

**NEWBERG MULTI-FAMILY CODE AUDIT & AMENDMENTS AGENDA  
CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING #3  
Thursday, December 12, 2022 - 6:00 PM**

*Teleconference Meeting* – instructions to join electronically below:

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**I. CALL MEETING TO ORDER – 6:00 PM**

**II. DEVELOPER/STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS SUMMARY – 6:05 – 6:20 PM**

**III. CODE AMENDMENTS DISCUSSION – 6:20 – 7:40 PM**

- Brief overview of draft proposed code amendments
- Land use review process alternatives discussion
- Parking requirements alternatives discussion
- Clear & Objective Design Standards discussion

**IV. PUBLIC COMMENTS – 7:40 – 7:45 PM**

**V. NEXT STEPS – 7:45 – 8:00 PM**

- Upcoming online survey and open house
- Next CAC Meeting for Multi-family Code Audit & Amendments: February 6, 2023 at 6PM

**VI. ADJOURNMENT**

*ACCOMMODATION OF PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENTS: In order to accommodate persons with physical impairments, please notify the City Recorder's Office of any special physical or language accommodations you may need as far in advance of the meeting as possible as and no later than 48 business hours prior to the meeting. To request these arrangements, please contact the City Recorder at (503) 537-1283. For TTY services please dial 711.*

DATE: 9/27/22  
TO: Mary Heberling-Creighton  
FROM: Lee Ann Ryan and Mackenzie Visser, ECONorthwest  
SUBJECT: Newberg Community Stakeholder Summaries

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## Community needs:

### Housing costs:

- Stakeholders agreed that housing costs were too high for many Newberg households.
- Stakeholders generally agreed that building more affordable housing should be an important priority for the City.
- Stakeholders generally supported increasing density and vertical development in Newberg, but recognized the difficulties associated with doing so.

### Housing insecurity:

- There seem to be more single, chronically homeless individuals, rather than families
- Chemical dependency and substance use is a concern
- Increased need for rental assistance; more need for upstream resources such as eviction prevention
- Greater need for comprehensive case management and other wraparound services

### Landlord engagement:

- There needs to be a greater incentive for landlords to work with households using rental assistance or other housing programs.
  - Households are losing vouchers because landlords will not lease to them
- There could be better community engagement and dialogue around causes and realities of homelessness in the community.

## Barriers to development:

### Materials and labor:

- Costs of materials and workforce, as well as wait times, pose significant barriers to developments.

### Land costs:

- There is a shortage of available land to develop on in Newberg, pushing up land prices.
- The price of land is a major barrier to development in the City, leading to increased housing costs.

### Permitting costs and processes:

- Higher permit costs contribute to expensive development costs, increasing the cost of housing.
- Developers must use both Newberg (ETrackit) and Oregon state permitting system, which can be time consuming and expensive.

### SDCs:

- Additional jurisdiction fees layered on top of existing SDCs (such as CPRD fees) can contribute to high fees for developers, which are often passed onto new residents in the form of higher housing costs.
- The city waives SDC fees for two affordable homes a year, but it seems like not many developers may take advantage of this.

### Survey requirements:

- Requirements for surveys and other pre-development studies can significantly increase development costs and times and may not always add value.
  - Examples: wetland reports, traffic studies, light studies
- City should look at how resources are allocated and how data is analyzed, rather than checking boxes for the sake of checking boxes.

### Other barriers to development:

- Public Utility Easements (PUEs) requirements can restrict the number of units that can be built on certain lots.
- Driveway requirements can limit development.
- Large firetrucks require larger streets, limiting available housing options and yard size, and impacting potential property taxes as well as infrastructure maintenance costs (for large roads)

### Stakeholder suggestions:

#### Public input:

- The City could limit public input and opposition to housing development (NIMBYism)
- Currently multifamily housing dev requires a public meeting (type three process?)
- Limit public comment for development on land that is already zoned for those types of development – does not require public approval.
- Developers will build buildings similar or identical to those that have already been approved, resulting in many developments that all look the same.

### Land availability:

- The City could identify land with potential to be high density residential and work to get it “shovel-ready” for development to ease financial and time barriers for developers
- Providing land through a land bank or land trust would support affordable housing development
  - Some concern that if homeowners do not own the land, the amount of assets they can build is limited; lack of opportunity to build generational wealth
- The City could facilitate legal relationships to help people buy land or housing together (like a coop model).

### Parking:

- Parking ratios: It is difficult to take advantage of height incentives because it isn't possible to provide enough parking to meet parking ratio requirements.
- The City could consider a shared parking program or parking structure downtown.
- The City could consider flexibility for parking standards, including parking credits or allowing offsite parking options.
- A parking study could help the City determine its actual parking needs.

### Suggestions for SDC barriers:

- Multiple stakeholders expressed that reducing SDCs could increase development feasibility in Newberg.
  - Newberg waives SDCs for developers building affordable housing, but it is still difficult to make these projects pencil.
  - City could consider using CETs to reduce SDC costs.
  -
- Postponing SDC payment deadlines could help reduce carrying costs.
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### Suggestions for administrative barriers:

- Fast tracking affordable housing through the permitting process could reduce barriers to affordable development.
- The City could integrate or migrate its permitting system to better partner with the state system.

### Suggestions for increasing density:

- Reducing lot size requirements could support additional development.
- Make land easier to subdivide

### Public-private-public partnership:

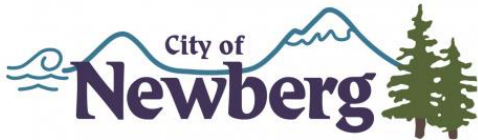
- Model where the City or County offers a master lease for an entire apartment complex for six years, and offers leases to tenants using Section 8 vouchers
  - Example: Sheridan project
  - Offers mental health and other supports
  - Stability of government program and guaranteed income incentivizes development
- City could also potentially donate the land to the project
- The project could also engage LIHTC funding
- McMinnville has three to four of these complexes

### Support manufactured home parks:

- Examples: Stratus village in McMinnville, Sunville Community Trailer Park in McMinnville
- The City could support a cooperative housing model for tenants to purchase the parks together by providing technical assistance and/or legal support
  - Could also provide land and/ or other financial support

### Other suggestions:

- The City should consider climate resilience and changing community needs; should consider costs of air conditioning and other needs, especially for more vulnerable populations such as seniors
- The City should consider how certain communities may value different housing configurations, and be mindful of the different barriers to accommodations communities may face
  - In Yamhill County in particular, should take care to consider and support immigrant communities



## Proposed Multifamily Development Code and Comprehensive Plan Amendments



### **Citizen Advisory Committee Meeting #3 Meeting Date: November 17, 2022**

The Newberg Multifamily Code Audit and Amendment Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) last met on August 25, 2022, to review and discuss the development code and comprehensive plan audit. Since that meeting, Newberg staff and consultants have conducted numerous meetings with residential development stakeholders, developers and community members.

