



**NORTHLAKE TOWN COUNCIL
&
NORTHLAKE PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION
SPECIAL JOINT MEETING AGENDA
DECEMBER 19, 2023, AT 5:30 PM
TOWN HALL - COUNCIL CHAMBER ROOM
1500 COMMONS CIRCLE, SUITE 300, NORTHLAKE, TEXAS 76226**

Notice is hereby given as required by Title 5, Chapter 551.041 of the Government Code that the Northlake Town Council and Northlake Planning & Zoning Commission will meet in a Special Joint Meeting on December 19, 2023, at 5:30 PM, at the Northlake Town Hall in the Chamber Room, 1500 Commons Circle, Suite 300, Northlake, Texas 76226. The items listed below are placed on the agenda for discussion and/or action.

The following items will be considered:

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ANNOUNCEMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND PRESENTATIONS**

The following will be addressed:

- A. Briefing - Northlake Next 2045 Plan Draft Overview and Discussion
- B. Briefing - Town Center Concept Discussion

3. **ADJOURN**

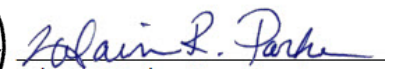
With no further items to consider, the meeting will be adjourned.

NOTE: The Town Council & Planning and Zoning Commission reserves the right to adjourn into executive session at any time during the course of this meeting to discuss any of the matters listed above as authorized by Texas Government Code Section 551.071(Consultation with Attorney); Section 551.072 (Deliberations about Real Property); 551.073 (Deliberations about Gifts and Donations); 551.074 (Personnel Matters); 551.076 (Deliberations about Security Devices); 551.087(Economic Development Negotiations).

CERTIFICATION

I, Zolaina R. Parker, Town Secretary for the Town of Northlake, Texas, hereby certify that the above agenda was posted on the official bulletin board located at Town Hall, 1500 Commons Circle, Suite 300, Northlake, Texas 76226, on December 15, 2023, by 6:00 p.m., in accordance with Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code.




Zolaina R. Parker, Town Secretary

NOTICE: THE TOWN OF NORTHLAKE'S DESIGNATED PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES ARE ACCESSIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT(ADA). THE TOWN WILL PROVIDE ACCOMMODATIONS, SUCH AS SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS FOR THE HEARING I MPAIRED IF REQUESTED AT LEAST FORTY-EIGHT (48) HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE SCHEDULED MEETING. PLEASE CALL THE TOWN SECRETARY'S OFFICE AT 940-242-5702 OR USE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICES FOR THE DEAF (TDD), BY CALLI NG 1-800-RELAY-TX SO THAT REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN BE ARRANGED.

NORTHLAKE TOWN COUNCIL COMMUNICATION



DATE: December 19, 2023
REF. DOC.: Northlake Next 2045 Plan Draft
SUBJECT: Briefing - Northlake Next 2045 Plan Draft Overview and Discussion
GOALS/
OBJECTIVES: Reinforce our Identity/Establish Council ownership of consensus-based plans

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

- Draft of Northlake Next Comprehensive Plan 2045 is attached for review and comment
 - Plan includes five chapters
 - Placeholder included for Chapter 4, Town Center Small Area Plan
 - Chapter 4 to be finalized following discussion under next agenda item
- Final draft will be developed following final feedback from Steering Committee, Planning & Zoning (P&Z) Commission, and Town Council
- Proposed Next Steps
 - January 16: P&Z to hold public hearing and consider recommendation on plan
 - February 8: Town Council to hold public hearing and consider approval of plan

COUNCIL ACTION/DIRECTION:

Provide input on draft plan



NORTHLAKE NEXT

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2045

PENDING ADOPTION



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Numerous individuals provided knowledge, assistance, and insight throughout the process of developing the Northlake Next 2045 Comprehensive Plan (Plan). Significant contributions of the following are greatly appreciated:

TOWN COUNCIL

David Rettig, Mayor
Brian Montini, Mayor Pro Tem
Michael Ganz, Council Member
Robert Keeker, Council Member
Maryl Lorencz, Council Member
Roger Sessions, Council Member
Bill Moore, Council Member (term ended May 2023)
Wes Boyer, Council Member (term ended May 2023)

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

Chris Amarante
Bryan Davenport
Aaron Fowler
Jana Hall
John Kelley
Linda King
Danny Simpson
Kristen Dixon (term ended May 2023)
Maryl Lorencz (term ended May 2023)
Michaela Monson (term ended May 2023)

TOWN STAFF

Drew Corn, Town Manager
Nathan Reddin, Development Director
Lora Hutchings, Planning & Permitting Coordinator
Jennifer Goldfield, Marketing & Communications Coordinator
Zolaina Parker, Town Secretary

STEERING COMMITTEE

Robert Keeker
Maryl Lorencz
Thomas Lott
Sonya Wooley
Laura Montini
Pru Gurram
Tammy Wright
Tom Dudark
Tom Strader
Pete Dewing
Steve Anderson
Bryan Davenport

HALFF

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Maddie Skidmore
Abel Verdi
Dennis Haar, PE

CATALYST COMMERCIAL

Jason Claunch
Chris Branham

PLACEHOLDER

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

We are proud to introduce to you the Northlake Next Comprehensive Plan 2045.

As we continue to grow and build our future, we are committed to preserving our core values: service, innovation, integrity, excellence, trust, and community. These values have been the foundation of our great town, and they will continue to guide us into the future.

In order to achieve a future that reflects the priorities and needs of Northlake’s residents, the process involved close collaboration with the Town Council, local partners, and, most importantly, our community. Your input has been invaluable in shaping a plan that ensures we continue to thrive and flourish. I want to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who have been part of this effort. Your ideas, suggestions, and dedication to shaping the next steps for Northlake are deeply appreciated. Together, we are making Northlake a place for generations to come, a place where our children and their children can build their futures with confidence and pride.

The Northlake Next Comprehensive Plan 2045 is more than just a document; it is a commitment to our shared vision. I encourage you to explore this plan and take an active role in its implementation. This Plan aims to provide opportunities and quality amenities that enhance our residents’ quality of life, strengthen our local economy, and protect the long-term wellbeing of our community. Whether it’s improved infrastructure, better access to retail, or safeguarding our natural resources, we have considered every aspect that contributes to a sustainable and prosperous Northlake.

Once again, thank you for being a part of this incredible journey to shape our beloved Northlake. Together, we will build a community that we can all be proud of.

Sincerely,

Mayor David Rettig

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCN Certificate of Convenience and Necessity	I35W Interstate 35W
CDC Community Development Corporation	LGC Local Government Code
CIP Community Rating System	MMD Municipal Management District
CRS Housing and Urban Development	MTP Master Thoroughfare Plan
DCTA Denton County Transportation Authority	NCTCOG North Central Texas Council of Governments
DFW Dallas-Fort Worth	P&Z Planning & Zoning Commission
DOT U.S. Department of Transportation	PD Planned Development
DUA Dwelling Units per Acre	PID Public Improvement District
EDC Economic Development Corporation	R&D Research & Development
EPP Emergency Preparedness Plan	ROW Right-of-Way
ERP Emergency Response Plan	SF Square Feet
ESD Emergency Services District	SH State Highway
ESRI Environmental Systems Research Institute	SUP Special Use Permit
ETJ Extraterritorial Jurisdiction	TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
FAR Floor Area Ratio	TIF Tax Increment Financing
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency	TIRZ Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone
FLUM Future Use Land Map	TRA Trinity River Authority
FM Farm to Market Road	TRWD Tarrant Regional Water District
GIS Geographic Information System	TxDOT Texas Department of Transportation
HB House Bill	USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers
HOA Homeowner’s Association	UTRWD Upper Trinity Regional Water District
HUD Housing and Urban Development	WUI Wildland Urban Interface
ISD Independent School District	



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COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING OVERVIEW

WHAT IS A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN?

The Northlake Next 2045 Comprehensive Plan (Plan) is a policy document that articulates a vision, outlines goals and objectives, and recommends specific actions for implementation. It ensures that new development and redevelopment of land, roads, parks, utilities, and public facilities are well-planned and occur in a manner that achieves the desired vision of the community. **One of the primary purposes of a Comprehensive Plan is to guide land use decision-making.** Texas communities are given authority to conduct comprehensive planning in Section 213 of the Texas Local Government Code.

A Comprehensive Plan provides a 20-to-30-year framework for staff and elected and appointed officials to make public policy decisions related to land use, transportation, parks and recreation, capital investments, economic development, and other topics that shape the future growth and sustainability of the community.

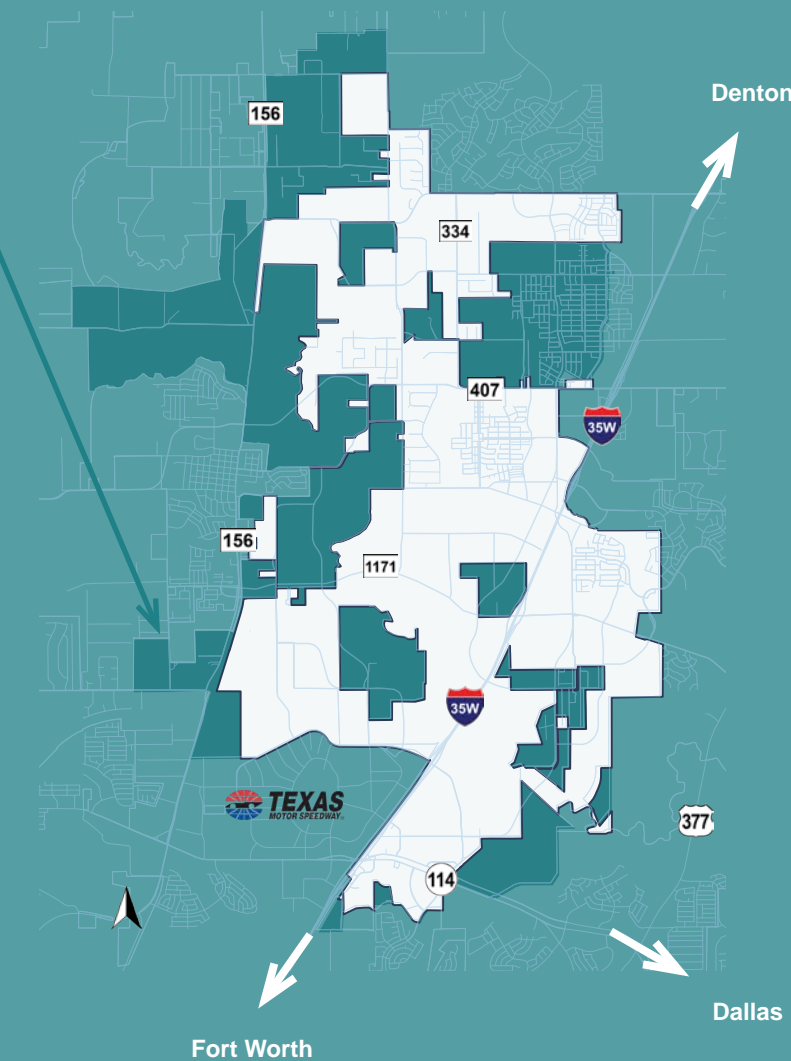
STUDY LIMITS

The study limits for the comprehensive plan include the incorporated Town limits and land designated as the Town's extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ).

EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION (ETJ)

The area of land lying outside and adjacent to the corporate limits of the Town of Northlake over which the Town of Northlake has limited legal control today but exclusive ability to annex in the future as set forth in Chapter 42 of the Local Government Code.

There are a number of reasons for towns to annex adjacent land. Annexation provides a means for towns to expand their boundaries and their residential and commercial tax bases. It can also result in the more efficient provision of services while also allowing the jurisdiction to extend planning and zoning authority to areas that impact it.



THE PLANNING PROCESS

The Comprehensive Planning process should be tailored to the unique issues and opportunities of the community. Typically, this process is broken down into multiple phases with various engagement opportunities to capture the ideas and hopes for the future of Northlake residents and businesses. Over the course of one year, the following phases were complete to establish Northlake Next 2045:



PHASE 1 | EXPLORE

In the first phase, a thorough review was performed of the Town's existing conditions. This included a **community audit and market review** that focused on current demographic and economic trends, as well as existing opportunities and challenges that are present in Northlake. During this phase, a Steering Committee that served as an advisory body to the planning process and outcomes was established.



PHASE 2 | ENVISION

Community leaders, stakeholders, and residents were engaged using in-person and online engagement opportunities to **establish a vision for the future** of the community. Feedback gained through focus group meetings, public workshops, and an online survey served as the foundation for the Plan's guiding principles and vision statement, which were established during this phase. A plan website was also created to serve as a repository of engagement opportunities and outcomes.



PHASE 3 | GUIDE

Using the land use and engagement analyses established in the previous phases, growth scenarios were created to inform the **future land use map (FLUM)**. Plan themes were also drafted. Finally, a small area plan was developed to establish a framework and location for a potential Town Center.



PHASE 4 | ACTIVATE

The final phase focused on developing the recommendations, which serve as the vehicle for achieving the Plan's vision and goals and tracking the Plan's progress. Final revisions based on community feedback were incorporated into the Draft Plan before being presented to the Steering Committee, Planning and Zoning (P&Z) Commission, and Town Council for formal approval and adoption.

This document provides a high-level, graphic overview of the planning process, analysis and outcomes, and recommendations. Additional technical analysis is included in the Appendix.

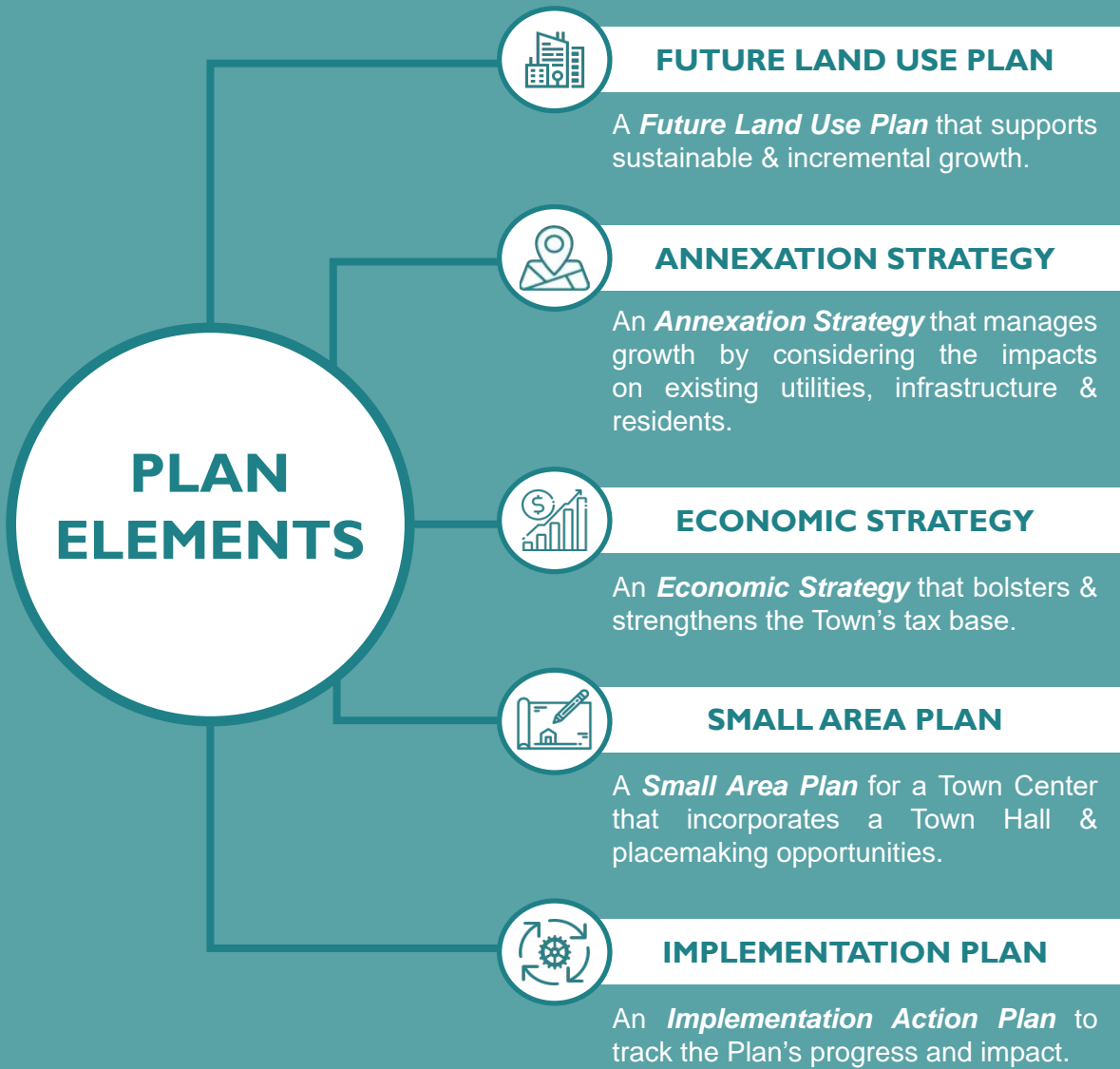
HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

PLAN SUMMARY

This Plan document acts as a **clear definition for what the Town aims to achieve over the next 20 years** and provides an action plan that will help it reach its goals. This includes seven guiding principles, developed based on community input and background research, each with a specific set of goals corresponding to strategies that will be key to the Town achieving its vision for the future. It also includes the Town’s Future Land Use Map (FLUM) and Place Types. When new development proposals are submitted to the Town, Staff and Town Council will use the policy framework established in this plan to determine whether the proposal fits with the community-driven vision. The document is flexible and can be amended over time to meet the needs of the community as it evolves.

PLAN ELEMENTS

The Plan includes the following elements that provide an overview of the community today and goals and strategies that will help shape the future growth and character of the Town over the next 20 years:



RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

A sound plan is based on a thorough understanding of community assets and provides a firm footing upon which communities can make decisions about the future investment of their resources. It is important to note that a comprehensive plan does not replace zoning regulations, development codes, capital improvement programs, or other regulatory documents. Instead, the plan is meant to serve as the foundation for updates to those other regulations and implementation tools.

This Plan is an integral part of the Town’s planning efforts to meet the needs of its growing community. Current planning efforts and projects that are relevant to the implementation of the Plan are listed below.

- PARKS MASTER PLAN (2014)**
- COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (2016)**
- TOWN COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN (2021)**
- UTILITY PROJECTS & STUDIES**
 - Impact Fee Study
 - Emergency Response Plan
 - Emergency Preparedness Plan
 - Public Works Risk & Resilience Assessment
- DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**
 - Industrial
 - Hotel & Conference Center
 - New Schools (K-12 & Sports Facility)
 - Indoor Sports Facility
- MOBILITY & ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS**
 - Roadway & Town Impact Fee Assessment
 - Master Thouroughfare Plan & Impact Fee Study
 - Monumentation
 - Connections & Capacity Improvements



COMMUNITY PROFILE

PLANNING AREA

Northlake is a Town located in Denton County, about 13 miles southwest of the Denton’s downtown and approximately 25 miles north of Downtown Fort Worth. The Town is connected to the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) Metroplex via access to Interstate I35W (I35W), which runs north and south through Northlake, and State Highway 114 (SH 114) which runs east and west through a small portion of southern Northlake. Some of the major landmarks near Northlake include the Alliance Airport and greater Alliance Corridor, as well as the Texas Motor Speedway.

Northlake’s total area within Town Limits accounts for **19.1 square miles, with 13.5 additional square miles of ETJ available to annex**. Northlake maintains a rural character despite its proximity to a bustling metroplex; however, consideration will need to be taken as to whether the Town would like to preserve this feeling as it inevitably grows. Currently, over 50% of the Town is zoned as rural residential land over five acres, and nearly 25% of the Town is zoned as mixed use/planned development. The Town, in cooperation with the Northlake Community Development Corporation (CDC) and the Northlake Economic Development Corporation (EDC), is preparing for increases in both residential and commercial development activity.

With a 2023 population of 10,430, and a location in one of the fastest growing counties in the country, Northlake can expect to see trends of development pressure as the DFW Metroplex continues to expand toward suburban markets. Additionally, as seen in **Table 1.1**, Northlake’s proximity to a variety of surrounding major cities, amenities, and highways position the Town to experience local and regional growth pressures from multiple angles. To grow in an orderly and sustainable way, infrastructure investments will be needed to manage growth and provide the best return on investment of limited public funds.

