

PART 12-480

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING POLICIES**SECTION 12-480-1. GENERAL.**

For planning purposes, Centerville City has been divided into several individual neighborhoods (see map on page 54). These neighborhoods are distinguished by certain common characteristics, and have been reviewed to determine the best land use and community features to be preserved and enhanced. The following are the land use and development policies for Centerville's neighborhoods.

SECTION 12-480-2. NEIGHBORHOOD 1, SOUTHEAST CENTERVILLE.¹

Neighborhood 1 is that portion of Centerville City that is located east of Main Street and south of Parrish Lane (400 North). The neighborhood is characterized by the original Centerville townsite, with its older homes and gridiron street pattern; by the newer homes built in subsequent years east and south of the original townsite; by the "traditional" downtown along Main Street; and by the shopping center at Pages Lane, which has experienced a decline in commercial synergy for the past few years. Much of the land in this neighborhood is built upon, and most of the remaining vacant land is in relatively smaller tracts or parcels with limited ability to be subdivided in the future.

Due to the region's continued population growth, multi-family development has become a trending form of newer residential housing development in the South Davis area. Historically, due to its spatial relationship to surrounding commercial corridors, the south area of Centerville has experienced a significant development of medium to high-density residential housing. Existing and future housing growth pressures will likely continue to target the Southeast Neighborhood through redevelopment of underutilized commercial areas or infill of underutilized parcels. The community's desire for traditional single-family neighborhood stability competes with the development of these market patterns related to multi-family development.

Therefore, it is the desire of the Southeast Neighborhood community to minimize housing density conflicts and maintain low density residential allowances. The market trend of higher density housing development ought to focus on other less concentrated or congested locations in other parts of the City and/or other appropriate areas in Davis County that have improved ability and capacity to accommodate higher density residential development without creating undue burden and concentration to a particular neighborhood.

1. Residential Policies

Southeast Centerville is characterized by the older homes found in the original Centerville townsite and its gridiron street pattern and small blocks, and by the newer homes built in subsequent years around the original townsite. Most of the remaining vacant land in this neighborhood is in relatively smaller tracts or parcels with limited opportunity for large new housing developments.

a. Old Townsite

The Old Townsite may be generally considered the area bounded by 100 North, 400 South, Main Street, and 400 East, excluding the area located within the South Main Street Corridor, as described in Section 12-480-7. The Old Townsite was originally developed with small stone homes on the large interior

¹ Amended by Ord. No. 2017-05, March 7, 2017

blocks. As the homes aged and the population of the City grew, many of the large parcels on the blocks were divided and sold for homes. However, in many cases, the deep interiors of the blocks remained undeveloped. These block interiors soon proved to be attractive for residential development, and, as the area grew older, it seemed that many were also looking toward developing duplexes and small apartments, much as has occurred in older residential areas in Salt Lake City. The citizens of Centerville and of the neighborhood have expressed a desire to preserve and maintain the single-family nature of the Old Townsite, to avoid problems with dense development on small lots and to discourage the dismantling of the Old Townsite area through demolition of older homes to facilitate lot or parcel combinations for the construction of larger new homes or the allowance of non-single-family redevelopment in response to the region's housing market.

1. The residential Zoning within the Old Townsite is to be maintained in a low density, single-family residential housing character.
2. Policy and ordinance standards being applied in and around this area are to be evaluated and deemed compatible with preserving or applying context sensitive design and style of the broader Deuel Creek Historic District area.
3. Medium or high density non-single family residential development is prohibited for any future new or redevelopment in this area

b. Centerville Deuel Creek Historic District

The Deuel Creek Historic District encompasses an area slightly larger than the Old Townsite area, as described in CZC 12.49. This historic district overlay area is predominately comprised of residential housing styles that reflect the historic built fabric of the original city/Old Townsite. Nonetheless, the historic district also includes the original commercial area along Main Street, the City Hall and Founders Park, and areas multi-family zoning (i.e. Residential-Medium) behind and south of City Hall, and along 400 North (Parrish Lane). The Historic District's goal to preserve the past built environment and to influence and encourage new residential or non-residential development to be contextually sensitive and compatible with this historic area's character.

1. The residential zoning and uses within the Deuel Creek Historic District are to be predominantly maintained in a low density residential single-family housing character to preserve the character of the historic district.
2. Policy and ordinance standards being applied in and around this Historic area are to be evaluated and deemed compatible with preserving or applying context sensitive design and style of the historic district.
3. When allowed, non-single family residential and commercial development are to incorporate layouts, designs, and styles or other elements which reflect or are contextually sensitive to the character of this historic district.
4. When allowed, non-single family residential use allowances for both residential and commercial/mixed uses zones are to be limited to

low or medium residential densities, high residential density development is prohibited.

c. Centerville Elementary Area

The residential area near the Centerville Elementary School has a less distinct character than does the old townsite. For example a number of duplexes have been built in the area in past years, as well as some modern style single family homes. The gridiron street pattern of the old townsite was not duplicated fully in this area, leaving some large block interiors that are undeveloped. In 1978, this area was zoned R-2, partly in an effort to recognize the number of duplexes that were in existence in the area, and also to allow for a more efficient development of the block interiors. In 2003, the area was rezoned to the new Residential-Medium (R-M), which continued this expectation. The boundaries of this area are approximately along Parrish Lane -- (between Main Street & 400 East – South Side Only), along 100 East - from Parrish Lane to 100 North (Both Sides), and along 100 North – from Main Street to 100 East (North Side Only).

