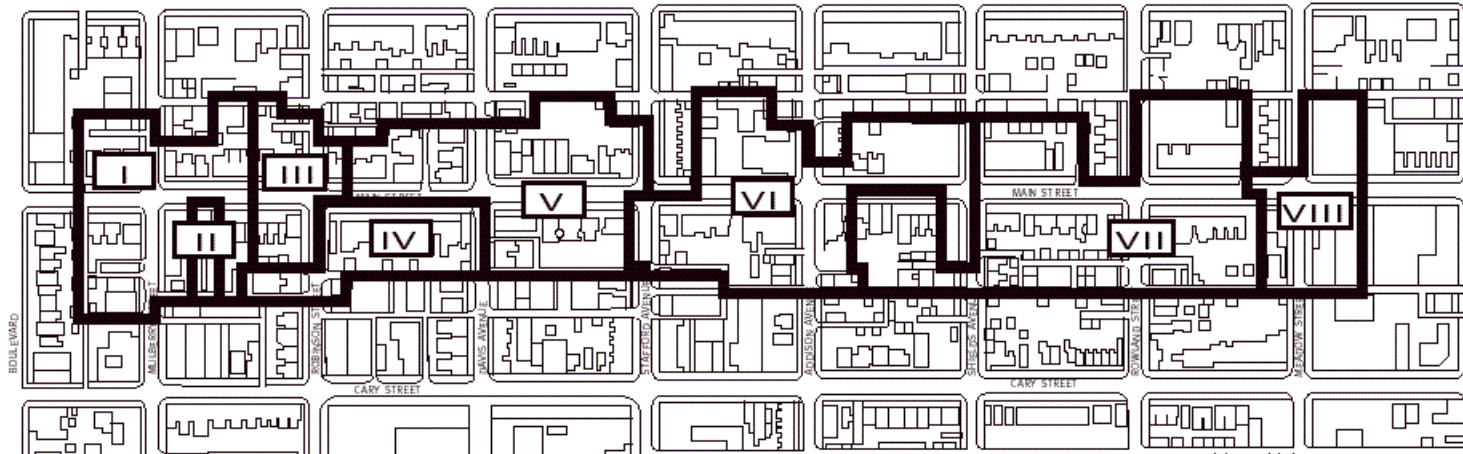
In addition to the uses allowed in the B-2 district, B-3 allows for warehousing and distribution facilities of no more than 20,000 square feet, as well as automobile and boat sales and service facilities.

# WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



zoning analysis by area



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## zoning analysis

### by area

In the following zoning analysis, residential units associated with a business are included in the business use.

#### Area I: R-53 Multi-Family Residential District

Single Family Attached	8	(32%)
Multi Family	17	(68%)
Residential	25	(100%)
Businesses	0	

In all, 25 residential addresses fall within Area I. Of these, 8 are single family and 17 are multi-family. There are no businesses in this district.

Inconsistencies with zoning: There are no inconsistencies. Both single family and multi family housing are permitted in this district.

#### Area II: B-2 Community Business District

Restaurant	1	
Businesses	1	
Single Family Attached	0	(0%)
Multi Family	0	(0%)
Residential	0	(0%)

One business, a restaurant, is all that occupies Area II.

**Inconsistencies with zoning:** There are no inconsistencies. Eating and drinking establishments are permitted in B-2 areas.

#### Area III: B-2 Community Business District

Single Family Attached	5	(71%)
Multi Family	2	(29%)
Residential	7	(100%)
Restaurant	1	(33%)
Tailoring and Dressmaking	1	(33%)
Wholesale	1	(33%)
Businesses	3	(100%)

Area III contains seven residential units and three businesses. Of the residential units, a majority of them are single family attached.

**Inconsistencies with zoning:** Some inconsistencies exist with the residential uses. All residential uses must be above ground floor and associated with a commercial use. None of the residential units comply with these permitted uses. However, all of the businesses in this district are permitted.

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WEST MAIN  
STREET  
CORRIDOR  
CHARACTERISTICS

Area IV: B-3 General Business District

Single Family Attached	2	(25%)
Multi Family Attached	6	(75%)
Residential	8	(100%)
Contractor's Shop	1	(17%)
Furniture Shop	1	(17%)
Restaurant	2	(33%)
Personal Care	1	(17%)
Real Estate	1	(17%)
Businesses	6	(100%)

Area IV includes eight residential units and six businesses.

**Inconsistencies with zoning:** Some inconsistencies exist with the residential uses. All residential uses must be above ground floor and associated with a commercial use. None of the residential units comply with these permitted uses. However, all of the businesses in this district are permitted.

Area V: RO-2 Residential Office District

Single Family Attached	12	(46%)
Multi Family Attached	14	(54%)
Residential	26	(100%)
Convenience Store	1	(12.5%)
Laundromat	1	(12.5%)
Medical/ Therapy	2	(25%)
Personal Care	1	(12.5%)
Professional Services	1	(12.5%)
Real Estate	1	(12.5%)
Repair Shop (Plumbing)	1	(12.5%)
Businesses	8	(100%)

Area V contains largely residential units, but also shows a great deal of diversity in its eight businesses.

**Inconsistencies with zoning:** All of the residential properties, both multi family and single family, are allowed in RO-2. However, several of the businesses do not conform to RO-2 standards. The convenience store, laundromat, personal care, and repair shop (plumbing) establishments are not permitted in an RO-2 area. The medical/therapy and professional service businesses are allowed in this district.

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Area VI: B-3 General Business District

Single Family Attached	5	(63%)
Multi Family	3	(37%)
Residential	8	(100%)
Art Gallery	1	(5%)
Business, Prof. Office	2	(11%)
Contractor's Shop	1	(5%)
Personal Care	3	(16%)
Professional Services	4	(21%)
Real Estate	1	(5%)
Restaurant	5	(27%)
Retail Shop	1	(5%)
Wholesale	1	(5%)
Businesses	19	(100%)

In Area VI, businesses outnumber residential properties, one of the three zones where this occurs. Single-family units are more common, though multi-family units are not far behind. Diversity in the 19 businesses is good, however there are a number of repeat businesses led by the Area's five restaurants.

