GRAND JUNCTION
SUB-DISTRICT ADDENDUM

DRAFT 10.05.15

an Addendum to the Westfield-Washington Township Comprehensive Plan

GRAND JUNCTION SUB-DISTRICT ADDENDUM, RESOLUTION 15-119 (adopted _____, 2015)

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SUB-DISTRICTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This addendum to the Westfield-Washington Township Comprehensive Plan is intended to further define the vision and expectations for each of the sub-districts of the Grand Junction District, as established in the Grand Junction Implementation Plan 2013 (Resolution 13-112). This addendum will identify appropriate land use types as well as establish preferred site design and architectural expectations for each sub-district area. Figure A: Grand Junction Sub-District Map and (Figure 1.1: Gateway Sub-District (green area)) are excerpts from the 2013 Grand Junction Implementation Plan, which first established the sub-districts, and include:

- Gateway Sub-District
- Junction Sub-District
- Union Sub-District
- Kendall Sub-District
- Neighborhood Sub-District

PURPOSE

It is expected that all new (re)development projects within the Grand Junction District will be developed and designed with the details of this addendum serving as the primary guide. Further, it is anticipated the Grand Junction District will contain several new and separate Planned Unit Development ("PUD") Districts. This addendum includes a template ordinance (see "Exhibit A" on page 25). The template creates a consistent structure and format to be utilized for new projects within the Grand Junction District.

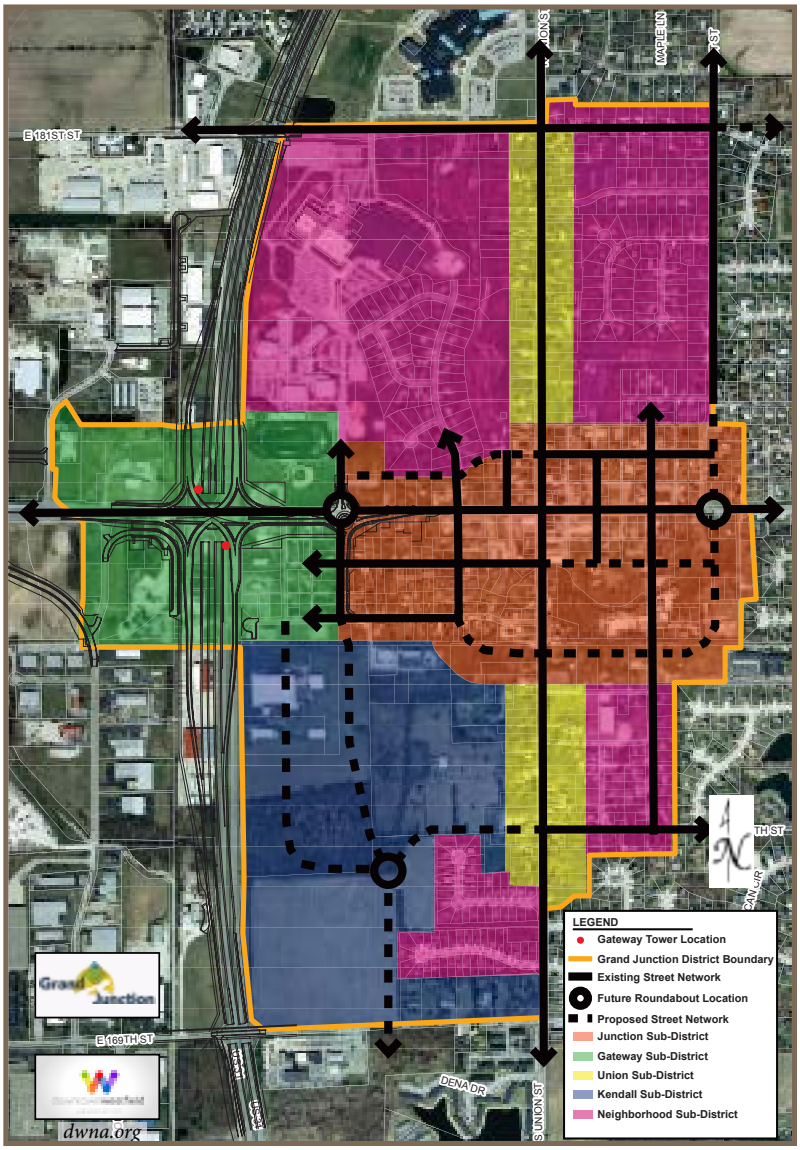
The listed land uses, site and architectural design expectations within this addendum shall serve as a guide for constructing each Grand Junction-related ordinance.

TASK GROUP REVIEW

Prior to City of Westfield approval of a project within the Grand Junction District, it is desirable that each proposed project be reviewed by the Grand Junction Task Group (or its designees, successors, or assigns).

The purpose of this review is to ensure compatibility of the project with the vision and direction of the Comprehensive Plan, specifically the Grand Junction Master Plan, the Grand Junction Implementation Plan 2013, and their subsequent amendments and addenda.