The proposed updates to Chapter 15 of the Newberg Municipal Code (NMC), as well as the Newberg Comprehensive Plan, are based on the code and comp plan audit, feedback from the CAC regarding the audit and the stakeholder interview summary materials compiled by the city.

The proposed NMC Chapter 15 amendments can be broken down into the following categories:

1. Land Use Review Process: Type I, II or III land use review depending on the type of project and the underlying zone.
2. Clear and Objective Design Standards: The city's existing design review standards will remain as a "discretionary" review process. The proposed code amendment includes a new "objective" review process with only clear and objective standards applicable to a project.
3. Parking Requirements: Minor revisions proposed to multifamily parking standards.

The Comprehensive Plan amendments are intended to clarify the housing-related goals and policies.

Review Note: Where an entire section of code is not included, three asterisks (\*\*\*) are used to indicate there is existing code or comprehensive plan language that has been omitted for brevity and clarity. All recommended additions to the language are shown in blue, double-underlined, yellow-highlighted text, and all recommended deletions to the language are shown in ~~red, strikethrough, yellow-highlighted text~~.

November 10, 2022

## Newberg- Proposed Code Amendments

### Chapter 15.100

#### LAND USE PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

##### 15.100.020 Type I procedure – Administrative decision.

A. Type I development actions shall be decided by the director without public notice or public hearing. Notice of a decision shall be provided to the applicant.

B. Type I actions include, but are not limited to:

1. Design review permits for single-family dwellings, duplex dwellings, triplex dwellings, quadplex dwellings, townhouses, multifamily dwellings in the R-3, C-3 or I zone meeting the objective process requirements of NMC 15.220.060, cottage cluster projects, additions, accessory dwelling units, accessory structures, or other additions specifically listed in NMC 15.220.020(A)(1).

2. Home occupation permits.

3. Signs, not in conjunction with a new development or major remodel.

4. Adjustments.

5. Processing final land division maps and plats.

6. Determining compliance with the conditions of approval for a land use action processed under a Type II or Type III procedure.

C. A Type I decision may be appealed by an affected party, Type I, in accordance with NMC 15.100.160 et seq.

D. The director shall make a decision based on the information presented, and shall issue a development permit if the applicant has complied with all of the relevant requirements of the Newberg comprehensive plan and this code. The director may add conditions to the permit to ensure compliance with all requirements of this code, the comprehensive plan and other relevant policies and regulations. [Ord. 2889 § 2 (Exh. B § 2), 12-6-21; Ord. 2880 § 2 (Exh. B § 3), 6-7-21; Ord. 2832 § 1 (Exh. A), 7-2-18; Ord. 2451, 12-2-96. Code 2001 § 151.021.]

##### 15.100.030 Type II procedure.

A. Type II development actions shall be decided by the director.

B. Type II actions include, but are not limited to:

1. Site design review.

2. Multifamily dwellings in the R-2 or RP zone meeting the objective process requirements of NMC 15.220.060.

3. Multifamily dwellings in the R-3, C-3 or I zone NOT meeting the objective process requirements of NMC 15.220.060.

4. Variances.

5. Manufactured dwelling parks and mobile home parks.

**6. Partitions.**

**7.** Subdivisions, except for subdivisions with certain conditions requiring them to be processed using the Type III process, pursuant to NMC 15.235.030(A).

C. The applicant shall provide notice pursuant to the requirements of NMC 15.100.200 et seq.

D. The director shall make a decision based on the information presented and shall issue a development permit if the applicant has complied with all of the relevant requirements of this code. The director may add conditions to the permit to ensure compliance with all requirements of this code.

E. Appeals may be made by an affected party, Type II, in accordance with NMC 15.100.160 et seq. All Type II development action appeals shall be heard and decided by the planning commission.

F. If the director's decision is appealed as provided in subsection (E) of this section, the hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the Type III quasi-judicial hearing procedures as identified in NMC 15.100.050.

G. The decision of the planning commission on any appeal may be further appealed to the city council by an affected party, Type III, in accordance with NMC 15.100.160 et seq. and shall be a review of the record supplemented by written or oral arguments relevant to the record presented by the parties.

H. An applicant shall have the option to request at the time the development permit application is submitted that the proposal be reviewed under the Type III procedure. [Ord. 2813 § 1 (Exh. A § 3), 9-5-17; Ord. 2747 § 1 (Exh. A § 4), 9-6-11; Ord. 2451, 12-2-96. Code 2001 § 151.022.]

**15.100.050 Type III procedure – Quasi-judicial hearing.**

A. All Type III decisions shall be heard and decided by the planning commission. The planning commission's decision shall be final unless the decision is appealed or the decision is a recommendation to the city council.

B. Type III actions include, but are not limited to:

1. An appeal of a Type I or Type II decision: This action of the planning commission is a final decision unless appealed to the city council.
2. Conditional use permits: This action is a final decision unless appealed.
3. Planned unit developments: This action is a final decision unless appealed.
4. Substantial change to the exterior appearance of a historic landmark: This action is final unless appealed.
5. Establishment of a historic landmark: This is a final decision by the planning commission, unless appealed.
6. Establishment of a historic landmark subdistrict: This is a recommendation to the city council.
7. Comprehensive plan map amendments: This action is a recommendation to the city council.
8. Zoning map amendments and designation of subdistricts: This action is a recommendation to the city council.
9. Annexation: This action is a recommendation to the city council.
10. Subdivisions with certain conditions requiring them to be processed using the Type III process, pursuant to NMC 15.235.030(A).

**11. Multifamily dwellings in the R-2 or RP zone NOT meeting the objective process requirements of NMC 15.220.060.**



**Chapter 15.220**  
**SITE DESIGN REVIEW**

**15.220.020 Site design review applicability.**

A. Applicability of Requirements. Site design review shall be required prior to issuance of building permits or commencement of work for all improvements noted below. Site design review permits shall be processed as either Type I or Type II, as noted below.

1. Type I.

- a. Single-family dwellings;
- b. Duplex dwellings;
- c. Triplex dwellings;
- d. Quadplex dwellings;
- e. Townhouse dwellings;
- f. Cottage cluster projects;

g. Multifamily dwellings in the R-3, C-3 or I zone meeting the objective process requirements of NMC 15.220.060;

h. Institutional, commercial or industrial additions which do not exceed 1,000 square feet in gross floor area;

i. Multifamily additions or remodels which do not exceed 1,000 square feet in gross floor area, do not exceed 25 percent of the assessed value of the existing structure, and do not add any new units, or new construction incidental to the main use on an existing developed site which does not exceed 1,000 square feet in gross floor area and does not add any new units;

j. Institutional, commercial or industrial interior remodels which do not exceed 25 percent of the assessed valuation of the existing structure;

~~j. Multifamily remodels which do not exceed 25 percent of the assessed valuation of the existing structure and do not add any new units;~~

k. Signs which are not installed in conjunction with a new development or remodel;

l. Modifications, paving, landscaping, restriping, or regrading of an existing multifamily, institutional, commercial or industrial parking lot;

m. Fences and trash enclosures;

n. Accessory dwelling units.