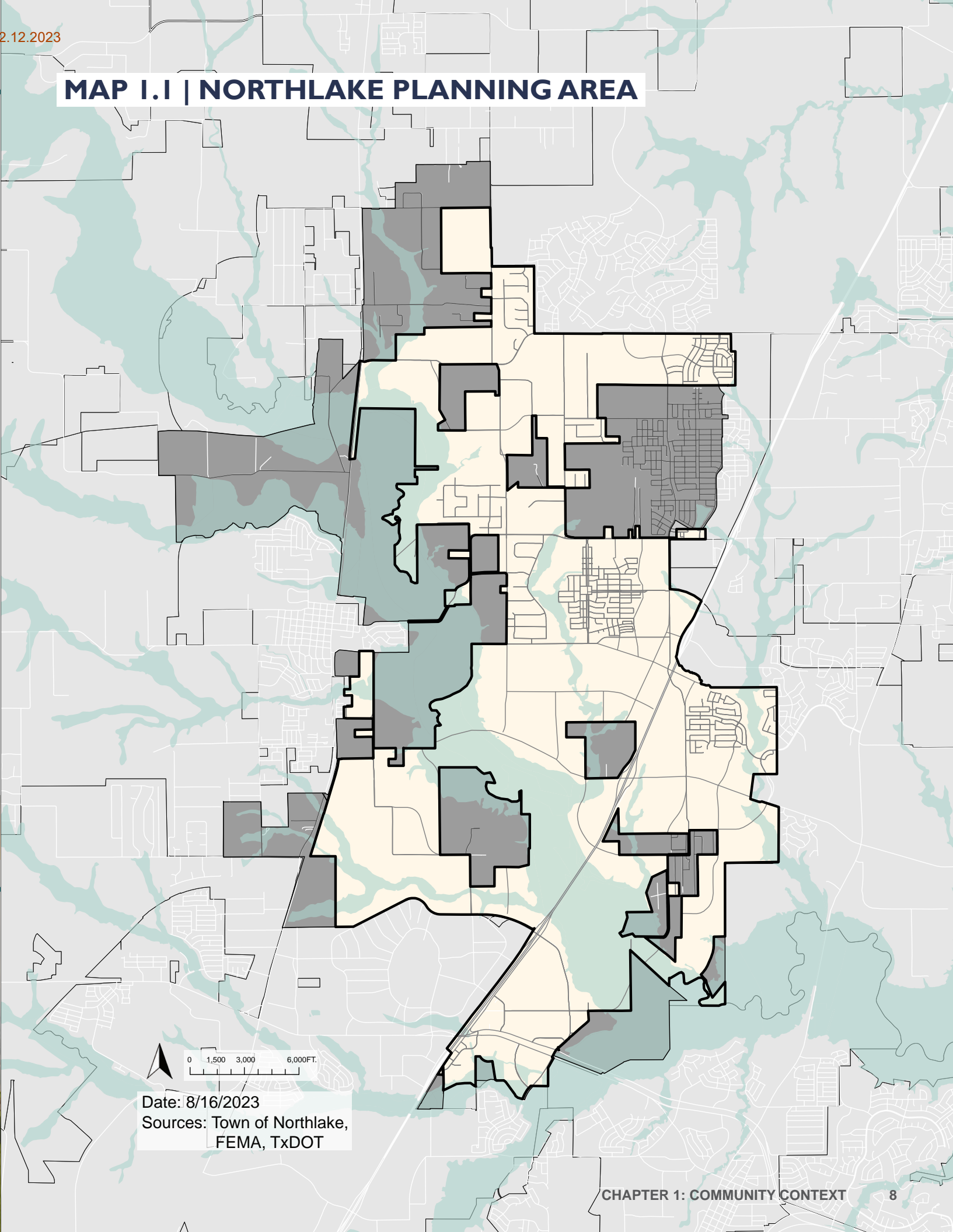
TABLE 1.1 PROXIMITY TO MAJOR LOCATIONS IN THE REGION	
Location	Miles from Town
Downtown Dallas	40
Downtown Fort Worth	25
Downtown Denton	13
DFW International Airport	17
Alliance Airport	3

Source: Google Earth

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Northlake has a population of **10,430** people.
- Northlake is approximately **19.1** square miles.
- Northlake’s ETJ is **13.5** square miles.
- Northlake’s total land area equals **32.6** square miles.

MAP 1.1 | NORTHLAKE PLANNING AREA



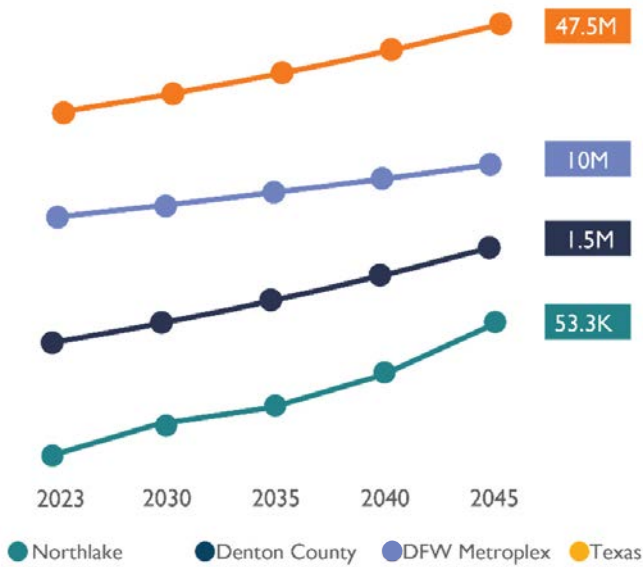
Date: 8/16/2023
Sources: Town of Northlake, FEMA, TxDOT

COMMUNITY PROFILE

GROWTH TRENDS

The Town of Northlake was incorporated in 1960 for the purpose of controlling its own destiny. In the first 50 years of its incorporation, the Town experienced marginal increases in population, with a recorded population of 20 people as of the 1970 Census and 1,724 residents by the 2010 Census. Since 2010, however, Northlake has experienced a 500% increase in residential growth, reaching a population of 10,430 in 2023. This increase in population mirrors the burgeoning population growth experienced across the State of Texas. In line with the state and Denton County growth trends, Northlake's population growth is expected to persist over the next 20 years. As graphed in **Figure 1.1**, which is based on recent development and growth trends, Northlake's population is projected to increase to approximately 53,317 by 2045, a 400% increase.

FIGURE 1.1 | DFW GROWTH TRENDS

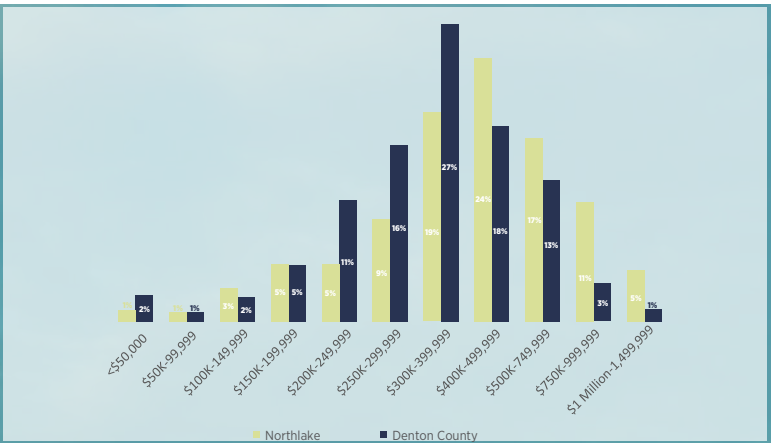


Source: ESRI

DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT

The infographics on the following page present a brief overview of demographic trends in Northlake as of 2022. The data was compiled using Esri Advanced Demographics.

FIGURE 1.2 | MEDIAN HOME VALUE



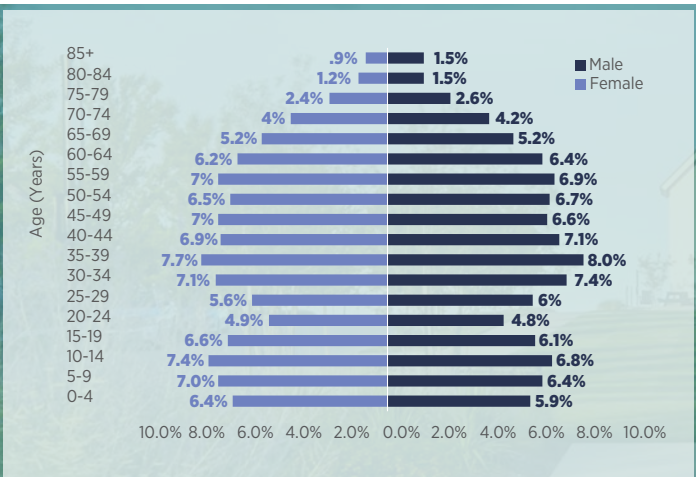
Source: ESRI

FIGURE 1.3 | TRAVEL TIME TO WORK



Source: ESRI

FIGURE 1.4 | AGE/SEX RATIO



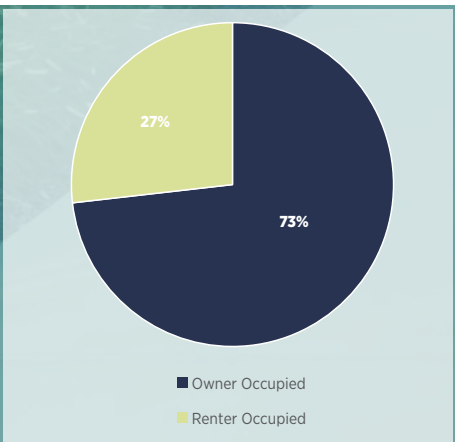
Source: ESRI

FIGURE 1.5 | MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



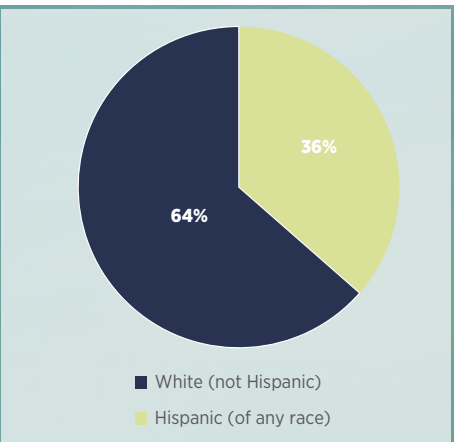
Source: ESRI

FIGURE 1.6 | TENURE



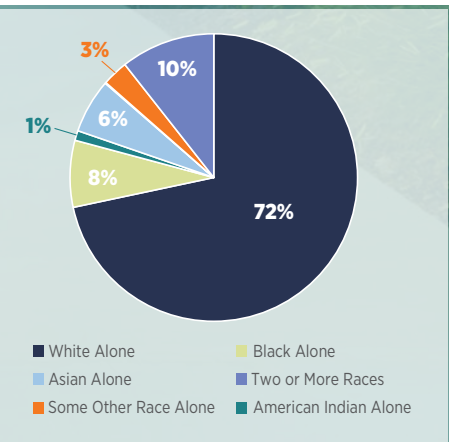
Source: ESRI

FIGURE 1.7 | ETHNICITY



Source: ESRI

FIGURE 1.8 | RACE



Source: ESRI

POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

Despite making up only 9% of the country's population, the State of Texas accounted for 32% of the population growth seen in the United States between 2019 and 2020. Texas has forty cities with populations over 100,000 and is projected to reach 52.5 million residents by 2050 according to the Texas Demographic Center. This trend of growth is also mirrored in Denton County.

- 941,647 Denton County Population (2022)
- 7,961,535 DFW Metroplex Population (2022)
- 29,527,941 Texas Population (2022)
- 8,790 Northlake Population (2022)
- 16% Texas Pop. Growth (2010-2020)
- 20% DFW Pop. Growth (2010-2020)
- 52.5M Projected Texas Pop. (2050)

52.5M
PROJECTED
TEXAS POP.
(2050)

16%
TEXAS POP.
GROWTH
(2010-2020)

20%
DFW POP.
GROWTH
(2010-2020)

LAND USE CONDITIONS

CURRENT ZONING

Zoning regulations serve as the basis for applying land use goals and development standards for different areas or districts across the Town. It is a tool that ensures that land uses are located appropriately and provide synergistic and compatible uses to surrounding land uses. Zoning regulations create site-specific requirements for the types of development that are allowed. Traditional components of zoning regulations include the use of the property, intensity and density, and the design of site features like landscaping, parking, or setbacks.

The Town of Northlake contains ten zoning districts, including four residential categories, two commercial, one agricultural, two industrial, and one mixed-use zone. **Rural Residential (minimum 5 acres) accounts for over 50% of Northlake’s incorporated area.** Mixed-Use/Planned Development makes up the second largest share of zoning districts at 23.6%. **Table 1.2** Provides a breakdown of the zoning districts within the Town.

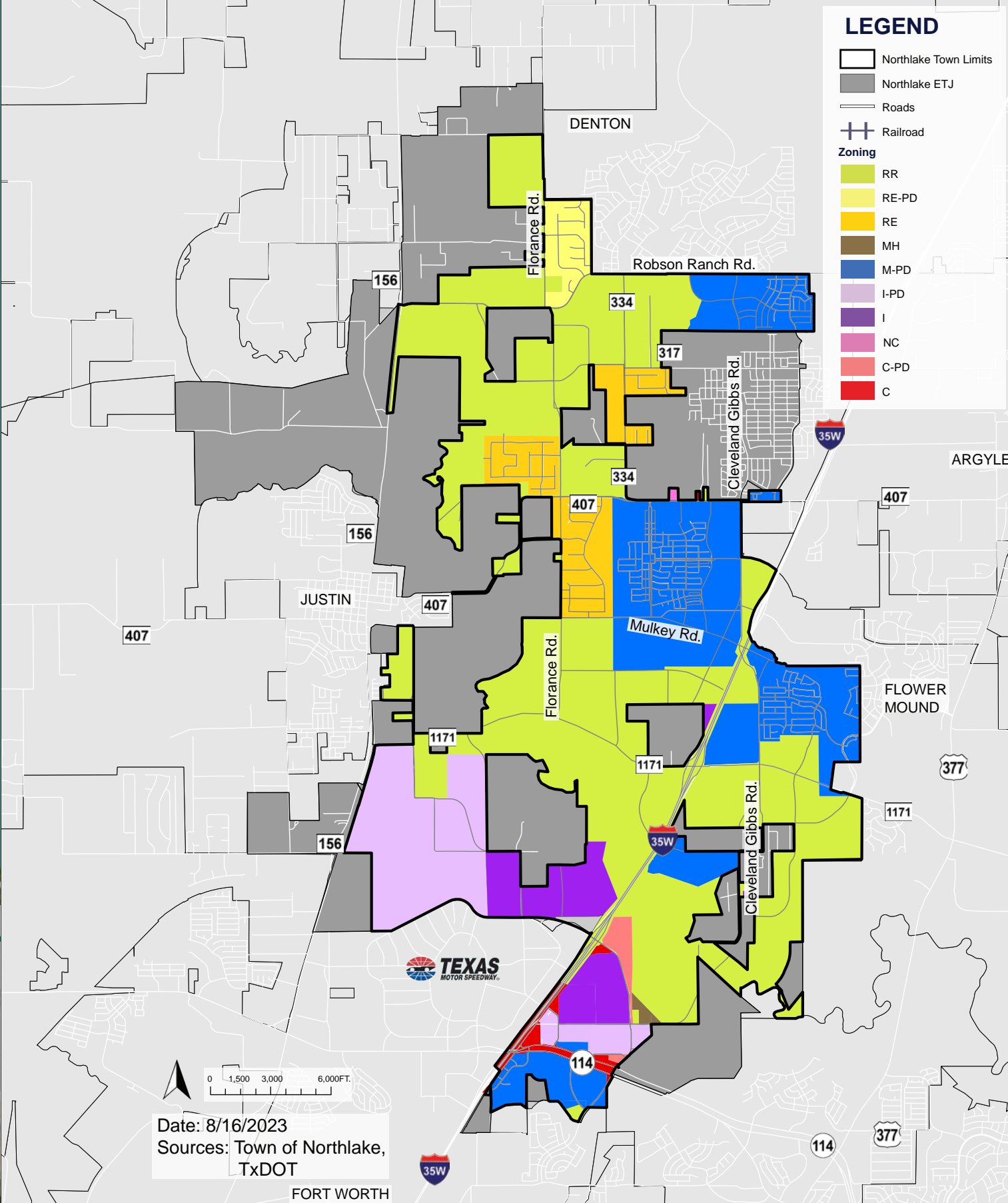
There are 118 Special Use Permits (SUPs) throughout Town, the majority of which are for gas wells. Additionally, the Town of Northlake has allowed a significant portion of its development in the past decade to occur through the use of Planned Developments (PD). These methods allow developers a great deal of flexibility, and also allow the Town to closely work with developers to provide a master planned project that can better align with the goals and objectives in the comprehensive plan. The reliance on PDs and subsequent increase in staff coordination and review could be reduced however if the base zoning district regulations were updated to better align with the intended character of future growth.

TABLE 1.2 NORTHLAKE ZONING DISTRICTS		
Zoning	Acres	Percentage
Rural Residential (Min. 5 ac)	6,414.97	56.2%
Mixed-Use\Planned Development	2,692.24	23.6%
Rural Estate (Min. 1 ac)	689.55	6.1%
Industrial	617.61	5.4%
Industrial\Planned Development	406.81	3.6%
Rural Estate\Planned Development (Min. 1 ac)	236.09	2.1%
Commercial	139.90	1.2%
Agricultural	104.11	0.9%
Commercial Planned Development	82.54	0.7%
HUD Code Manufactured Housing	22.25	0.2%
Total	11,406.07	100%

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The largest land use category is Rural Residential (5+ Acres), encompassing **56.2%** of Town Limits.
- Mixed-Use/Planned Development makes up **23.6%** of the land within Town Limits.
- There are **118 parcels** that have Special Use Permits, most of which are for gas well sites.

MAP 1.2 | NORTHLAKE ZONING



TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY

CURRENT THOROUGHFARE NETWORK

Northlake’s existing thoroughfare network consists of 145 miles of local, state, and interstate roads, creating connections to the surrounding region and access to the Town’s neighborhoods, facilities, and commercial developments. I35W runs along the southeast quadrant of Northlake, providing access to Northlake’s major commercial and industrial employers and connecting Northlake’s residents to regional job centers, attractions, and transportation hubs. On the western edge of the Town, FM 156 provides north-south access along the western boundary of Northlake’s limits, cutting through the Town’s ETJ.

Other major north-south connections include Cleveland-Gibbs Road and Florance Road, however, both roads are fragmented, preventing direct north-south access. The Town’s major east-west connectors include FM 407, FM 1171, and SH 114. Similar to major north-south connections, many of the east-west connections are bifurcated, inhibiting direct access across the community. Notably, local roads are primarily circumscribed to the Town’s existing subdivisions in the eastern and northern portions of the Town.

STREET CLASSIFICATIONS

The following functional classifications of streets as defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) currently provide access to and within Northlake’s town limits and ETJ:

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

Principal/Interstate arterials are designed and constructed with mobility and long-distance travel in mind. These roads provide the highest level of mobility and the highest speeds over the longest uninterrupted distance. Interstates nationwide usually have posted speeds between 55 and 75 mph. Design types are interstate, other freeways, and other principal arterials.

ARTERIALS

Arterials support trips of moderate length at a lower level of mobility than Interstates. Arterials may carry local bus routes and provide intra-community continuity but do not penetrate neighborhoods.

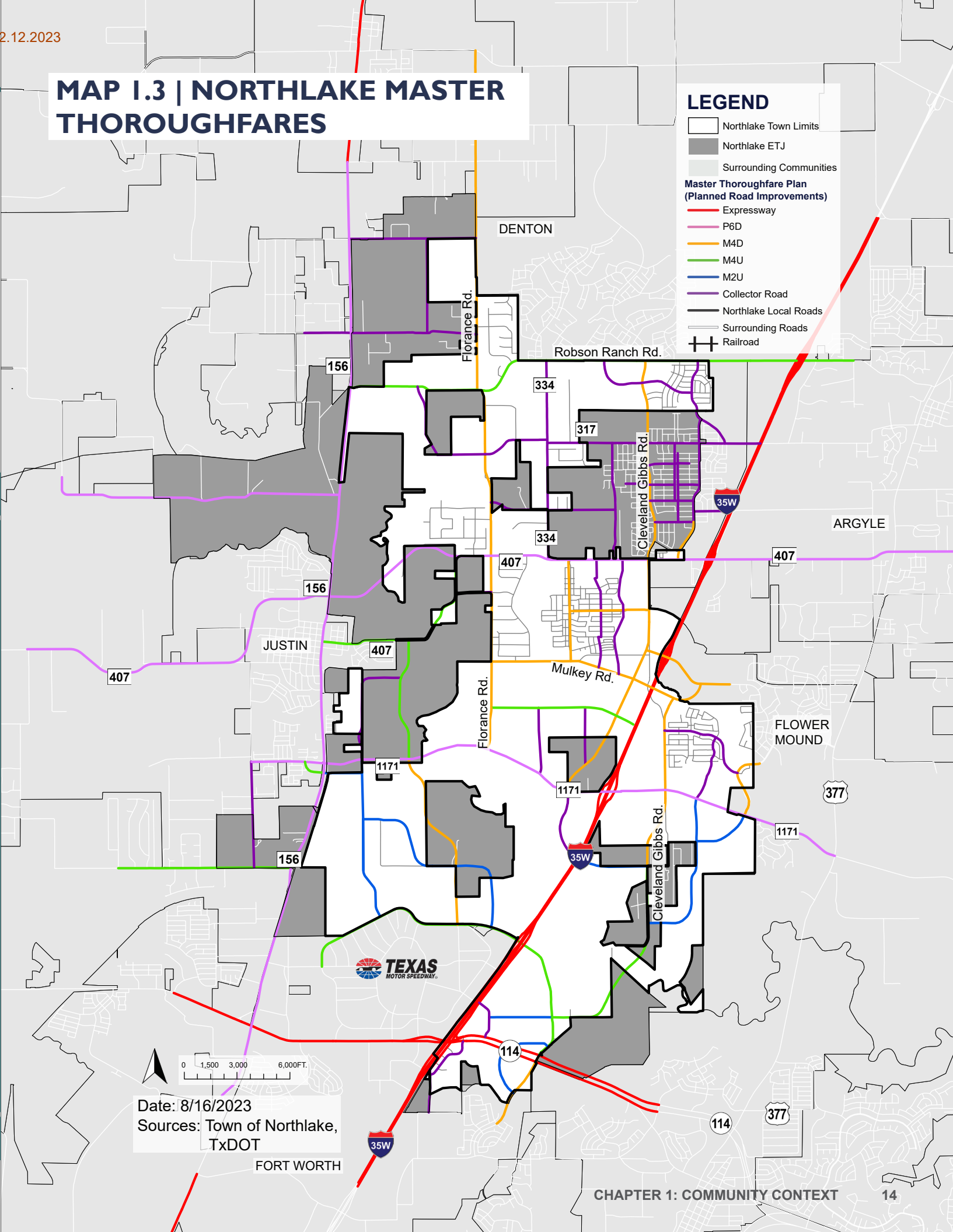
COLLECTORS

Collectors are major and minor roads that connect local roads and streets with arterials. Collectors provide less mobility than arterials at lower speeds and for shorter distances. They balance mobility with land access and the posted speed limit on collectors is usually between 35 and 55 mph.

LOCAL STREETS

Local roads provide direct access to adjacent land within a community and are not intended for long-distance travel. They support through access to residential areas, businesses, amenities, and other local areas. These roads give access to adjacent land by the lowest traffic volumes, between 20 and 45 mph, in the network and make-up the greatest percentage of the Town’s entire transportation network and are usually intended to prevent through traffic.