1. These residential areas around the Centerville Elementary School and City Hall/Founders Park are to consist of low and medium density residential development to accommodate more efficient use of the large interior blocks that are common in this area.
2. Residential rezoning and subsequent development in this area is to take into consideration the possible impacts upon the elementary school and from any future commercial or office development on Main Street, and buffer accordingly.
3. Policy and ordinance standards being applied in and around this area are to be evaluated and deemed compatible with preserving or applying context sensitive design and style of the Deuel Creek Historic District.
4. High density residential development is prohibited for future new or redevelopment in this area.

d. Centerville Junior High Area

The area around the Centerville Junior High School, from Porter Lane to Pages Lane, is also somewhat different in character than the remainder of the neighborhood. The “Riviera Townhouses,” one of the highest density residential developments in this neighborhood is located just south of the school. The developed areas north and east of the junior high are all low and medium density single family. The area around the northeast corner of Pages Lane and Main Street has been developed with a medium residential density project known as “The Courtyard at Pages Lane.” In addition, the residential uses along Main Street, from Porter Lane to Pages Lane, are also included in the South Main Street Corridor Plan, as described in the General Plan and in CZC 12.48.

1. New residential zoned development surrounding the Centerville Jr. High School is to be developed and maintained in low density single-family residential development, primarily to be compatible with the residential development already in existence.

2. New future or redevelopment from Porter Lane to Pages Lane is to be in accordance with the expectations of “Residential Boulevard” District in the South Main Street Corridor Plan, as described in 12-480-7. Residential uses are to be limited to low residential densities.
3. High density residential development is prohibited for future new or redevelopment in this area.

e. Extreme South Main Street Area (Centerville/Bountiful Municipal Boundaries)

The area located south of the Pages Lane commercial center and east of Main Street is often regarded by many people as being part of Bountiful. However, the vacant property just south of the commercial center and north of the twin duplex development on 1200 South is in Centerville City. The nature of the development existing in this area (duplexes) and the proximity of the commercial buildings suggests that this area may appropriately develop with medium or low density residential or even commercial uses.

1. The extreme south Main Street area should be developed with appropriate medium or low density residential development, or with commercial uses. Any development in this area should be carefully designed to be compatible with existing development in the area, and to carefully buffer the rear of the buildings of the Pages Lane commercial center. The use of planned unit developments to achieve the foregoing objectives is desirable and preferred for residential development.
2. High density residential development is prohibited for future new or redevelopment in this area.

f. Southeast Residential Area

The greatest portion of southeast Centerville has been developed primarily in typical residential suburban style, with single family homes on medium and large lots. These residences are located primarily to the east and south of the Deuel Creek Historic District. Not much vacant land exists in this area. Much of what does remain is on the hillside, where care must be taken in development to avoid erosion and other hillside problems.

1. The southeast residential area shall be developed and maintained in low density single-family residential development. Those areas on hillsides shall be carefully developed with strict adherence to City hillside development regulations.
2. High density residential development is to be prohibited for future new or redevelopment in this area.

g. East Foothills & City’s Hillside Parcel Area

The foothills of Centerville City are a prominent feature of the City. The foothills are comprised of a mixture of both public and private lands, within and outside the City. In 2011, Centerville City adopted a Foothills Management Plan that divide these lands into segments with defined management prescriptions for each segment.

1. Due to the complexity of maintaining natural resources, mitigating hazards, and planning the future, it is deemed that the foothills area within the Southeast Neighborhood Plan is to be governed by the adopted Foothills Management Plan and any subsequent future planning strategies adopted by the City.

2. Commercial Policies²

The Southeast Centerville Neighborhood contains two separate and distinct commercial areas: (1) the Pages Lane Commercial Area, and (2) the Old Main Street Commercial Area. Each of these commercial areas has its own distinctive land use development patterns and its associated characteristics of the built environment.

- a. Pages Lane Commercial Area

Located on the south side of Pages Lane between Main Street and 400 East, this retail commercial center, in the past, was a typical suburban neighborhood shopping center, with a large grocery store, variety of home improvement stores, and a number of small specialized businesses. This retail commercial center formerly served a large part of Centerville and the surrounding area and was a major contributor to the economic base of Centerville City.