Figure A: Grand Junction Sub-District Map
(Source: Grand Junction Implementation Plan 2013)



NOTE: The identification of the "Gateway Tower Locations" (red dots) on this exhibit were only intended to identify the existing locations of two foundations constructed as part of the U.S. 31 Major Moves Project. This identification did not, and does not constitute any approval of potential towers, landmarks, or other gateway features.

CHAPTER 1:

GATEWAY SUB-DISTRICT

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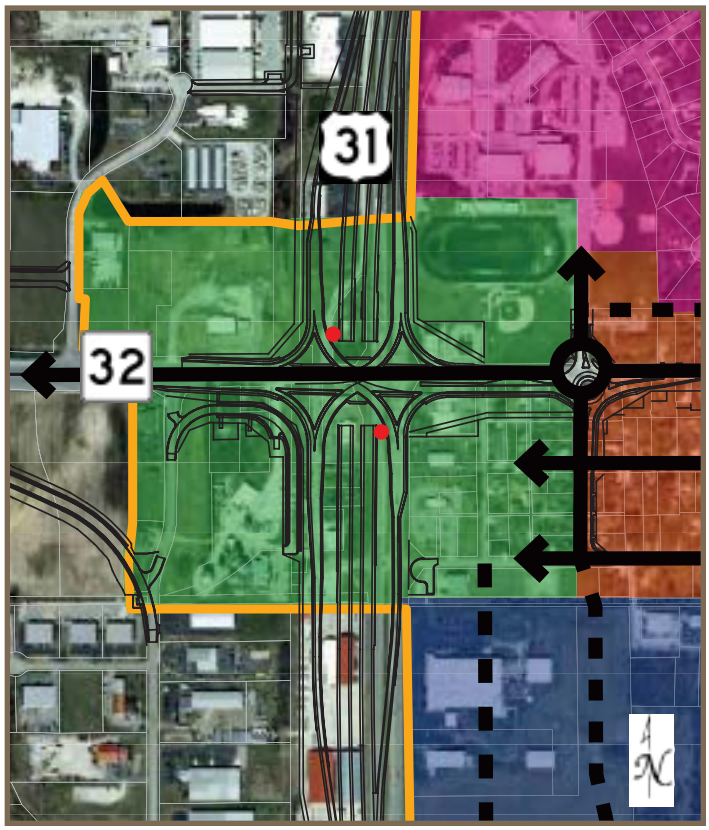
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Gateway Sub-District addendum (this "chapter") is to ensure high-quality development and redevelopment, preserve and enhance property values, and create a positive public perception of property near the interchange of U.S. Highway 31 and State Road 32. This chapter establishes a vision for appropriate land uses and various design and aesthetic features of development that will result in an increase in the quality of life for residents, businesses, and visitors of the City of Westfield, thus creating a credible reputation and ensuring economic success in tourism.

As shown in Figure 1.1: Gateway Sub-District (green area), this sub-district is identified as the four (4) quadrants of the interchange of U.S. Highway 31 and State Road 32. As the name implies, this highway interchange is the primary gateway into Westfield from U.S. Highway 31. Motorists on U.S. Highway 31 will be able to access both Grand Junction and Grand Park by using the State Road 32 interchange. This sub-district is the front door of Westfield and plays a critical role in the City of Westfield's economic development strategy.

Figure 1.1: Gateway Sub-District (green area)
(Source: Grand Junction Implementation Plan 2013)



The intent of this chapter to provide a detailed vision for this sub-district. It is the City's goal for each new project to implement this detailed vision. However, the City recognizes that there may be creative ideas that accomplish the overall vision, but may not meet some of the detailed criteria established in this chapter.

VISION

The vision for this sub-district is that each of the four quadrants redevelop in such a manner that provides signature, multi-story, landmark-quality buildings to Westfield's front door. The buildings and spaces should be memorable, leaving lasting and favorable impressions on those that see and use them. The massing and height of the buildings should be dynamic and define the skyline, and they should be highly visible in all directions (ideally, visible from at least a mile away). The vision is to create quality, architecturally-significant urban development at a key focal point of the community (the interchange of U.S. Highway 31 and State Road 32) which demonstrates that this is an important, interesting, and vibrant place.

WEST AND EAST SIDES OF U.S. HIGHWAY 31

Within this sub-district, the east and west sides of U.S. Highway 31 are inherently different from one another. Both areas serve as gateways to Westfield from U.S. Highway 31: the west side welcomes people to Grand Park, while the east side welcomes people to Downtown Westfield (a.k.a., Grand Junction).

A. **West Side:** The west side of U.S. Highway 31 is more auto-oriented than the east side. Visitors to Grand Park will exit U.S. Highway 31 at the State Road 32 interchange and be in need of places to eat, get gas, stay the night, and find entertainment. The traditional uses that are found along interstate interchanges throughout the country (such as hotels, fast food, and gas stations) are expected to locate along both sides of State Road 32, from Wheeler Road to Springmill Road.