**Inconsistencies with zoning:** The businesses which exist in Area VI are all permitted in a B-3 area. The residential properties, however, conflict with B-3 zoning. None of the eight residential units conform to B-3 permitted uses.

Area VII: RO-2 Residential Office District

Single Family Attached	22	(54%)
Multi Family	19	(46%)
Residential	41	(100%)
Personal Care	2	(25%)
Professional Services	2	(25%)
Real Estate	2	(25%)
Restaurant	2	(25%)
Businesses	8	(100%)

Area VII exhibits an overwhelming majority of residential properties, compared to business establishments. A unusually large number of single family houses appear in this district, which is only one of three where single family is at least as highly represented as multi-family. The eight business establishments in the area fall into four categories, which are listed above.

**Inconsistencies with zoning:** All of the residential uses in Area VII are permitted. However, none of the four businesses types and subsequently the eight businesses are permitted in RO-2.

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WEST MAIN  
STREET  
CORRIDOR  
CHARACTERISTICS

Zone VIII: UB Urban Business District

Single Family Attached	0	(0%)
Multi Family Attached	0	(100%)
Residential	0	(100%)
Restaurant	2	(50%)
Retail	2	(50%)
Businesses	4	(100%)

Zone VIII is the only Urban Business District in the study area. It is a small area on the east edge that incorporates only four businesses, two restaurants and two retail establishments.

**Inconsistencies with zoning:** No conflicts exist in this zone.

housing  
tenure

Housing tenure in the Corridor was determined using the same method as Housing in the overall neighborhood (see page 16). City of Richmond assessor information was combined with field observations to establish the estimated tenure in the Corridor. Table 8 illustrates the results.

TABLE 8: ESTIMATED HOUSING TENURE IN THE CORRIDOR

block	renter	owner
2000	5	15
2100	15	4
2200	7	4
2300	11	3
2400	13	11
2500	6	6
2600	10	12
2700	7	5
total	74 (55%)	60 (45%)

source: VCU Survey, Semester 1997

---

building conditions

Walking surveys were conducted in September and October, 1997 to assess the front and exterior condition of existing structures and properties. Four categories of evaluation were used to determine the existing condition of the buildings.

Sound Buildings that are generally in good condition and show no indication of structural damage

Fair Buildings that demonstrate minor signs of neglect, such as the need for paint,repainting of brick, and/or replacement of gutters and downspouts.

Intermediate Buildings demonstrating the need for more major types of repair, including replacement or repair of porches, windows, and other major building details.

Dilapidated Buildings demonstrating structural deficiencies or are otherwise uninhabitable.

Overall, the existing residential and commercial structures on West Main Street are in sound condition. A few residential structures scattered throughout the street show the need for paint but meet the sound category.

architectural features

Five styles of architecture are prevalent in the West Main Street study area; Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, and Contemporary. The number, percentage, and examples of each of these styles are listed below in Table 9 These styles are taken from a list compiled by the Virginia Department of Historical Resources (VDHR). Representations of Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Italianate architecture shown on the illustrations should help illustrate the design features described.

TABLE 9: ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

	# of buildings	% of buildings	examples
vernacular	108	64%	2101, 2302, 2412
colonial revival	35	21%	2016, 2211, 2519
queen anne	20	12%	2022, 2402, 2624
italianate	3	2%	2015, 2226, 2310
contemporary	2	1%	2203, 2320
total	168	100%	

WEST MAIN  
STREET  
CORRIDOR  
CHARACTERISTICS

## VERNACULAR



Vernacular is the stylistic term used to describe local and regional designs which do not adhere to any particular classic architectural style. Often these structures were designed and built by builders and craftsmen instead of trained architectural professionals. In addition, many of the structures located in the West Main Street study area have undergone exterior renovations that make architectural classification difficult. Historically this has been done to update the appearance of the structure, add more living space, minimize the expenditures, or a combination of factors. Vernacular buildings represent the largest number in the West Main Street study area (65%) of the 167 buildings that were classified by the Virginia Department of Historical Resources.

## COLONIAL REVIVAL



ASYMMETRICAL



HIPPED ROOF  
WITH  
FULLWIDTH  
PORCH



SIDE-GABLED  
ROOF



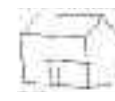
GAMBRELROOF



THREE-STORY



HIPPED ROOF  
WITHOUT  
FULLWIDTH  
PORCH



SECOND-STORY  
OVERHANG



CENTEREDGABLE



The Colonial Revival was at its peak of popularity from 1880-1955, and was the dominant domestic architectural style in the first half of the 20th Century in America. This style features a prominent front door, often accentuated with a pediment and bordered by pilasters. Some exhibit a front porch supported by thin columns. The facade generally shows symmetrical rows of windows, with the door being in the center. This style is second only to Vernacular in the West Main Street study area with 35 representatives.



SIMPLEHIPPEDROOF



ASYMMETRICAL



FRONT-GABLED ROOF



TOWNHOUSE



CENTEREDGABLE



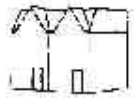
TOWERED

## QUEEN ANNE

Queen Anne houses generally appeared between 1880 and 1910, but were especially popular between 1880 and 1900 in the southern states. Identifying features include a steeply pitched roof usually irregular in shape, a gable that faces the front of the building, and an asymmetrical facade. Most features which are common to this style were used to break up the front facade and avoid a smooth appearance. There are 20 Queen Anne structures in the study area, which is 12% of the total. The subtype seen on West Main Street is most accurately represented by the “Town House” example in the Queen Anne illustration.



HIPPEDROOF WITH LOWER CROSSGABLES



TOWNHOUSE



CROSS-GABLEDROOF



FRONT-GABLED ROOF

There are 20 Queen Anne structures in the study area, which is 12% of the total. The subtype seen on West Main Street is most accurately represented by the “Town House” example in the Queen Anne illustration.

## ITALIANATE

Italianate architecture construction occurred principally between 1840 and 1885, dominating American domestic architecture between 1850 and 1880. Italianate buildings feature low pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves and tall, narrow windows that are often arched on top. This style is uncommon in the study area, and represents only 2% of all structures. The subtype seen on West Main Street is most accurately represented by the ‘Town House’ example in the Italianate illustration.