MAP 1.3 | NORTHLAKE MASTER THOROUGHFARES



TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY

CURRENT THOROUGHFARE NETWORK

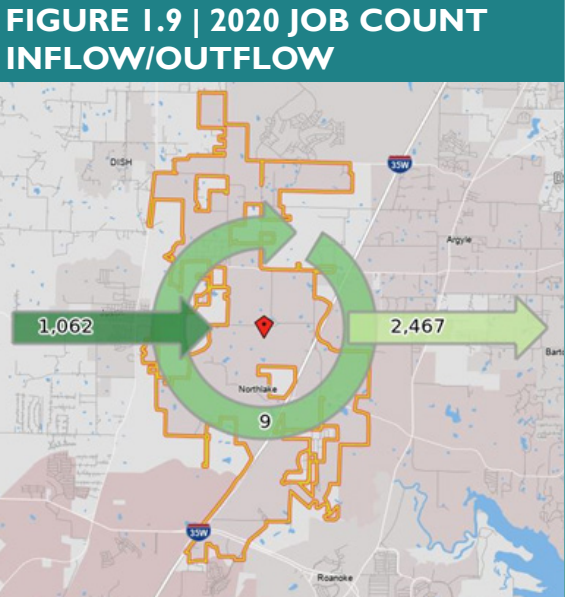
The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) manages many of the existing and planned roads in Northlake providing the north/south and east/west principal arterials. The Town manages the minor arterials, collectors and local streets interconnecting the TxDOT roadways. With the increase in development and population growth, local and state efforts are focused on projects that improve the overall circulation, safety, and capacity within Northlake and neighboring communities. The Town adopted Master Thoroughfare Plan (MTP) updates in January 2022, prioritizing numerous alignment and capacity opportunities across the roadway network.

The Town is working with TxDOT, Denton County, and local developers to complete the following key roadway improvements:

- FM 407 capacity improvements between FM 1830 and FM 156
- FM 407 breakout capacity improvements between Gateway Drive and Cleveland-Gibbs Road
- FM 1171 West between IH35W and FM 156
- SH 114 East between US 377 and IH 35W
- Cleveland-Gibbs Road south of FM 1171
- Harmonson Road north of Victory Circle
- Faught Road between FM 407 and Robson Ranch Road
- Strader Road between Florance Road and FM 156
- Mulkey Road between Cleveland-Gibbs Road and Florance Road

MOBILITY & CONNECTIVITY

Northlake does not have direct access to public transportation options provided by Denton County Transportation Authority's (DCTA) (e.g. GoZones, bus networks), making automobiles the primary mode of transportation. As illustrated in Figure 1.9, approximately 70% of Northlake's employed residents commute outside of the Town limits for work. The median commute time is 27.4 minutes, which is less than both Denton County and the DFW region. However, Table 1.3 points out that almost half of the community, (49.8%) drives 30 minutes or more to commute to and from work. While the Town has a Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan that identifies a future trail plan, active or passive trails have primarily been developed as part of new subdivisions. Pedestrian and multimodal infrastructure (i.e., sidewalks and multi-use paths) are created with the development of new subdivisions, making the multi-use paths and sidewalks privately managed.



ALTERNATIVE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Incorporating "Complete Street" elements to future and existing roadways contributes to safer traffic patterns and encourages better habits among drivers, resulting in safer access between local destinations for all uses of the road. Street design elements can also establish clear delineations between the rural areas and areas targeted for future growth opportunities within Northlake. Complete Streets take a context sensitive approach to designing the right-of-way (ROW), so the streetscape design and elements support the surrounding characteristics of the adjacent land uses. Complete Street elements can include the following:

- DESIGNATED BUS LANES
- SIDEWALKS
- SAFE & ACCESSIBLE TRANSIT STOPS
- PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS
- ON-STREET BIKEWAYS
- MEDIAN ISLANDS
- CURB EXTENSIONS
- SHARED-USE PATHS

TABLE 1.3 | TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

Time	Percentage
Less than 5 min	1.90%
5-9 min	9.70%
10-14 min	6.00%
15-19 min	9.30%
20-24 min	14.50%
25-29 min	8.80%
30-34 min	19.60%
35-39 min	6.30%
40-44 min	2.60%
45-59 min	17.80%
60-89 min	3.50%

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- There are **145** miles of roadway within the Town limits and ETJ that are managed by both TxDOT and the Town. The median commute time is **24.7** minutes.
- Almost **50%** of Northlake's residents commute **30** minutes or more a day.
- Northlake is primarily comprised of residential uses, resulting in **70%** of employed residents commuting out of the Town for work.
- There are no alternative modes of transportation, making automobiles the primary mode of transportation in Northlake.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

PARKS & RECREATION

The Town of Northlake currently does not have a Parks and Recreation System. As a result, there are no publicly managed parks or trails, or any recreational open space areas managed by the Town. All existing dedicated parks, amenities, and open space lots are currently owned and/or maintained by the respective Homeowner Association’s (HOA) to which they belong. Parks and recreational areas are generally located within the master planned communities throughout the Town. These lots amount to 271.8 acres of land and include both active and passive uses like playgrounds, sidewalks, activity spaces, and general open space.

UTILITIES & FACILITIES

The Town’s drinking water is obtained from the Upper Trinity Regional Water District (UTRWD), and the City of Fort Worth’s surface water system. The northern subdivisions are supplied by UTRWD for Lake Lewisville. The 2021 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Water Quality Report determined that Northlake’s drinking water meets and exceeds all state and federal quality laws. The Northlake Water System consists of 143.3 miles of water lines, and 131.4 miles of sewer pipes. This includes connections with surrounding communities and water systems. There are four ground storage tanks, two elevated storage tanks, four pump stations, and three lift stations.

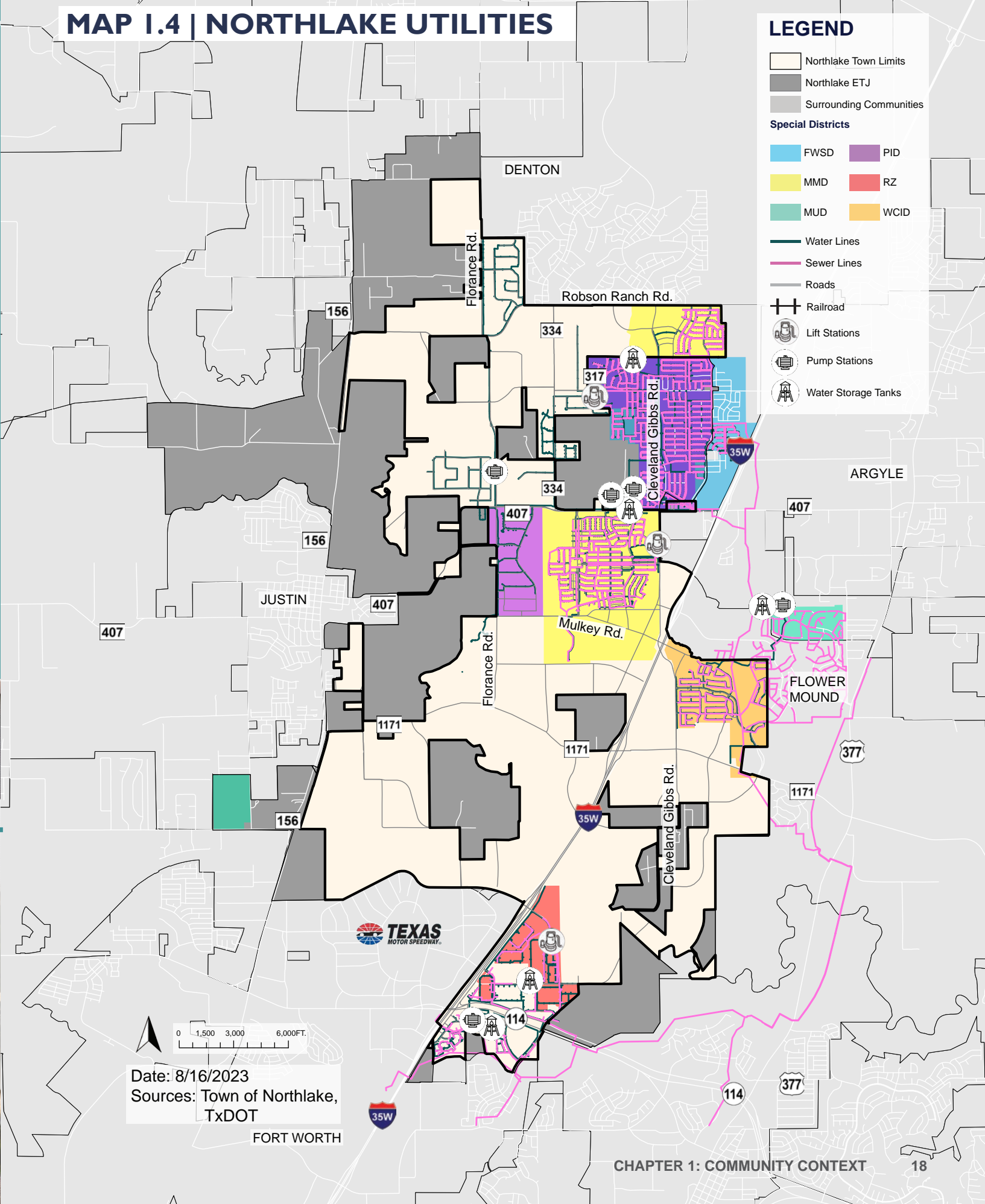
Northlake is also served by seven Special Districts which are geographic subdivisions established to provide services and/or infrastructure to an area or neighborhood like water lines, sewer lines, roads, sidewalks, trails and landscaping, and drainage infrastructure. Property owners within a Special District may pay an additional property tax or assessment to support the district. These include Fresh Water Supply Districts, Municipal Management Districts, Municipal Utility Districts, Public Improvement Districts, Reinvestment Zones, and Water Control and Improvement Districts. These districts serve existing communities within Northlake.



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The Northlake Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) is served by **7** special districts.
- The Northlake Water System manages:
 - **143.3** miles of water line,
 - **131.4** miles of sewer line,
 - and **13** water/sewer structures.

MAP I.4 | NORTHLAKE UTILITIES



Date: 8/16/2023
Sources: Town of Northlake, TxDOT

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

DESIGNING FOR RESILIENCE

The Town has recently made efforts to increase its resiliency and mitigate future problems, particularly when dealing with its water and wastewater systems. This includes the adoption of an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), which provide pre-planned solutions and responses for unexpected natural and manmade hazards as well as power outages. These plans were both informed by a Risk and Resilience Assessment that analyzed the Town’s water system for its ability to provide clean, plentiful water through a natural or manmade disaster.

As the Town establishes its growth trajectory, consideration should be given to environmental factors that impact the community’s overall safety and resilience. Notably, future land use priorities need to identify and assess the Town’s risk of fire and flooding within its natural preservation and future growth areas.

WILDFIRE RISK

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), developed by the U.S. Fire Administration, is the area where homes and other structures are built in or near natural vegetation and forests, which poses a risk for wildfires. The data shows that the Town of Northlake has a total of 3,742.51 acres, or 32.78% of its land, that falls within the WUI. **Table 1.4** provides an overview of housing density per acre.

Overall, the data suggests that in the Town of Northlake much of its land that falls within the WUI, and a significant portion of that land has a higher density of homes. This has the potential to increase the risk of wildfire. It may be necessary for the Town to implement measures to mitigate the risk of wildfire in these areas, such as increased education and awareness, stricter building codes, zoning regulations, and landscape planting and maintenance considerations.

FLOODPLAIN & FLOOD RISK

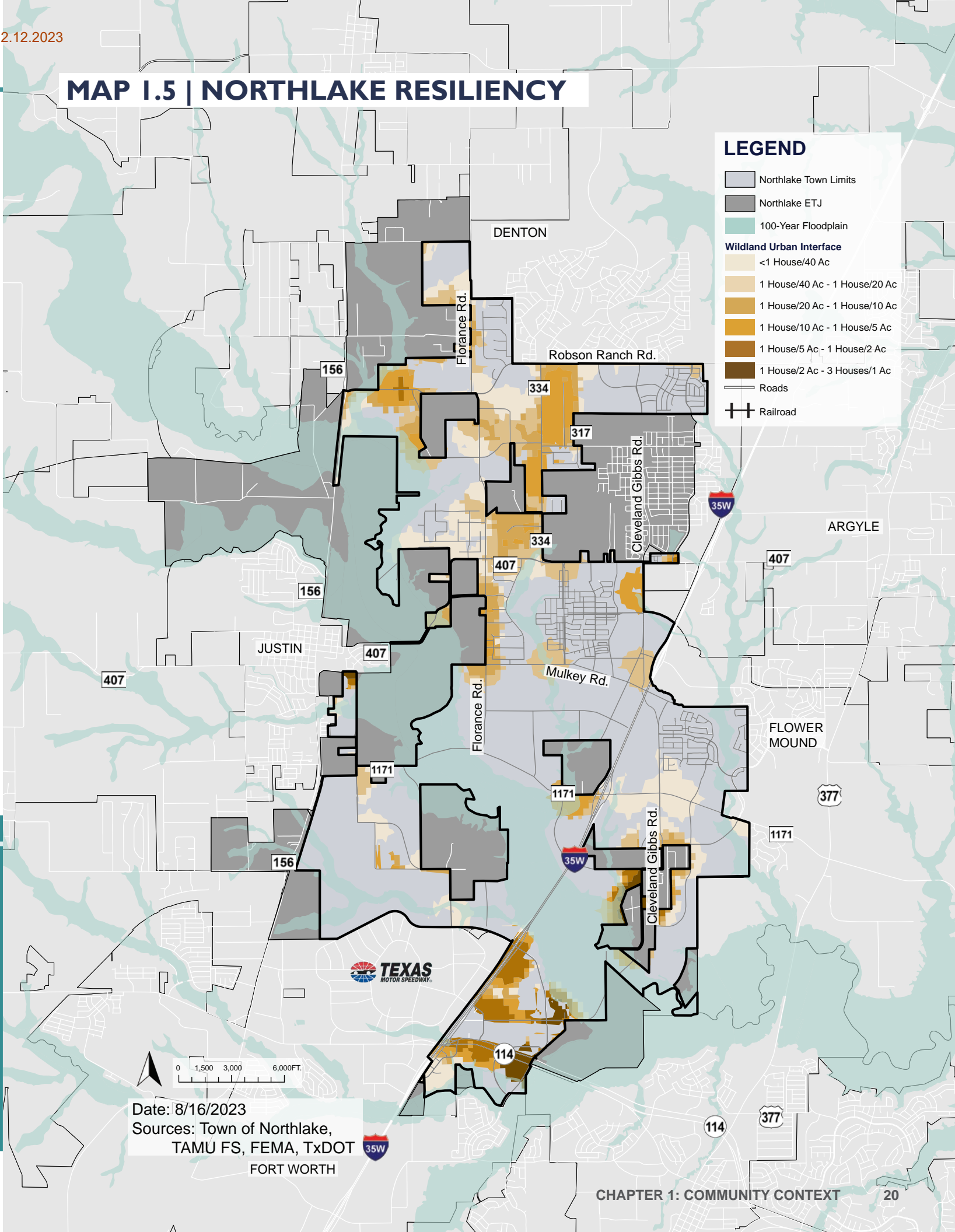
While the Town does not have any significant water bodies within its limits, Northlake is less than 10 miles from Lake Grapevine. Denton Creek is a stream that originates from Lake Grapevine and runs through Northlake. The location and path of this stream mirrors the geography of the 100 year-floodplain that is mapped for the area. Northlake’s Town Limits have approximately 2,643 acres within the 100-year floodplain. This accounts for 23.16% of the Town, with a lot of that land zoned as rural residential. In addition, a large portion of the Town’s ETJ is also located within the floodplain, which has potential impacts if that land is annexed and developed.

Another sizable portion of the Town’s land is owned by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The relationship between the Town and USACE is important so that Northlake can get the most out of its parkland and open spaces, especially considering the Town does not currently own much parkland. Creeks, streams, and floodplains provide opportunities to implement recreational features such as nature parks, trails, and open space. They also pose the opportunity to utilize unique ecosystem benefits that can improve the drainage and resilience of the Town as a whole.

TABLE 1.4 RESIDENTIAL ACRES EXPOSED TO WUI		
Exposure (Ratio of Homes per Acre)	Acres	Percentage
Less than 1:40 acres	1228.29	10.76%
1:40 to 1:20 acres	871.90	7.64%
1:20 to 1:10 acres	624.17	5.47%
1:10 to 1:5 acres	611.89	5.36%
1:5 to 1:2 acres	276.90	2.43%
1:2 to 3:1 acre	129.37	1.13%
TOTAL	3742.51	32.78%

- The 100-year floodplain accounts for approximately 23% of the Town’s incorporated land.
- Over 30% of the Town’s residential land area is vulnerable to wildfires.

MAP I.5 | NORTHLAKE RESILIENCY



FUTURE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Northlake has developed a strong business community due to a combination of its strategic location, pro-business environment, diverse economy, and highly skilled workforce. These factors have helped the Town attract and retain businesses from a variety of industries, making it a hub of economic activity in Denton County and the North Fort Worth region. Today, Northlake has more than 5M square feet (SF) of industrial and over 75K SF of retail space occupied.

As previously discussed, Northlake has experienced significant growth in recent years due to its proximity to major highways, such as I35W and SH 114, as well as the development of Alliance Texas and Texas Motor Speedway in Fort Worth. Since the last comprehensive plan, Northlake has grown in population by more than 250% and has added more than 2M SF of industrial per year. Despite this growth, many residents still lack access to daily needs and desired services such as sit-down restaurants, medical services, and groceries. In addition to nearby industrial jobs and regional attractions and amenities, Northlake’s rural character and planned neighborhoods are also attracting more residents.

Given these factors and projected population growth trends, Northlake is expected to experience significant growth in both households and household income in the coming years, which is likely to drive demand for additional retail space to serve the needs of the residents. This presents an opportunity for retailers and developers to establish a presence in Northlake and meet the growing demand for retail goods and services in the area.

RESIDENTIAL TRENDS & POTENTIAL DEMAND

TABLE 1.5 TRADITIONAL SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED DEMAND	
Home Value	Units
Homes < \$200k	67
Homes \$200k - \$250k	54
Homes \$250k - \$350k	120
Homes \$350k - \$450k	105
Homes \$450k+	112
Total Units	458
Alternative Single-Family Product Demand	86

Source: US Census, Catalyst

TABLE 1.6 ANNUAL MULTI-FAMILY DEMAND	
Rental Rate	Units
Rental Rate <\$1,000	49
Rental Rate \$1,000 - \$1,500	34
Rental Rate \$1,500 - \$2,000	41
Rental Rate \$2,000+	148
Total Units	272
Alternative Multi-Family Product Demand	81

Source: US Census, Catalyst

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOMES

One of the main drivers of residential demand in Northlake is its central location and highly amenitized master-planned communities. It is expected that Northlake will continue to experience this rapid growth in the immediate future as people continue to move to the DFW Metroplex. It is estimated that **Northlake could capture up to 458 new owner-occupied, single family detached units annually**. Tables 1.5 and 1.6 provide an overview of demand by product type by price point. Just under half of the demand (47%) is for units at a price point above \$350k, a total of 217 units annually. There is also demand for an additional 81 owner-occupied units annually in the form of duplex/triplex/fourplex, townhomes, rowhomes, or condos. This represents just under 16% of the owner-occupied demand within Northlake. These annual demand numbers do not represent what the Town of Northlake must absorb but rather represents the amount that Northlake could absorb annually if development of all types and price points were targeted.

RENTER-OCCUPIED HOMES

In addition to single-family demand, an analysis of the region was also performed to understand the renter-occupied residential market. As detailed in Table 1.6, it is estimated that **Northlake could capture and absorb 272 units annually of renter-occupied housing in the form of multi-family residential**. There is additional capacity for 81 units of renter-occupied housing in other formats such as duplex/triplex/fourplex or single-family build to rent. A majority (54%) of the multi-family demand is for units commanding rents of \$2,000+ per unit. Demand for units with rents of \$1,500+ per unit is at 69%, or 189 units annually.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

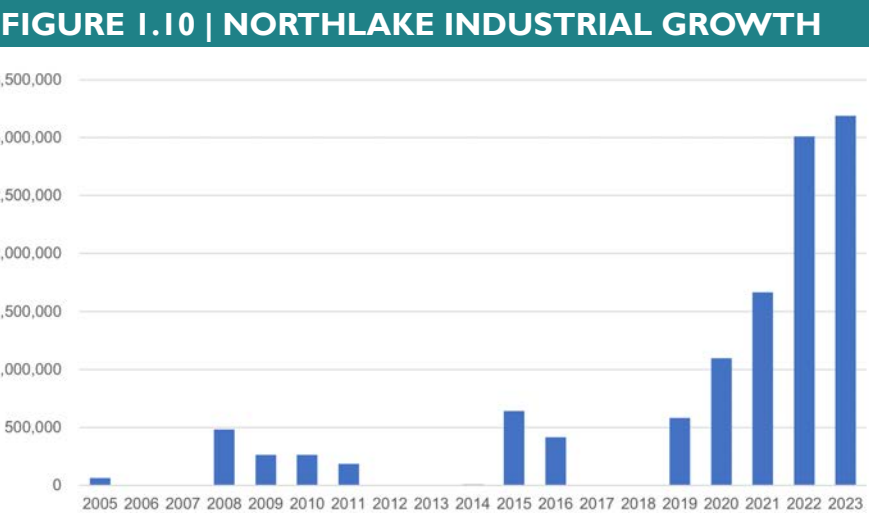
- **Industrial** - It is anticipated that Northlake can absorb on average 500K-1M SF of industrial per year.
- **For-rent housing** - It is estimated that Northlake could capture and absorb 272 units annually of renter-occupied housing, with 54% of the units at a price point of \$2,000.
- **For-sale housing** - It is estimated that Northlake could capture up to 458 new owner-occupied, single family detached units annually with 47% of the units at a price point above \$350K.
- **Office** - Conservatively, Northlake should be able to attract 10-20K SF of corporate offices annually, but also could attract national corporate tenants that can range from 50K to over 500K with appropriate planning.
- **Retail** - There is a potential demand of 265,280 SF of retail space in Northlake currently. By 2027, it is expected that the additional retail demand will increase by 342,924 SF.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

NON-RESIDENTIAL TRENDS & POTENTIAL DEMAND

INDUSTRIAL

Northlake is home to several industrial parks, including the Catherine Branch Industrial District and the Northport Industrial District, which offer a range of facilities for manufacturing, distribution, and other industrial uses. Northlake’s frontage along I35W and HW 114 creates a strategic base for future industrial attraction. In addition, Northlake’s adjacency to the Alliance Texas development in Fort Worth creates infrastructure for businesses to transport goods and access suppliers and customers in the region.



In recent years, there has been significant market demand for industrial space in Northlake. Notably, **Northlake has a low industrial vacancy rate of 3%.** As noted in **Figure 1.10**, today, Northlake has approximately 5.7M SF of industrial space with an average size facility of 450K SF. There is over 3M SF under construction with 2M constructed in the prior period. Northlake has absorbed an average of 45K SF in 2022. **It is anticipated that Northlake can absorb on average 500K-1M SF of industrial per year.** Future development will be dependent on available development sites and market conditions.