Presently, the Pages Lane Commercial Area is experiencing a notable decline, specifically the eastern half of the block. Of particular note, the former “Dick’s Market” closed and was relocated to Parrish Lane Commercial Area. Several specialized businesses have either closed or relocated to other retail areas, with a few remaining such as a hardware store, credit union and other small businesses. The predominate remaining uses of the area primarily consist of the retail and community services of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints located on the western half of this block area, and also include a gas station/fast food user and a pizza shop. The future land use planning for this large block area is being divided into two segments to address primarily the declining elements for the near term, but acknowledge that there will be potential ongoing changes for the longer term as well.

1. Pages Lane/Western Block Segment (from Main Street to approximately 200 East)

This western block currently remains commercially viable. This half of block area is located just off of Main Street and is currently zoned Commercial-High (C-H). For the foreseeable near future, it is expected that such commercial-style uses would likely remain viable due to their proximity to Main Street and the mixed-use commercial/residential located just west into Bountiful City. Additionally, the South Main Street Corridor Plan labels this area as the “Pages Lane Mixed-Use Subdistrict,” which provides long-range opportunities for redevelopment with mixed commercial/residential uses.

Goal #1 – Maintain and support the near future (0-5 years) continuation of commercial uses currently located in this western area of the block.

Objective A – The zoning for this block area should be medium to high commercial intensities and uses should

² Amended by Ord. No. 2018-08, May 15, 2018

include offices, retail stores, restaurants, and institutional type uses.

Objective B – Commercial development should be oriented to local and South Davis residents, with building sizes ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 square feet.

2. Pages Lane/Eastern Block Segment (approximately from 200 East to 400 East)

This eastern block is the primary target area that is in decline. This half of block area is located deep off of Main Street and any redevelopment will have a greater effect on the residential character of this neighborhood than the western half. Future land use allowances must balance the redevelopment needs of the block with protecting and buffering the residential neighborhood areas to the east and north. Despite substantial use and building vacancies over the past few years, it remains the intent of the City to encourage existing uses to continue or redevelop in the same manner. Nonetheless, the City believes that, due to changes in retail shopping preferences, the decline of commercial viability may continue and the ability of encouraging a transition to other redevelopment opportunities needs to be considered for the future of this area. The following goals and objectives outline these opportunities.

Goal #1 – Consider various options to promote the block area's redevelopment that balances the need to reverse the decline, while respecting the remaining viable commercial uses.

Objective A – Existing commercial uses are encouraged to be continued for the future until such time the commercial market demands prove to be unsustainable. If and when commercial viability is deemed unsuccessful, future zoning map or text amendments are to be predominately oriented towards encouraging residential redevelopment.

Objective B – As residential uses are established, the use intensity of such development is to utilize transitional design pattern from west to east, with higher intensities located nearer to the commercial uses and lower intensities moving eastward that are more compatible with the single-family area east of 400 East.

Objective C – Consider allowing residential redevelopment, provided that the area to be redeveloped is of sufficient size and area to begin transitioning the existing commercial to becoming a new residential neighborhood with a minimum of five (5) acres in development size.

Objective D – Consider allowing up to a medium density consisting of small lot single-family uses, twin home lots, or townhomes fronting local roadways, either public or private. Roadways are to be of sufficient width to allow for vehicular flow, parking, sidewalks, or other alternative

walking paths. Development layout should allow for future project connectivity as the area redevelops. Dwellings are to be designed with elements and materials that are weather resilient and have design elements with a robust architectural character.

Objective E – Ensure that residential development establishes a buffer between the western commercial uses and residential housing through use of open space, landscaping, and if deemed appropriate, screening type features.

Objective F – If residential is developed, the layout and positioning of accesses, roadways and dwellings are to be designed in a manner to allow an integration of additional future conversion of commercial to residential uses.

Objective G – Any redevelopment that includes future residential uses is to be considered a “Residential Planned Development,” subject to the Planned Development Overlay Zone approval process.

b. Main Street Commercial Area

The area on Main Street between 400 North (Parrish Lane) and 400 South (Porter Lane) is generally regarded as the traditional commercial area of Centerville, though in reality it never became a strong focal point. The present structure of commercial development with its numerous individual properties, small frontages, short setbacks, and older buildings tends to work against the possibility of any large scale, unified commercial development.

1. The Main Street commercial area shall be allowed to remain as a convenience and specialty shopping area. To encourage any larger scale commercial development would be detrimental to surrounding residential areas and to the future function ability of Main Street as an arterial road.
2. The Main Street commercial area is old and somewhat deteriorating. Significant commercial viability is not likely to occur unless some type of restoration or revitalization is encouraged. Centerville City should seriously consider the preparation of a revitalization plan for this area.
3. Future commercial development in the Main Street area should conform to performance guidelines which require landscaping, appropriate parking, minimal traffic impact upon Main Street, and buffering from adjacent residential areas.
4. To preserve the residential integrity of surrounding areas, future commercial development on Main Street shall not be allowed south of 400 South or north of 400 North, and shall not extend more than one-half block east of Main Street.