It is expected that the form of development along State Road 32 on the west side of U.S. Highway 31 will be of high-quality, while being friendly for both vehicular and pedestrian users alike. The form, function, and uses of the west side of this sub-district should complement the anticipated hospitality uses to its west.

This side of this sub-district serves an important role: 1) it will be part of the City's skyline and have identifiable, landmark-quality buildings; 2) it will be the front door to Westfield and Grand Park for many visitors, so it will need to a place that they will find welcoming, safe, and comfortable.

This gateway area will be the place where many first impressions of Westfield are made. The area needs to be impressive and easy to navigate. This part of this sub-district should be considered for Grand Park-related theming and branding.

B. **East Side:** As the gateway to Grand Junction, the east side of U.S. Highway 31 should be very friendly to pedestrians. Like their counterparts on the west side of U.S. Highway 31, the buildings in this part of this sub-district will be part of Westfield's skyline, and will also need to be landmark-quality buildings.

It is anticipated that buildings in these quadrants will be located closer to the streets and sidewalks and will cater heavily to pedestrian users. The east side of this sub-district should be fully integrated into the rest of the downtown's branding, themes, and programming. Likewise, it should be fully integrated into the plans for vehicular and pedestrian circulation and parking within Grand Junction. The buildings may be taller and the list of appropriate uses may be fewer, but this area should look, feel, and function like a part of the Grand Junction District. The buildings and public spaces that are created need to be impressive.

Outside of Grand Park and the hospitality areas around Grand Park, Grand Junction is likely to be one of the first places tourists will visit in Westfield. A dynamic first-impression as people enter into Downtown Westfield is important to the sustained economic success of Westfield as a tourism destination. The east side of this sub-district needs to be welcoming, safe, comfortable, and vibrant with activity.

LAND USES

As the primary gateway into Westfield, the City has a high interest in limiting the land uses that are allowed within this sub-district. Land use can dictate the form of development, which is why it is important to focus on allowing certain uses that can help achieve the overall vision of this sub-district.

A. **Hotels:** As the southern gateway entrance to Grand Park and western gateway to Grand Junction, hotels and hotels with conference centers are critical to the overall success of this sub-district. It is especially desirable and encouraged that the southeastern quadrant contain a large, signature hotel with a conference center. The southeastern quadrant is desirable for a significant hotel with a conference center because of its close proximity to the easily-accessible Grand Junction Plaza. Further, a hotel in this quadrant would anchor this area of the Grand Junction District.

B. **Office:** Professional, medical, or general office uses (including a visitor's center) are also desirable within this sub-district. These could be developed as stand-alone buildings or as part of a multi-story, mixed-use building.

C. Multi-family Residential: Multi-family uses are also desirable within this sub-district as long as the street-level of the building is dedicated to non-residential and non-parking uses (i.e., multi-family is only allowed on the second-floor or higher; and any integrated parking structures would not have a visible presence on the building's first floor, aside from access points). It is desirable for the street-level of all buildings within this sub-district be welcoming to visitors and patrons of the City.

D. Parking Structures: Multi-Story parking structures are going to be needed within the Grand Junction District. They may be located within this sub-district as long as they are architecturally consistent and compatible with nearby and adjacent buildings; and as long as the street-level does not contain visible parking areas (aside from access points), security grills, or other parking security methods. It is strongly encouraged that non-parking uses (i.e. any of the other listed commercial land uses in this chapter) are visible and have a street-level presence on multi-story parking structures. Parking structures may be incorporated into hotel, office, or multi-family buildings or they may be stand-alone buildings as long as the street-level expectations are met.

Figure 1.2: Parking Garage Massing, Design & Architecture

Figure 1.2.A (Source: Department Photo)

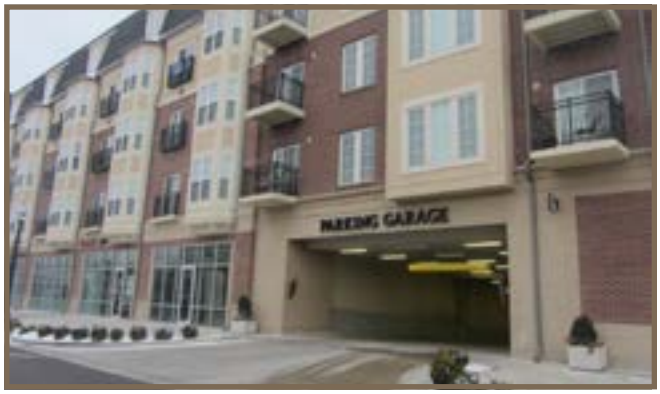


Figure 1.2B (Source: www.timhaahs.com)

Figure 1.2.C (Source: www.butlercollegian.com)

Figure 1.2.D (Source: www.watry.com)

E. Ancillary Uses: Ancillary retail, restaurant, cultural, institutional, entertainment, or recreational use (as defined by the City's Unified Development Ordinance) would be welcomed if incorporated within a mixed-use building, located on the first floor of a multi-family building, and/or located on the first floor of a multi-story parking structure. Stand-alone uses in this land use category are not envisioned, but may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Gasoline service stations and any business with a drive-thru window should not be allowed in this sub-district.