OFFICE

Today, Northlake only has 41K SF of office space. According to CoStar, Northlake has an additional 10,500 SF under construction. Northlake’s market vacancy rate is only 3.9% and has absorbed approximately 4,200 SF in 2023. Northlake is well positioned to build upon the corporate attraction of Alliance Texas and Westlake, which has similar corporate attraction factors of accessibility to talent, Alliance Airport and DFW Airport, and other workforce amenities. Conservatively, **Northlake should be able to attract 10-20K SF of corporate office space annually, but could also attract national corporate tenants ranging from 50K to over 500K SF with appropriate planning.**

RETAIL

Today, Northlake has over 75K SF of retail, with an additional unmet retail demand of 190,580 SF. This indicates that there is a potential demand for 265,280 SF of retail space in Northlake currently. By 2027, it is expected that the additional retail demand will increase by 342,924 SF. Looking forward, **it is projected that the total supportable retail space will increase from 442,133 SF to 1,013,673 SF by 2030, with retail sales per square foot of \$325.** Notably, the Town could capture 60% of the market, with Northlake’s supportable retail space expected to increase from 265,280 SF to 608,204 SF by 2030. As previously noted, there is significant growth expected in households and average household income in Northlake over the next decade. It is projected that households will more than double, from 4,027 to 8,159. Furthermore, it is estimated that the average household income may increase from \$148,676 to \$168,232 supporting strong retail spending over this period.



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COMMUNITY INPUT

ENGAGEMENT EFFORTS

To ensure that the updated Plan embodies the vision of the community, an extensive public engagement process was tailored for the Northlake community. Community Touchpoints, or engagement opportunities, were planned throughout the process to gain key feedback from the Town.



STEERING COMMITTEE

A Steering Committee was created for the Plan to serve as an advisory body to provide balanced opinions on important Town issues, review Plan content, and share input on the vision for the 20-year plan horizon.



JOINT WORKSHOPS

Joint workshops held in conjunction with Steering Committee meetings were conducted to further involve and engage Elected and Appointed Officials in the Plan process.



STAKEHOLDER LISTENING SESSIONS

A series of focus group meetings were held at the beginning of the process to identify common themes and hear unique insights from knowledgeable residents and stakeholders.



PUBLIC MEETINGS

Three Public Meetings were held at various points in the process to give the Northlake community an interactive opportunity to review draft materials and address key topics related to the Plan.



ONLINE SURVEY

The Town conducted an Online Survey to reach a broad audience and gain insights on the community's current conditions and preferences for future growth.



JOINT WORKSHOP #1



STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

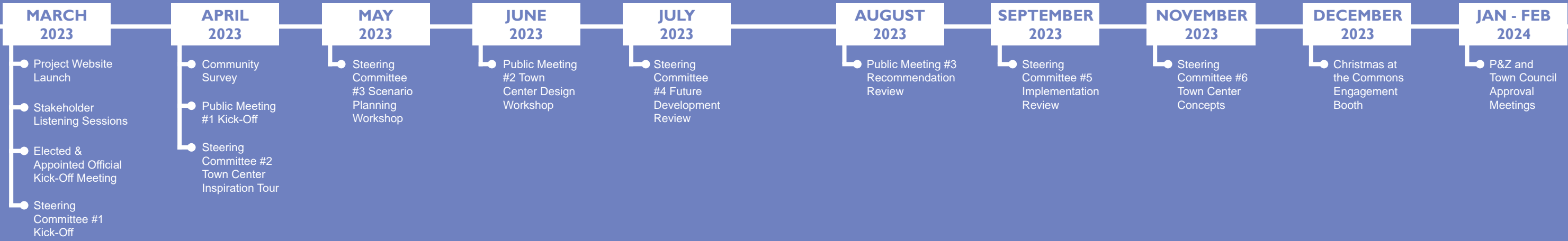


PUBLIC MEETING #1



PUBLIC MEETING #2

ENGAGEMENT TIMELINE



ENGAGEMENT KEY FINDINGS

Community feedback is integral to identifying the Town’s needs and defining the future priorities and direction for the community. The information collected during this process goes on to create the foundation from which the goals and recommendations of this Plan are built.

ONLINE SURVEY

The online survey received **315** responses from the community (3% of the Town’s population) over the course of the month it was open.

Major feedback themes that were identified centered around the following topics:

- **Active & Healthy Lifestyle**
- **Commercial Needs**
- **Parks & Open Space**
- **Public Gathering Spaces**
- **Town Events**

STAKEHOLDER LISTENING SESSIONS

Listening Session participants were grouped based on the following topics:

- **Neighborhood associations, community and philanthropic groups, interest groups**
- **Developers and landowners**
- **Business community**
- **Governmental entities (TxDOT, NCTCOG, County, surrounding communities, school districts, Town departments)**
- **Other groups**

The following is a compilation of the words that participants used to describe **Northlake Today**:



STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee met six times throughout the process to guide the outcomes of the plan, provide intermediary reviews of draft concepts and recommendations, and help ensure the plan aligns with the goals of the community.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

PUBLIC MEETING #1: KICK-OFF WORKSHOP (APRIL 3, 2023)

Purpose: Introduce the community to the planning process and obtain feedback on current needs and priorities for the future.

The most popular needs and priorities highlighted by participants are listed below:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Town Center | • Age-Inclusive Programming | • Active Amenities |
| • Natural Recreation Space | • Grocery & Retail Options | • Public Gathering Space |
| • Hike & Bike Trails | • Entertainment & Restaurants | |
| • Single-Family Neighborhoods | • Traffic Improvements | |

PUBLIC MEETING #2:TOWN CENTER DESIGN WORKSHOP (JUNE 26, 2023)

Purpose: Develop a vision for the Town Center regarding architectural styles, streetscape design, amenity needs, and Town Hall functions.

The most popular preferences that were voted for by participants are listed below:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Large Venue Space (Town Hall) | • Contemporary Building Style | • Off-Street Parking |
| • Active Retail | • 2-Story Building Scale | • Setbacks with Parking |
| • Courtyard | • Wide Sidewalks | • Trails |

PUBLIC MEETING #3: DRAFT RECOMMENDATION REVIEW (AUGUST 28, 2023)

Purpose: Present the draft future development maps, goals, and strategies for public review and feedback.

Meeting participants prioritized implementation strategies related to buffer areas, maintaining rural character, coordination with other entities, quality of life amenities, increased road capacity, new Town Hall, attracting grocery and retail businesses, setbacks and design features, and a multi-use trail along Denton Creek.

COMMUNITY SURVEY KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 64% of survey respondents feel a **sense of community** in Northlake.
- 45% of survey respondents are satisfied with the **direction development has taken** in Northlake over the past few years.
- 12% are dissatisfied with the direction of development.
- 58% of survey respondents identified **quality services** as a neighborhood issue that is very important to them.

- 51% of survey respondents ranked planning for **walkable/bikeable communities** as the most important priority for Northlake.
- 94% of survey respondents would encourage development of **public parks and outdoor recreational space** over the next 20 years
- 79% would **discourage** development of **light industrial** buildings.

STEERING COMMITTEE MAP EXERCISE

JOINT WORKSHOP #1 VISION ACTIVITY

Northlake prioritizes environmental stewardship through the preservation and conservation of the Town's natural resources and features and the implementation of development and mitigation standards that safeguard the community from natural hazards while connecting the community to natural areas and recreational space where possible.

FUTURE GROWTH SCENARIOS

SCENARIO PLANNING OVERVIEW

As part of the comprehensive plan process, distinct development scenarios were created to evaluate different ways the Town could grow and develop in the future. Scenario planning is a quantitative process that can help communities better evaluate the benefits and trade-offs of different development patterns. Three development scenarios were generated as part of Northlake Next Comprehensive Plan.

- 1. **Trend Scenario** (pages 35-36): represents what the Town would look like if recent development trends were to continue.
- 2. **Alternative Scenario** (pages 37-38): represents what the Town could look like with different development policies.
- 3. **Preferred Scenario** (pages 39-40): represents a refinement of both scenarios based on stakeholder feedback.

The below elements were used as inputs for each of the three alternative growth scenarios:

Existing Land Use	Entitled Parcels	Development Agreements
Existing Zoning	Master Thoroughfare Plan	Prior Community Engagement

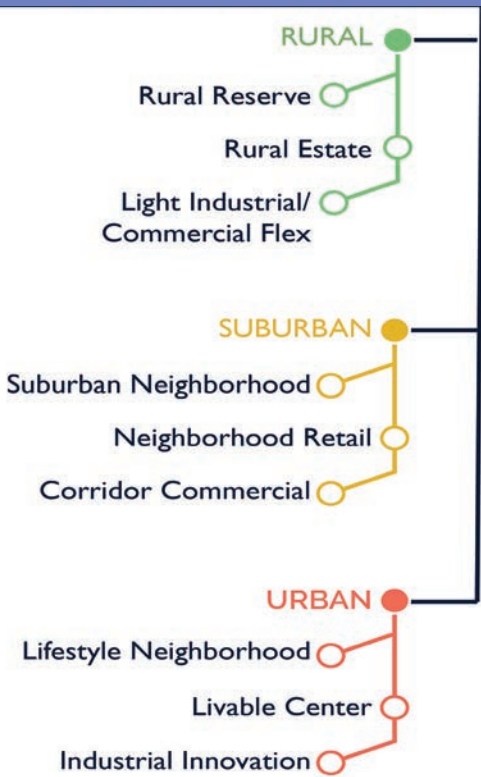
PLACE-BASED APPROACH

Each of the three scenarios utilize future land use categories called **place types**, which embody a placed-based approach to future development. Traditional future land use maps don't consider character of development, rather they just focus on separating different land uses. A future land use map that utilizes place types considers how development within an area should look and feel and provides guidance on community design considerations.

Each place type has corresponding appropriate land uses, development characteristics, and density ranges. Place types are categorized as either rural, suburban, or urban depending on their context. In Northlake, the urban context is different from the urban context of other larger communities. **Figure 2.1** outlines the organization of the proposed place types. For Northlake, nine total place types are recommended as described on the facing page.

Additional descriptions of each place type are included in **Chapter 3: Community Development**.

FIGURE 2.1 | PLACE TYPE CLASSIFICATIONS



PLACE TYPES

RURAL CONTEXT *Represents low-density place types with minimal infrastructure needs.*

RURAL RESERVE

- Intended to preserve the Town's larger agricultural spaces and rural heritage.
- Include land uses such as farming, ranching, and other agriculture-related services; supporting farmsteads; and large-lot residential estates.
- Future provision of supporting infrastructure is not projected.

RURAL ESTATE

- Provides for low-density residential and limited agricultural land uses including ranchettes, themed subdivisions, large-lot single family subdivisions, and conservation subdivisions.
- Large areas within this place type are reserved for resource conservation or open space preservation.

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL FLEX

- Provides for areas in the ETJ that are developed or developing as commercial or light industrial uses.
- Sites have limited water and sewer infrastructure.

SUBURBAN CONTEXT *Represents moderate-density place types with greater demand on infrastructure and services.*

SUBURBAN NEIGHBORHOOD

- Provides for low-to-moderate density residential land uses intermixed with areas of supporting commercial development.
- Predominant land uses include single-family detached and attached homes.

NEIGHBORHOOD RETAIL

- Intended to provide neighborhood-scale goods and services, including fast casual dining options, healthcare and other professional services, and groceries.
- Commercial land uses are of a scale and character to serve local residential needs.

CORRIDOR COMMERCIAL

- Includes a mix of horizontal commercial, office, and entertainment uses.
- These areas are defined by large retail and professional service uses, often located in multi-tenant shopping centers and office buildings, as well as hotels, restaurants, and other services.

URBAN CONTEXT *Represents place types with slightly higher density or intensity in context-appropriate locations.*

LIFESTYLE NEIGHBORHOOD

- Includes a variety of residential housing types at medium-to-high densities and areas of supporting neighborhood commercial development.
- Includes single family and multi-family dwelling types, and neighborhood retail, institutional, and office use.

LIVABLE CENTER

- Provides a central community gathering space, including neighborhood-scale, commercial and entertainment, and civic activities planned around a highly walkable street grid.
- A mix of denser housing product types, such as townhomes, and small-scale multi-family uses.

INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION

- Supports industrial uses that sustain the Town's tax base.
- Invites corporate headquarters and clean industrial uses, such as R&D, data centers, showrooms, and shipment and warehousing.
- Heavy industrial uses should be limited.

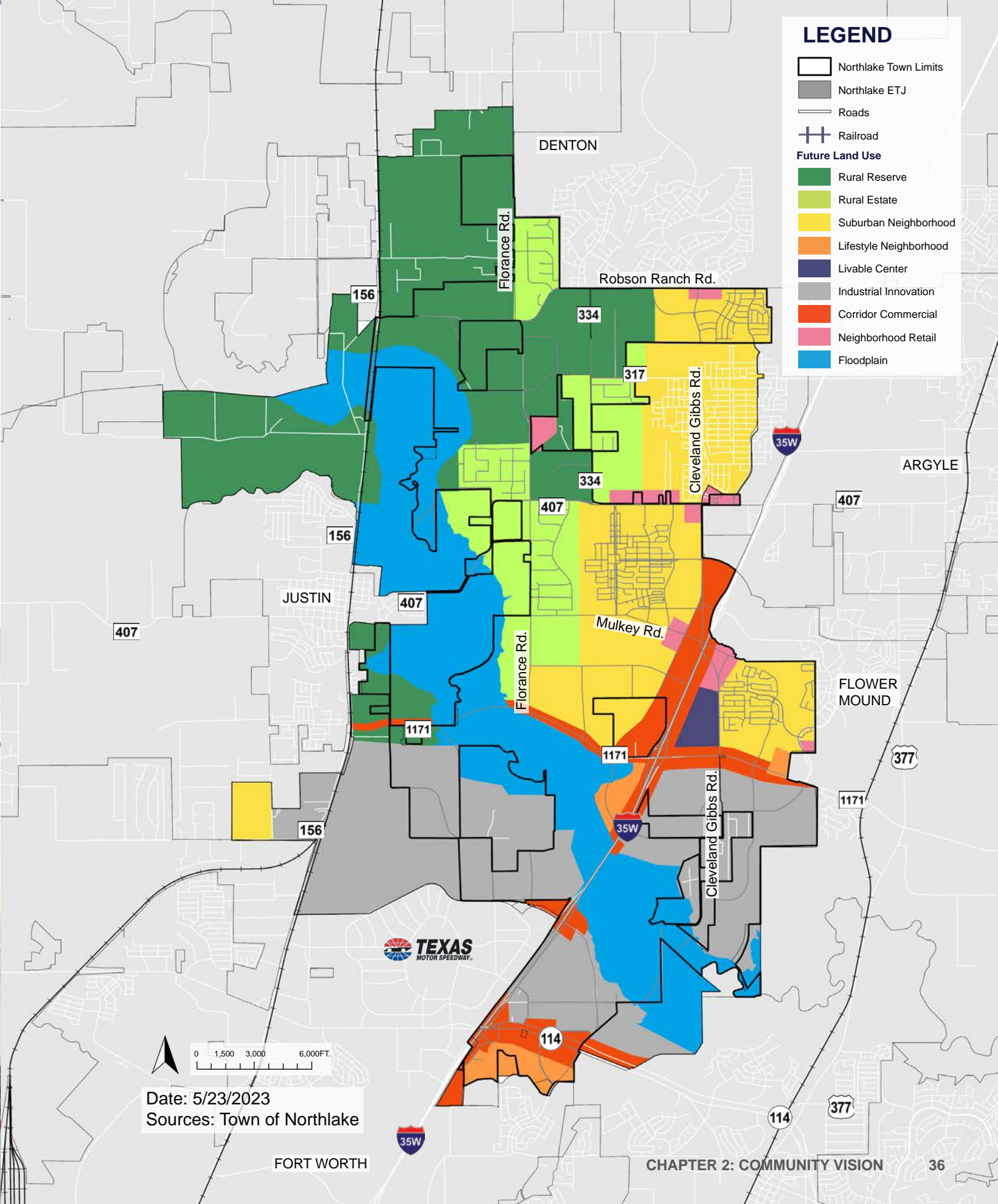
FUTURE GROWTH SCENARIOS

TREND SCENARIO

This scenario looked at predominant development patterns in Northlake over the past five years as the starting point for future growth. The resulting scenario represents what Northlake would look like if current development patterns were continued into the future. In this scenario it is assumed that low-density development characterized in the rural and suburban place types would remain the most prevalent development patterns. This scenario would largely support low-to-moderate residential developments, commercial and office spaces, and a significant portion of industrial uses, all of which can be found to some degree in Northlake today.

TABLE 2.1 TREND SCENARIO PROJECTIONS	
Place Type Category	% of Land
Rural Reserve	23.30%
Industrial Innovation	20.20%
Floodplain	19.40%
Suburban Neighborhood	17.50%
Rural Estate	10.50%
Corridor Commercial	5.80%
Lifestyle Neighborhood	1.50%
Neighborhood Retail	1.40%
Livable Center	0.60%

MAP 2.1 | NORTHLAKE TREND DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO



KEY ATTRIBUTES

- The Town Center is located where existing zoning and entitlements support the land uses of the Livable Center place type.
- All currently entitled development is realized.
- Industrial Innovation is expanded where future industrial development is entitled.
- The Lifestyle Neighborhood place type is contained to existing locations and development agreements.

FUTURE GROWTH SCENARIOS

ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO

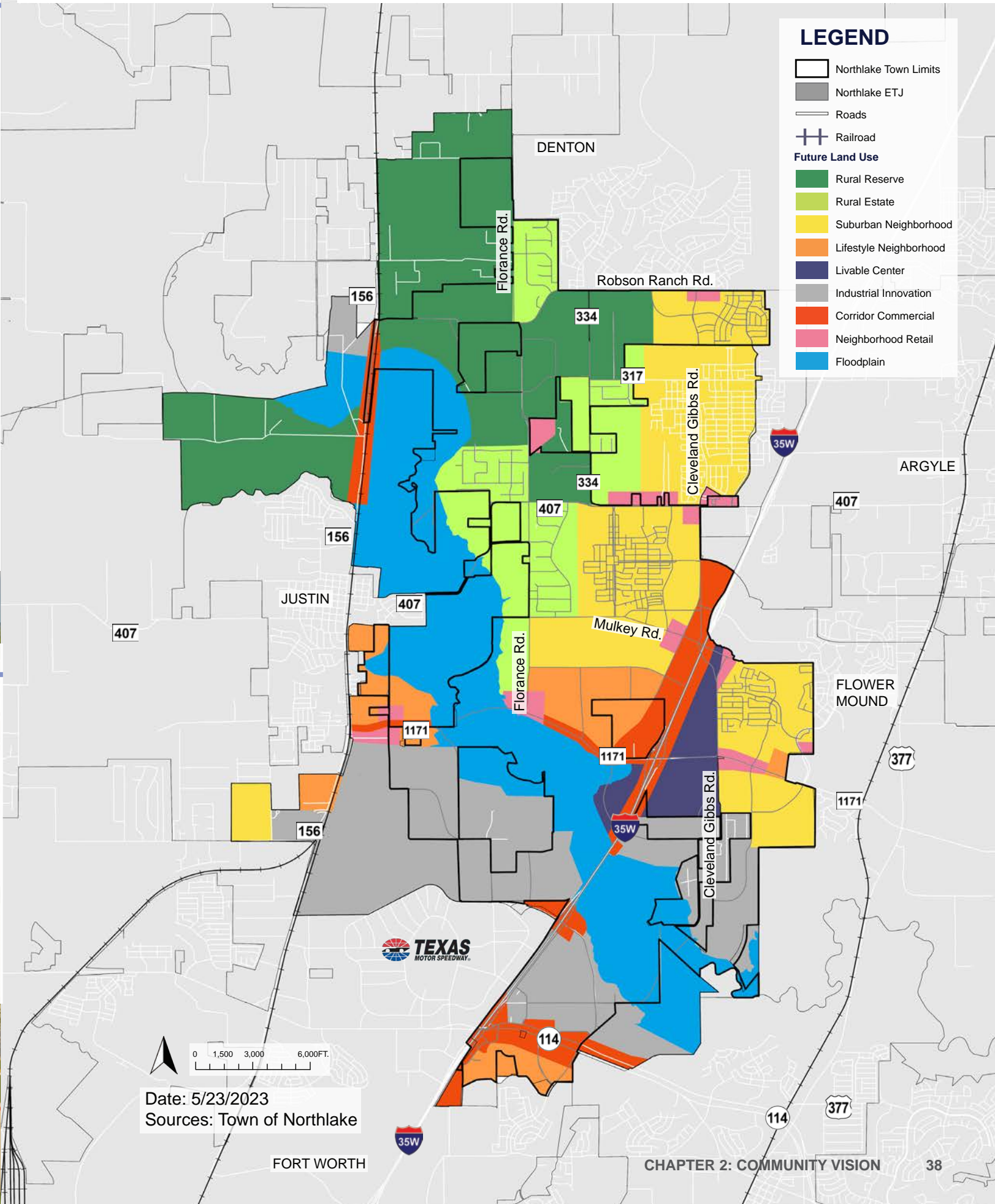
The Alternative Scenario introduces more areas of mixed-use that support moderate to high density residential developments, commercial, retail, and office spaces. The amount of land dedicated to rural place types is generally the same as the Trend Scenario in order to keep the desired rural character in parts of the community. The Alternative Scenario features more urban place types than the Trend Scenario to provide more diverse housing options. This scenario also indicates a higher level of growth with an increased focus on a mix of uses.

TABLE 2.2 ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO PROJECTIONS	
Land Use Category	% of Land
Rural Reserve	20.10%
Floodplain	19.60%
Industrial Innovation	17.80%
Suburban Neighborhood	17.60%
Rural Estate	9.10%
Corridor Commercial	6.30%
Lifestyle Neighborhood	5.10%
Livable Center	2.40%
Neighborhood Commercial	2.00%

KEY ATTRIBUTES

- The Livable Center place type is expanded and includes an area on the western side of I-35W.
- All currently entitled development is realized.
- There is an increase in Neighborhood Retail place type locations.
- There is more diversity in housing types/densities.
- The Corridor Commercial place type continues the development pattern along major thoroughfares.