3. Community Facilities

a. City Hall & Founders Park Small Master Plan ^{3, 4}

In 1994, Centerville City developed and occupied a new City Hall complex just south of Founders Park on Main Street. This accomplished a goal of the General Plan that had suggested that the City offices should be relocated to Main Street. Since 1994, there has been significant growth and development on Main Street. The new City Hall complex, in conjunction with the new Post Office on the other side of Main Street, has acted to intensify public activity in this part of the community. In response to this increase in activity, in 2000 the City undertook preliminary studies to create a long-range land use plan for the City Hall and Founders Park property. These preliminary studies resulted in the recommendation that the City hire a consultant, James Glascock, to develop an overall plan for the area. After a series of successful workshops and public hearings at both the Planning Commission and City Council, a Master Plan for City Hall/Founders Park was prepared.

It is the City's intent that the City Hall/Founders Park Master Plan should be referred to as an advisory and guidance document for future planning and development of the City Hall and Founders Park property. Future land use and development of the City Hall/Founders Park area should generally follow the policies and guidelines of the City Hall/Founders Park Master Plan as developed by James Glascock and reviewed and approved by the City Council in 2001, or as amended. While the City Hall/Founders Park Master Plan, which envisions the future inclusion of land not owned by the City, does not have a specific time frame for the eventual completion of the entire plan, the City should make adequate precautions to make sure that needed land is acquired to assure the proper completion of the City Hall/Founders Park Master Plan.

SECTION 12-480-3. NEIGHBORHOOD 2, SOUTHWEST CENTERVILLE. ⁵

Neighborhood 2 is that portion of Centerville City located south of Parrish Lane (400 North) from I-15 on the west to Main Street on the east. This neighborhood has probably the greatest diversity of land uses of all of Centerville's neighborhoods, ranging from rural residential to retail commercial and light industrial uses. Several large tracts of vacant land remain in this neighborhood.

1. Residential Policies

A wide range of housing styles exist in southwest Centerville. Rural residential homes on large lots are scattered throughout the area but are primarily in the vicinity of Porter Lane (400 South) and 400 West south of Porter Lane while more contemporary single-family subdivisions are found in the area south of Porter Lane and west of Main Street to 400 West. Condominiums, planned unit developments (PUD), a few duplexes and apartments such as Cedar Springs, Shaela Park, Country Cottages, Parrish Lane Townhomes and the Cook and Park Place Apartments are also located in this neighborhood.

a. Porter Lane

As one of the original roads in the area, Porter Lane has had farms, homes and residences on large lots for many years. Residents living along this street have

³ Amended by Ord. No. 2001-19, July 17, 2001

⁴ Amended by Ord. No. 2004-10, June 1, 2004

⁵ Amended by Ord. No. 2001-12, June 5, 2001

expressed a desire to maintain this residential style.

1. Residential development along Porter Lane from Main Street west to approximately 500 West between Porter Lane and the southern City boundary line should be low-density single family residential. The area from approximately 500 West to the commercial area on the Frontage Road between Porter Lane and the southern City boundary line may be appropriately developed in low or medium density residential. If developed as medium density residential, the use of Planned Unit Developments is desirable and preferred to adequately buffer such developments from both commercial and single-family developments in the area. Ample access from both 400 West and Porter Lane, preferably in the form of public streets, to the interior of this area should be required for residential developments. Care must be taken to 7 buffer homes in this area from other uses that may locate in the area. In addition, a low or medium density Planned Unit Development may be appropriate between the Marketplace project and the north side of Porter Lane from 400 West to the existing retail commercial zoning along Frontage Road. Zoning boundaries should, where practical and logical, follow existing lot lines to avoid potential land use classification conflicts.

b. Pitford Acres

The Pitford Acres Subdivision, located at approximately 600 South 400 West, has set much of the tone for development in this area. New single family subdivisions, such as the Williamsburg Estates subdivisions just to the north are being developed near Pitford Acres. Many older single-family homes are also located along Main Street and along 400 West south of Porter Lane.

1. The area south of Porter Lane from Main Street west to approximately 500 West should develop primarily in low density single-family homes, to achieve compatibility with existing development in the area.
2. As in many areas of Centerville, groundwater has proven to be a problem in this area as well. Future residential development in this area must include careful planning for the handling or avoiding of the groundwater problem.

c. Walton Lane Neighborhood

The Walton Lane Neighborhood, located between 150 South and 400 South from Main Street to approximately 200 West, is one that has developed with a variety of uses over the years, primarily single-family home and duplexes. Part of the reason for this development pattern has been the frequent uncontrolled subdivision of large interior lots and the lack of adequate road development.