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

All designs should pay special attention to the street-level of the building by providing elements that are pedestrian-scaled. Building details, transparent windows, awnings, benches, outdoor cafes, planters, pedestrian-scale signage, streetlights, fountains, and street trees are examples of urban design details that can help make a development friendly and inviting for pedestrians. See

"Figure 1.3: Building Massing, Design & Architecture" on page 9, for examples of the vision stated herein.

A. Minimum Tract Size: The City's strong preference is that each quadrant be master planned and developed in its entirety. However, it is acknowledged that all land necessary to complete a quadrant may not be able to be reasonably assembled. In those instances, the developed area(s) should be planned in a way that is consistent with this Comprehensive Plan Addendum and provide ways for the remainder of the quadrant to connect to and feel like a part of the overall quadrant development when they redevelop in the future.

B. Building Height: As stated in the vision section herein, the massing and height of the buildings within this sub-district should define the Westfield skyline, and as such should offer significant height.

1. **All Quadrants - Buildings Adjacent to U.S. Highway 31:** It is strongly encouraged and desirable that buildings closest to U.S. Highway 31 have a minimum height of seventy-five (75) feet and have at least five (5) stories[1]. It is highly desirable that at least one (1) signature building within each quadrant meet this height expectation. A maximum building height requirement should not be established for these buildings.

   Buildings shorter than what is described above will be considered on a case-by-case basis, but only if significant attention and detail is given to the following:

   - Increased and enhanced building entrance design and detail;
   - Increased and enhanced architectural details;
   - Increased and enhanced architectural features (i.e., columns, ornamental brackets, ribs, piers, pilasters, quoins, colonnades; cornices; cresting; turrets; and /or tourelles);
   - Increased and enhanced window treatment, as appropriate for the architectural style of the building (i.e., shutters, corbels, keystones, lintels, masonry arches, awnings, decorative stone frames, masonry rowlock frames, or other such trim or design element); and/or
   - Significant, decorative public spaces which are highly visible from U.S. Highway 31 and/or State Road 32 and include the use of public seating elements, decorative fountain(s), public art, and/or enhanced, manicured landscaping treatment.

   Because U.S. Highway 31 is elevated to nearly thirty (30) feet above State Road 32 in this area, under no circumstance should a building adjacent to U.S. Highway 31 be shorter than forty (40) feet in height. The City's desire is for motorists on U.S. Highway 31 to see the facades of these buildings, not the tops of their roofs and associated mechanical equipment.

2. **Eastern Quadrants - Buildings Adjacent to State Road 32:** For buildings on the east side of U.S. Highway 31 that have frontage on State Road 32 but do not have frontage on U.S. Highway 31, the desirable minimum building height is twenty-eight (28) feet. This preferred minimum building height is consistent with traditional Midwestern downtown development. When placed properly next to the street, buildings that are at least two-stories in height help create the desirable effect for a comfortable pedestrian-friendly downtown street. Because of the pedestrian-friendly, pedestrian-scale nature of these buildings, a maximum building height of fifty (50) feet is appropriate for buildings on these lots.

3. **All Quadrants - Buildings Adjacent to Existing Single-Family Residential Uses:** In order to protect existing single-family homes from being overcome by tall buildings, new buildings in this sub-district which are adjacent to single-family residential buildings should not exceed forty (40) feet in height.

[1] The top floor of buildings five (5) stories or shorter should substantially have the same footprint/square-footage as that of the first floor. Buildings taller than five (5) stories are encouraged to step-back the façade on the higher stories in order to: create visual and architectural interest in the building; keep the street-view of the building at a pedestrian-scale; and maintain access to natural light for pedestrians at the street-level.

4. **All Quadrants - Minimum Building Height for all other Lots:** Because the vision of this sub-district is to create a cluster of significant, landmark-quality buildings that will define Westfield's skyline, all new buildings in this area should be at least twenty-eight (28) feet in height – or at least have the appearance of a two-story building, in which case only the first floor would be required to be useable. A maximum building height should not be established for these lots. Single-story buildings should not be allowed in this sub-district.

Figure 1.3: Building Massing, Design & Architecture

Figure 1.3.A (Source: www.buffalonews.com)

Figure 1.3.B (Source: www.tkhinc.com)

Figure 1.3.C (Source: Department Photo)

Figure 1.3.D (Source: www.bizjournals.com)

Figure 1.3.E (Source: www.nreionline.com)

Figure 1.3.F (Source: www.arkansasbusiness.com)

C. **Building Size:** In order to achieve a certain massing of buildings, it is desirable for each building within this sub-district to have a minimum building footprint of 10,000 square feet. It is anticipated that some buildings, especially those nearest to U.S. Highway 31 will be taller than they are wide.