MAP 2.2 | NORTHLAKE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO



FUTURE GROWTH SCENARIOS

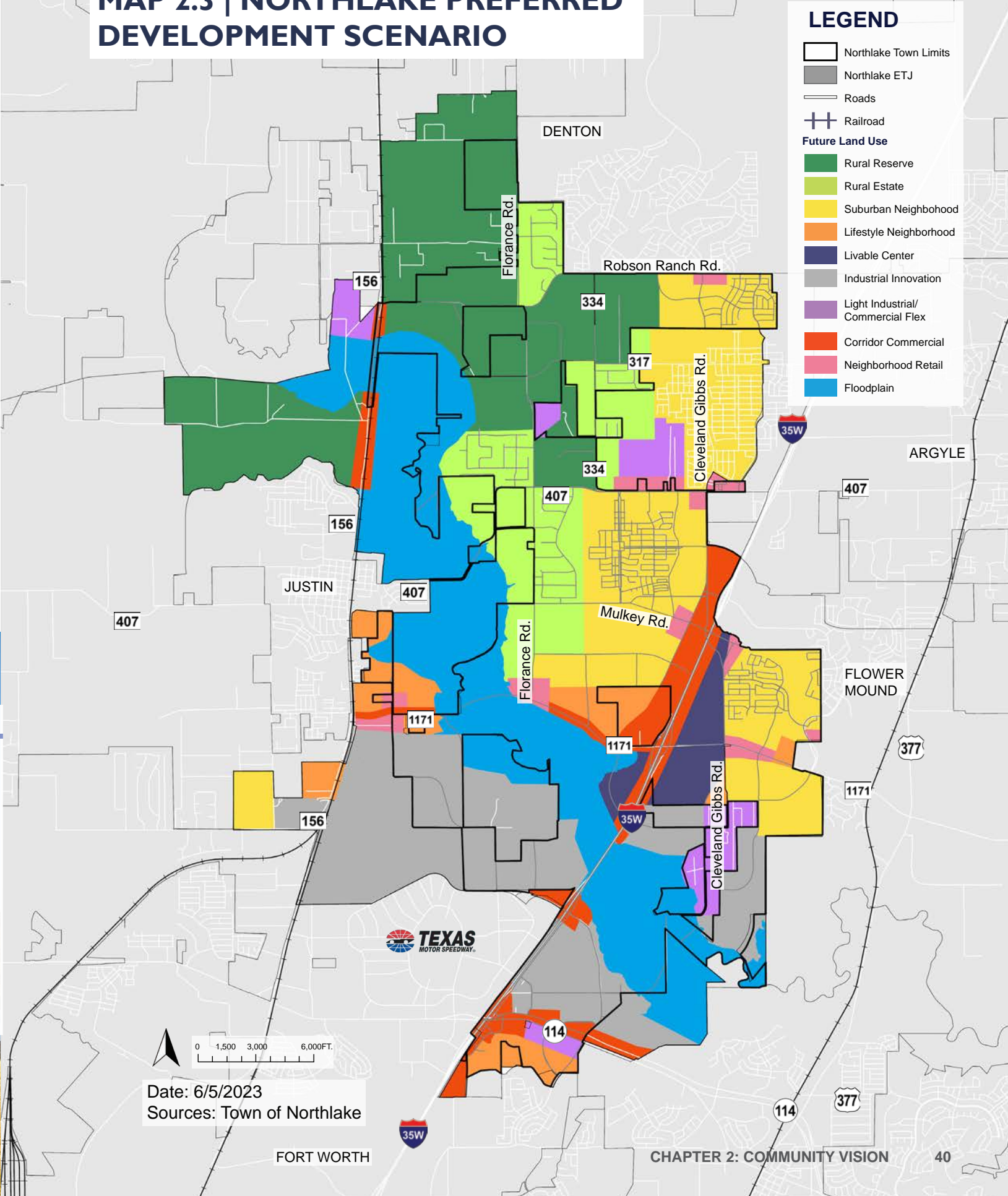
PREFERRED SCENARIO

During the Scenario Workshop, the Steering Committee reviewed the Trend and Alternative Scenarios and participated in exercises to provide their feedback. The resulting Preferred Scenario incorporates refinements from Town staff and Steering Committee feedback.

The Preferred Scenario includes elements from previous scenarios to reflect a future growth pattern that best reflects the community vision. In this scenario the development patterns show what Northlake would look like if there was a balance of rural, suburban, and urban place types. Moderate-to-high density development could be focused along major corridors such as I-35W, FM 1171, and in activity centers such as the future Town Center. Additionally, a new place type was added to accommodate lighter industrial uses with a mix of commercial activity primarily found in the ETJ.

TABLE 2.3 PREFERRED SCENARIO PROJECTIONS	
Land Use Category	% of Land
Rural Reserve	20.00%
Floodplain	19.80%
Suburban Neighborhood	17.40%
Industrial Innovation	16.00%
Rural Estate	9.70%
Corridor Commercial	6.10%
Lifestyle Neighborhood	4.40%
Light Industrial/Commercial Flex	2.90%
Livable Center	1.90%
Neighborhood Commercial	1.80%

MAP 2.3 | NORTHLAKE PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO



KEY ATTRIBUTES

- Scenario adds a new place type - Light Industrial/Commercial Flex.
- There is a greater amount of the Lifestyle Neighborhood place types located along the commercial corridors.
- The land use pattern around the Livable Center place type provides for transition to residential place types.
- The floodplain remains protected throughout entire planning area.

FUTURE GROWTH SCENARIOS

SCENARIO COMPARISON SUMMARY

Even minor differences between growth scenarios can affect development patterns and make a big impact on the fiscal sustainability of a community’s future. **Table 2.4** compares the overall place type breakdown for each of the three growth scenarios, with each scenario projected for the same amount of land area (the existing town limits and ETJ area).

As shown in the table, the Trend Scenario has the highest percentage of the Industrial Innovation and Rural Reserve place types, while the Preferred Scenario has the least. When all scenarios are compared, the Alternative Scenario has the highest percentage of the Lifestyle Neighborhood place type, although the preferred scenario would have a greater amount than the Trend Scenario. The addition of the Light Industrial/Commercial Flex place type to the Preferred Scenario accounts for 3.8% of Northlake’s total land use. This has a slight impact on the rest of the land use categories and positions the Preferred Scenario as the middle ground between the two alternative scenarios.

TABLE 2.4 SCENARIO COMPARISON					
Place Type Category		Trend Scenario		Preferred Scenario	Alternative Scenario
Rural Place Types					
Rural Reserve		23.3%	>	20.0%	< 20.1%
Rural Estate		10.5%	>	9.7%	> 9.1%
Light Industrial/Commercial Flex		-	-	2.9%	-
Suburban Place Types					
Suburban Neighborhood		17.5%	>	17.4%	< 17.6%
Neighborhood Commercial		1.4%	<	1.8%	< 2.0%
Corridor Commercial		5.8%	<	6.1%	< 6.3%
Urban Place Types					
Lifestyle Neighborhood		1.5%	<	4.4%	< 5.1%
Livable Center		0.6%	<	1.9%	< 2.4%
Industrial Innovation		20.2%	>	16.0%	< 17.8%
Other					
Floodplain		19.4%	<	19.8%	> 19.4%

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

In order to understand the potential fiscal impact the preferred scenario could have over the next 20 years, an analysis was conducted to determine the potential revenue that could be generated through annual property and sales taxes. A series of assumptions were utilized to conduct the fiscal analysis as listed below. Additional detail about the assumptions and analysis can be found in **Appendix B**.

- Breakdown of land uses (residential, office, retail, industrial, open space) for each place type.
- Floor Area Ratio (FAR) to estimate land coverage for each place type.
- Annual absorption estimates for residential, office, retail, and industrial uses.
- City, County, school district, and municipal management district tax rates.
- Single-family and multi-family unit average household size.
- Value per square foot for residential, office, retail, and industrial uses.
- Jobs per square foot for office, retail, and industrial.

Table 2.5 depicts the projected land use program for 2045 for residential, office, retail, and industrial uses. The figures shown in the table represent the additional number of residential units or office, retail, and industrial square footage the preferred scenario would bring beyond what exists in Northlake today.

The resulting fiscal analysis estimated how much additional residential, office, retail, and industrial would come online each year and applied the value and tax rate assumptions to calculate the estimated net fiscal benefits for each year out to 2045.

TABLE 2.5 PREFERRED SCENARIO LAND USE PROGRAM	
Land Use	Units or SF
Single-Family Residential	24,500 units
Multi-Family Residential	2,800 units
Office	4,500,000 SF
Retail	13,300,000 SF
Industrial	78,600,000 SF

KEY FINDINGS

- The preferred scenario has the potential to create over **4M SF of office space, 13M SF of retail, and 78M SF of industrial.**
- Over the next 20 years, implementation of the preferred scenario could create an estimated **\$82M** in total **sales tax revenue** and **\$1.8B** in total **property tax revenue.**
- If the preferred scenario is realized, over **40,000 new jobs** could be created to contribute to the local economy by 2045.

03 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PLACE-BASED APPROACH

The future development plan for Northlake was created with a “place-based approach.” Traditionally, future land use maps let the development regulation process consider the development character of an area, but a place based approach does the opposite. Taking a place-based approach leads to the development of a future land use map that is rooted in character of development such as building and site design, not just the land use. This facilitates updates to the development code that will meet the intended character of development envisioned in this Plan.

Northlake’s future land use map is composed of place types that provide criteria related to land use, community design standards, natural and social areas, and transportation and mobility, that help achieve the intended spirit of the category. These **Place Types** are categorized into three **Character Context Zones** which identify the general development character of an area and what type of uses it might be limited to. Place Types establish specific parameters for development which can be used to ensure future development decisions are appropriate and compatible with the vision defined for Northlake.

Development appropriateness considers whether a development pattern fits within the land uses that are supported by a place type. Development compatibility considers whether a development pattern will complement or align with existing land uses, proximate land uses, and general character of an area (i.e., building design, site layout, scale).

Project for Public Spaces describes placemaking as a way to maximize the shared value of a space and facilitate “creative patterns of use, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support its ongoing evolution.” It isn’t just one thing that makes a great place, it’s the culmination of a number of factors that can determine how valuable a space is. The graphic below highlights what makes a great place to the community of Northlake based on feedback observed during the engagement process.



CHARACTER CONTEXT ZONES

The Character Context Zones for Northlake were identified at the beginning of the process to assist with and provide a high-level overview of the land use composition desired for the Town. There are three Character Context Zones that were utilized during the development process for the future land use map – Rural, Suburban, and Urban, which are outlined in **Figure 2.1** on page 33. The context zones contain multiple place types, which further provide a framework for the character development of small areas of the Town identified within the Character Context Zone.



RURAL

The Rural Context Zone is often comprised of the least amount of development, with its primary supported land uses focusing on farming, agricultural services, and limited, low-density residential development. In these areas, there are no plans to extend water or sewer infrastructure. A typical rural roadway cross section would include bar ditch drainage and have no sidewalks.

Northlake’s rural context zone includes the following three place types, which are discussed on pages 50-52:

- Rural Reserve
- Rural Estate
- Light Industrial/ Commercial Flex



SUBURBAN

The Suburban Context Zone reflects contemporary development characterized by low-to-moderate density residential neighborhoods, retail centers, and spaces dedicated to professional offices. Suburban areas within the Town are carefully planned with appropriate land uses to facilitate smooth transitions between different development types.

Northlake’s suburban context zone includes the following three place types, which are discussed on pages 53-55:

- Suburban Neighborhood
- Neighborhood Retail
- Corridor Commercial



URBAN

The Urban Context Zone emphasizes quality of life by encouraging walkability and placemaking. These areas include development with slightly higher density or intensity in context-appropriate areas throughout the Town. Another goal of this context zone is to achieve a balance of land uses within dedicated areas, development sites, or buildings.

Northlake’s urban context zone includes the following three place types, which are discussed on pages 56-58:

- Lifestyle Neighborhood
- Livable Center
- Industrial Innovation

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Illustrated in **Map 3.1**, Northlake’s Future Development Map outlines the preferred future development pattern within the town limits and ETJ. The place types established for Northlake guide the character, development intensity, and distribution of land uses so that the overall vision for the Town can be achieved. **Table 3.1** provides a breakdown of the percentage of the total land area within the town limits and ETJ for each place type.

As Northlake continues to grow, consideration must be given to accommodating the projected growth likely to be seen in the Town. The Preferred Growth Scenario, created during the scenario planning process (see **Chapter 2: Community Vision**), was used in the planning process to inform the Future Development Map. The distribution of place types on the Future Land Use Map reflects the key attributes developed in the Preferred Growth Scenario including:

- Land use pattern around the Livable Center place type that provides for transition to residential place types, fostering vibrant neighborhoods with amenities.
- Preservation of the floodplain throughout the entire planning area.
- Concentration of the lifestyle neighborhood place type along the major commercial corridors only, to preserve the balance of land uses and densities desired by the community.

The place type boundaries shown in **Map 3.1** represent approximate locations. When proposed development or redevelopment projects come forward, the Town should use discretion when determining which place type parameters should be applied to parcels that have more than one place type identified.

It is important to note that the Future Development Map does not constitute zoning regulations or establish zoning district boundaries, but it should serve as the foundation for future updates to the zoning regulations.

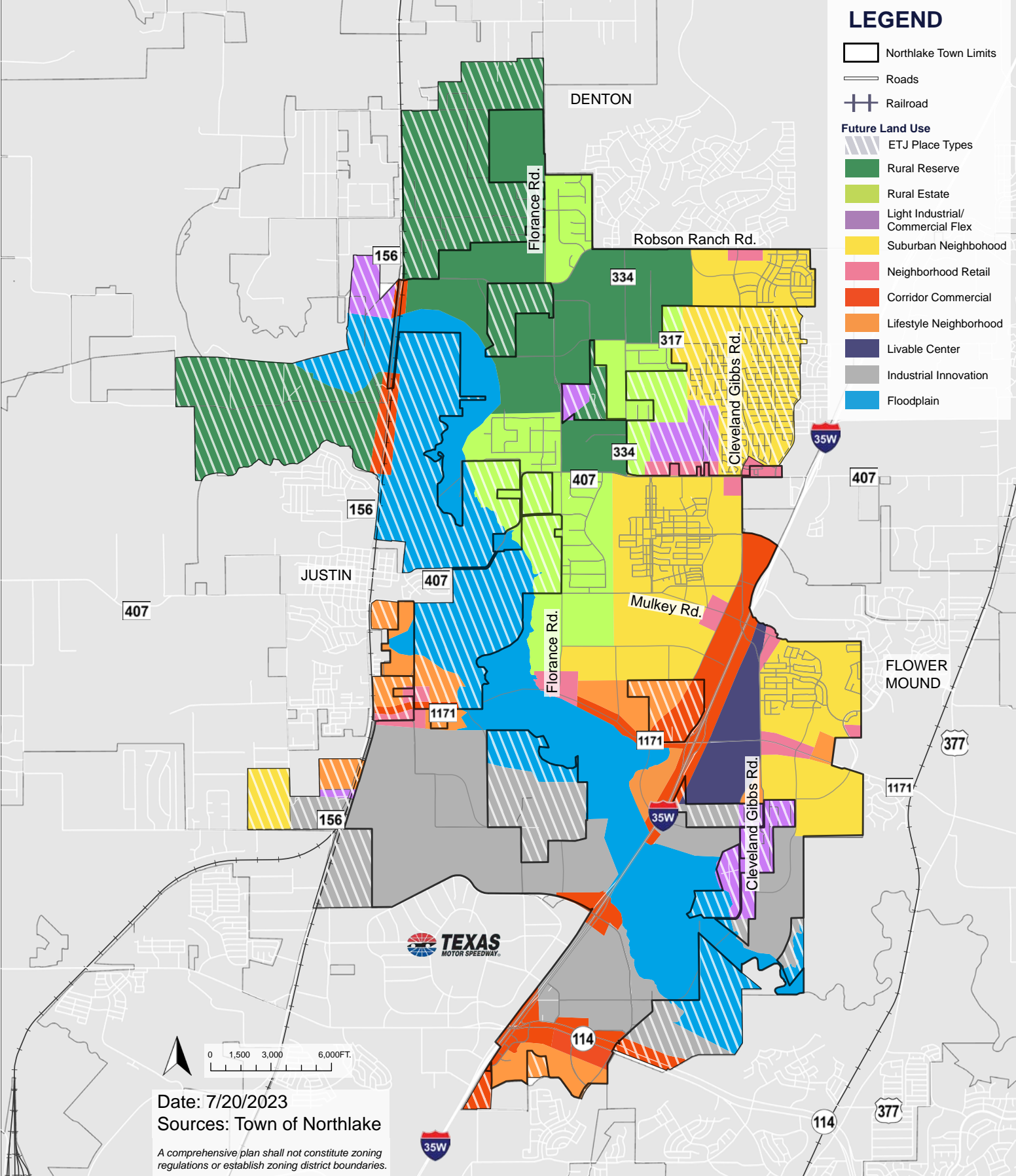
Updates and amendments to the Future Development Map are discussed in **Chapter 5: Community Implementation**.

TABLE 3.1 PLACE TYPE BREAKDOWN			
Place Type Category	Town Limits (%)	ETJ (%)	Total (%)
Rural Place Types			
Rural Reserve	8.6	11.4	20
Rural Estate	6.7	3	9.7
Light Industrial/Commercial Flex	0.1	2.8	2.9
Suburban Place Types			
Suburban Neighborhood	12.4	5	17.4
Neighborhood Commercial	1.4	0.4	1.8
Corridor Commercial	3.9	2.2	6.1
Urban Place Types			
Lifestyle Neighborhood	2.5	1.9	4.4
Livable Center	1.8	0.1	1.9
Industrial Innovation	11.4	4.6	16
Other			
Floodplain	9.6	10.2	19.8

TOWN CENTER SMALL AREA PLAN FOCUS AREA

Today, the Town of Northlake does not have a true Town Center, nor does it have a historic downtown to build upon. Throughout the process, members of the community have voiced the need for a centralized community gathering space and more retail options. A well-planned downtown has the potential to become the heart of Northlake and can attract new businesses and visitors to the area. Recent and future growth trends justify the investment in a centralized Town Hall, which can become a strong foundation for a Town Center. The Livable Center place type shown in Map 3.1 represents the desired location for a future Town Center. Additional details about the Town Center planning process and design concept is included in **Chapter 4: Town Center**.

MAP 3.1 | NORTHLAKE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



COMMUNITY PLACE TYPES

There are nine recommended place type categories that provide guidance for new development and redevelopment, describing the typical mix of land uses and design characteristics, as well as categories that preserve and enhance the Town’s existing neighborhoods and natural assets.

During the planning process, Northlake’s ETJ was included in the planning area for the development of the Future Development Map. However, due to recent changes in state law, unilateral annexations are no longer possible for most Texas municipalities. Any annexation within a community’s ETJ must be voluntary and led by landowners. As the plan focuses on long-term growth, it is beneficial to establish preferred development patterns that align with fiscal responsibility goals and accommodate projected growth within the ETJ. The Future Development Map therefore identifies recommended place types for these areas, which would be considered in the case of voluntary annexation. This allows for the establishment of future development parameters in line with the long-term community vision for these areas.

PLACE TYPE ATTRIBUTES

Place Types describe the way different areas of the community could look and work to meet future goals, market potential, and the vision established by the community. **Table 3.2** describes each of the attributes and the following pages describe each of the nine place types in more detail using these attributes. The density range, building height, supported land uses, and compatible zoning are all related to the overall character and form of the place type.

TABLE 3.2 PLACE TYPE ATTRIBUTES	
Attribute	Definition
Objective	Provides a brief description of the purpose and intended character of the Place Type.
Density Range	Outlines the minimum or maximum lot size or Floor Area Ratio (FAR) associated with each Place Type. Density Range is measured in Dwelling Units per Acre (DUA) for residential place types and the percentage of the lot that is covered by buildings for non-residential place types.
Building Height	Describes the maximum building height, by number of stories, that is appropriate for each Place Type.
Supported Land Uses	Provides a list of land uses that are best suited for the Place Type. In most cases, more than one land use is appropriate within a single Place Type.
Compatible Zoning Districts	Lists existing zoning districts that may support some or all of the identified land uses. Since some of the Place Types represent new types of development, there are some instances where there are not existing zoning categories that fit, therefore new zoning categories would need to be created.
Community Design Considerations	Outlines design considerations for each Place Type related to, but not limited to, screening, circulation, building form, and landscaping. These preliminary design considerations should serve as a framework for future updates to the Town’s development regulations.



RURAL RESERVE

Objective

The Rural Reserve place type is intended to preserve the Town’s larger agricultural spaces and rural heritage. These areas include a mix of land uses such as farming, ranching, and other agriculture-related services; supporting farmsteads; and large-lot residential estates. Natural features, such as native landscaping, trees, passive trails, and open spaces, should serve as buffers between other development types neighboring these agricultural spaces and to protect the 100-year floodplain. Suburban or urban development is not anticipated in these areas, and therefore future infrastructure development is not projected.

CHARACTER & FORM

Density Range

Minimum lot size = 5 to 20 acres (0.2 DUA); 1-acre lots could be allowed through clustered residential development if the 0.2 DUA average density is maintained

Building Height

One to Two Stories

Supported Land Uses

- Agricultural or Ranch Lands
- Natural Areas & General Open Space
- Single-Family Dwellings (Detached)

Compatible Zoning Districts

- Rural Residential (RR)
- Agricultural (A)
- Conservation Residential Overlay (CRO)

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Promote land conservation and agricultural activities
- Maintain local, two-way streets and mitigate stormwater impacts through green street design
- Locate residential development in a manner that does not disrupt the economic viability of agricultural operations
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain
- Incorporate fencing and screening standards (manufactured and natural)
- Contain spill lighting to curb light pollution
- Allow for cluster development in which 1-acre lots are allowed as long as an average density of 0.2 DUA is maintained throughout the larger open space area

COMMUNITY PLACE TYPES



RURAL ESTATE

Objective

The Rural Estate place type provides for low-density residential and limited agricultural land uses including ranchettes, large-lot single family subdivisions, and conservation subdivisions. Open space within this place type are reserved for resource conservation or habitat preservation. Low-impact and green infrastructure, including tree canopies, bioswales, permeable surfaces, planter boxes, and vegetated curb extensions can be incorporated to minimize flooding. Sidewalk and multi-use path connections should be made where possible.