- 1.⁶ The Walton Lane Neighborhood, being relatively isolated, should be primarily low-density residential development.
2. Existing substandard city streets should be brought as close into compliance with existing city street standards as possible. Requiring additional access rights-of-way and improvements shall be required as development occurs. Given the road widths of Walton Lane (280 South) and 160 West, a traffic study should be required before approval of any development in the area.

d. Main Street Transitional Fringe

The area from Parrish Lane to 200 South from Main Street to 200 West has been developed with high-density condominiums and apartments in recent years, although a few single-family homes remain on Main Street. Efforts should be undertaken to preserve historic residential structures on Main, including allowance of limited commercial use through conditional use permit as provided for in zoning ordinance or for the reasonable conversion of the sites to light commercial use. Few vacant properties remain in this area and they may be appropriately developed with medium to high-density uses that are compatible with surrounding developments. Special caution must be taken to provide for proper storm drainage in this area.

e. Parrish to Porter Village Center: Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND)⁷

This area consists of approximately 50 acres of mostly vacant land located between Parrish Lane on the north and Porter Lane (excluding homes that front on Porter Lane) on the south and located between approximately 200 West on the east to 400 West on the west. The northern approximately 30 acres of this area is currently zoned commercial and the southern approximately 20 acres of the area is currently zoned agricultural. Neither of these two zoning districts will allow the vision of the Village Center to be developed. Therefore, new zones may need to be adopted by the City.

Since the fall of 1999, significant discussion has occurred about the future development and use of this area. In 1999, the City received financial grants from the State of Utah and Envision Utah to prepare a master plan for approximately 50 acres in this area. This plan, which was prepared by Peter Calthorpe, was presented to the City. The City formed a special subcommittee of the Planning Commission to further study the recommendations contained in Calthorpe's proposed plan. The subcommittee specifically rejected Calthorpe's regulatory map and site plan, but accepted many of the concepts of mixed-use and design standards. The subcommittee encouraged the City to move forward

⁶ Amended by Ord. No. 2001-23, Oct. 16, 2001

⁷ Amended by Ord. No. 2003-18, June 3, 2003

with plans for a mixed-use, traditional neighborhood development (TND) or “village” for this area.

In 2001, a group of City officials, residents and property owners traveled to Northern California to inspect a variety of TND or urban village projects and were highly impressed that this type of land use pattern is desirable and should be sought after for this area.

Future development in the TND should generally follow the policies and guidelines of the Centerville Village Center Strategic Master Plan, adopted in June 2001 and prepared with public input. It should be noted that the Centerville Village Center Strategic Master Plan is an advisory document that complements other planning efforts and is not a literal representation of how this area will develop, but of how it could develop. Future development within the TND may be guided by the following:

1. The Conceptual Land Use map contained in the 2001 Centerville Village Center Strategic Development Master Plan should generally guide new development. Alternative Conceptual Land Use maps as adopted by the City may also be referred to for guiding new development in the Village Center area.⁸
2. Specific descriptions of proposed land uses should be consistent with the 2001 Centerville Village Center Strategic Development Master Plan.
3. As per the Conceptual Land Use map in the 2001 Centerville Village Center Strategic Development Master Plan, the northern section of this area should be developed as a “Retail host mixed-use district” primarily with a commercial influence. Commercial and residential development is allowed consistent with the Urban Design Standards.
4. As per the Conceptual Land Use map in the 2001 Centerville Village Center Strategic Development Master Plan, the central section of the area located between the Retail Town Square and the Civic Town Park should be developed as a “Residential host mixed-use district” primarily with a residential influence. This area should consist primarily of medium/high density residential uses with the opportunity for limited neighborhood retail uses.
5. As per the Conceptual Land Use map in the 2001 Centerville Village Center Strategic Development Master Plan, the southern section of the area located from the Civic Town Park to Porter Lane should be developed as a residential influence area. Residential density should range from low density on the south end to medium density on the north end in a transitional format. Civic uses, such as a library, park, recreation center, churches or senior citizen center should be located on or adjacent to the Civic Town Park.
6. The City should implement a planning review process for all development phases to assure compatibility with the planning goals and policies.
7. Likely, the Village Center will be developed over a long time frame. Therefore, development master plans should be required of each

⁸ Amended by Ord. No. 2003-29, August 19, 2003

property owner and the specific development plans should be consistent with those development master plans. Development master plans should further define land uses, infrastructure and provide detailed financial and suitability analyses relating to the development of the Village Center and report on the suitability of the City's infrastructure to support the proposed land uses.

2. Commercial Policies

Several distinct commercial areas exist in southwest Centerville. These are Main Street, Parrish Lane, and south Frontage Road areas. In addition, large tracts of vacant land exist in this neighborhood that offer excellent opportunities for development of large scale commercial projects with good vehicle access.

a. Main Street Commercial Area

The area on Main Street between 400 South (Porter Lane) and 400 North (Parrish Lane) is generally regarded as the traditional commercial area of Centerville, though in reality it never became a focal point. The present structure of commercial development in this area, with its numerous individual properties, small frontages, short setbacks, and older buildings tend to make larger scale unified commercial development unlikely.