## CONTEMPORARY

Contemporary architecture belongs under the larger classification of modern architecture, which characterizes buildings constructed in America since the 1940s. The Blackburn Mattress Company building at 2203 West Main, which was constructed in the 1970s, is one representative of this style. This building’s flat roof and large, unbroken facade are testament to the simple, functional appearance that characterizes contemporary commercial buildings.



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WEST MAIN  
STREET  
CORRIDOR  
CHARACTERISTICS

urban design

features

The Corridor contains interesting overall design characteristics, as well as individual architectural features. Most of the structures were constructed around 1910. They, therefore, exhibit similar design details appropriate at that time. These designs produce a strong visual theme in the Corridor, which includes:

Heights and widths of buildings are generally consistent

Facade elements like windows and doors are symmetrically placed

Roofs are articulated with a design feature such as a cornice, dormer or slate shingle panel

Most buildings are constructed of brick

Colors are diverse yet tied together through the use of the color white used on trim, porches and facades



**R**ESIDENTIAL STYLE STRUCTURES

Most are set back from the sidewalk approximately 10 feet

A small grassed front yard is included

Many have porches

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## COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

Many corner buildings have been adapted from residential to commercial uses with needed design additions

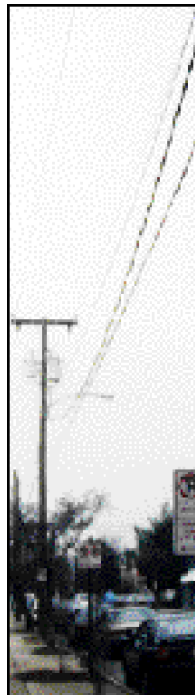
Most corner structures extend beyond the residential set back to the sidewalk

Commercial signs are attached to buildings

Many commercial buildings contain large areas of glass (storefront)

Older commercial buildings maintain a residential scale that is compatible with the area

Newer structures are box style buildings without the architectural characteristics of the residential or earlier commercial buildings



## URBAN DESIGN ANALYSIS

The following are several key points detrimental to the Corridor:

The street is a long unbroken floor of asphalt that emphasizes distance and encourages cars to go faster, promoting a “race track” or “highway” feeling

It is dangerous to cross the street. There is no indication to pedestrians or motorists as to where people should or will be crossing

There is no identity to the street. Individual buildings have character but the public spaces do not exhibit anything that suggests that this is a special place

Utility poles are not appealing

Parking is a problem for businesses and residents



streetscape conditions



- SIGN
- TREE
- ▲ STREET LIGHT
- TRAFFIC LIGHT

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Included in the visual environment are the elements that make-up the streetscape. These also help define the area and establish its image. (See Streetscape Conditions Map.)



## STREET TREES

Street trees play a prominent role in establishing an environment that is pleasing and comforting to the pedestrian. They provide shade and shelter from the elements, trap heat, and shield pedestrians. As the Conditions Map indicates, tree coverage is not uniform and is lacking altogether on some blocks. Between Meadow and Rowland Street trees are placed at regular intervals, making the pedestrian experience here a pleasurable one. In contrast, the lack of trees on the north side of Main between Shields Avenue and Stafford Avenue detracts from the area's character. Uniform tree coverage is critical if the area is to be perceived as pedestrian friendly.

## STREET LIGHTING

Lighting acts as a crime deterrent and encourages positive street activity after the daylight hours. Overall, coverage of lights for the streets in the area appears to be good. Lights are staggered at fairly regular intervals throughout. However, the design of the street lights hampers their effectiveness for pedestrians. Lights are placed well above the sidewalk and are oriented toward the street, offering more coverage for motorists than pedestrians. In some instances, trees and other objects obstruct light from penetrating to the ground.

## STREET SIDEWALKS

Pedestrian circulation is important in maintaining the character of the area. While most sidewalks along Main Street are in good condition, many lack curb ramps to allow access to handicapped persons. Another missing element in the neighborhood is the use of crosswalks. At present, only Robinson and Addison have pedestrian crossing signals and striped crosswalks.

## STREET FURNITURE

Although the West Main Street area has a moderate amount of foot traffic, street furniture is largely absent. The only bus stop in the area does not have a shelter or bench. The only benches which exist in the entire area are on Robinson Street, offering nothing to pedestrians traveling on Main Street. There are no trash receptacles.

### transportation

#### and circulation

West Main Street contains both positive and negative aspects of urban transportation. The availability of good public transportation is a plus for the street and the surrounding neighborhood, while the presence of two major high volume traffic arteries between downtown and the west end is less attractive. Main Street and Cary Street handle as many as 25,500 vehicles a day in combined totals. The traffic peak for Cary Street occurs in the morning as city residents travel into the downtown. The traffic peak for Main Street occurs in the evening as residents travel home.

The speed limit along Main Street is posted as 25 miles per hour, though the majority of commuters travel well above this limit. A major factor in these excessive speeds may be the lack of signage listing the speed limit, the lack of visibility for existing signs and the long uninterrupted view. The high speeds of vehicles travelling this axis pose a danger to pedestrians as they try to cross the street. The traffic problems also create hazardous conditions at side streets as they enter onto Main. The most recent data show that accidents occurred at almost every intersection along Main Street, most of them classified as improper turnings.

### public

#### safety

#### Crime on West Main Street

Crime on West Main Street appears to be similar to that of the entire neighborhood. Residents indicated crime as a major problem at the Community Meetings and merchants included crime as a deterrent to business development in the recent survey of businesses. Vandalism, theft and personal crimes in particular were reported by the business residents. The operating hours of businesses extend from 6 a.m. to 2 a.m., providing both the potential activity on the street to deter crime and the need to improve safety. A nighttime visual survey of West Main Street revealed dark areas on most of the streets and no indication as to where commercial uses were located. Although the number of street lights is appropriate for automobiles traveling on each block, light is not projected evenly on the ground. Dark sections appear on the sidewalk for example, due to wide spacing of the street lights and the light being blocked by street trees in some areas. The dark sections of the street reduce the perception of safety and do not provide guidance to restaurants and other businesses open after dark. (See Public Lighting Conditions Map.)