Figure 1.3.G (Source: www.mede8.com)

D. Building Setbacks:

1. **Western Quadrants:** It anticipated that buildings on the west-side of U.S. Highway 31 will follow the same setback requirements that are found in Article 5.3 (G) (State Highway 32 Overlay District) of the Unified Development Ordinance, with the requirements also applying in the same way to lots abutting U.S. Highway 31.

2. **Eastern Quadrants:** It anticipated that buildings on the east-side of U.S. Highway 31 will be set on or very close to the right-of-way/property lines – the exception being that buildings adjacent to U.S. Highway 31 may use similar setbacks to those found in Article 5.3 (G) (State Highway 32 Overlay District) of the Unified Development Ordinance. Additionally, buildings in the eastern quadrants may have a slight setback away from the right-of-way line/property line in order to allow for an outdoor public space.

   In order to accommodate structures being located closer to the street, certain design criteria may need to be modified through the zoning process and/or by the Westfield Public Works Department (or other applicable utility companies or agencies). The design criteria to review include (but are not limited to) the following: Vision Clearance Standards (found in Article 6.19 of the Unified Development Ordinance and in the Westfield Construction Standards); driveway separation from intersection requirements (found in the Westfield Construction Standards); and easement requirements (found in Article 8.3 of the Unified Development Ordinance).

3. **All Quadrants – Buildings Adjacent to Existing Single-Family Residential Uses:** Buildings adjacent to existing single-family residential uses should be setback a reasonable and respectful distance from the residential use. In these circumstances, it is suggested that similar setback requirements to those found in Article 4.16 (E) (GB: General Business District) of the Unified Development Ordinance be considered.

4. **Accessory Structures:** No accessory structure should be erected between the U.S. Highway 31 or State Road 32 rights-of-way lines and the established building setback. Structures associated with a public space should not be considered as an accessory structure for the purpose of this design concept.

E. Landscaping:

It is anticipated that some of the City's suburban-based Landscaping Standards will not work very well in an urban setting, especially in the eastern quadrants. Depending on the uses and design of each quadrant, some of the following Landscaping Standards will likely need to be altered.

1. **Detention and Retention Areas:** Depending on the location, use, and full functionality of a detention or retention area within this sub-district, a meandering design of the pond and natural planting scheme may or may not be a reasonable requirement. This topic should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis for each project within this sub-district. It is anticipated that much of the storm water storage systems for developments in this sub-district will be underground.

2. **Street Trees:** Street trees are a desirable part of creating a pedestrian-friendly urban environment. Developments in each quadrant should include street trees in their design, where physically possible.

3. **Minimum Lot Landscaping Requirements:** The requirements for Business Uses and Multi-Family Residential uses, especially, may be excessive in an urban environment like this sub-district. These requirements may need to be reduced, depending on the site layout.

4. **Foundation Plantings:** The Foundation Planting requirements for all uses may be excessive or impractical for urban development within this sub-district. These requirements may need to be reduced, depending on the site layout. Planter boxes may be considered as an alternative method of achieving the goal of foundation plantings.

5. **External Street Frontage Landscaping Requirements:** The External Street Frontage Landscaping requirements may not be appropriate within this sub-district. Within this area, all U.S. Highway 31, State Road 32, and Poplar Street frontages would typically require the external street frontage landscaping treatment. These requirements may need to be reduced or eliminated, depending on the site layout.

6. **Buffer Yards:** The buffer yard requirements should only apply to appropriate places around the perimeter of this sub-district as a whole. There should not be a need for any buffer yard applications internal to this sub-district. Where buffer yards would normally apply, however, the required yard width, planting counts, and mounding requirements may be excessive in an urban environment. At the least, reducing all Gateway Sub-District Buffer Yard requirements to comply with the "Buffer A" (as outlined in Article 6.8(N)(4) of the Unified Development Ordinance) may be appropriate – and even further reducing the "Buffer A" requirements may also be appropriate, depending on the site layout and adjacent uses. This topic should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis for each project within this sub-district.

7. **Interior Parking Area Landscaping:** All surface parking lots within this sub-district should be able to comply with the existing Interior Parking Area Landscaping requirements. These requirements, however, should not apply to multi-story parking structures.

8. **Perimeter Parking Area Landscaping:** Depending on the site layout, the Perimeter Parking Area Landscaping requirements may be excessive for an urban environment. It is suggested that the planting requirements either be reduced or supplemented with the option of allowing certain hardscape (i.e. decorative fencing or masonry walls) in addition to or in lieu of plants. This topic should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis for each project within this sub-district.