1. The Main Street commercial area should be allowed to remain as a convenience and specialty shopping area. To encourage any larger scale commercial development would be detrimental to the surrounding residential areas and to the future functionability of Main Street as an arterial road.
2. The Main Street commercial area is old and somewhat deteriorating. While a few new buildings have been erected here in recent years, significant commercial viability is not likely to occur without some type of restoration or revitalization effort. Centerville City should seriously consider the preparation of a revitalization plan for this area.
3. Future commercial development in this area should conform to performance guidelines which require landscaping, appropriate parking, minimal traffic impact upon Main Street, and buffering from adjacent residential areas.
4. To preserve the residential integrity of surrounding areas, future commercial development on Main Street shall not be allowed south of 400 South or north of 400 North, and shall not extend more than one-half block west of Main Street.

b. Parrish Lane Commercial Area

Since the opening of the I-15 Interchange, Parrish Lane (400 North) has become a major gateway to Centerville City. Pressures for commercial development on Parrish Lane from Main Street west to I-15 have been strong, and significant development has occurred. This area is fast becoming the dominant commercial center of Centerville.

1. Parrish Lane has a wide right-of-way, and, as the major connecting road to I-15 Interchange, will serve as a significant arterial street. Commercial development along Parrish lane should be allowed only in such a way as to minimize traffic interference.

2. Elements of strip commercial development should be avoided in this area such as frequent curb cuts, lack of landscaping, large unattractive signs, buildings located close to the street, and generally unappealing streetscapes. A landscaped, bermed buffer strip fronting the street similar to that shown in Figure 1 (see page 6B) should be required. All signs should be tightly controlled and arranged to avoid clutter. While freestanding signs may be allowed in this area, monument signs are encouraged. Where allowed, freestanding signs should be limited in size, well designed and become gradually smaller in height and size the further away the sign is located from Interstate-15. Monument signs should be encouraged in bermed landscaped areas. Development of a few commercial centers are preferable to subdividing the Parrish Lane frontage into numerous commercial pads, each with its own signs and curb cuts.⁹
3. The I-15 Interchange on Parrish Lane is a prime location for future freeway-oriented commercial development. However, the configuration of the interchange and the intersection with the Frontage Road makes this location a potential major traffic problem. Commercial development at this interchange should only be allowed if tightly controlled to minimize the impact on traffic flows on Parrish Lane and the Frontage Road.
4. As major gateway to the city, the appearance of the Parrish Lane commercial area should be an important consideration. City officials and commercial developers should create a "gateway" impression with a Centerville identity near the I-15 Interchange. Such features as landscaping, framing views of the city and the Wasatch Mountains, and city identification monuments should be considered in development of properties on Parrish Lane immediately east of the Frontage Road.
5. The large vacant area south of Parrish Lane and west of 200 West has been considered in the past for some type of regional commercial development. However, the development of the Centerville Marketplace project to the west of this site as well as the construction of the Centerville Corporate Park subdivision on the old City ball park/City Hall site have to a great extent fulfilled the City's needs in this regard. Therefore, the City prefers to consider development of a Village Center consistent with the recommendations of the 2001 Centerville Village Center Strategic Development Master Plan. The Plan envisions a village with mixed-use specialty or niche commercial uses compatible with residential development. Additional market opportunity should be available through this mixed-use planning approach, however, commercial opportunities are still available for the properties designated mixed-use consistent with the Urban Design Standards of the Plan.

c. South Frontage Road Commercial Area

A number of commercial and light industrial uses have located over the years in the area between Pages Lane and Porter Lane from the Frontage Road to approximately 500 West.

1. Future commercial development in this area shall be limited to retail commercial type uses that will present a more attractive gateway image of the City. Future commercial zoning in the area shall be limited to a

⁹Amended Oct. 6, 1998, Ord. 98-39

depth of approximately 500 feet east of the Frontage Road between Porter Lane and the southern City boundary line.

2. Existing light industrial and future retail commercial development in this area shall be appropriately buffered from existing and potential residential areas. Access to industrial and commercial facilities in this area should be allowed only from the Frontage Road, and, under very limited circumstances, from Porter Lane, to avoid impacting the residential areas on 400 West and Porter Lane with commercial traffic.
 3. The Frontage Road serves as a vital north-south collector road in this area. Development should only be allowed in such a manner that will minimize impacts upon the Frontage Road, primarily by keeping the number of curb cuts as few as possible.
 4. Future development in this area should be carefully considered for its appearance from I-15, as this is an important entrance to Centerville City.
3. Community Facilities
- a. Parks ¹⁰
- A park will be an important community facility in this neighborhood. Currently, no City neighborhood park exists in this area. Centerville City should pursue the acquisition and development of property for a new City neighborhood park in this area to serve the needs of present and future residents. The City should provide ample parks and green space for use by the entire community. The neighborhood park must be accessible to southwest quadrant residents consistent with the Centerville City Parks Master Plan. This neighborhood park may be independent of the Centerville Village Center and may be located outside of the Centerville Village Center.