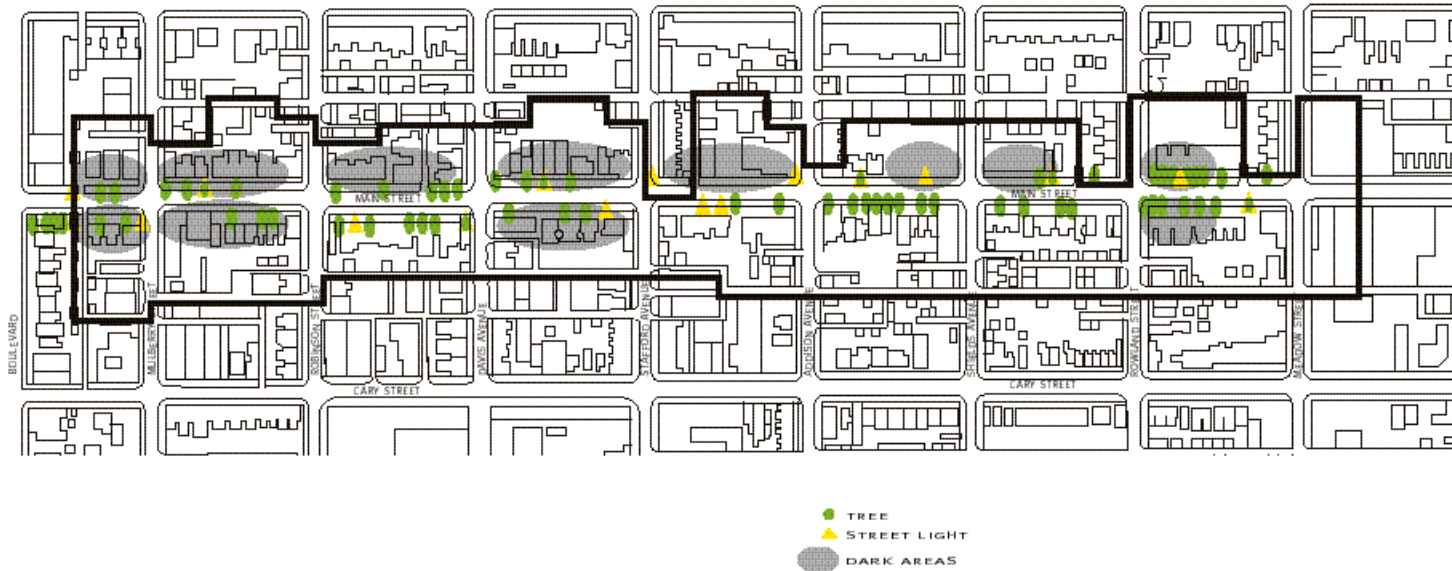
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# WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



public lighting  
conditions



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Your Neighbors Uptown Association

PREPARED BY  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
Department of Urban Studies and Planning

**A**

**Vision**

**for**

**the**

**West**

**Main**

**Street**

**Corridor**

---

A VISION FOR  
THE WEST MAIN  
STREET  
CORRIDOR

The vision of the future of West main Street Corridor emerged from the series of Community Meetings held during the planning process. This vision was used as the basis for the development of the Plan.

At the first meeting, a list of the strengths and weaknesses were identified.

## TODAY

### **S**TRENGTHS

Architectural character and building quality

Mix of businesses and residences

Urban life style

The people

### **W**EAKNESSES

Poor appearance

Lack of a strong sense of identity/image

Crime

Traffic and parking problems

Lack of community participation

## VISION OF THE

## FUTURE

### **W**EST MAIN STREET IS...

Eclectic and interesting

Residents living above the store and next to the store

A strong sense of visual identity

A dynamic place

A pedestrian environment

Fun atmosphere

Good restaurants (no fast food drive-through businesses)

Dressed-up appearance

A street (neighborhood) “on the edge”

---

This vision is composed of the following components:

### **I**DENTIFIABLE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER AND BUILDING QUALITY

Diversity in architectural styles and colors  
New structures complementing older buildings  
Well-maintained buildings

### **M**IXED LAND USE AND ZONING

A mix of business types  
Strong residential presence among business uses  
New users in vacant buildings  
Outdoor uses of space by pedestrians including patios at restaurants

### **I**MPROVED PUBLIC SPACES

Clear of trash and litter  
Slow traffic  
Trees and lighting improved  
Well maintained alleys  
Utility wires underground

### **S**LOWER TRAFFIC AND ADEQUATE PARKING

Adequate parking  
Slow traffic  
Safe transit for pedestrians

### **C**OMMUNITY PRIDE

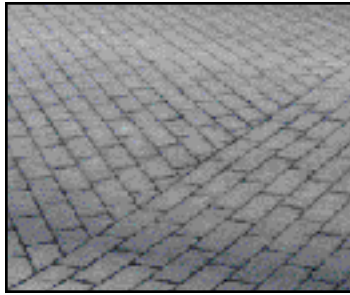
A sense of neighborhood community  
The city participating in the areas' development  
People involved in community activities