2. Type II.

a. Any new development or remodel which is not specifically identified within subsection (A)(1) or (A)(3) of this section.

b. Telecommunications facilities.

### 3. Type III.

#### a. Multifamily dwellings in the R-2 or RP zone NOT meeting the objective process requirements of NMC 15.220.060.

**3.4.** Exemptions to Type I and Type II Process. The following development activities are exempt from Type I or Type II standards:

- a. Replacement of an existing item such as a roof, floor, door, window or siding.
- b. Plumbing and/or mechanical alterations which are completely internal to an existing structure.

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#### **15.220.030 Site design review requirements.**

A. Type I. Applications for Type I permit decisions shall be submitted upon forms established by the director. The application shall include a site development plan, drawn to scale, with the following as appropriate to the nature of the use:

1. Access to site from adjacent right-of-way, streets and arterials;
2. Parking and circulation areas;
3. Location and design of buildings and signs;
4. Orientation of windows and doors;
5. Entrances and exits;
6. Private and shared outdoor recreation spaces;
7. Pedestrian circulation;
8. Outdoor play areas;
9. Service areas for uses such as mail delivery, trash disposal, above-ground utilities, loading and delivery;
10. Areas to be landscaped;
11. Exterior lighting;
12. Special provisions for handicapped persons;
13. Other site elements and spaces which will assist in the evaluation of site development;
14. Proposed grading, slopes, and proposed drainage;
15. Location and access to utilities; and
16. Streets, driveways, and sidewalks.

B. Type II. The following information is required to be submitted with all Type II applications for site design review:

1. Site Development Plan. A site development plan shall be to scale and shall indicate the following as appropriate to the nature of the use:
  - a. Access to site from adjacent right-of-way, streets and arterials;

- b. Parking and circulation areas;
- c. Location and design of buildings and signs;
- d. Orientation of windows and doors;
- e. Entrances and exits;
- f. Private and shared outdoor recreation spaces;
- g. Pedestrian circulation;
- h. Outdoor play areas;
- i. Service areas for uses such as mail delivery, trash disposal, above-ground utilities, loading and delivery;
- j. Areas to be landscaped;
- k. Exterior lighting;
- l. Special provisions for handicapped persons;
- m. Other site elements and spaces which will assist in the evaluation of site development;
- n. Proposed grading, slopes, and proposed drainage;
- o. Location and access to utilities including hydrant locations; and
- p. Streets, driveways, and sidewalks.

2. Site Analysis Diagram. A site analysis diagram shall be to scale and shall indicate the following characteristics on the site and within 100 feet of the site:

- a. Relationship of adjacent lands;
- b. Location of species of trees greater than four inches in diameter at four feet above ground level;
- c. Existing and proposed topography;
- d. Natural drainage and proposed drainage and grading;
- e. Natural features and structures having a visual transportation-related or thematic (i.e. within the same design district) or other significant relationship with the site.

3. Architectural Drawings. Architectural drawings shall be prepared which identify floor plans and elevations.

4. Landscape Plan. The landscape plan shall indicate:

- a. The size, species and approximate locations of plant materials to be retained or placed on the site together with a statement which indicates the mature size and canopy shape of all plant materials;
- b. Proposed site contouring; and
- c. A calculation of the percentage of the site to be landscaped.

5. Special Needs for Handicapped. Where appropriate, the design review plan shall indicate compliance with all handicapped accessibility requirements including, but not limited to, the location of handicapped parking spaces, the location of accessible routes from the entrance to the public way, and ramps for wheelchairs.

6. Existing Features and Natural Landscape. The plans shall indicate existing landscaping and existing grades. Existing trees or other features intended to be preserved or removed shall be indicated on the plans.
7. Drives, Parking and Circulation. Proposed vehicular and pedestrian circulation, parking spaces, parking aisles, and the location and number of access points shall be indicated on the plans. Dimensions shall be provided for all elements. ~~on the plans for parking aisles, back-up areas, and other items as appropriate.~~
8. Drainage. The direction and location of on- and off-site drainage shall be indicated on the plans. This shall include, but not be limited to, site drainage, parking lot drainage, size and location of storm drain lines, and any retention or detention facilities necessary for the project as identified in the submitted preliminary stormwater report.
9. Buffering and Screening. Buffering and screening of areas, structures and facilities for storage, machinery and equipment, services (mail, refuse, utility wires, and the like), loading and parking and similar accessory areas and structures shall be shown on the plans.
10. Signs and Graphics. The location, colors, materials, and lighting of all exterior signs, graphics or other informational or directional features shall be shown on the plans.
11. Exterior Lighting. Exterior lighting within the design review plan shall be indicated on the plans. The direction of the lighting, size and type of fixtures, and an indication of the amount of lighting shall be shown on the plans.
12. Trash and Refuse Storage. All trash or refuse storage areas, along with appropriate screening, shall be indicated on the plans. Refuse storage areas must be constructed of brick, concrete block or material matching the material used on other proposed structures on the site. ~~other similar products as approved by the director.~~
13. Roadways and Utilities. The proposed plans shall indicate any public improvements that will be constructed as part of the project, including, but not limited to, roadway and utility improvements.
14. Traffic Study. A traffic study shall be submitted for any project that generates in excess of 40 trips per p.m. peak hour. This requirement may be waived by the director when a determination is made that a previous traffic study adequately addresses the proposal and/or when off-site and frontage improvements have already been completed which adequately mitigate any traffic impacts and/or the proposed use is not in a location which is adjacent to an intersection which is functioning at a poor level of service. A traffic study may shall be required by the director for projects below 40 trips per p.m. peak hour where the use is located immediately adjacent to an intersection functioning at a poor level of service. The traffic study shall be conducted according to the City of Newberg design standards. [Ord. 2619, 5-16-05; Ord. 2451, 12-2-96. Code 2001 § 151.192.]

**15.220.050 Criteria for design review.**

A. Type I. The following criteria are required to be met in order to approve a Type I design review request:

1. Parking. Parking areas shall meet the requirements of NMC 15.440.010.
2. Setbacks and General Requirements. The proposal shall comply with NMC 15.415.010 through 15.415.060 dealing with height restrictions, ~~and~~ public access. residential development standards and home occupations; and NMC 15.405.010 through 15.405.040 and 15.410.010 through 15.410.070 dealing with setbacks, coverage, vision clearance, and yard requirements.
3. Landscaping Requirements. The proposal shall comply with NMC 15.420.010 dealing with landscape requirements and landscape screening.