F. Signage: The City's Sign Standards address signage for multi-story buildings and other commercial centers. It is believed that with the few exceptions listed below, the existing Sign Standards adequately satisfy the vision for signage in this sub-district. The exceptions include the following: prohibit Monument Signs in this sub-district; increase (i.e., double) the minimum size for Entrance Signs; reduce (to a 1:1 ratio instead of the current 2:1 ratio) the front façade wall sign area calculation for ground-floor tenants; and prohibit panel signs. Reverse-channel letters and channel letters are strongly preferred, in that order.

In addition to auto-oriented signage that is addressed by the City's Sign Standards, pedestrian-scale signage (for both, building-mounted and ground-mounted) is very important at the street-level of an urban area. Allocation for street-level, pedestrian-scale signage should be considered.

G. Lighting: It is strongly encouraged that decorative lighting fixtures be used throughout Gateway Sub-District. It is also anticipated that all light fixtures and poles will be consistent in style, color, size, height and design throughout a given quadrant. Light fixtures should be compatible with the architectural style of the area in which they are located.

H. Off-Street Parking & Loading: Surface parking is discouraged and should be minimized within this sub-district – especially in the eastern quadrants. If surface parking is provided, then it should not be allowed to be located between a structure and the U.S. 31 right-of-way. It should also not be allowed to be located between a structure and the State Road

32 right-of-way. Sites should be designed in a way that minimizes or eliminates visibility of surface parking lots from both, the U.S. 31 and State Road 32 highways. All surface parking lots should be paved or equivalent (e.g. porous pavers).

Each Principal Building within the sub-district should include a minimum of ten (10) bicycle parking spaces/ racks in order to accommodate and encourage bicycle use within the Grand Junction District.

Loading berths should be oriented in a manner so that they are not visible from either U.S. Highway 31 or State Road 32. Materials such as opaque walls or fences should be consistent with the architecture and materials of the associated building, and they should be used to screen loading berths from view and minimize their visibility from all rights-of-way and adjacent properties. If appropriate to the context of the site, landscaping should be considered to help soften the visual impact of a screen wall or fence.

I. **Outdoor Storage and Display:** It is expected that there will not be any outdoor storage and/or display of equipment, merchandise, inventory, etc. within this sub-district. Exceptions may be considered for temporary sidewalk sales and other similar events.

J. **Dumpsters:** It is expected that the City's standards for screening garbage containers, trash receptacles, pallet storage areas, trash compactors, recycling areas and other similar facilities (Article 6.1 (H) of the Unified Development Ordinance) be followed within this sub-district. In addition, a roof which is architecturally-consistent with the architecture of the associated building should be required for all such structures/areas.

Figure 1.4: Architecturally-Consistent Dumpsters
Figure 1.4.A (Source: www.thebuildingcodeforum.com)

Figure 1.4.B (Source: www.securetechfence.com)

Figure 1.4.C (Source: www.a-gradeps.com)

AMENITIES

A. **Outdoor Public Space:** Successful pedestrian-friendly urban areas are full of comfortable, usable outdoor public and semi-public spaces ("Public Spaces"). Public Spaces help give a community its identity. They help bring a downtown area to life. There are economic, social, cultural, and environmental benefits to having great places for people 'to see and be seen'. Great public spaces enhance the health of a community. The City is investing in the Grand Junction Plaza for this very reason. But a successful Downtown Westfield will need more Public Spaces than Grand Junction Plaza alone. Businesses, institutions, multi-family developers, and civic uses should also consider creating their own areas for public engagement, gathering, and recreation. The spaces do not have to the very large to be successful. Examples of Public Spaces include but are not limited to: courtyards, plazas, gardens, public squares, fountains, marketplaces, public commons, or promenades. Public Spaces, such as lobbies, concourses, or lounges could even be located indoors as long as they were truly open to the public.

According to the American Planning Association, there are eight (8) characteristics of a great Public Space (source: www.planning.org):

- Promotes human contact and social activities;
- Safe, welcoming, and accommodating for all users;
- Has design and architectural features that are visually interesting;

- Promotes community involvement;
- Reflects the local culture or history;
- Relates well to bordering uses;
- Well maintained; and
- Unique or special character.

It is highly desirable that each quadrant of this sub-district be designed with at least one great public space and include as many characteristics listed above as possible.

B. Public Art: Much like Public Spaces, public art helps form the identity and culture of a community. There are also demonstrated economic, social, and cultural benefits to places that have great public art. Downtown Westfield already has a few pieces of public art, but it is highly desirable for the list to expand. Public art may be located within a Public Space, though it is not required.

Each quadrant of this sub-district is encouraged to include at least one (1) sizable piece of public art. Ideally, the art would be visually accessible to the public from either U.S. Highway 31 or State Road 32 and located within a Public Space. However, if it makes more sense for the piece to be someplace that is not visible from either highway, that would be acceptable as well. Connecting to the City's past is also important, so it is encouraged that some of the art pieces within this sub-district include references to Westfield's history. All public art pieces should be coordinated with the Westfield Arts Council.