### **R**EDUCED CRIME

Reduced crime against businesses, residences and persons  
A feeling of safety

**The  
Corridor  
Plan**

THE  
CORRIDOR  
PLAN



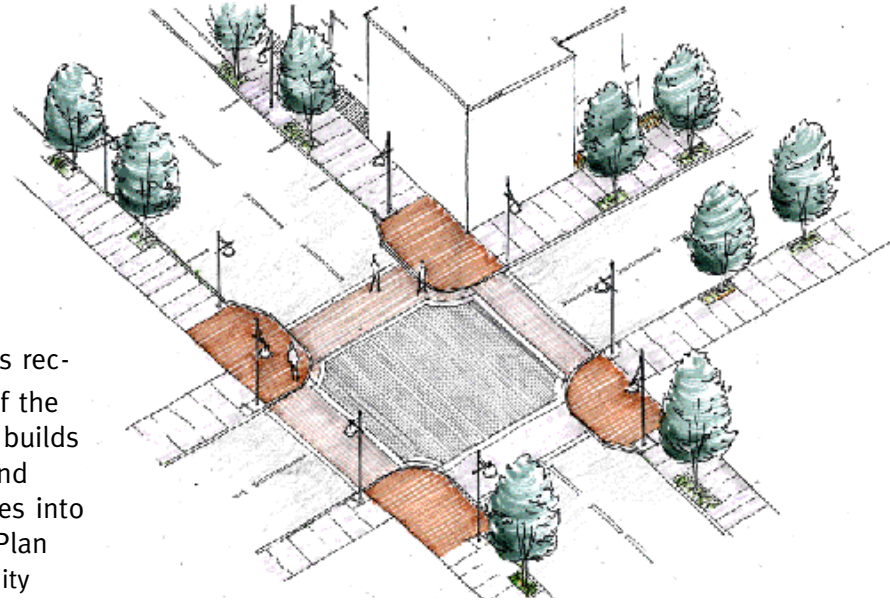
The Corridor Plan for West Main Street includes recommendations for achieving the components of the future envisioned by the community. The Plan builds on existing character and guides the existing and proposed mix of residential and commercial uses into a community place. Recommendations in the Plan are organized around implementing the community vision and the following objectives:

- Providing opportunities for commercial and residential growth
- Creating a strong urban image
- Overcoming pedestrian and vehicular safety problems
- Reducing crime in the corridor

Key elements of these objectives are changes or improvements to zoning, design features in public and private locations and the implementation of architectural design guidelines and crime prevention guidelines.

design  
elements

The following elements are proposed to improve the Corridor's physical appearance and establish an identifiable image. They are intended to enhance the existing design character and create a special urban sense of place.



INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS AT  
STRATEGIC LOCATION

Sidewalk corner extensions should articulate the major entrances to West Main Street (Meadow and Robinson Streets) and emphasize the largest cluster of commercial activity situated between Shields, Addison and Stafford Streets. (See Intersection Improvements Illustration.) A pale yellow paving block is recommended for the crosswalks to clearly identify crossing locations for pedestrians. Paving within the walks should be asphalt block, similar to that on Monument Avenue, to tie together a design feature with that of the larger neighborhood district. Use of the asphalt center paving will also change the texture of the street and signal motorists to reduce speed. The combination of paved crosswalks, center street paving, and signage at these strategic locations will enhance the design identity of the Corridor, reduce the speed of automobiles and increase pedestrian safety.

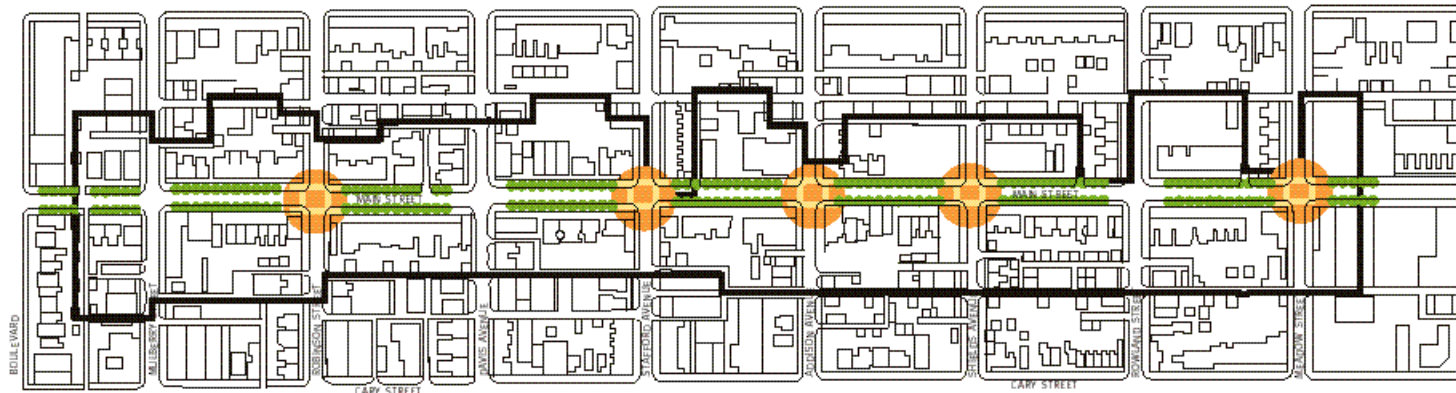




# WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



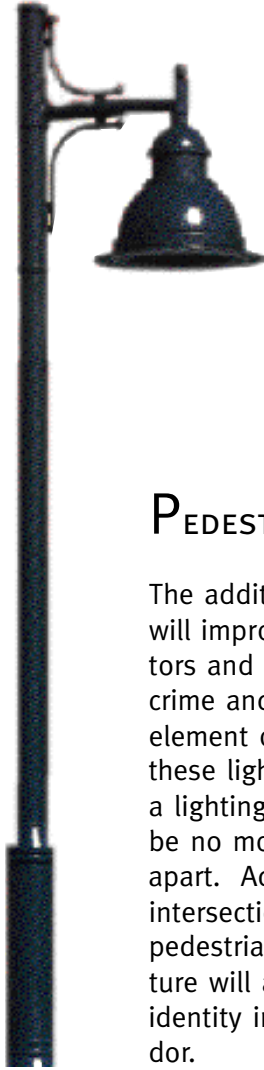
## streetscape concept plan



-  INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT
-  TREE

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## PEDESTRIAN STREET LIGHTING

The addition of pedestrian-scaled lights will improve lighting conditions for visitors and residents, assist in reducing crime and establish a consistent design element on the street. Spacing of these lights needs to be determined by a lighting analysis but generally should be no more than approximately 50 feet apart. Additional lights at the improved intersections will provide for increased pedestrian safety. A distinctive light fixture will also add in producing a clear identity in the West Main Street Corridor.



## STREET TREE REPLACEMENT

Missing trees should be replaced to establish a pedestrian friendly environment and a consistent streetscape design. The new trees should match the existing street trees. Trees should not be planted within 30 feet of an intersection to maintain visibility for motorists entering from a side street. Clear intersections at the paved crosswalk corners will also emphasize the commercial land uses in the Corridor and produce better way-finding for visitors.