4. Signs. Signs shall comply with NMC 15.435.010 et seq. dealing with signs.
5. Zoning District Compliance. The proposed use shall be listed as a permitted or conditionally permitted use in the zoning district in which it is located as found in NMC 15.305.010 through 15.336.020.
6. Sufficient Infrastructure. For all triplex dwellings, quadplex dwellings, townhouse dwellings, multifamily dwellings meeting the objective process requirements of NMC 15.220.060 and cottage cluster developments, the city shall work with the applicant to ensure that sufficient infrastructure will be provided, or can be provided, to include:
  - la. Connection to a public wastewater system capable of meeting established service levels.
  - b. Connection to a public water system capable of meeting established service levels.
  - c. Access via public or private streets meeting adopted emergency vehicle access standards to a city's public street system.
  - d. Storm drainage facilities capable of meeting established service levels for storm drainage.
- B. Type II or III. The following criteria are required to be met in order to approve a Type II or III design review request:
  1. Design Compatibility. The proposed design review request incorporates an architectural design which is compatible with and/or superior to the same as existing or proposed uses and structures in the surrounding area. This shall include, but not be limited to, building architecture, materials, colors, roof design, landscape design, and signage.
  2. Parking and On-Site Circulation. Parking areas shall meet the requirements of NMC 15.440.010. Parking studies may shall be required to determine if adequate parking and circulation are provided for uses not specifically identified in NMC 15.440.010. Provisions shall be made to provide efficient and adequate on-site circulation without using the public streets as part of the parking lot circulation pattern. Parking areas shall be designed so that vehicles can efficiently enter and exit the public streets with a minimum impact on the functioning of the public street.
  3. Setbacks and General Requirements. The proposal shall comply with NMC 15.415.010 through 15.415.060 dealing with height restrictions and public access; and NMC 15.405.010 through 15.405.040 and 15.410.010 through 15.410.070 dealing with setbacks, coverage, vision clearance, and yard requirements.
  4. Landscaping Requirements. The proposal shall comply with NMC 15.420.010 dealing with landscape requirements and landscape screening.
  5. Signs. Signs shall comply with NMC 15.435.010 et seq. dealing with signs.
  6. Manufactured Dwelling, Mobile Home and RV Parks. Manufactured dwelling and mobile home parks shall also comply with the standards listed in NMC 15.445.075 through 15.445.100 in addition to the other clear and objective criteria listed in this section. RV parks also shall comply with NMC 15.445.170 in addition to the other criteria listed in this section.
  7. Zoning District Compliance. The proposed use shall be listed as a permitted or conditionally permitted use in the zoning district in which it is located as found in NMC 15.305.010 through 15.336.020. Through this site review process, the director may make a determination that a use is determined to be similar to those listed in the applicable zoning district, if it is not already specifically listed. In this case, the director shall make a finding that

the use shall not have any different or more detrimental effects upon the adjoining neighborhood area than those specifically listed.

8. Subdistrict Compliance. Properties located within subdistricts shall comply with the provisions of those subdistricts located in NMC 15.340.010 through 15.348.060.

9. Alternative Circulation, Roadway Frontage Improvements and Utility Improvements. **Where applicable, n** New developments shall provide for access for vehicles and pedestrians to adjacent properties which are currently developed or will be developed in the future. This may be accomplished through the provision of local public streets or private access and utility easements. At the time of development of a parcel, provisions shall be made to develop the adjacent street frontage in accordance with city street standards and the standards contained in the transportation plan. At the discretion of the city, these improvements may be deferred through use of a deferred improvement agreement or other form of security.

10. Traffic Study Improvements. If a traffic study is required, improvements identified in the traffic study shall be implemented as required by the director. [Ord. 2889 § 2 (Exh. B § 6), 12-6-21; Ord. 2763 § 1 (Exh. A § 7), 9-16-13; Ord. 2747 § 1 (Exh. A § 5), 9-6-11; Ord. 2451, 12-2-96. Code 2001 § 151.194.]

### **15.220.060 Additional requirements for multifamily residential projects.**

The purpose of this section is to ensure that multifamily residential **projects** containing five or more units meet minimum standards for good design, provide a healthy and attractive environment for those who live there, and are compatible with surrounding development. **As part of the site design review process, an applicant for a new multifamily residential project must demonstrate that some of the following site and building design elements, each of which has a point value, have been incorporated into the design of the project. At least 14 points are required for smaller multifamily projects with five to eight units and at least 20 points are required for multifamily projects with nine or more units. For more information and illustrations of each element, refer to the Newberg Residential Development Design Guidelines (July 1997).**

#### A. Review Process

Two review processes are available for review of multi-family residential development: objective and discretionary. An applicant may choose which process to use. The objective process uses clear objective standards that do not require the use of discretionary decision-making. The discretionary process uses design guidelines that are more subjective in nature and are intended to provide the applicant with more design flexibility. Regardless of the review process, the applicant must demonstrate how the applicable standards or guidelines are being met.

As part of the discretionary site design review process, an applicant for a new multifamily residential project must demonstrate that some of the following site and building design elements, each of which has a point value, have been incorporated into the design of the project. At least 14 points are required for smaller multifamily projects with five to eight units and at least 20 points are required for multifamily projects with nine or more units. For more information and illustrations of each element, refer to the Newberg Residential Development Design Guidelines (July 1997).

A project may be reviewed using only one of the 2 review processes. For example, a project may not use some of the objective standards and some of the discretionary guidelines for one application. Pursuant to NMC 15.100 and 15.220:

1. A Type I review is required for projects in zones R-3, C-3, and I following the objective process.

2. A Type II review is required for:

a. Projects in zones R-2 and RP following the objective process.

b. Projects in zones R-3, C-3 and I following the discretionary process.

3. A Type III site design review is required for projects in zones R-2 and RP following the discretionary process.

**B. Design Guidelines and Standards**

Applicable guidelines and standards for multi-unit and congregate housing are located in Table 15.220.060.B. These standards should not be interpreted as requiring a specific architectural style.