CHARACTER & FORM

- Density Range**
- Lot Size Range = 1 to 5 Acres (0.8 DUA Avg)
- Building Height**
- One to Two Stories
- Supported Land Uses**
- Single-Family Dwellings (Detached)
 - Ranchettes
 - Estates
 - Accessory Dwelling Units

- Compatible Zoning Districts**
- Rural Estates (RE)
 - Rural Estate/Planned Development (RE-PD)

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Minimize grading activity and design new development in a manner that best utilizes existing topography
- Mitigate stormwater impacts through green street design
- Limit extensions of water and sewer infrastructure to only serve small-scale development activity
- Provide a continuous system of open space throughout new development
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL FLEX

Objective

The Light Industrial/Commercial Flex place type provides for areas in the ETJ that are developed or developing as commercial or light industrial uses. These sites have limited water and sewer infrastructure with some areas being served by wells and septic. The future provision of supporting infrastructure is not projected.

CHARACTER & FORM

- Density Range**
- 20% FAR
- Building Height**
- One to Two Stories
- Supported Land Uses**
- Commercial
 - Light Industrial
- Compatible Zoning Districts**
- N/A

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Minimize grading activity and design new development in a manner that best utilizes existing topography
- Mitigate stormwater impacts through green street design
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain
- Employ green infrastructure in site design that buffers the property from surrounding development and contains and filters stormwater onsite

COMMUNITY PLACE TYPES



SUBURBAN NEIGHBORHOOD

Objective

The Suburban Neighborhood place type provides for low-to-moderate density residential land uses intermixed with areas of supporting commercial development. Predominant land uses include single-family detached and attached homes. Supporting uses including limited retail uses. Other ancillary institutional and public uses such as schools and places of worship should be incorporated when appropriate. These amenity-rich neighborhoods provide ample recreation areas and open space, internal and external connections through a network of trails and sidewalks, and a range of housing types that support individuals and families at various stages of life.

CHARACTER & FORM

Density Range
3 to 4 DUA average

Building Height
One to Two Stories

Supported Land Uses

- Single-Family Dwellings (Detached)
- Single-Family Dwellings (Attached)/Townhomes
- Patio Homes
- Accessory Dwelling Units
- Limited Retail & Institutional Uses
- Parks & Recreational Space

Compatible Zoning Districts

- Mixed Use/Planned Development (M-PD)

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Provide a diversity of residential building types, lot sizes, density ranges, and architectural styles
- Provide transitions between developments with residential lots and buildings of varying size, heights, and scale
- Distribute areas of ‘missing middle’ housing types to promote mixed-residential neighborhoods
- Concentrate neighborhood-scale commercial land uses around intersections
- Reserve land for parks, schools, churches, and other civic and institutional uses
- Minimize grading activity and design new development in a manner that best utilizes existing topography
- Provide a continuous system of natural or recreational open space throughout new development
- Provide a system of interconnected streets that provide accessibility from developments to community destinations
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain

NEIGHBORHOOD RETAIL

Objective

The Neighborhood Retail place type provides neighborhood-scale goods and services, including fast casual dining options, healthcare and other professional services, and groceries. Commercial land uses are of a scale and character to serve local residential needs and are in proximity to more suburban and rural areas throughout the Town. Smaller-scale retail and professional service uses will be located along major or minor arterial roads within these residential areas. A mix of non-residential uses may be achieved through horizontal development, that may support shopping plazas and pad sites.

CHARACTER & FORM

Density Range
20% FAR

Building Height
One Story

Supported Land Uses

- Retail
- Office
- Institutional

Compatible Zoning Districts

- Commercial (C)
- Commercial/Planned Development (C-PD)
- Neighborhood Commercial (NC)

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Apply a uniform architectural style to buildings, and uniform design to signage, landscaping and other site features
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain
- Provide primary vehicular access points from major thoroughfares
- Preserve major thoroughfare corridors through development sites and arrange buildings, parking areas, and driveway aisles to provide for future street extensions
- Provide a system of convenient pedestrian and bicycle facilities to ensure connectivity between parking, adjacent streets, and all on-site facilities
- Maximize tree cover and landscaping along pedestrian corridors and in association with public gathering spaces

COMMUNITY PLACE TYPES



CORRIDOR COMMERCIAL

Objective

The Corridor Commercial place type provides a mix of commercial, office, and entertainment uses. These areas are defined by large retail and professional service uses, often located in multi-tenant shopping centers and office buildings, as well as hotels, restaurants, and other services. Corridor Commercial land uses are of a scale and character to serve as a Town and regional draw. A mix of larger box stores, specialty stores, medical and professional services, entertainment venues, and a mix of upscale and fast casual dining options will serve both local and regional needs. Emphasis is placed on pedestrian walkability throughout developments.

CHARACTER & FORM

Density Range

30% FAR

Building Height

One to Four Stories

Supported Land Uses

- Commercial
- Retail
- Office
- Entertainment

Compatible Zoning Districts

- Commercial (C)
- Commercial/ Planned Development (C-PD)

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Apply a uniform architectural style to buildings and uniform design to signage, landscaping and other site features
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain
- Provide primary vehicular access points from major thoroughfares
- Provide a system of convenient pedestrian and bicycle facilities to ensure connectivity between parking, adjacent streets, and all on-site facilities
- Incorporate social space for public gathering and relaxation
- Maximize tree cover and landscaping along pedestrian corridors and in association with public gathering spaces
- Provide amenities in parking areas including lighting, waste receptacles, and landscaping

LIFESTYLE NEIGHBORHOOD

Objective

The Lifestyle Neighborhood place type includes a variety of residential housing types at medium-to-high densities and areas of supporting neighborhood commercial development. The place type includes single family and multi-family dwelling types, and neighborhood retail, institutional, and office use. Transitions between non-residential and residential uses are achieved through horizontal mixed-use development patterns. Open green space and social gathering spaces are woven throughout these neighborhoods.

CHARACTER & FORM

Density Range

Up to 25 DUA

Building Height

One to Three Stories

Supported Land Uses

- Small-lot, Single-Family (Detached)
- Single-Family Attached (Townhomes, Duplexes)
- Multi-Family Dwellings
- Retail
- Office
- Institutional
- Recreational Spaces

Compatible Zoning Districts

- Mixed Use/ Planned Development (M-PD)

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Allow for a diverse mix of attached single-family housing types and multi-family dwellings
- Promote higher development intensities along major thoroughfares
- Incorporate small-scale commercial uses or mixed-use buildings on major thoroughfares
- Provide transitions in development scale between commercial and mixed-use corridors and nodes, and surrounding single-family neighborhoods
- Conceal non-residential and multi-family parking areas behind building facades where feasible
- Design roadways with large active roadsides suited for pedestrian activity
- Maximize tree cover and landscaping along pedestrian corridors and in association with public gathering spaces
- Provide amenities in parking areas including lighting, waste receptacles, and landscaping
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain

COMMUNITY PLACE TYPES



LIVABLE CENTER

Objective

The Livable Center place type provides a central gathering space for the Northlake community, creating a nexus of neighborhood-scale commercial and entertainment, and civic activities planned around a highly walkable street grid that is supported by a mix of vertical and horizontal developments. A mix of denser housing product types will serve as the anchor for non-residential uses. Neighborhood-scale shopping and dining options and entertainment and civic activities will be incorporated throughout this category, inviting all ages and stages to enjoy this space. A Town Hall and open and recreational space will provide the community with local gathering spaces and connect to other areas by shaded and multi-modal trails and networks. Extensive landscaping, continuous shade, public art, and plentiful amenities should be incorporated into streetscape, commercial uses, and residential areas.

CHARACTER & FORM

- Density Range**
- Up to 40 DUA
- Building Height**
- One to Five Stories
- Supported Land Uses**
- Townhomes
 - Duplexes
 - Multi-Family Dwellings
 - Retail
 - Office
 - Hotels
 - Institutional Uses
 - Entertainment Uses
 - Recreational Spaces

- Compatible Zoning Districts**
- N/A

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Construct mixed-use buildings with upper-floor residential and ground-floor flex space for residential and non-residential uses
- Line streets and other public spaces with building facades that incorporate windows and architectural features that provide visual interest
- Maintain and promote street grid interconnectivity
- Design roadways with large active roadsides for pedestrian activity
- Conceal parking areas behind buildings and within structures
- Incorporate civic parks for public gatherings and relaxation
- Orient buildings to provide direct pedestrian access from street-facing facades
- Allow for a diverse mix of attached single-family and multi-family housing types
- Promote higher development intensities along major thoroughfares
- Provide transitions in development scale between commercial and mixed-use corridors and nodes and surrounding single-family neighborhoods
- Conceal non-residential and multi-family parking areas behind building facades where feasible
- Design roadways with large active roadsides for pedestrian activity
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain

INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION

Objective

The Industrial Innovation place type supports industrial uses that sustain the community’s tax base. This category invites corporate headquarters and clean industrial uses, such as research and development, data centers, showrooms, and shipment and warehousing. Heavy industrial uses should be limited.

CHARACTER & FORM

- Density Range**
- 50% FAR
- Building Height**
- One to Five Stories
- Supported Land Uses**
- Industrial Uses
 - Commercial Uses
 - Retail Uses (Limited)

- Compatible Zoning Districts**
- Industrial (I)
 - Industrial/ Planned Development (I-PD)

COMMUNITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Development should consider development transitions and adjacency and screening standards
- Consideration should be given to shipping and transportation logistics associated with these industrial uses
- All structures should be sited out of the 100-year flood plain
- Design public streets with ample median and parkway widths to provide visual and physical separation between large vehicles and pedestrians
- Provide primary vehicular access points from major thoroughfares
- Preserve major thoroughfare corridors through development sites and arrange buildings, parking areas, and driveway aisle to provide for future street extensions
- Provide transition areas from non-residential land to residential uses
- Consider queuing areas for freight trucks
- Design roadways with adequate turning radii to accommodate large trucks

FUTURE GROWTH CONSIDERATIONS

There are other town-wide plans that have future growth implications, including the master thoroughfare plan, water master plan, and wastewater master plan. Infrastructure projects are implemented as development occurs in Northlake through cost-sharing with developers. The projects identified in the infrastructure plans are incorporated into the Town’s Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to prioritize public expenditures in the near-term. The Future Development Map as presented on page 48 is consistent with the proposed roadway, water, and wastewater improvements as identified in their respective master plans. **Appendix C** includes graphics depicting the master thoroughfare plan, water master plan, and wastewater master plan overlaid with the Future Development Map.

MASTER THOROUGHFARE PLAN (2021)

This plan provides guidance for locations of future roadway expansions and extensions. Roadways are categorized into distinct thoroughfare classifications based on roadway width, number of lanes, and presence of medians. See pages 13-16 in **Chapter 1: Community Context** for more discussion on the master thoroughfare plan classifications. The roadway projects included in the 10-year CIP amount to about 18 miles of roadway at a cost of approximately \$200M (estimate does not include collector roads).

WATER MASTER PLAN (2023)

This plan provides guidance for future extensions of water infrastructure improvements to provide the necessary capacity and pressures as the Town grows. The current master plan identifies 68 miles of additional water lines to serve existing and future residents and businesses. The water infrastructure projects included in the 10-year CIP amount to about 23 miles of new water lines, 2.75 million gallons of ground storage, and 1.5 million gallons of elevated storage at a cost of approximately \$110M (estimate does not include water distribution lines).

WASTEWATER MASTER PLAN (2023)

This plan provides guidance for future extensions of sewer lines or capacity improvements to sewer infrastructure. The current master plan identifies 13 miles of additional sewer trunk lines to serve existing and future residents and businesses. The sewer infrastructure projects included in the 10-year CIP amount to about 10 miles of new sewer trunk lines at a cost of approximately \$90M (estimate does not include sewer collection lines).

FUTURE GROWTH AREAS

Map 3.2 identifies areas within the current ETJ to consider future provision of infrastructure and services given the identified place type classification in the Future Development Map. These are areas that will likely see growth in the future based on the surrounding context. In order for the Town to be able to guide the quality and character of development in these areas, annexation may be considered.

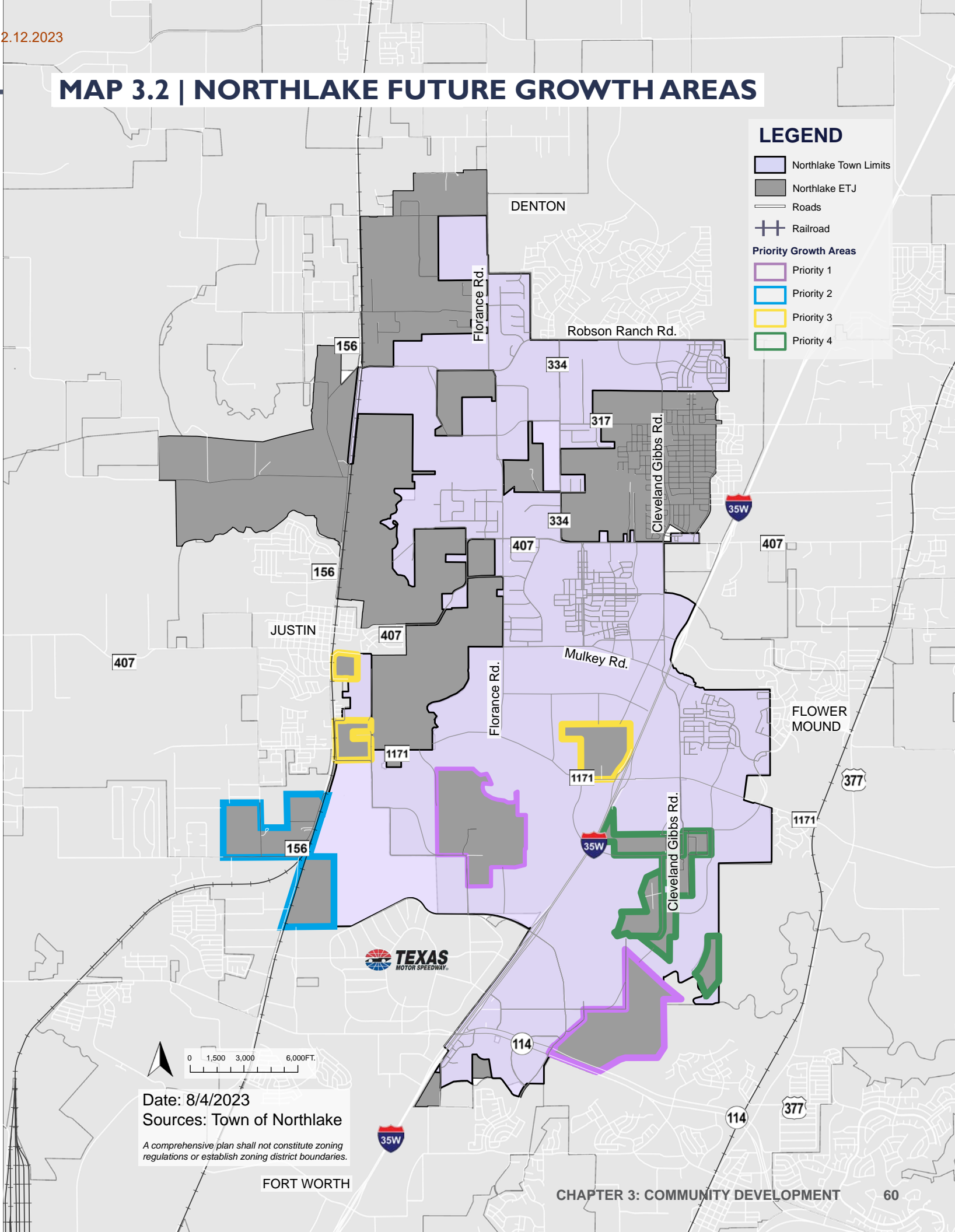
Priority 1 - Industrial. This area consists of land in the south and southeast portions of Town. There are existing and planned industrial developments on the portion that is west of I35W. The portion east of I35W is identified as Industrial Innovation and Corridor Commercial place types in the Future Development Map.

Priority 2 - Southwest. This area includes land that abuts the recently annexed industrial land in the southwest portion of Town. This area consists of a mixture of place types including Industrial Innovation, Suburban Neighborhood, Lifestyle Neighborhood, and Light Industrial/Commercial Flex.

Priority 3 - FM 1171 Frontage. This area encompasses two portions of the ETJ that are slated for higher intensity uses in the Future Development Map. As TxDOT moves forward with expanding FM 1171, these areas in the ETJ will likely develop into Corridor Commercial and Lifestyle Neighborhood place types.

Priority 4 - Northwest Regional Airport. This area includes the airport and adjoining light industrial uses. Integrating the airport into the Town’s development and expansion plan will facilitate improved accessibility and connectivity, ensuring its seamless alignment with the vision for the nearby Town Center.

MAP 3.2 | NORTHLAKE FUTURE GROWTH AREAS



PLACEHOLDER

04

TOWN CENTER
SMALL AREA PLAN

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IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

The Implementation Program acts as a community blueprint for the next 20 years. It includes a series of strategies that will help the Town of Northlake work toward and achieve the Vision that’s been established by the community throughout this process. The Implementation Program is displayed in a matrix form, beginning on page 84, that organizes each recommendation by the associated Guiding Principle and Goal. The matrix also outlines parameters for execution including the type of strategy and its associated timeframe and implementing partners.

The Implementation Program is organized around three main components: Guiding Principles, Goals and Strategies. There are seven total Guiding Principles, each with two associated Goals. Each Goal has a varied number of associated Strategies, with a total of 61 Strategies.



NORTHLAKE’S GUIDING PRINCIPLES

-  **GROWTH MANAGEMENT**
-  **HOUSING & NEIGHBORHOODS**
-  **COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE**

-  **COMMUNITY FACILITIES**
-  **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
-  **COMMUNITY CHARACTER**
-  **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM COMPONENTS

TYPES OF STRATEGIES

Each strategy in the Implementation Program is categorized into a distinct type, which will impact how it is implemented, who will be in charge, and whether there is a cost associated with implementation.

- **INVESTMENT:** These strategies involve allocating financial resources to fund specific projects, initiatives, or infrastructure developments. Examples include building new parks, participating in a public-private partnership, or expanding transportation networks.
- **STUDY:** These strategies involve conducting in-depth research, analysis, or assessments to gather information or data essential for informed decision-making. These actions may include demographic studies, environmental impact assessments, traffic flow analysis, or market research. The outcomes of such studies inform subsequent actions and policies.
- **REGULATION:** These strategies refer to proposed or revised rules and guidelines that are intended to govern various aspects of a community’s development and operation. These strategies require Council approved modification to Town ordinance.
- **OPERATIONS:** These strategies pertain to the day-to-day functioning and management of various aspects within a community. They encompass strategies for efficient service delivery, maintenance, and ongoing administration. These actions focus on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of existing services and processes.
- **POLICY:** These strategies focus on policy frameworks and initiatives that guide the Town’s actions. Policies and programs aim to address specific challenges and foster positive change.

TIMEFRAME

Since this is a long-term plan, not all of the strategies can be implemented in the same time horizon. The timeframe associated with each strategy identifies when it should be initiated. Factors that help to determine the timeframe include feasibility of implementation, anticipated costs, and overall priority based on feedback from the community.

- **SHORT-TERM:** 1-3 Years
- **MID-TERM:** 3-5 Years
- **LONG-TERM:** 5 Years or beyond
- **ONGOING:** Throughout Plan horizon

PRIORITY

Some strategies are identified as high-priority based on critical need or public interest. These strategies should have allocated resources to implement in the near-term.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

While the comprehensive plan was initiated by the Planning and Development Department, there are other departments or external partners that can help implement the plan. The implementing agency represents the organization, department, or entity responsible for carrying out and executing the recommended action or initiative.

PARTNERS

In many cases, there are partner organizations, entities, or stakeholders with whom collaboration and cooperation are essential to successfully implement the recommended strategies. These partners play a critical role in contributing resources, expertise, or support to achieve the Plan’s goals.



GROWTH MANAGEMENT

Northlake manages the direction and intensity of development through a thoughtfully planned land use pattern in coordination with utilities and infrastructure to protect the Town’s natural spaces and rural heritage while sustaining and enhancing the community’s high-quality neighborhoods, amenities, and services.

The Town’s commitment to preserving its natural spaces and rural heritage while enhancing high-quality neighborhoods, amenities, and services is imperative. The challenge lies in managing the direction and intensity of development with a thoughtful land use pattern that harmonizes with available utilities and infrastructure. Striking this balance necessitates a proactive approach to infrastructure planning and expansion, ensuring it keeps pace with the demands of a growing population while safeguarding the town’s cherished rural character. This endeavor presents an opportunity to foster sustainable growth, mitigate potential conflicts, and maintain a cohesive community identity in the face of increasing development pressures. By strategically addressing these issues, Northlake can harness the opportunities presented by responsible growth management to create a more vibrant, resilient, and harmonious town for current and future residents.

Goal GM1: *Encourage balanced development patterns that reflect the vision of the comprehensive plan.*

GM1.1: *Update the town’s zoning and subdivision regulations to incorporate the character and design attributes identified in each of the recommended place types.*

This strategy seeks to enhance both the aesthetic and functional aspects of different neighborhoods and districts. This can lead to more efficient land use, improved pedestrian and vehicular circulation, and a stronger sense of place throughout the Town, ultimately contributing to a more vibrant and livable community. Some of the place types introduced in this plan will necessitate new zoning districts to be created or existing zoning districts to be modified. The development parameters associated with each place type as outlined in **Table 5.2** on page 84 should be used as a framework for making the zoning and subdivision regulations updates.

GM1.2: *Evaluate future development proposals based on their consistency with the established place types and the surrounding land use context.*

This strategy ensures that new development or redevelopment projects align with the existing character and design attributes of the area in which they are proposed. This evaluation process serves as a crucial step in maintaining the overall coherence and compatibility of the Town’s development. Town staff, the Planning & Zoning Commission, and Town Council all play a role in reviewing the development proposals.

GM1.3: *Incorporate buffer areas in developments to ensure adequate transitions between different land uses.*

This strategy aims to prevent abrupt shifts in intensity or character, preserving the visual and functional harmony between neighboring areas. Buffer areas could be a gradual increase or decrease in density or open spaces incorporated into a development. These buffer zones serve as a critical tool for mitigating potential conflicts and enhancing the overall livability and appeal of the community as it continues to grow.

GM1.4: *Utilize Planned Developments (PDs) when necessary to attain desired development patterns consistent with the Comprehensive Plan vision.*

By selectively employing PDs, the Town can maintain control over development outcomes while allowing flexibility when conventional zoning regulations may not suffice. This approach ensures that PDs are used as a strategic tool to meet specific planning objectives, promoting responsible and intentional growth while adhering to the overarching vision of the Comprehensive Plan.