## REMOVE OVERHEAD UTILITY WIRES

Poles and overhead utility wires disturb the view by interrupting streetscape elements. They also require unnatural trimming of street trees. Utility wires should be placed in the alleys behind the street.

## PRIVATE FRONT YARD LANDSCAPING

Front yards on properties set back from the sidewalk should be landscaped by property owners to improve the appearance of the Corridor. A visual separation between private properties and the public sidewalk will also result in clarity, adhere to the crime prevention guidelines and show that residents care about their properties. A color theme of flowers or ground cover, for example, would emphasize this distinction, provide a cohesive look to the street and establish the Corridor as a special place. At minimum, well maintained yards are recommended.

## IMPLEMENT FAN DISTRICT PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

It is recommended that the West Main Street Corridor be included within the boundary of the proposed Fan Architectural Preservation District and governed by the proposed Fan District's Preservation Guidelines. When implemented, this district will maintain the mix of architectural styles and a variety of colors and details that exist today and were recommended as part of the future. The designation of the Fan preservation District is being pursued by the Fan District Association and may be formally considered by the City Council in the Fall of 1998. The Fan District Association proposal for the Fan Preservation District would subject to design review new buildings, new additions and auxiliary structures, renovation and reconstruction of existing buildings, the rear of buildings, parking areas, signs and architectural styles. Copies of the Guidelines are available from Your Neighbors Uptown Association and from the Fan District Association.

## other proposed improvements

### **S**LOW TRAFFIC

In addition to the calming effect that the design improvements will have on slowing traffic speed, at some time in the near future, Main Street should become a two way traffic street. This change will reverse the image of the street as an artery out of the city to one of the Corridor as an active commercial and residential place. Two way traffic will produce increased awareness of individual businesses along the Corridor, make them more accessible by patrons and provide a more leisurely trip through the area. Your Neighbors Uptown Association should begin discussions with the City of Richmond to return two way traffic to Main Street as part of the overall implementation of the Plan.

### **P**ROVIDE ADEQUATE PARKING

With the increase in business development expected from reduced parking requirements, a need will still exist for additional parking. The Business Survey and discussions at the Community Meetings indicate a latent need at the present time for additional parking available for business patrons, employees and residents. Your Neighbors Uptown Association should involve the City of Richmond in identifying and purchasing conveniently located lot(s) to serve the needs of the community.

### **A**DOPT PROPOSED LAND USE

The proposed land use plan combines a number of uses in close proximity to establish a strong urban community and achieve the vision of residents. Commercial use is recommended at most corner intersections, recalling and reinforcing the natural pattern of development in the area. Larger clusters of commercial use extend from these corners to maintain a significant base of commercial activity on the Corridor. These clustered areas will allow most of the existing commercial uses to continue and also provide the opportunity for new neighborhood related businesses to develop. Two major commercial clusters are recommended: one between Shields and Stafford Streets and the other between Davis and Robinson Streets. Residential and office use between the commercial areas will maintain the predominant residential base in the Corridor, provide space for small office development and reinforce the mixed-use character of West Main Street. The higher density residential use at the west end of the Corridor, beyond the corner of Robinson Street to the alley behind Mulberry Street will maintain a substantial residential population in the area and provide a link to the higher density residential uses on the Boulevard. (See Proposed Land Use Plan)

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# WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



proposed land  
use



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## IMPLEMENT PROPOSED ZONING

To achieve a mixed use community identity, the Plan recommends Urban Business (UB) zoning in the corridor. UB zoning is recommended to replace B-2 and B-3 districts and establish a pattern of community businesses at most of the corners. In some cases, this also includes changing from residential to UB. UB increases the opportunities for pedestrian-related businesses, with associated residences, to locate in the Corridor. It does not allow drive-through businesses in the district. UB zoning in the Corridor will continue this zone from Main Street, east of Meadow, and produce a consistent pattern of business and residential development along the entire street. Activities not conforming to UB zoning may continue as is after the new zoning is enacted.

Other sections within the West Main Street Corridor should remain RO-2 and R-53 to maintain the residential uses in the area. (See proposed Zoning Plan.) The "Main Street Parking Overlay District" should also be extended beyond Meadow Street into the Corridor to further reduce the parking requirements and increase the potential for economic growth. The proposed central parking lot recommended to relieve parking demand will add public spaces to the calculations for area parking requirements and reduce the burden on individual businesses.

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# WEST MAIN STREET CORRIDOR PLAN

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



proposed  
zoning



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Department of Urban Studies and Planning

crime  
prevention

Crime Prevention Through

Environmental Design (CPTED) is a program to reduce the incidence of crime and increase the perception of safety in urban areas. This program suggests that crime can occur where the opportunity exists, access to a crime site is available, surveillance is low and where there is little human activity near a potential site. Through proper design of the environment, these factors can be reduced and the sense of security for the users of the site can be increased. Three principles guide the location and placement of crime prevention features:

**Surveillance:** Buildings and other physical features should be placed to maximize visibility. Windows that are oriented to the street as well as proper lighting after dark are included.

**Access Control:** Entrances and exits should be placed in locations that can be easily observed. Guiding people to these locations through lighting, walkways and landscaping is included.

**Territorial Ownership:** Features should be used to identify ownership of a property. Landscaping; fences, especially at the rear of properties; and signs on commercial establishments are included as ways of marking ownership. Well maintained buildings and property also imply a sense of caring ownership.

---



## crime prevention guidelines

The following CPTED Guidelines are recommended to be implemented by property and business owners as a major initiative in reducing crime on West Main Street. In addition to the Guidelines, each resident and business owner should contact the Richmond Police Department for recommendations for proper locks, alarms and other devices that should be installed on each property for additional security.

### GUIDELINES FOR NATURAL SURVEILLANCE

1. Orient activities to the street to enhance visibility for residents and visitors
2. Backlight windows to the street for visibility to the outside and inside
3. Illuminate walkways to major activity locations
4. Provide lighting at entrances and exits of residential, office and commercial buildings
5. Lights should be placed at the rear of buildings for visibility and observation
6. Pedestrian walkways between buildings should be lighted after dark with continuous or sensor controlled lights
7. Open blocked-up windows for visibility
8. Clearly identify commercial and residential land uses
9. Allow one or more vendors at strategic locations on the street to aid in surveillance. Items for sale may include flowers, candy, chewing gum, and magazines.