<b>Table 15.220.060.B</b>		
<b>Multi-Family Residential Design Guidelines and Standards</b>		
<b>Design Element</b>	<b>Design Guideline (Discretionary Process)</b>	<b>Design Standard (Objective Process)</b>
	<b>Projects with 5-8 dwelling units must obtain 14 points, projects with 9 or more dwelling units must obtain 20 points.</b>	<b>All standards must be met.</b>
<b>Site Design Elements</b>		
<b>1. Private and Shared Recreation Areas</b>	<u>Consolidate green space to increase visual impact and functional utility. This applies to larger projects which collectively have a significant amount of open space areas which can be consolidated into children’s play areas, gardens, and/or dog-walking areas (three points).</u>	<p>a. <u>Private Areas. Each ground-level living unit in a residential development subject to a design review plan approval shall have an accessible outdoor private space of not less than 48 square feet in area. The area shall be enclosed, screened or otherwise designed to provide increased privacy for unit residents, their guests and neighbors.</u></p> <p>b. <u>Individual and Shared Areas. In addition to the private open space identified above, usable outdoor recreation space shall be provided for the individual and/or shared use of residents and their guests in any multifamily residential development, as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <u>One- or two-bedroom units: 200 square feet per unit.</u></li> <li>ii. <u>Three- or more bedroom units: 300 square feet per unit.</u></li> <li>iii. <u>Developments within ¼ mile of a public park may reduce this requirement by 50 percent.</u></li> <li>iv. <u>Storage areas are required in residential developments. Convenient areas shall be provided in residential developments for the storage of articles such as bicycles, barbecues, luggage, outdoor furniture, and the like. These shall be entirely enclosed and shall be a minimum of 18 square feet per dwelling unit.</u></li> </ul>

2. Site Vegetation	Preserve existing natural features, including topography, water features, and/or native vegetation (three points).	The proposal shall adhere to the landscaping standards in 15.420.
3. Building Setbacks	Use the front setback to build a street edge by orienting building(s) toward the street with a relatively shallow front yard (12 to 15 feet for two-story buildings) to create a more “pedestrian-friendly” environment (three points).	The proposal shall adhere to the base zone standard for building setbacks listed in 15.410.
4. Vehicle Parking	Place parking lots to the sides and/or back of projects so that front yard areas can be used for landscaping and other “pedestrian-friendly” amenities (three points).	Parking for the development shall comply with the following:  a. On-site surface parking areas, garages, and vehicle maneuvering areas shall not be located directly between the façade of a primary building(s) and an abutting street right-of-way.  b. Parking located to the side of a dwelling structure shall be limited to 50% of the linear frontage of that side. Drive aisles without adjacent parking spaces do not count as parking areas for purposes of this standard.
5. Multiple Building Groupings	Create “outdoor” rooms in larger projects by grouping buildings to create well-defined outdoor spaces (two points).	Adhere to the design standards in Private and Shared Recreation Areas, above.
6. Landscaping	Provide good-quality landscaping. Provide coordinated site landscaping sufficient to give the site its own distinctive character, including the preservation of existing landscaping and use of native species (two points).	The proposal shall adhere to the landscaping standards in 15.420.
7. Parking Vegetation Buffer	Landscape at the edges of parking lots to minimize visual impacts upon the street and surrounding properties (two points).	Parking design and landscape shall adhere to the standards in 15.440 and 15.420.
8. Street Trees	Use street trees and vegetative screens at the front property line to soften visual impacts from the street and provide shade (one point).	The proposal shall adhere to the street trees and landscaping amenities in public rights-of-ways standards in 15.420.020.  On-site landscaping shall adhere to the standards in 15.420.
9. Outdoor Furnishings	Use site furnishings to enhance open space. Provide communal amenities such as benches, playground equipment, and fountains to enhance the outdoor environment (one point).	User amenities—such as tables, benches, trees, shrubs, planter boxes, garden plots, drinking fountains, spas, or pool—may be placed in outdoor shared recreation areas.
10. Fencing	Keep fences neighborly by keeping them low, placing them back from the sidewalk, and using compatible building materials (one point).	The proposal shall adhere to the fence height standards in 15.410.070.D.
11. Entrance Building Materials	Use entry accents such as distinctive building or paving materials to mark major entries to multifamily buildings or to individual units (one point).	Building entrances shall be emphasized through the use of features or elements such as recesses, projections, corner entries, or landscape treatments.
12. Outdoor Lighting	Use appropriate outdoor lighting which enhances the nighttime safety and security of pedestrians	a. Uses on the site shall be illuminated as follows:  (1) Parking and loading areas: 0.5 footcandle minimum.



	without causing glare in nearby buildings (one point).	<p>(2) Walkways: 0.5 footcandle minimum and average of 1.5 footcandles.</p> <p>(3) Building entrances: 1 footcandle minimum with an average of 3.5 footcandles, except that secondary entrances may have an average of 2.0 footcandles.</p> <p>b. Maximum illumination at the property line shall not exceed 0.5 footcandles. However, where a site abuts a nonresidential district, maximum illumination at the property line shall not exceed 1 footcandle. This standard applies to adjacent properties across a public right-of-way.</p> <p>c. Developments shall use full cut-off lighting fixtures to avoid off-site lighting, night sky pollution, and shining lights into residential units.</p>
<b>Building Design Elements</b>		
1. Building Orientation and Entrances	Orient buildings toward the street. For attached single-family and smaller multifamily projects, this means orienting individual entries and porches to the street. In larger projects with internal circulation and grounds, this means that at least 10 percent of the units should have main entries which face the street rather than be oriented toward the interior (three points).	<p>a. The primary building entry, or entries, for ground-floor units shall face the street right-of-way or a central common open space. Secondary entries may face parking lots or other interior site areas.</p> <p>b. Building entrances shall be emphasized through the use of features or elements such as recesses, projections, corner entries, or landscape treatments.</p> <p>c. For sites not on an arterial street, at least 50% of a site's street frontage, excluding driveways, shall be occupied by buildings that are located no further than 10 ft from the required setback line.</p> <p>d. For sites on an arterial street, at least 50% of a site's street frontage, excluding driveways, shall be occupied by buildings that are located no further than 20 ft from the required setback line.</p>
2. Building Height	Respect the scale and patterns of nearby buildings by reflecting the architectural styles, building details, materials, and scale of existing buildings (three points).	The proposal shall adhere to the base zone standard for building height listed in 15.415.020.
3. Building Articulation	Break up large buildings into bays by varying planes at least every 50 feet (three points).	<p>a. Street-facing building façades shall be divided into wall planes. The wall plane on the exterior of each dwelling unit shall be articulated by doing one or more of the following:</p> <p>(1) Incorporating elements such as porches or decks into the wall plane.</p> <p>(2) Recessing the building a minimum of 2 ft deep x 6 ft long.</p>