Figure 1.5: Public Art Examples

Figure 1.5.A (Sources: Department Photos)

Figure 1.5.B (Source: Department Photo)

Figure 1.5.C (Source: Department Photo)

Figure 1.5.D (Sources: Department Photos)

Figure 1.5.E (Sources: Department Photos)

SITE ACCESS & CIRCULATION

A. Vehicular Access: Direct vehicular access from State Road 32 will not be allowed. Access to Gateway Sub-District developments should come from the following intersecting streets: Sun Park Drive (NW Quadrant); Shamrock Boulevard (NE Quadrant); Westfield Business Park Court (SW Quadrant); and Poplar Street (potentially renamed "Westfield Boulevard" in the future) (SE Quadrant). All street design shall be in accordance with the Westfield Construction Standards.

B. Parallel Access Roads:

1. **Western Quadrants:** Depending on the users and ultimate site layout, it may be desirable for the State Highway Access Road Requirements, as described in Article 5.3(F) of the Unified Development Ordinance, to be included in developments in the western quadrants of this sub-district.

2. **Eastern Quadrants:** It is not desirable for the State Highway 32 Access Road Requirements, as described in Article 5.3(F) of the Unified Development Ordinance, to be extended into the eastern quadrants of this sub-district.

C. Existing Right-of-Way and Alleys: If necessary, the City will entertain vacating existing rights-of-way or alleys (especially in the SE Quadrant) in order to make a proposed project design viable. Otherwise, it is anticipated that all road rights-of-way will be dedicated to the City pursuant to the Westfield Thoroughfare Plan.

D. Pedestrian Connectivity: Safe and efficient pedestrian connectivity into and within a Gateway Sub-District site is very important. Perimeter pathways or sidewalks along Sun Park Drive, Shamrock Boulevard, Westfield Business Park Court, and Poplar/Westfield Boulevard are expected to comply with the Westfield Construction Standards. Pathway and sidewalk widths should match what is used in the Junction Sub-District to the east.

Internal sidewalk connections between perimeter pathways/sidewalks, parking areas, Public Spaces, buildings, and other areas needing pedestrian access are strongly encouraged. All pedestrian pathways that cross vehicular ways (i.e. drive lanes and parking lots) should be delineated and distinguished from driving surfaces through a change of color or material.

E. State Highway 32 Trail Corridor:

1. **Western Quadrants:** It is desirable for the State Highway 32 Trail Corridor, as described in Article 5.3(L) of the Unified Development Ordinance, to be included in developments in the western quadrants of this sub-district.

2. **Eastern Quadrants:** It is not desirable for the State Highway 32 Trail Corridor, as described in Article 5.3(L) of the Unified Development Ordinance, to be extended into the eastern quadrants of this sub-district.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

As mentioned in the vision statement herein, the buildings in this sub-district need to be designed and finished in a manner that is of the highest quality and visual appeal. These buildings will be landmarks in Westfield and should be given special care and attention when being designed. The buildings need to be impressive. It is anticipated that desirable buildings would utilize multiple materials, textures, colors, and architectural breaks. Symmetrical architecture may not be the most desirable design approach. Box-shaped buildings are not desirable. Architectural variation is strongly encouraged, and franchise or formula business architecture is not welcome within this sub-district. With that in mind, the following architectural guidelines establish the City's expectations and design parameters, while maintaining flexibility for creativity and uniqueness.

A. General Architectural Design: It is anticipated that each building will have a defined base, middle, and top element, which are typically defined by a change of building material or texture. Creative building designs which do not include these three elements may be considered, but should have increased architectural features and/or ornamentation.

All buildings should be designed so that the same degree of building materials, architectural details, and architectural treatments are maintained on all sides of the structure. Building facades visible from

U.S. Highway 31 and State Road 32 should receive increased and enhanced use of architectural features.

All building facades should incorporate offsets (projections or recessions) in a manner that creates architectural interest and visual appeal.

B. Building Orientation:

1. **Eastern Quadrants:** The City desires each building that fronts State Highway 32 to have at least one (1) public entrance that faces State Highway 32.

C. Building Materials: It is expected that high-quality materials will be used on all buildings within this sub-district. The primary building material(s) used on any façade should be the substantial majority of all external material(s) used on the building. Appropriate primary materials in this sub-district include brick, stone, pre-cast or architectural concrete that simulates brick or stone, architectural metal panels, or glass (if used, reflective glass should only be allowed on the second story or higher). Secondary building materials could include materials such as stucco, EIFS, wood siding, fiber cement siding, and ornamental metal. Vinyl siding, aluminum/metal siding, and concrete masonry units/split-face block should not be allowed in this sub-district.

D. Building Entrances: All main building entrances should be clearly defined and articulated by using multiple architectural elements such as additional associated windows, lintels, pediments, pilasters, columns, awnings, porticos, or stairs leading to the entrance.