### GUIDELINES FOR ACCESS CONTROL

1. Sidewalks, lighting and landscaping should clearly guide residents and visitors to the various activities on West Main Street
2. Street lighting should provide security for people getting in and out of cars at parking spaces on the street
3. Fences should be used to discourage public access from dark areas such as rear or side commercial parking and storage lots. These fences, however, should allow visibility for surveillance
4. Signage for direction and a map of commercial establishments to direct residents and visitors to their destination should be located at the corner of Main and Addison Streets

## GUIDELINES FOR TERRITORIAL REINFORCEMENT

1. Use landscaping to outline ownership of property for residential, office and mixed use structures at the interior of blocks
2. Keep sidewalks and streets clear of litter
3. Property owners in cooperation with the City should maintain alleys clear of weeds and overgrowth
4. Off-street parking next to buildings, at rear parking lots and at public/community parking lots should be maintained and well lighted
5. Remove graffiti within 24 hours
6. In offices or storage spaces above first floor commercial activities, lights should be on during early evening hours
7. Commercial businesses that are open after dark such as restaurants should be well lighted for easy identification by patrons - signs, entrances and walkways should be easily identifiable and attractive
8. Gateways and streetscape elements should be identified to indicate neighborhood territory

The maintenance of buildings and property can also reinforce the ownership of the area. Guidelines for maintaining buildings to indicate concern for ownership include the following:

Exterior lights should be directed away from adjacent properties and roadways

Exterior lights should be maintained in an operable state

Landscaping should be maintained

## IMPLEMENTATION OF CPTED GUIDELINES

The CPTED Guidelines should be implemented through a variety of activities. Association meetings and special meetings on West Main Street, coordinated by Your Neighbors Uptown Association, will increase awareness of the importance of these principles. Property owners, residents and business proprietors should initiate changes to buildings, properties and the location of activities to conform to these guidelines. The Richmond Police Department can also increase the potential for success by providing coordination and monitoring services for the entire area. In combination, the program will make a difference in reducing crime on West Main Street.

---

The following additional activities will ensure the implementation of the Guidelines:

1. The community should become proactive in dealing with crime issues rather than reactive.
2. Your Neighbors Uptown Association should assist in maintaining open channels of communication between residents, business owners, employees and the police.
3. Your Neighbors Uptown Association should regularly conduct crime prevention training at Association meetings.
4. A Crime Prevention subcommittee of the Association should be established.
5. A facade/building improvement program should be initiated through YNUA in cooperation with the City of Richmond. This program can be funded through a CDBG grant. The program should mandate that eligibility and funding be contingent on successful completion of a crime prevention review.
6. The police should be asked by owners and renters to review existing buildings and properties as well as designs for new construction for crime prevention strategies.

**Implementation**

## beginning the process

### ADOPTION OF THE PLAN

An important first step in implementation is the adoption of the Plan by the City of Richmond as an amendment to the current Master plan. This will provide the opportunity for the Plan's implementation through the City's Capital Budget and to other resources available through this status. The steps to accomplish this are listed below. It is important that the process be supported by members of the Association and the neighborhood.

1. Your Neighbors Uptown makes an informal presentation to the City Planning Commission outlining the main points of the plan
2. Your Neighbors Uptown will then be notified of a public hearing which will be conducted in a manner similar to the meetings held during the planning process
3. An advertisement announcing the public meeting will be placed in the neighborhood prior to the meeting, as required by law
4. Action on the adoption of the West Main Street Corridor Plan may take place at the meeting or at a later date
5. City Council will then hold a public meeting after which a decision will be reached regarding the amendment

Contact with the City of Richmond's Division of Comprehensive Planning should be made as soon as possible. Every attempt should be made to coordinate efforts with that division in an effort to expedite the process and gain the support necessary for this endeavor. This is especially critical as the Master Plan is currently being updated.

### ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS

There are specific recommendations within the plan which Your Neighbors Uptown Association can act upon parallel to the plan adoption process. These include the zoning changes which have been proposed in this plan and the recommendation that vehicular traffic on Main Street be changed to two-way.

### ZONING

Zoning was identified in the purpose of the Plan as one issue that warranted immediate attention. Action by Your Neighbors Uptown on this issue would certainly increase the chances that the proposal would be addressed in a timely fashion. The zoning change process can be initiated in three ways:

1. Your Neighbors Uptown can initiate the process by gathering signatures from the owner of every property which would be affected by the proposed zoning changes
2. The City Planning Commission can initiate the process
3. A City Council member can initiate the process

It is recommended that Your Neighbors Uptown begin the process through the City Planning Commission. Since proposals for changes in zoning must first be heard by the planning commission, the request should be coordinated with the process to adopt the plan as part of the City's Master Plan.

### TRAFFIC CIRCULATION

In order to request a change in traffic circulation, Your Neighbors should contact the City of Richmond Traffic Engineering Department.

**P**Riority for Implementation: Meadow Street to the Boulevard

The table below shows the recommended plan priorities with approximate cost estimates identified by the City’s Department of Public Works.

TABLE 10: RECOMMENDED PRIORITY FOR IMPLEMENTING PLAN ELEMENTS

<u>IMPROVEMENT</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE COST</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>
<u>Highest Priority</u>		
Adopt Proposed Land Use and Zoning	NA	City of Richmond
Intersection Improvements (5 total)	625,000	City of Richmond
Corner extensions (paving block or brick)	200,000	
Crosswalks (paving block or brick)	150,000	
Asphalt block center paving	75,000	
Pedestrian Lights (8 per intersection)	200,000	
Street Tree Replacement (approximately 50)	20,000	City of Richmond
Actual number to be determined by field survey		
<u>Medium Priority</u>		
Crime Prevention Guidelines	NA	Private-YNUA
Design Guidelines	NA	YNUA
Private Front Yard Landscaping	NA	Private
<u>Modest Priority</u>		
Discuss Initiating Two-way Traffic	NA	YNUA-City of Richmond
Pedestrian Street Lights (approximately 56)	300,000	City of Richmond
Actual number to be determined by lighting analysis		
Remove Overhead Wires and Poles		Virginia Power