		<p>(3) Extending an architectural bay at least 2 ft from the primary street-facing façade.</p> <p>b. To avoid long, monotonous, uninterrupted walls, buildings shall incorporate exterior wall off-sets, projections and/or recesses. At least 1 ft of horizontal variation shall be used at intervals of 40 ft or less along the building's primary façade on the ground-floor level.</p>
<p>4. Building Façade Design</p>	<p>Provide variation in repeated units large multifamily projects so that these projects have recognizable identities. Elements such as color; porches, balconies, and windows; railings; and building materials and form, either alone or in combination, can be used to create this variety (three points).</p>	<p>a. Windows and the glass portion(s) of doors with glazing shall occupy a minimum of 25% of the total street-facing façade.</p> <p>b. Buildings shall have a distinct base and top. The base of the building (ground-floor level) shall be considered from grade to 12 ft above grade. The base shall be visually distinguished from the top of the building by any of the following physical transitions: a change in brick pattern, a change in surface or siding materials, a change in color, or a change in the size or orientation of window types.</p> <p>c. Blank, windowless walls in excess of 750 sq ft are prohibited when facing a public street, unless required by the Building Code. In instances where a blank wall exceeds 750 sq ft, it shall be articulated (see Building Articulation, above) or intensive landscaping that will grow to cover 50% of the wall within 3 years of planting shall be provided.</p> <p>d. Garage doors shall be painted to match the color or color palette used on the rest of the buildings.</p>
<p>5. Building Materials</p>	<p>Use some or all of the following materials in new buildings: wood or wood-like siding applied horizontally or vertically as board and batten; shingles, as roofing, or on upper portions of exterior walls and gable ends; brick at the base of walls and chimneys; wood or wood-like sash windows; and wood or wood-like trim (one point for each material described above).</p>	<p>The following building materials are prohibited on street-facing building façades and shall not collectively be used on more than 35% of any other building façade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Vinyl PVC siding</li> <li>(2) T-111 Plywood</li> <li>(3) Exterior insulation finishing (EIFS)</li> <li>(4) Corrugated metal</li> <li>(5) Plain concrete or concrete block</li> <li>(6) Spandrel glass</li> <li>(7) Sheet pressboard</li> </ul>
<p>6. Architectural Elements</p>	<p>Incorporate architectural elements of one of the city's historical styles (Queen Anne, Dutch colonial revival, colonial revival, or bungalow style) into the design to reinforce the city's cultural identity. Typical design elements which should be</p>	<p>The applicant is encouraged to incorporate elements of one of the city's historical styles (Queen Anne, Dutch colonial revival, colonial revival, or bungalow style) into the design to reinforce the city's cultural identity.</p>

	considered include, but are not limited to, “crippled hip” roofs, Palladian-style windows, roof eave brackets, dormer windows, and decorative trim boards (two points).	
7. Car Shelters	Keep car shelters secondary to the building by placing them to the side or back of units and/or using architectural designs, materials, and landscaping to buffer visual impacts from the street (two points).	<p>a. On-site garages or car shelters shall not be located directly between the façade of a primary building(s) and an abutting street right-of-way.</p> <p>b. All garages or car shelters that are part of the same structure that contains dwelling units shall be located at least 4 ft behind the front building façade.</p>
8. Front Porches	Provide a front porch at every main entry as this is both compatible with the city’s historic building pattern and helps to create an attractive, “pedestrian-friendly” streetscape (two points).	Provide a front porch or patio for at least one main entry.
9. Roofs	Use sloped roofs at a pitch of 3:12 or steeper. Gable and hip roof forms are preferable (two points).	Where a sloped roof is proposed, the sloped roof shall be at a pitch of 3:12 or steeper.

[\[Ord. 2889 § 2 \(Exh. B § 7\), 12-6-21; Ord. 2763 § 1 \(Exh. A § 8\), 9-16-13; Ord. 2505, 2-1-99. Code 2001 § 151.195.\]](#)

#### A. Site Design Elements:

1. Consolidate green space to increase visual impact and functional utility. This applies to larger projects which collectively have a significant amount of open space areas which can be consolidated into children’s play areas, gardens, and/or dog-walking areas (three points).
2. Preserve existing natural features, including topography, water features, and/or native vegetation (three points).
3. Use the front setback to build a street edge by orienting building(s) toward the street with a relatively shallow front yard (12 to 15 feet for two-story buildings) to create a more “pedestrian-friendly” environment (three points).
4. Place parking lots to the sides and/or back of projects so that front yard areas can be used for landscaping and other “pedestrian-friendly” amenities (three points).
5. Create “outdoor” rooms in larger projects by grouping buildings to create well-defined outdoor spaces (two points).
6. Provide good quality landscaping. Provide coordinated site landscaping sufficient to give the site its own distinctive character, including the preservation of existing landscaping and use of native species (two points).
7. Landscape at the edges of parking lots to minimize visual impacts upon the street and surrounding properties (two points).
8. Use street trees and vegetative screens at the front property line to soften visual impacts from the street and provide shade (one point).
9. Use site furnishings to enhance open space. Provide communal amenities such as benches, playground equipment, and fountains to enhance the outdoor environment (one point).

10. Keep fences neighborly by keeping them low, placing them back from the sidewalk, and using compatible building materials (one point).

11. Use entry accents such as distinctive building or paving materials to mark major entries to multifamily buildings or to individual units (one point).

12. Use appropriate outdoor lighting which enhances the nighttime safety and security of pedestrians without causing glare in nearby buildings (one point).

#### B. Building Design Elements.

1. Orient buildings toward the street. For attached single family and smaller multifamily projects, this means orienting individual entries and porches to the street. In larger projects with internal circulation and grounds, this means that at least 10 percent of the units should have main entries which face the street rather than be oriented toward the interior (three points).

2. Respect the scale and patterns of nearby buildings by reflecting the architectural styles, building details, materials, and scale of existing buildings (three points).

3. Break up large buildings into bays by varying planes at least every 50 feet (three points).

4. Provide variation in repeated units in both single family attached and large multifamily projects so that these projects have recognizable identities. Elements such as color; porches, balconies, and windows; railings; and building materials and form, either alone or in combination, can be used to create this variety (three points).

5. Building Materials. Use some or all of the following materials in new buildings: wood or wood-like siding applied horizontally or vertically as board and batten; shingles, as roofing, or on upper portions of exterior walls and gable ends; brick at the base of walls and chimneys; wood or wood-like sash windows; and wood or wood-like trim (one point for each material described above).

6. Incorporate architectural elements of one of the city's historical styles (Queen Anne, Dutch colonial revival, colonial revival, or bungalow style) into the design to reinforce the city's cultural identity. Typical design elements which should be considered include, but are not limited to, "crippled hip" roofs, Palladian style windows, roof eave brackets, dormer windows, and decorative trim boards (two points).

7. Keep car shelters secondary to the building by placing them to the side or back of units and/or using architectural designs, materials, and landscaping to buffer visual impacts from the street (two points).

8. Provide a front porch at every main entry as this is both compatible with the city's historic building pattern and helps to create an attractive, "pedestrian friendly" streetscape (two points).