GM1.5: *Minimize the provision of infrastructure for areas identified as Rural Estate and Rural Reserve in order to maintain the rural character.*

The Town can protect the open and natural qualities of certain areas by limiting water and sewer infrastructure development, thus maintaining a more bucolic and low-density environment. This approach aligns with the Plan’s objective to balance development with the preservation of rural landscapes, contributing to the long-term sustainability and charm of these rural areas. The areas identified in the Future Development Map as Rural Estate and Rural Reserve coincide with the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Plans. In these areas, many residents and businesses may use only well water and/or septic for their daily needs. Additionally, in these place types roadway capacity can be limited due to less density and stormwater can be handled via bar ditches instead of traditional curb and gutter.



PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS

Planned Developments (PDs) are specialized zoning tools that allow for flexibility and customization in development projects. They provide developers with the opportunity to deviate from conventional zoning regulations when justified by unique project needs, resulting in more tailored and innovative approaches to land use and design. Pecan Square, Canyon Falls, and the Northlake Commons are examples of PDs within Northlake Town Limits.



Goal GM2: Promote phasing of development that is coordinated with infrastructure development and expansions.

GM2.1: Reference the Growth Areas Map when targeting future areas for annexation.

Map 3.2 on page 60 identifies areas for potential expansion of the Town limits. Having a strategy for annexation ensures that any expansion aligns strategically with the town’s long-term growth objectives and planned development areas, promoting a coherent and well-informed approach to growth that conforms to the Plan’s vision. This process helps in preserving the town’s overall character while facilitating responsible growth.

GM2.2: Assess the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) project listing as new infrastructure projects are completed by the Town and external partners.

This practice ensures that the CIP remains up-to-date and responsive to changing community needs, enabling efficient allocation of resources and funding to priority projects. By regularly assessing and updating the CIP, the Town can maintain a dynamic and adaptable approach to infrastructure planning and development in line with its Plan objectives. The current CIP encompasses projects focused on enhancing and expanding the Town’s infrastructure, specifically its roads, water supply, and sewer systems. These projects are designed to address various aspects, including capacity upgrades, expansions, enhanced monitoring capabilities, and increased storage capacity for these systems.

GM2.3: Continue to utilize development agreements as a tool to encourage highly amenitized developments.

Development Agreements are legal contracts between property owners and local jurisdictions or developers that state terms and conditions of a real estate development project. By utilizing development agreements, the Town can promote the incorporation of valuable community amenities, infrastructure, and services within new projects. This approach not only enhances the overall quality of life for residents but also aligns with the Plan’s vision for a well-rounded and attractive built environment.

GM2.4: Continue coordination with area school districts to ensure timely planning and construction of new schools in response to population growth and development.

This collaborative effort ensures that the educational infrastructure keeps pace with the changing needs of the community, preventing overcrowding, coordinating infrastructure expansions, and ensuring that residents have access to quality education. By working together, the Town and school districts can proactively address the demands of a growing population and align educational facilities with the Plan’s objectives for sustainable growth and community well-being. School districts currently serving the Northlake community are Argyle ISD, Northwest ISD, and Ponder ISD.

TABLE 5.1 | GROWTH MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY

Strategy	Type of Strategy	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Partners
Goal GM1: Encourage balanced development patterns that reflect the vision of the comprehensive plan.				
GM1.1: Update the town's zoning and subdivision regulations to incorporate the character and design attributes identified in each of the recommended place types.	Regulation	Short	Development Services	Town Council, P&Z
GM1.2: Evaluate future development proposals based on their consistency with the established place types and the surrounding land use context.	Policy	Ongoing	Development Services	Town Council, P&Z
GM1.3: Incorporate buffer areas in developments to ensure adequate transitions between different land uses.	Regulation	Ongoing	Development Services	P&Z, Town Council, Developers
GM1.4: Utilize Planned Developments (PDs) when necessary to attain desired development patterns consistent with the comprehensive plan vision.	Policy	Ongoing	Development Services	Developers, Town Council, P&Z
GM1.5: Minimize the provision of infrastructure for areas identified as Rural Estate and Rural Reserve in order to maintain the rural character.	Policy	Ongoing	Public Works	Development Services, Town Council
Goal GM2: Promote phasing of development that is coordinated with infrastructure development and expansions.				
GM2.1: Reference the Growth Areas Map when targeting future areas for annexation.	Operations	Long	Town Manager	Town Council, P&Z
GM2.2: Regularly assess the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) project listing as new infrastructure projects are completed by the Town and external partners.	Operations	Ongoing	Public Works	Development Services, Finance
GM2.3: Continue to utilize development agreements as a tool to encourage highly amenitized developments.	Policy	Ongoing	Development Services	Town Council, P&Z
GM2.4: Continue coordination with area school districts to ensure timely planning and construction of new schools in response to population growth and development.	Operations	Ongoing	Town Manager	Area School Districts

See page 80 for descriptions of the implementation program parameters.



HOUSING & NEIGHBORHOODS

Northlake welcomes all ages, backgrounds, and abilities, with amenity-rich neighborhoods that give residents a strong sense of community and access to a range of diverse, high-quality housing options with ample open and recreational space, providing access to local goods and services and the Town’s natural assets via trail networks.

The Town’s commitment to diverse housing options and vibrant community living is central to its vision. The opportunities are abundant, as Northlake can harness its commitment to amenity-rich neighborhoods to create a strong sense of community and enhance quality of life. However, the challenge lies in ensuring that housing remains accessible and attainable to residents of all backgrounds, addressing the potential for disparities in housing attainability and availability. By proactively addressing these housing-related challenges and leveraging its assets, Northlake has the potential to establish itself as a welcoming and dynamic community where residents of all backgrounds can thrive while enjoying the town’s natural beauty and access to quality amenities.

Goal HN1: Provide a range of housing choices for residents at all ages and stages.

HN1.1: Update the density requirements for residential zoning districts to be consistent with the recommendations in this Comprehensive Plan.

Table 5.2 outlines acceptable density ranges for each place type category. By updating the Town’s density requirements to match the recommendations within this Comprehensive Plan, the Town can ensure that zoning regulations reflect its long-term vision for housing and neighborhoods. This update aims to create a more harmonious and balanced built environment, accommodating diverse housing needs and fostering a well-planned and sustainable community that adheres to the goals set forth in the Comprehensive Plan.

TABLE 5.2 PLACETYPE DENSITIES		
Place Type		Density Range
Residential Place Types		
Rural Reserve		Minimum Lot Size = 5 to 20 Acres
Rural Estate		Lot Size Range = 1 to 5 Acres
Suburban Neighborhood		Dwelling Units Per Acre = 3 to 4
Lifestyle Neighborhood		Dwelling Units Per Acre = Up to 25
Livable Center		Dwelling Units Per Acre = Up to 40
Non-Residential Place Types		
Light Industrial/Commercial Flex		Floor Area Ratio = 20%
Neighborhood Retail		Floor Area Ratio = 20%
Corridor Commercial		Floor Area Ratio = 30%
Industrial Innovation		Floor Area Ratio = 50%

HN1.2: Allow senior housing options within the Lifestyle Neighborhood place type to encourage aging in place within Northlake.

The AARP Foundation states that by 2030, one in every five Americans will be over the age of 65. Currently there are no designated senior living options in Northlake; the Lifestyle Neighborhood place type could allow for senior living complexes or mixed-age communities. This initiative not only supports the well-being of older residents but also contributes to the creation of a more inclusive and age-friendly environment, aligning with the Plan’s vision for diverse and accommodating neighborhoods.

HN1.3: Explore opportunities to incorporate “Missing Middle” housing options within the Town.

This approach involves exploring the development of attainable housing types that bridge the gap between single-family homes and larger apartment complexes, offering a more diverse range of housing choices. By doing so, Northlake can address affordability challenges, promote housing diversity, and enhance inclusivity within the community. This effort aligns with the Plan’s commitment to providing a variety of housing options that cater to the needs of residents at various income levels and lifestyles, ultimately fostering a more dynamic and resilient housing market.

HN1.4: Conduct a housing needs assessment to determine regional housing demand and housing types that are currently underserved in Northlake.

This assessment is a crucial step in understanding the evolving housing market, ensuring that the community can effectively address housing disparities and evolving market trends. An effective housing needs assessment typically encompasses elements such as demographic analysis, housing market needs and demand evaluation, cost considerations, and community stakeholder input. By gaining a deeper insight into the diverse housing needs of its residents, Northlake can develop targeted strategies to enhance housing accessibility, attainability, and variety, thereby aligning its housing policies with the changing demographics and preferences of the population.

“MISSING MIDDLE” HOUSING

“Missing Middle” housing describes a range of housing types that fall between traditional single-family homes and large apartment or condominium complexes. These housing types are often missing from many contemporary housing markets, leading to a gap in housing diversity. Promoting missing middle housing increases housing choice within a community. Missing middle housing includes a variety of housing forms that can accommodate multiple households while still fitting into the scale and character of existing neighborhoods.



Goal HN2: Support efforts to preserve the quality and longevity of neighborhoods.

HN2.1: Encourage the use of high-quality building materials that are consistent with the Town’s character and monitor future legislation related to building materials.

This approach aims to preserve the visual appeal and architectural integrity of Northlake’s built environment. While the current state legislature restricts local control of building material requirements (HB 2439, 2019), the laws could change in the future. Therefore, staying informed about evolving building material regulations ensures that the Town remains adaptable to any changes in construction practices and can continue to maintain its unique character while complying with legal requirements. In Northlake, development agreements have been one way to uphold quality building materials within the Town limits to match the surrounding context.

HN2.2: Continue to work with developers to include quality of life amenities such as parks, trails, and sidewalks within residential and commercial developments.

This strategy enhances the livability of Northlake while ensuring that new developments contribute positively to the Town’s overall quality of life. By integrating these amenities, Northlake can create more walkable and community-centric neighborhoods, foster recreational opportunities, and reinforce its commitment to a high-quality living environment as outlined in its Comprehensive Plan. The Town can utilize various tools to promote highly amenitized development, including development agreements, incentives, Planned Developments, and policy updates, among others.

HN2.3: Maintain existing and cultivate new relationships with HOAs to increase communication and awareness of neighborhood priorities.

By nurturing relationships with HOAs, the Town can facilitate a constructive dialogue with residents, ensuring that neighborhood concerns and aspirations are effectively addressed. This approach underscores Northlake’s commitment to promoting community engagement, building trust, and collaboratively working towards neighborhood enhancements, all of which are central to the Plan’s vision of creating strong and connected neighborhoods. One consideration for the future is to hold an annual HOA forum to invite members of all HOAs to interact with different Town departments.

HN2.4: Ensure that code enforcement is fully staffed to maintain effective oversight and enforcement of regulations.

Effective and expedient code enforcement is critical to maintaining property values and neighborhood longevity as Northlake grows and evolves. Ensuring this strategy is met will allow the Town to uphold its commitment to enforcing zoning and housing regulations consistently. This approach helps in preserving neighborhood standards, ensuring the safety and well-being of residents, and aligning with the objective of maintaining the quality and integrity of Northlake’s housing and neighborhoods.

TABLE 5.3 | HOUSING & NEIGHBORHOODS IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY

Strategy	Type of Strategy	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Partners
Goal HN1: Provide a range of housing choices for residents at all ages and stages.				
HN1.1: Update the density requirements for residential zoning districts to be consistent with the recommendations in this Comprehensive Plan.	Regulation	Short	Development Services	Town Council, P&Z
HN1.2: Allow senior housing options within the Lifestyle Neighborhood place type to encourage aging in place within Northlake.	Regulation	Short	Development Services	Town Council, P&Z
HN1.3: Conduct a housing needs assessment to determine regional housing demand and housing types that are currently underserved in Northlake.	Study	Mid	Development Services	Consultant
HN1.4: Explore opportunities to incorporate "Missing Middle" housing options within the Town.	Study	Mid	Development Services	Developers, EDC
Goal HN2: Support efforts to preserve the quality and longevity of neighborhoods.				
HN2.1: Encourage the use of high quality building materials that are consistent with the Town's character and monitor future legislation related to building materials.	Policy	Ongoing	Development Services	Town Manager, Developers
HN2.2: Continue to work with developers to include quality of life amenities such as parks, trails, and sidewalks within residential and commercial developments.	Policy	Ongoing	Development Services	Developers, Town Council, P&Z
HN2.3: Maintain existing and cultivate new relationships with HOAs to increase communication and awareness of neighborhood priorities.	Operations	Ongoing	Town Manager	HOAs
HN2.4: Ensure that code enforcement is fully staffed to maintain effective oversight and enforcement of regulations.	Operations	Short	Town Manager	Code Enforcement

See page 80 for descriptions of the implementation program parameters.



COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Northlake provides a reliable and modern infrastructure network that establishes a blueprint for future development decisions, affording access to critical utilities and infrastructure, including roadways, public safety services, water, and sewer that serve the basic needs of residents and stakeholders throughout the community.

Maintaining and expanding infrastructure to meet the evolving needs of a growing community can be formidable. Ensuring access to essential utilities, safe and efficient roadways, and top-tier public safety services requires careful planning and investment. Nevertheless, these challenges also present opportunities for Northlake to enhance its quality of life, bolster economic development, and establish a resilient foundation for the future. By addressing infrastructure issues proactively and leveraging the potential for sustainable growth, Northlake can create a vibrant and thriving community that continues to meet the basic needs of its residents while facilitating a high quality of life for all.

Goal CI1: Ensure public infrastructure is proactively provided and maintained in an efficient, equitable manner.

CI1.1: Conduct routine reviews of impact fees to ensure their accuracy, relevance, and alignment with the community’s growth and development needs.

Impact fees are charges imposed by local governments on developers to fund the necessary infrastructure and services required to accommodate the increased demand resulting from new development projects. This strategy ensures that the Town can maintain a fair and equitable system for financing essential infrastructure improvements, ensuring that new development bears its share of the costs. This approach supports responsible growth management and helps secure resources needed to accommodate development without disproportionately burdening existing residents. Impact fees should be reviewed at least every five years.

CI1.2: Implement the projects identified in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to ensure completion of the 10-year and build-out phases.

By following through with these projects, Northlake can ensure that its infrastructure development aligns with the long-term vision of the community. This approach reinforces the Town’s commitment to responsible planning, efficient resource allocation, and a well-prepared future, all contributing to the sustainability and growth of Northlake. The Thoroughfare Map and the Water/Wastewater Map, included in **Appendix C**, contain essential geographical references to infrastructure projects expected to unfold over the next decade and beyond. The planning process for the Future Development Map considered the positioning and development of these critical infrastructure systems.

CI1.3: Regularly review the water and wastewater master plans to ensure their alignment with changing community needs, technological advancements, and environmental considerations.

These master plans should be updated every five to ten years to account for planned growth and associated infrastructure needs. This proactive approach allows the Town to adapt its infrastructure planning to evolving circumstances, maintain efficient utility services, and address environmental concerns, all of which align with the Plan’s goal of providing reliable and modern infrastructure.

CI1.4: Collaborate with relevant local authorities, utilities, and regulatory bodies to facilitate the sharing of water resources and infrastructure.

Throughout this planning process, smart allocation of water resources was brought up by many stakeholders and residents. Collaboration with partner entities will help ensure that the Town can optimize the use of resources, promote sustainable water management, and ensure efficient infrastructure planning. This collaborative effort aligns with the Plan’s objectives for responsible and coordinated community development.

CI1.5: Implement a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based asset management inventory to efficiently track and manage community assets.

The Public Works Department has begun developing an asset management tracking system. Other departments within the Town should employ similar technology to monitor and maintain critical infrastructure, leading to improved resource allocation, cost-effective maintenance, and more informed decision-making.

CI1.6: Proactively plan and establish additional police and fire facilities in tandem with community growth.

By strategically expanding these essential public safety services, the Town can ensure timely emergency response and policing for its growing population. This approach aligns with the Plan’s commitment to maintaining the well-being and security of Northlake’s residents while accommodating development and population growth.



TxDOT RELATIONSHIPS

The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) wields significant influence on Texas communities due to its pivotal role in planning, constructing, operating, and maintaining much of the state’s roadway infrastructure. TxDOT’s decisions regarding roadways, highways, and transportation projects can profoundly impact a community’s connectivity, accessibility, and economic development. In Northlake, TxDOT oversees a substantial portion of the Town’s primary thoroughfares, including I35W, SH 114, and FM Roads 1171, 407, 156. This constrains the Town’s ability to manage operations and enhancements on these roads since TxDOT maintains exclusive jurisdiction over these routes. TxDOT does offer a program known as the ‘Turnback Program,’ in which TxDOT turns over ownership of a segment of roadway to a community. The benefit of this program is that the local community would have control over improvements and enhancements within the ROW, while the drawback is that the community would be fully responsible for funding the operations and maintenance costs. Additionally TxDOT offers “Municipal Maintenance Agreements” that allow local governments to fund enhanced roadways within TxDOT ROW.

Goal CI2: Support the development of a safe, convenient, and accessible transportation system.

CI2.1: Prioritize the development of improved north-south connections to enhance regional mobility, alleviate congestion, and promote efficient transportation flow.

Currently the only continuous north-south roadway in Northlake is I35W. Developing alternative north-south routes will allow Northlake to address traffic challenges, facilitate smoother movement of goods and people, and support the Plan's vision of a well-connected and accessible community. This approach aims to improve overall transportation infrastructure, benefiting both residents and businesses within the Town.

CI2.2: Work with state and regional partners to increase road capacity on FM 407 and extend FM 1171 to accommodate the community's growth and improve mobility.

By working with TxDOT, Denton County, NCTCOG, and surrounding communities on these road improvement projects, the Town can alleviate traffic congestion and provide better transportation options for residents and employees. This approach contributes to improved regional connectivity and supports Northlake's sustainable development as it continues to grow.

CI2.3: Promote active transportation opportunities to create a pedestrian and cyclist-friendly community that promotes healthy lifestyles, reduces traffic congestion, and enhances overall quality of life.

As new roadways are constructed and as existing roadways are expanded, the Town should prioritize adding bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure to allow for active transportation opportunities. By doing this, Northlake can create a more sustainable and inclusive built environment aligned with the Plan's vision for a vibrant and accessible community.

CI2.4: Maintain an ongoing and collaborative partnership with TxDOT, Denton County, and adjacent communities to ensure synchronized planning and execution of future roadway widenings.

By coordinating with partner entities, Northlake can contribute to well-planned and efficient roadway expansions that align with regional transportation needs. This collaborative approach supports the Plan's vision of a well-connected and accessible community, enhancing overall mobility and transportation infrastructure for Northlake's residents and commuters. Continued participation in regional mobility efforts such as the NCTCOG Regional Transportation Council and Surface Transportation Technical Committee are also important.

CI2.5: Establish a designated funding source or fee structure dedicated to roadway maintenance to ensure the longevity of the community's road infrastructure.

There are certain fees that a community can impose, such as a Street Maintenance Tax (incorporated into the sales tax rate) or a Road Assessment (fees charged to property owners who would benefit from a roadway improvement instead of raising taxes for the community at large). Funds generated by these sources can be used towards the ongoing maintenance and repair of roadways. If these fee structures were to be created in the future, Northlake can be better equipped to ensure the long-term durability of its road infrastructure, ultimately maintaining a reliable and modern transportation network.

TABLE 5.4 | COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY

Strategy	Type of Strategy	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Partners
Goal CI1: Ensure public infrastructure is proactively provided and maintained in an efficient, equitable manner.				
CI1.1: Conduct routine reviews of impact fees to ensure their accuracy, relevance, and alignment with the community's growth and development needs.	Operations	Ongoing	Public Works	Finance, Development Services
CI1.2: Implement the projects identified in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to ensure completion of the 10-year and build-out phases.	Investment	Long	Public Works	Development Services
CI1.3: Regularly review the water and wastewater master plans to ensure their alignment with changing community needs, technological advancements, and environmental considerations.	Study	Ongoing	Public Works	TRWD, TRA
CI1.4: Collaborate with relevant local authorities, utilities, and regulatory bodies to facilitate the sharing of water resources and infrastructure.	Operations	Ongoing	Public Works	TRWD, TRA, Surrounding Communities
CI1.5: Implement a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based asset management inventory to efficiently track and manage community assets.	Operations	Ongoing	Development Services	Public Works
CI1.6: Proactively plan and establish additional police and fire facilities in tandem with community growth.	Operations	Ongoing	Development Services	Town Council, Fire, Police, ESD
Goal CI2: Support the development of a safe, convenient, and accessible transportation system.				
CI2.1: Prioritize the development of improved north-south connections to enhance regional mobility, alleviate congestion, and promote efficient transportation flow.	Investment	Long	Public Works	TxDOT, Denton County
CI2.2: Work with state and regional partners to increase road capacity on FM 407 and extend FM 1171 to accommodate the community's growth and improve mobility.	Investment	Long	Development Services	TxDOT, NCTCOG, Denton County
CI2.3: Promote active transportation opportunities to create a pedestrian and cyclist-friendly community that promotes healthy lifestyles, reduces traffic congestion, and enhances overall quality of life.	Policy	Ongoing	Development Services	NCTCOG, Public Works
CI2.4: Maintain an ongoing and collaborative partnership with TxDOT, Denton County, and adjacent communities to ensure synchronized planning and execution of future roadway widenings.	Operations	Ongoing	Development Services	TxDOT, Denton County, Surrounding Communities
CI2.5: Establish a designated funding source or fee structure dedicated to roadway maintenance to ensure the longevity of the community's road infrastructure.	Operations	Mid	Town Manager	Town Council, Public Works, Finance

See page 80 for descriptions of the implementation program parameters.



COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Northlake contributes to the Town’s high quality of life and well-being for all ages and stages of life, providing a range of civic programming, parks and recreation opportunities, and modern technology and facilities that have the capacity to support needs of this evolving and growing community.

The Town’s commitment to enriching the high quality of life and well-being for residents of all ages and life stages is clear. However, as Northlake evolves and grows, it will encounter challenges in keeping pace with the rising demand for civic programming, parks, and modern facilities. Ensuring that these amenities and facilities cater to the diverse needs of a growing population requires careful planning and resource allocation. Nonetheless, these challenges also present opportunities for Northlake to strengthen its civic infrastructure, enhance recreational offerings, and leverage modern technology to foster a more vibrant and connected community. By addressing these issues proactively and maximizing these opportunities, Northlake can continue to provide a high quality of life and well-being for its residents as the Town evolves and flourishes.