**Appendix A:**

**Zoning**

**Permitted**

**and**

**Accessory**

**Uses**

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APPENDIX A:  
ZONING  
PERMITTED AND  
ACCESSORY USES

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## R-53

### zoning

#### PERMITTED

Athletic fields with restrictions  
 Churches or other places of worship  
 Community centers with restrictions  
 Day nurseries with restrictions  
 Libraries  
 Multi-family dwellings  
 Museums operated/owned by a government agency  
 Parking areas serving uses permitted in the district  
 Parks and recreational facilities owned or operated  
     by any government agency  
 Private elementary and secondary schools  
 Private non-commercial parks and recreational facilities  
 with restrictions. These may include:  
     athletic fields  
     community centers  
     country clubs  
     swimming pools  
 Public and swimming pools  
 Tourist homes located on federal highways  
 Two-family dwellings  
 Single-family dwellings  
 Adult day care

#### ACCESSORY

Day nurseries within churches, community  
     centers or schools  
 Home occupations  
 Lodging units  
 Parking areas  
 Private garages  
 Raising and keeping domestic animals for  
     non-commercial purposes  
 Swimming pools  
 Temporary feeding and housing of no more  
     than 30 homeless people  
 Temporary structures, trailers and storage  
     incidental to construction

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## RO-2

### zoning

#### PERMITTED

Adult care facilities  
 Banks and savings and loan offices with stipulations  
 Churches or other places of worship  
 Communications centers and telephone repeater stations  
 Community center  
 Day nurseries with restrictions  
 Funeral homes  
 Hospitals  
 Libraries  
 Lodges  
 Medical and dental clinics  
 Multi-family dwellings  
 Museums  
 Parking areas  
 Parks and recreational facilities owned or operated  
     by any government agency  
 Private elementary and secondary schools  
 Private non-commercial parks and recreational facilities  
 including:  
     athletic fields  
     community centers  
     country clubs  
     swimming pools  
 Private school athletic fields  
 Public and private non-commercial forests, wildlife  
     preserves and conservation areas  
 Radio broadcasting studios and offices with no towers  
 Single Family attached dwellings  
 Single Family detached dwellings  
 Tourist homes  
 Two-family dwellings

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RO-2  
zoning, cont.

**A**CCESSORY

- Day nurseries within churches, community centers or schools
- Home occupations
- Lodging units
- Lodging houses
- Parking areas
- Private garages
- Raising and keeping domestic animals for non-commercial purposes
- Restaurants, gift shops, florist, drug stores within hospitals
- Swimming pools
- Temporary feeding and housing of no more than 30 homeless people
- Temporary structures, trailers and storage incidental to construction

UB  
zoning

**P**ERMITTED  
NO DRIVE UP SERVICE PERMITTED

- Adult day care
- Art galleries or studios
- Banks or similar
- Catering businesses with provisions
- Christmas tree lots
- Contractor's shops including service, supply, wholesale, and distribution with restrictions
- Day nurseries permitted uses
- Dry cleaners (with restrictions) and pick-up stations
- Dwelling units above the ground floor or to the rear and not to exceed 3 times the area of the business
- Food and beverage service establishments
- Grocery stores
- Libraries, museums, parks, and other commercial recreational facilities
- Office supply, business service, copy and printing establishments
- Parking areas
- Personal service businesses-barbers, salon, spas, fitness centers, etc
- Pet shops, veterinary clinics
- Post offices, packaging and mailing services
- Recreation and entertainment uses
- Retail stores and shops
- Schools located above ground floor
- Services businesses which rent, service, or repair equipment or appliances
- Shopping centers
- Tourist homes

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APPENDIX A:  
ZONING  
PERMITTED AND  
ACCESSORY USES

B-2  

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zoning

**P**ERMITTED

Adult care facilities  
Auto service centers  
Bakeries  
Banks  
Business, professional and vocational schools  
Business, professional and administrative offices  
Catering businesses  
Churches and other places of worship  
Communication centers and telephone repeater stations  
Contractor's shops, offices and display rooms with conditions  
Day nurseries  
Dry cleaning and laundering  
Dwelling units with a principal use above ground  
Eating and drinking establishments with consumption on or off premises  
Eating and drinking establishments with outdoor service  
Funeral homes  
Furniture repair and upholstery  
Hospitals  
Hotels and motels  
Incidental storage for retail  
Incidental storage for merchandise  
Janitorial service and supply  
Laundromats  
Laundry pick up stations  
Libraries, museums, schools, parks  
Loan and financial services  
Lodges

B-2  

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zoning, cont.

Lots for sale of Christmas trees  
Medical and dental clinics  
Nursing homes  
Parking areas  
Parking lots  
Personal service-barber shops, beauty parlors, health clubs  
Pet shops, animal hospitals  
Printing shops  
Private elementary and secondary schools  
Radio and television studios with no tower  
Recreation and entertainment uses-clubs, theaters, museums, bowling alleys, entertainment centers  
Rental establishments  
Repair shops  
Self service auto wash with conditions  
service stations with stipulations  
lot cannot be less than 10,000 square feet  
Shopping centers with PUD  
Tailoring and dressmaking  
Tourist homes and lodging houses  
Wholesale and distribution establishments

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B-3

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zoning

## **P**ERMITTED

### **B-2 USES PLUS THE FOLLOWING**

Adult book stores with provisions  
Adult entertainment establishments with provisions  
Adult motion picture theaters with provisions  
Auto, truck, boat, and trailer sales with provisions  
Government uses except incarceration facilities  
Incidental storage of merchandise  
Massage parlors with provisions  
Nursing home with PUD  
Milk and other distributions stations  
Outdoor recreation with provisions  
Parking garages with provisions  
Printing, publishing, and engraving establishments  
Public utilities installations, terminals for public  
transportations  
Repair businesses  
Self-service auto washing facilities  
Serving stations and auto service centers  
Shopping centers with PUD  
Sign painting shops  
Tire recapping and vulcanizing shops  
Travel trailer parks and campgrounds  
Truck and freight transfer terminals  
Wholesale, warehouse, and distribution facilities with  
no more than 20,000 square feet of floor area