E. Windows: Windows and other openings (such as doors, loading berths, faux windows, etc.) should be organized in a manner that align horizontally and vertically. They should also be arranged in a balanced, relatively uniform fashion. An exception would be to arrange windows and other openings in an aesthetically-pleasing manner that is artistically and architecturally-compatible with the character and style of the building.

Window grids and trim elements such as shutters, corbels, keystones, lintels, masonry arches, awnings, decorative stone frames, masonry rowlock frames, or other such trim or design elements are expected on all windows, when architecturally appropriate.

In order to create a more pedestrian-friendly streetscape, transparent windows are encouraged on the first floor of pedestrian-scaled buildings.

F. Roofs: Landmark-quality rooflines are strongly encouraged because the buildings in this sub-district will establish the City's new skyline, creative, unique. Roofs should be architecturally compatible with the rest of the building design. Box-shaped buildings are strongly discouraged. If a building's roof is pitched, there should be multiple roof lines in order to create architectural interest. If a roof is flat, it should be edged by a three-dimensional, articulated parapet wall that is fully integrated into the architectural design of the building. A building with a flat roof should also include multiple modulations of the roof line. Under no circumstance should the top of any flat roof be visible from any part of the elevated U.S. Highway 31 and associated ramps.

1. **Mechanical Equipment:** All roof-mounted mechanical equipment, satellite dishes, and other similar improvements should be fully and permanently screened from all rights-of-way (including the elevated U.S. Highway 31 and associated ramps).

G. Walls and Fencing: Walls or fencing being used for screening, landscaping hardscapes, or other purposes should be decorative and consistent with the architectural style and materials of the associated building. Chain-link fences and other non-decorative fences should not be allowed in this sub-district.

H. Accessory Buildings: Accessory buildings should be architecturally compatible with the principal building with which they are associated.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION

As of the publishing of this chapter, Indy Connect (a partnership between the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization, Central Indiana Regional Transportation Authority, and IndyGo) is in the process of designing a Bus Rapid Transit route (called the Red Line)

that will run from Westfield to Greenwood, connecting key destinations such as: Grand Park, Grand Junction, Carmel, Broad Ripple, Butler University, the Children's Museum of Indianapolis, the IU Health Hospital Complex, Eli Lilly, the University of Indianapolis, and Greenwood.

A Bus Rapid Transit station is currently being contemplated within the southeastern quadrant of this sub-district. The redevelopment of this quadrant should incorporate design concepts that embrace and a Bus Rapid Transit station in this area. The area will need to be well-lit, appropriately-signed, and welcoming to visitors. Ideally, special attractions such as a hotel with a conference center, high-quality restaurants, and unique shopping opportunities will locate near this transit stop.

TEMPLATE ORDINANCE

The template PUD District Ordinance found in "Exhibit A" on page 25 should be used for all new PUD District Ordinances.

A. **PUD Naming Convention:** Because there will likely be multiple PUD District Ordinances created for projects within this sub-district, it is highly desirable that a common and consistent naming convention be used for all projects within this sub-district. The following naming convention is suggested: "Gateway (Insert geographic quadrant name) PUD District". For example, the PUD district in the southeast quadrant could be called the "Gateway Southeast PUD District".

B. **Underlying Zoning:** As is true with every Planned Unit Development ("PUD") ordinance in the City of Westfield, any new PUD Ordinance within this sub-district will need to establish a base, underlying zoning district to serve as the foundation of the ordinance. Unless otherwise listed in the PUD Ordinance, the standards in a PUD District default to the Unified Development Ordinance. It is suggested that PUDs within this sub-district use the GB: General Business District (Article 4.16) as their underlying zoning district.

C. **State Highway 32 Overlay District:** It is suggested that the State Highway 32 Overlay District regulations apply to the Gateway quadrants on the west side of U.S. 31 and not apply to the Gateway quadrants on the east side of U.S. 31. The contents of this Comprehensive Plan Addendum are intended to address all important Gateway Sub-District-related issues that are regulated by the State Highway 32 Overlay District.

D. **U.S. Highway 31 Overlay District:** It is suggested that the U.S. Highway 31 Overlay District regulations that are in place at the time of the adoption of this chapter not apply to any project within this sub-district. The contents of this Comprehensive Plan Addendum are intended to address all important Gateway Sub-District-related issues that are regulated by the U.S. Highway 31 Overlay District. When the U.S. Highway 31 Overlay District standards are updated in the future, it may be appropriate for the City to re-visit this section of this Comprehensive Plan addendum.

CHAPTER 2:
JUNCTION SUB-DISTRICT

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

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CHAPTER 3:
UNION SUB-DISTRICT

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

CHAPTER 4:
KENDALL SUB-DISTRICT

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

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CHAPTER 5:
NEIGHBORHOOD SUB-DISTRICT

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

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EXHIBIT A

TEMPLATE PUD DISTRICT ORDINANCE

SEE FOLLOWING PAGES.