9. Use sloped roofs at a pitch of 3:12 or steeper. Gable and hip roof forms are preferable (two points). [Ord. 2889 § 2 (Exh. B § 7), 12-6-21; Ord. 2763 § 1 (Exh. A § 8), 9-16-13; Ord. 2505, 2-1-99. Code 2001 § 151.195.]

## Chapter 15.302

### DISTRICTS AND THEIR AMENDMENT

#### 15.302.032 Purposes of each zoning district.

##### A. R-1 Low Density Residential District.

1. The purpose of this land use designation is to provide a stable and healthful residential environment together with the full range of urban services. The R-1 zone is intended for low density urban residential uses at an average

overall density of 4.4 units per gross buildable acre, and/or middle housing densities consistent with applicable minimum lot sizes, in the district.

2. Typical housing types will include single-family dwellings, duplex dwellings, triplex dwellings, quadplex dwellings, townhouse dwellings, cottage cluster projects, limited multifamily dwellings and planned unit developments. The district also is intended to allow low intensity institutional uses that operate consistent with peaceful enjoyment of residential neighborhoods. The R-1 district is intended to be consistent with the low density residential (LDR) designation of the comprehensive plan.

**Chapter 15.346**

**SPECIFIC PLAN (SP) SUBDISTRICT**

**15.346.070 Specific plan development standards.**

Development standards for specific plans are listed below. The standards shall be utilized in conjunction with the specific plan adopted as an exhibit to the SP overlay subdistrict. This section is intended to be amended as new specific plans are adopted.

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B. Springbrook Oaks Specific Plan.

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8. Residential Density. Residential density is governed by the SP overlay subdistrict.

a. The following development standards shall be applied to Springbrook Oaks for single-family detached dwellings and duplex dwellings (please refer to Graphic VI for map of development areas A through H of the Springbrook Oaks specific plan). See Appendix A, Figure 20. These standards shall supersede any density or density transfer standards established in the development code.

Area	Zone	Minimum Lot Size (Square Feet)	Minimum Lot Area per Dwelling Unit (Square Feet)	Maximum Density (Dwelling Units per Acre)
A	C-2	5,000	NA	NA
B <sup>4,5</sup>	RP	1,500*	1,500*	21.8* <sup>1</sup>
C <sup>4,5</sup>	R-3	2,500*	2,500*	13.1*
D <sup>4,5</sup>	R-2	3,750*	3,750	8.8
E <sup>4,5</sup>	R-2	5,000	5,000*	6.6*
F-1 <sup>4,5</sup>	RP	1,500*	1,500*	21.8*

Area	Zone	Minimum Lot Size (Square Feet)	Minimum Lot Area per Dwelling Unit (Square Feet)	Maximum Density (Dwelling Units per Acre)
F-2 <sup>4,5</sup>	RP	1,500*	None* <sup>2</sup>	None* <sup>2</sup>
F-3 <sup>4,5</sup>	RP	1,500*	1,500*	21.8*
G	M-1	20,000	NA	NA
H <sup>4,5</sup>	R-1	5,000*	10,000* <sup>3</sup>	3.3*

\* Different than the standards established elsewhere in the development code. Residential land use only permitted on F-1 area for Yamhill County tax lot 3216-02026.

<sup>1</sup> Up to 100 percent of the land zoned RP within area B may be developed for residential use.

<sup>2</sup> There is no limit on the number of dwelling units allowed in area F-2.

<sup>3</sup> Average lot area per dwelling in any one subdivision.

<sup>4</sup> Duplex dwellings are exempt from minimum lot area per dwelling unit. Duplex dwellings count as a single dwelling for the purpose of calculating compliance with the maximum density.

<sup>5</sup> Triplex dwellings, quadplex dwellings, townhouse dwellings multifamily dwellings, and cottage cluster projects are permitted on lots meeting the applicable minimum lot areas for the dwelling type in the corresponding zone per NMC 15.405.010(A), and are exempt from the development standards in this table.

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#### 15.405.040 Lot coverage and parking coverage requirements.

A. Purpose. The lot coverage and parking coverage requirements below are intended to:

1. Limit the amount of impervious surface and storm drain runoff on residential lots.
2. Provide open space and recreational space on the same lot for occupants of that lot.
3. Limit the bulk of residential development to that appropriate in the applicable zone.

B. Residential uses in residential zones shall meet the following maximum lot coverage and parking coverage standards; however, cottage cluster projects shall be exempt from the standards. See the definitions in NMC 15.05.030 and Appendix A, Figure 4.

1. Maximum Lot Coverage.

a. R-1: 40 percent, except:

- i. Fifty percent if all structures on the lot are one story; and
- ii. Sixty percent for townhouse dwellings and multifamily dwellings.

b. R-2 and RP: 60 percent.

c. AR and R-3: 60 percent.

2. Maximum Parking Coverage. R-1, R-2, R-3, and RP: 30 percent.

3. Combined Maximum Lot and Parking Coverage.

a. R-1: 60 percent.

b. R-2, R-3, RP and townhouse dwellings and multifamily dwellings in R-1: 70 percent.

C. All other districts and uses not listed in subsection (B) of this section shall not be limited as to lot coverage and parking coverage except as otherwise required by this code. [Ord. 2889 § 2 (Exh. B § 28), 12-6-21; Ord. 2880 § 2 (Exh. B § 39), 6-7-21; Ord. 2832 § 1 (Exh. A), 7-2-18; Ord. 2746 § 1 (Exh. A § 1), 8-15-11; Ord. 2730 § 1 (Exh. A (3)), 10-18-10; Ord. 2647, 6-5-06; Ord. 2451, 12-2-96. Code 2001 § 151.568.]

## Chapter 15.410

### YARD SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

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#### 15.410.020 Front yard setback.

A. Residential (see Appendix A, Figure 10).

1. AR, R-1 and R-2 districts shall have a front yard of not less than 15 feet, except that multifamily dwellings with parking to the side or rear shall have a front yard of not less than 10 feet. Said yard shall be landscaped and maintained.

2. R-3 and RP districts shall have a front yard of not less than 12 feet, except that multifamily dwellings with parking to the side or rear shall have a front yard of not less than 8 feet. Said yard shall be landscaped and maintained.

\*\*\*

#### 15.410.030 Interior yard setback.

A. Residential.

1. All lots or development sites in the AR, R-1, R-2 and R-3 districts shall have interior yards of not less than five feet, except that where a utility easement is recorded adjacent to a side lot line, there shall be a side yard no less than the width of the easement.