SECTION 12-480-4. NEIGHBORHOOD 3, NORTHEAST CENTERVILLE.

Neighborhood 3 is that portion of Centerville located north of Parrish Lane (400 North) and east of Main Street. The neighborhood is composed primarily of many single family residential subdivisions.

1. Residential Policies
- Northeast Centerville has probably the most homogeneous land uses of all of Centerville's neighborhoods, with primarily low density single-family residential development.
- a. To maintain compatibility with the style of development presently existing in this area, all future residential development in northeast Centerville should be low density single family.
 - b. Northeast Centerville is located almost entirely on the foothills of the Wasatch Mountains. Low density residential development will have the least impact on these sensitive hillside areas. Care must be taken in all development to consider and mitigate the impact upon the hillside environment.

¹⁰ Amended by Ord. No. 2001-23, Oct. 16, 2001

2. Commercial Policies

No commercial uses currently exist in northeast Centerville, and none are anticipated.

- a. No commercial development shall be located in any area of northeast Centerville. In particular, no commercial development shall be permitted north of Parrish Lane on Main Street so that residential character of this area may be maintained.

3. Community Facilities

a. Parks

While the greatest concentration of school-aged children lives in northeast Centerville, not one City park is located here. The current need for a park in this neighborhood is great, and will increase as new development occurs. Centerville City shall pursue the acquisition and development of property for a City park in northeast Centerville as its top parks priority. The Rockwood gravel pit or the Ford property on upper Ricks Creek would be good locations for such a park.

b. Water

City water service to this neighborhood needs to be upgraded in the near future. As new development occurs, this situation will be even more critical. Centerville City should pursue the development of new water sources and storage in this area to improve water availability and pressure. To preserve scarce culinary water, all new developments should be required to supply secondary water for maintenance of landscaping and outdoor use. This will necessitate the acquisition and development of ground water sources. Until additional water supplies are available, future residential development in this neighborhood must be carefully considered for impact on the City water system.

SECTION 12-480-5. NEIGHBORHOOD 4, NORTHWEST.¹¹

Overview

The Northwest Neighborhood is located between Lund Lane, Main Street, Parrish Lane, and I-15. Most of the Northwest Neighborhood has already been developed, and consists of a variety of uses, including: single-family residential, multi-family residential of various densities and types, commercial, and professional office. The only substantial undeveloped areas are near Lund Lane, on the northern boundary of the City, and the Pineae Nurseries, near Parrish Lane.

Issue: Future land-uses and transitions between different land uses.

Perhaps the two most significant issues in the Northwest Neighborhood are future land-use patterns and transitions (buffers) between different land uses. The existing land-use patterns indicate a mix of commercial, residential of varying types and densities, and professional office in the area between Parrish Lane and Chase Lane. From Chase Lane to Jennings Lane, the uses change to primarily residential of medium to low-density. North of Jennings Lane is almost exclusively low-density residential, with the exception of Greenfields, an older, medium-density residential development on Frontage Road.

- **Goal:** Establish appropriate land-use patterns and land-use transitions.

¹¹ Amended by Ord. No. 2003-11, April 1, 2003

- **Policy:** Only compatible land-uses shall be allowed adjacent to each other, as outlined in the *Land-use Hierarchy Standards* section of this ordinance.
- **Policy:** Land-use types and densities shall be set forth in the *General Plan Land-use Map*, when adopted.
- **Policy:** All future developments must have appropriate landscaping/design transitions, as outlined in the *Transition Design Standards* section of this ordinance. (To be created; essentially a set of design guidelines/standards to facilitate transitions between different uses, intensities of operation, and residential densities.)

Issue: Semi-rural Residential areas.

A couple of areas north of Jennings Lane have developed over time as semi-rural residential, with characteristics such as ½ to 1 acre lots, and the keeping of some domestic farm animals. These areas don't qualify as true rural residential, which typically requires a minimum of 5 acres per dwelling. Historical planning practices show that 1 acre zoning is not advisable because it is too small for true agricultural, too big for purely residential purposes, and too small to subdivide when the current owners no longer want to maintain the property and/or move.

- **Goal:** Preserve existing areas of semi-rural residential for current property owners.
 - **Policy:** Amend zone text to create a zone or set of standards that regulates the keeping of domesticated farm animals in residential areas.
 - **Policy:** Amend zone text to create overlay or other designation establishing a boundary for areas to be preserved as semi-rural residential.
- **Goal:** Preserve viability of area for potential future development.
 - **Policy:** Require all new lots to have frontage equivalent to twice that required in the R-1-10 Zone.
 - **Policy:** Anticipate future ordinances allowing accessory dwelling units and/or small PUDs in these areas.

Issue: Frontage Road, 400 West, and Main Street.

Frontage Road has been designed and built as a collector road for residential areas in the south Farmington/north Centerville area, but occasionally functions as an arterial when accidents occur on I-15. 400 West is a residential collector for the interior of the Northwest Neighborhood. Main Street is a minor arterial that provides a connection to both Bountiful and Farmington.

- **Goal:** Preserve the viability of Frontage Road.
 - **Policy:** No future development shall front or have direct access onto the Frontage Road.
 - **Policy:** All roads (both public and private), connecting to Frontage Road shall meet the minimum city standard for a public residential street, including parkstrips and sidewalks.

- **Policy:** All future development along Frontage Road shall be buffered according to City landscaping standards the criteria set forth in the *Transition Design Standards* section of this ordinance.
- **Goal:** Preserve viability of area for potential future development.
 - **Policy:** Require all new lots to have frontage equivalent to twice that required in the R-1-10 Zone.
 - **Policy:** Anticipate future ordinances allowing accessory dwelling units and/or small PUDs in these areas.

Issue: Commercial development

In the past, commercial development in the Northwest Neighborhood has been limited to areas immediately adjacent to Parrish Lane.

- **Goal:** Establish an appropriate boundary for commercial uses.
 - **Policy:** High to very high-intensity commercial uses must be located within 500 feet of Parrish Lane.
 - **Policy:** Medium intensity commercial uses, such as small professional offices, must be located within 1000 feet of Parrish Lane.
- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance commercial activity along Parrish Lane.
 - **Policy:** Establish a “gateway” feature into the city near the I-15 interchange.
 - **Policy:** Actively work to reduce direct access onto Parrish Lane and require all new development to occur in commercial centers with shared access and signalized intersections.
 - **Policy:** Actively work to improve the appearance and function of existing strip commercial development and discourage new strip commercial projects reduce strip commercial development and disallow any new strip commercial projects.
 - **Policy:** Actively encourage a reduction in the number of freestanding signs along Parrish Lane. Encourage businesses to co-locate and/or use monument signs.
 - **Policy:** Actively encourage all businesses to bring their landscaping into conformance with current landscaping standards.

Residential Densities/Development¹²

Residential densities shall be based primarily on their proximity to public services. Higher residential densities should be located in areas adjacent to basic, high-intensity facilities/services. Densities should naturally decrease as the distance increases away from these facilities/services. Multi-family projects, PUDs, developments with private roads, and other similar types of projects are permitted only on parcels 3 acres or larger. The maximum density allowed on a residential property is as follows:

- The base density for all of Centerville will be a maximum of 4 units/acre.

¹² Amended by Ord. No. 2012-23, August 7, 2012

- o Areas within ½ mile radius of a gas station with mini-mart may be allowed up to an additional 4 units/acre; and
- o Areas within ¼ mile radius of a full-service grocery store may be allowed up to an additional 4 units/acre; and
- o Areas within ¼ mile radius of a light rail or commuter rail station may be allowed up to an additional 4 units/acre.

The maximum allowed density in any area shall not exceed 12 units/acre.

Land Use Hierarchy Standards

Only uses in the same category or in an adjacent category may be located next to each other. At least 100 feet of separation must occur before a use in a subsequent category may be employed. For example, a Very High Intensity use can not be located next to a Medium Intensity use unless there is a High Intensity use between them creating at least 100 feet of separation.

Very High Intensity

- Commercial uses with over 50,000 sq ft total floor area
- Any commercial site greater than 3 acres
- Any use involving repair or maintenance of a vehicle
- Any commercial use with a drive through
- Any use frequently open for operation after midnight or before 7 a.m.
- Any heavy industrial use; public or private
- Office/warehouse uses with outdoor storage
- Commercial uses with outdoor sales and/or storage
- Homeless shelters, substance abuse facilities

High Intensity

- Commercial uses with 10,000 to 50,000 sq ft total floor area
- Any commercial use with a 1 to 3 acre site
- All restaurants without a drive through
- Gasoline station without repair facility and/or carwash
- Any light industrial use
- Office/warehouse without outdoor storage
- Professional office – greater than 4,000 total sq ft
- Hospitals, clinics, treatment centers
- Residential uses greater than 8 units/acre

- Mixed-use developments with greater than 10,000 sq ft floor area/acre
- Public and private recreational facilities/gyms

Medium Intensity

- Commercial uses on sites smaller than 1 acre
- Professional office – less than 4,000 total sq ft
- Mixed-use developments with less than 10,000 sq ft floor area/acre
- Temples, synagogues, or similar structures greater than 10,000 sq ft
- Residential uses between 4 and 8 units/acre

Low Intensity

- Residential uses less than 4 units/acre

Uses appropriate at all levels of intensity

- Public utility structures of less than 900 sq ft.
- Parks
- Churches/religious facilities with less than 10,000 sq ft total floor area
- Structures approved for historical preservation
- Existing, non-conforming uses