2. All lots or development sites in the RP district shall have interior yards of not less than eight feet.

3. All lots with townhouse dwellings shall have no minimum interior yard setback where units are attached.

4. All lots with new multifamily dwellings shall have interior yards of not less than eight feet adjacent to lot lines shared with existing single-family dwellings. All other multifamily dwellings shall meet the provisions of subsections (A)(1) of this section.

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## Chapter 15.415

### BUILDING AND SITE DESIGN STANDARDS

**15.415.020 Building height limitation.**

A. Residential.

1. In the R-1 district, no main building shall exceed 30 feet in height, except that townhouse dwellings shall not exceed 35 feet in height.
2. In the R-2, AR, and RP districts, no main building shall exceed 35 feet in height.
3. In the R-3 district, no main building shall exceed 45 feet in height, except, where an R-3 district abuts upon an R-1 district, the maximum permitted building height shall be limited to 30 feet for a distance of 50 feet from the abutting boundary of the aforementioned district.

**Chapter 15.440**

**OFF-STREET PARKING, BICYCLE PARKING, AND PRIVATE WALKWAYS**

**15.440.030 Parking spaces required.**

<u>Use</u>	<u>Minimum Parking Spaces Required</u>
<b>Residential Types</b>	
<p>Dwelling, multifamily and multiple <u>single-family dwellings</u> on a single <u>lot</u></p> <p><del>Studio or one-bedroom unit</del></p> <p><del>Two-bedroom unit</del></p> <p><del>Three and four-bedroom unit</del></p> <p><del>Five or more bedroom unit</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unassigned spaces</li> <li>• Visitor spaces</li> <li>• On-street parking credit</li> </ul>	<p>1.5 per dwelling unit</p> <p>1.5 per dwelling unit</p> <p>2 per dwelling unit</p> <p>0.75 spaces per bedroom</p> <p>If a development is required to have more than 10 spaces on a <u>lot</u>, then it must provide some unassigned spaces. At least 15 percent of the total required <u>parking spaces</u> must be unassigned and be located for convenient <u>use</u> by all occupants of the development. The location shall be approved by the <u>director</u>.</p> <p>If a development is required to have more than 10 spaces on a <u>lot</u>, then it must provide at least 0.2 visitor spaces per <u>dwelling unit</u>.</p> <p>On-street <u>parking spaces</u> may be counted toward the minimum number of required spaces for developments required to have more than 10 spaces on a <u>lot</u>. The on-street spaces must be directly adjoining and on the same side of the <u>street</u> as the subject property, must be legal spaces that meet all <u>city</u> standards, and cannot be counted if they could be removed by planned future <u>street</u> widening or a <u>bike lane</u> on the <u>street</u>.</p>



<u>Use</u>	<b>Minimum <u>Parking Spaces</u> Required</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available transit service</li> </ul>	<p>At the review body's discretion, affordable <u>housing projects</u> may reduce the required off-street parking by 10 percent if there is an adequate continuous pedestrian route no more than 1,500 feet in length from the development to transit service with an average of less than one hour regular service intervals during commuting periods or where the development provides its own transit. A developer may qualify for this parking reduction if improvements on a proposed pedestrian route are made by the developer, thereby rendering it an adequate continuous route.</p>

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# NEWBERG COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

## II. GOALS AND POLICIES

The following goals and policies are important elements in the Comprehensive Plan. These statements indicate the intent of the Plan and establish directions for future planning decisions and activities.

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### I. HOUSING

GOAL: To provide for diversity in the type, density and location of housing within the City to ensure there is an adequate supply of affordable housing units to meet the needs of City residents of various income levels. (Ordinance 2006-2634)

POLICIES: 1. Density Policies

a. Needed housing, as identified in the Newberg Housing Needs Analysis. ~~Density rather than housing type~~ shall be ~~the most important development criteria and shall be~~ used to classify different types of residential areas on the plan.

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### J. URBAN DESIGN

GOAL 1: To maintain and improve the natural beauty and visual character of the City.

4. Residential Areas Policies

d. Special development and design standards should be adopted in the Development Code to ensure that the opportunity exists for development of all varieties of needed housing as identified in the City's Housing Needs Analysis. Residential design standards shall be required to support quality residential development in the city. ~~multi-family, attached single-family and manufactured home park/subdivision projects are aesthetically pleasing and compatible with nearby lower density residential development. (Ordinance 2016-2810, December 19, 2016)~~

## III. PLAN CLASSIFICATIONS

For the purpose of evaluating and eventually implementing the proposed Comprehensive Plan, descriptions of land use classifications are essential. Explanations of the map designations are as follows:

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## V. LAND NEED AND SUPPLY

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### B. HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL LAND NEEDS

1. Housing Needs. In order to determine the amount of residential land needed, Newberg used Johnson Gardner to create a Housing Needs Analysis. That analysis examined the demographic, housing cost, and household income data for the City of Newberg to determine the need for specific housing types: single-family, multi-family, and manufactured homes. Two adjustments were made to the Johnson Gardner residential land need analysis:

- Development projects that were in the land use approval process during the preparation of the needs analysis were subtracted from the overall 2005-2025 need.
- 49 dwelling units displaced by the proposed Newberg-Dundee Bypass were added to the housing need.

The result is the future housing needs projections shown in Table V-2.

**Table V- 2. Future Housing Need by Housing Type (number of dwelling units)**

	Single Family		Multi-Family		Manufactured		Total
	Detached	Attached	Medium Density	High Density	Parks	Subdivision	
	50%	7%	15%	23%	2%	2%	100%
<b>2005 to 2025</b>	3,377	492	1,022	1,533	140	140	6,704
<b>2026 to 2040</b>	3,234	471	978	1,467	135	135	6,420
<b>Total</b>	6,611	963	2,000	3,000	275	275	13,124

Source: Johnson Gardner

The residential land need is determined by assigning each housing type to a comprehensive plan designation – low density residential (LDR), medium density residential (MDR), and high density residential (HDR) (Table V-3).

**Table V- 3. Housing Types by Plan and Zone Category**

Single Family		Multi-Family		Manufactured	
Detached	Attached	Medium Density	High Density	Park	Subdivision
LDR	MDR	MDR	HDR	MDR	LDR
R-1	R-2	R-2	R-3	R-2	R-1

Source: Johnson Gardner

Table V-4 presents the 2025 and 2040 housing unit need by comprehensive plan designation.

**Table V- 4. Adjusted Housing Unit Need**

Plan Designation	Units Needed 2005-2025	Units Needed 2026-2040
LDR	2,691	3,234
MDR	1,556	1,719
HDR	1,473	1,467
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,720</b>	<b>6,420</b>

Table V-4 will likely be replaced with current HNA/HPS. However, numbers should be:

Plan Designation	Units Needed 2005-2025	Units Needed 2026-2040
LDR	3,517	3,369
MDR	1,654	1,584
HDR	1,533	1,467
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>6,420</b>