Goal CF1: *Invest in community facilities to better serve residents as the community and associated needs continue to grow.*

CF1.1: *Construct a new Town Hall facility that will serve as a central hub for civic activities, administration, public services, and community events.*

As discussed in Chapter 4, there is a need and desire for a new, centralized Town Hall. Such a facility would act as a focal point for municipal functions, enhancing accessibility to essential services and fostering a sense of community identity. This allows the Town to continue fostering well-equipped and cohesive civic infrastructure, benefiting both residents and stakeholders in Northlake.

CF1.2: *Integrate advanced technology within community facilities to enhance user experiences and streamline operations.*

This strategy will allow Northlake to provide residents with enhanced services and experiences while optimizing resource management. Potential technological additions to community facilities may encompass offerings like complimentary public Wi-Fi, electric bike-sharing programs, digital signage, and emergency phone systems, among other possibilities.

CF1.3: *Develop a public-private partnership to construct a state-of-the-art sports complex that offers indoor sports fields and sports courts facilities.*

Due to the lack of public parks and recreation facilities in Northlake, there is a need for sports fields and sports courts. A public-private partnership can help the Town share the cost burden of developing this type of facility. An indoor sports complex would offer a modern sports venue that benefits both residents and visitors, fostering athletic and recreational opportunities, thus enhancing community amenities and promoting healthy and active lifestyles in Northlake.

CF1.4: *Explore partnerships with neighboring communities and external vendors to offer shared community facilities such as libraries and recreation centers.*

As communities face lean operating budgets, many partner with neighboring communities to provide joint services or facilities that would otherwise be very expensive for one community to provide on its own. By collaborating in this way, Northlake can optimize resource utilization and expand access to essential services and recreational opportunities for its residents. This approach aligns with the Plan’s goal of fostering cost-effective and efficient community infrastructure development, enhancing the overall quality of life in Northlake.

FUTURE SPORTS FACILITY

In September 2022, the Town of Northlake conducted a Market and Financial Feasibility Study for an Ice Center and Hardcourt Sports Facility. The study aimed to assess demand, analyze regional trends, gather cost data, and evaluate the economic and fiscal advantages of investing in this type of facility. The positive outcomes of this study led the Town to call for a special election to seek approval for the construction of a \$45M sports facility located near SH 114, featuring amenities like ice rinks and hard courts. The special election passed, and the facility is expected to open by 2026 and would be funded through a combination of hotel occupancy tax, dedicated sales tax, and lease payments, with no impact on property taxes. Officials believe the complex will attract more businesses to the area and boost sales tax revenue while maintaining low property taxes for residents.



Rendering source: Stellar Group, Incorporated

Goal CF2: Continue existing and implement new community programs based on resident needs.

CF2.1: Implement a comprehensive schedule of annual programmed events that cater to diverse interests and age groups within the community.

Northlake offers a few existing annual events including the Christmas at the Commons event in December. As the community and staff grows and interests become more diverse, the Town can explore adding to the annual schedule of events. These events can be used to enhance community engagement, foster a sense of belonging, and create vibrant social connections.

CF2.2: Develop a comprehensive branding strategy that positions the Town Center as the heart of the community, a dynamic gathering space, and a vibrant cultural hub.

The Town Center concept plan presented in **Chapter 4** represents a grand vision for a new community center. To help attract developers, tenants, and eventually residents and visitors, the Town Center should have an identifiable brand. This can help create a distinct identity for the Town Center, drawing residents and visitors alike to enjoy its amenities and cultural offerings.

CF2.3: Consider establishing a Parks and Recreation Department as the Town grows to oversee the planning, development, and management of public parks, recreational facilities, recreation programs, and community events.

A municipal Parks and Recreation Department typically oversees the planning, design, programming, operations, and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities. As the population continues to grow, there will likely be a need for community parks, sports fields, and recreation programs that are typically included within a community and that are not present in Northlake today. Adding a Parks and Recreation Department when feasible would allow Northlake to create a well-coordinated and enriching recreational environment for its residents.

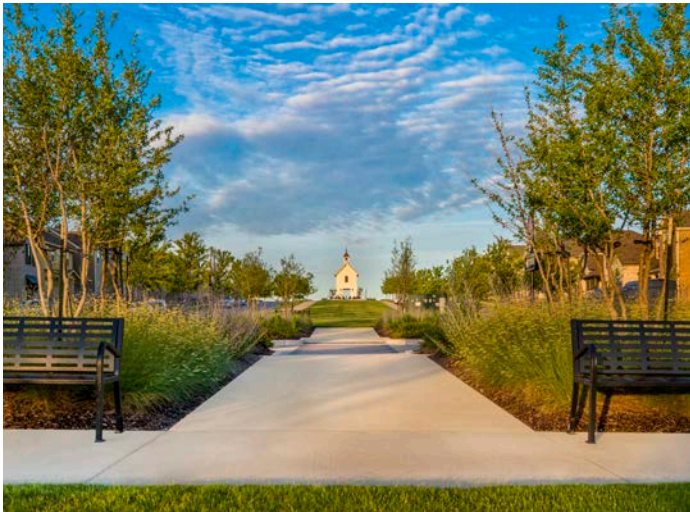


TABLE 5.5 | COMMUNITY FACILITIES IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY

Strategy	Type of Strategy	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Partners
Goal CF1: Invest in community facilities to better serve residents as the community and associated needs continue to grow.				
CF1.1: Construct a new Town Hall facility that will serve as a central hub for civic activities, administration, public services, and community events.	Investment	Long	Development Services & Town Manager	Town Council, All Departments
CF1.2: Integrate advanced technology within community facilities to enhance user experiences and streamline operations.	Investment	Long	Town Manager	Business Partners
CF1.3: Develop a public-private partnership to construct a state-of-the-art sports complex that offers indoor sports fields and sports courts facilities.	Investment	Mid	Town Manager	EDC, CDC, Developers, Sports Entities
CF1.4: Explore partnerships with neighboring communities and external vendors to offer shared community facilities such as libraries and recreation centers.	Operations	Mid	Town Manager	Surrounding Communities
Goal CF2: Continue existing and implement new community programs based on resident needs.				
CF2.1: Implement a comprehensive schedule of annual programmed events that cater to diverse interests and age groups within the community.	Operations	Ongoing	Communications & Marketing	EDC, CDC, Community Groups
CF2.2: Develop a comprehensive branding strategy that positions the Town Center as the heart of the community, a dynamic gathering space, and a vibrant cultural hub.	Investment	Long	Communications & Marketing	EDC, CDC, Town Council
CF2.3: Consider establishing a Parks and Recreation Department as the Town grows to oversee the planning, development, and management of public parks, recreational facilities, recreation programs, and community events.	Operations	Long	Town Manager	Town Council

See page 80 for descriptions of the implementation program parameters.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Northlake is a business-friendly community that invites and attracts a diversity of retail offerings, services, and employment opportunities that cater to local needs and create regional attractions, bolstering economic vitality and prosperity for the community.

The Town is on a trajectory to establish a reputation as a business-friendly community that attracts a diverse range of retail offerings, services, and employment opportunities. However, establishing and sustaining this vibrancy requires addressing issues such as workforce development, supporting infrastructure, and sustainable growth management. The need for a skilled and adaptable workforce, along with infrastructure enhancements to support businesses, presents areas of focus. Yet, these challenges also present opportunities for Northlake to invest in workforce training, strategic infrastructure development, and targeted incentives to attract and retain businesses. By proactively addressing these economic development challenges and harnessing opportunities, Northlake can bolster its economic vitality and prosperity, ensuring that it continues to be an attractive and thriving community for both residents and businesses alike.

Goal ED1: *Promote procedures and policies that help create a favorable atmosphere for business recruitment and retention.*

ED1.1: *Facilitate collaborative joint meetings among the Community Development Corporation (CDC), Economic Development Corporation (EDC), Town Council, and Planning & Zoning Commission (P&Z) to enhance synergy, streamline communication, and foster informed decision-making.*

During the Northlake Next Comprehensive Plan process, these four elected and appointed official groups met for the first time. Additional joint meetings should be considered in the future to promote coordination and open dialogue. By doing so, Northlake can better ensure that development and economic initiatives align with the Town’s Comprehensive Plan, fostering a more efficient and well-informed approach to community growth and prosperity.

ED1.2: *Maintain participation in regional chamber initiatives to foster collaboration, economic growth, and community development.*

The Metroport Chamber serves the business community in Northlake, Argyle, Justin, Roanoke, Trophy Club, and Westlake. By continuing to actively engage with the chamber, the Town can promote synergies with neighboring communities, leverage collective resources, and strengthen its position as a hub for economic vitality and collaboration. This allows Northlake to create a thriving and interconnected community, contributing to the Town’s overall prosperity and well-being.

ED1.3: *Conduct and periodically update a target industry/cluster study to identify potential industries to come to Northlake.*

The Town’s active monitoring and assessment of industry trends and opportunities will allow it to proactively attract and support businesses that align with its economic development goals. This approach enhances Northlake’s ability to diversify its economic base, create employment opportunities, and stimulate sustainable growth, in accordance with the Plan’s vision of a prosperous and thriving community.

ED1.4: *Track job creation, public/private investment, change in tax value, and income to measure Northlake’s economic health over time.*

Monitoring these indicators provides valuable insights into the community’s economic well-being, ensuring that Northlake remains on a path of sustainable growth and prosperity. This data-driven approach allows for responsible and informed economic development, facilitating informed decision-making and the continued enhancement of Northlake’s economic vitality.

ED1.5: *Create a database of all major employers, key contacts, number of employees, average pay, industries, and other factors.*

By maintaining such a database, Northlake can gain a holistic understanding of its economic landscape, support business growth and development, and facilitate strategic decision-making to enhance the community’s economic vitality. This initiative aligns with the Plan’s vision for data-driven and informed economic development, fostering a thriving and resilient local economy.



Goal ED2: *Work with partners to diversify offerings for retail, commercial, and entertainment uses.*

ED2.1: *Implement targeted strategies to attract grocery and retail businesses to the community, enhancing convenience and local economic vitality.*

Both the market assessment and the community engagement process for this Plan revealed that there is demand in the community for grocery and additional retail. Through coordination with the EDC, CDC, and Chamber, the Town can implement targeted strategies such as proactive outreach, working with third-party recruitment firms, and creating additional marketing highlighting commercial opportunities to attract these types of retailers. This approach enables the Town to foster a vibrant and well-served community, ensuring that essential goods and services are readily available while bolstering the local economy through increased commercial activity.

ED2.2: *Regularly meet with commercial developers, property owners, and brokers to identify opportunities to collaborate on corporate attraction.*

Fostering such partnerships allows the Town to leverage local expertise and resources to attract businesses, create job opportunities, and enhance economic development. This approach encourages strategic economic growth and prosperity, reinforcing Northlake’s position as a business-friendly community. These conversations can also be used as a venue to promote the development of the Town Center.

ED2.3: Support the development of regional commercial centers to provide convenient access to daily needs and services, learning, access to employment, and recreation.

The place types identified on the Future Development Map (page 48) that include commercial uses are Corridor Commercial, Neighborhood Commercial, and Livable Center. Facilitating the creation and expansion of these areas will ensure that Northlake can meet the diverse needs of its residents while promoting economic growth and community development. This aligns with the Plan’s vision of a well-served and vibrant community, enhancing accessibility and fostering a high quality of life for all.

ED2.4: Maintain a database of development sites suitable for commercial uses.

Given that Northlake is a growing community in a large, competitive region, it is prudent to understand viable development sites when potential developers and investors make inquiries. This database can serve as a valuable resource, streamlining the site selection process and promoting efficient and targeted economic development efforts within the Town.

ED2.5: Create tourism packages by partnering with local businesses, hotels, and complementary venues.

By collaborating in this way, the Town can offer visitors comprehensive experiences that highlight the region’s attractions and amenities. These tourism packages can help boost local businesses, promote the area’s unique offerings, and attract tourists. A notable example of this initiative is the groundbreaking of the Cambria Hotel along SH 114 in Northlake. This hotel will include four stories, 111 rooms, a restaurant, bar, and an adjoining 10,000-square-foot conference center with 6,000 square feet of meeting space.

ED2.6: Promote sports-oriented tourism to function as catalyst for economic development.

Leveraging sports events and activities enables the Town to attract visitors, stimulate local businesses, and enhance its economic vitality. This approach creates a thriving and economically vibrant community, positioning Northlake as a destination for sports enthusiasts and contributing to its overall prosperity and growth.

SPORTS-ORIENTED TOURISM

Sports-oriented tourism injects a surge of economic vitality into the local community, particularly during tournaments. Hotels, restaurants, and shops thrive as visitors flock to the community, boosting revenue and creating jobs. This type of tourism also elevates the community’s profile on a regional, national, and even global scale, drawing attention and potential investments. Moreover, it fosters community cohesion, as residents take pride in showcasing their community as a sporting destination. Sports-oriented tourism not only enhances the overall quality of life for residents but also leaves a legacy of upgraded infrastructure and facilities.



TABLE 5.6 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY				
Strategy	Type of Strategy	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Partners
Goal ED1: Promote procedures and policies that help create a favorable atmosphere for business recruitment and retention.				
ED1.1: Facilitate collaborative joint meetings among the CDC, EDC, Town Council, and P&Z to enhance synergy, streamline communication, and foster informed decision-making.	Operations	Short	Town Manager	Town Council, P&Z, CDC, EDC
ED1.2: Maintain participation in regional chamber initiatives to foster collaboration, economic growth, and community development.	Operations	Ongoing	Town Manager, Development Services	Metroport Chamber, EDC
ED1.3: Conduct and periodically update a target industry/cluster study to identify potential industries to come to Northlake.	Study	Ongoing	Development Services	EDC, CDC
ED1.4: Track job creation, public/private investment, change in tax value, and income to measure Northlake’s economic health over time.	Operations	Ongoing	Development Services	EDC
ED1.5: Create a database of all major employers, key contacts, number of employees, average pay, industries, and other factors.	Operations	Mid	Development Services	EDC
Goal ED2: Work with partners to diversify offerings for retail, commercial, and entertainment uses.				
ED2.1: Implement targeted strategies to attract grocery and retail businesses to the community, enhancing convenience and local economic vitality.	Operations	Short	Development Services	EDC, CDC
ED2.2: Regularly meet with commercial developers, property owners, and brokers to identify opportunities to collaborate on corporate attraction.	Operations	Ongoing	Development Services	Development Services, EDC
ED2.3: Support the development of regional commercial centers to provide convenient access to daily needs and services, learning, access to employment, and recreation.	Policy	Mid	Development Services	EDC
ED2.4: Maintain a database of development sites suitable for commercial uses.	Operations	Ongoing	Development Services	EDC
ED2.5: Create tourism packages by partnering with local businesses, hotels and complementary venues.	Investment	Long	Development Services	Communications & Marketing
ED2.6: Promote sports-oriented tourism to function as catalyst for economic development.	Operations	Mid	EDC, CDC, Development Services	Communications & Marketing

See page 80 for descriptions of the implementation program parameters.



COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Northlake fosters a strong sense of community that celebrates the Town’s diversity and natural features through high-quality development standards and branding, bringing residents together through well-maintained and connected neighborhoods and nodes of programmed recreational and social gathering spaces throughout the Town’s civic, natural, and commercial spaces.

The Town has successfully cultivated a strong sense of community that celebrates its rural character and natural features through strong development standards and branding efforts. However, maintaining this sense of community amidst growth necessitates careful stewardship of high-quality development practices that protect the Town’s distinctive character and natural assets. Issues such as responsible land use, preservation of open space, and sustainable development are crucial focal points. Nevertheless, these challenges also offer opportunities for Northlake to continue prioritizing well-maintained, connected neighborhoods, and strategically designed recreational and social gathering spaces. By preserving and enhancing its unique character while embracing growth, Northlake can ensure that the community remains cohesive, vibrant, and inclusive, fostering a high quality of life for all residents.

Goal CC1: *Promote the development of a Town Center as a centralized hub for the community.*

CC1.1: *Explore funding mechanisms for implementing the Town Center concept in a phased approach.*

Northlake can strategically develop its Town Center over time by exploring funding options such as public-private partnerships, tax increment financing, grants, bond issuances, and revenue from property taxes or special assessments. A phased approach allows for responsible and sustainable growth while fostering community engagement and economic development in Northlake.

CC1.2: *Work with an architect to design the new Town Hall based on community feedback in regards to space and facility needs.*

Involving residents in the planning process will ensure that the new Town Hall aligns with the aspirations of the community. This approach will allow for community engagement, responsible development, and the creation of a functional and inclusive civic space in Northlake.

CC1.3: *Coordinate with external agencies to update infrastructure leading to the proposed Town Center site.*

Collaboration with agencies such as TxDOT, Denton County, Trinity River Authority (TRA), and Oncor ensures that the necessary infrastructure improvements are in place to support the development of the Town Center, which would be of a denser scale than existing development in Northlake today. This approach helps facilitate responsible growth and enhances the overall accessibility and appeal of Northlake’s Town Center.

CC1.4: *Develop marketing materials to generate interest and share the vision for the Town Center site.*

By creating informative and engaging materials, the Town can effectively communicate its vision, attract potential investors, businesses, and community support, and promote the development of a vibrant and successful Town Center.

Goal CC2: *Celebrate and highlight the unique features of the community.*

CC2.1: *Signify the entrances into the community by implementing impactful gateways that leave a lasting impression on residents and visitors alike*

Gateways are designed to create a lasting impression on residents and visitors alike, serving as symbolic and aesthetically pleasing markers that reflect the Town’s identity and values. Gateways are most impactful at community entrances that experience a lot of traffic, such as along major roadways. TxDOT does have a policy of one gateway monument along interstates per community.

GATEWAYS

Gateways are symbolic thresholds that welcome residents and visitors alike into the heart of a community. They often feature distinctive architectural elements, landscaping, and signage that reflect a community’s identity and values. Beyond their aesthetic appeal, they serve as a point of pride, instilling a sense of belonging and marking a transition into a shared space.



CC2.2: As roadways are reconstructed, utilize the streetscape to create an inviting and aesthetically pleasing built environment.

Streetscape refers to the visual elements of a roadway such as landscaping, lighting, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and street furniture (e.g. benches and trash cans). The integration of thoughtful design elements into road reconstruction projects will enhance the visual appeal of its streets, making them more welcoming and visually appealing. Streetscape features should vary based on the function of the roadway and the surrounding land uses; for example, the streetscape within the Town Center area should be more pedestrian-oriented while the streetscape within the industrial areas should accommodate large trucks.

CC2.3: Explore exaggerated setbacks and design features that can maintain the “Northlake” look and feel.

Preservation of the Town’s rural character was voiced by many residents and stakeholders during this plan process. By incorporating design elements such as large setbacks and rural theming, the Town can ensure that new developments harmonize with the existing character and aesthetics of Northlake, fostering a cohesive and visually appealing community.

STREETSCAPE

As new roads are built and when existing roads are reconstructed, thoughtful consideration should be given to the streetscape, or the visual elements of a roadway. The below images represent how pedestrian facilities, lighting, landscaping, and parking can create different types of streetscape environments based on the surrounding context.



TABLE 5.7 COMMUNITY CHARACTER IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY				
Strategy	Type of Strategy	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Partners
Goal CC1: Promote the development of a Town Center as a centralized hub for the community.				
CC1.1: Explore funding mechanisms for implementing the Town Center concept in a phased approach.	Investment	Mid	Town Manager	Development Services, Finance
CC1.2: Work with an architect to design the new Town Hall based on community feedback in regards to space and facility needs.	Investment	Mid	Development Services	Consultant
CC1.3: Coordinate with external agencies to update infrastructure leading to the proposed Town Center site.	Operations	Ongoing	Public Works	TRWD, TRA, Oncor, TXDOT
CC1.4: Develop marketing materials to generate interest and share the vision for the Town Center site.	Operations	Mid	Communications & Marketing	EDC, CDC
Goal CC2: Celebrate and highlight the unique features of the community.				
CC2.1: Signify the entrances into the community by implementing impactful gateways that leave a lasting impression on residents and visitors alike.	Investment	Mid	Communications & Marketing, Development Services	EDC, CDC, Consultant
CC2.2: As roadways are reconstructed, utilize the streetscape to create an inviting and aesthetically pleasing built environment.	Investment	Long	Public Works	Development Services
CC2.3: Explore exaggerated setbacks and design features that can maintain the “Northlake” look and feel.	Regulation	Short	Development Services	Town Council

See page 80 for descriptions of the implementation program parameters.



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Northlake prioritizes environmental stewardship through the preservation and conservation of the Town’s natural resources and features and the implementation of development and mitigation standards that safeguard the community from natural hazards while connecting the community to natural areas and recreational space where possible.

The Town’s commitment to environmental stewardship, preservation of natural resources, and mitigation of natural hazards reflects its dedication to preserving its natural character. Managing growth while safeguarding the environment presents challenges in terms of responsible land use, floodplain management, and habitat protection. These challenges also offer opportunities for Northlake to implement sustainable development practices, create green spaces, and enhance connectivity to natural areas. By taking proactive measures to balance development with environmental preservation, Northlake can continue to protect its unique natural features, provide recreational opportunities, and ensure the long-term well-being of the community. This approach aligns with the Plan’s vision of a sustainable and resilient Town that values and conserves its natural heritage.

Goal NE1: *Protect natural spaces from development to conserve natural resources and provide natural areas for residents.*

NE1.1: *Develop a comprehensive floodplain protection plan to safeguard the community against potential flood hazards.*

Approximately 22% of Northlake town limits and 36% of the ETJ is within the 100-year floodplain. A comprehensive floodplain protection plan can help enhance its resilience to flooding events, protect property and residents, and ensure responsible land use in flood-prone areas. This type of plan typically includes a detailed assessment of flood risks, mitigation strategies, floodplain management regulations, emergency response plans, and public education and outreach efforts aimed at reducing flood-related risks and enhancing community resilience.

NE1.2: *Establish and maintain a collaborative partnership with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for lands owned by the USACE within the community.*

Within Northlake, the USACE owns significant acreage centered along Denton Creek. The environmental mission of the USACE is to restore degraded ecosystems, construct sustainable facilities, regulate waterways, and manage natural resources. Fostering this partnership will allow the Town to ensure coordinated conservation efforts, potentially unlocking opportunities for passive recreational uses within the USACE lands.

NE1.3: *Identify and capitalize on passive park opportunities to create serene and natural spaces that promote relaxation, reflection, and connection with nature.*

Passive parks refer to a recreational area designed for quiet and contemplative activities, emphasizing natural surroundings, green spaces, and serene environments, rather than active sports or structured facilities. Developing such parks can enable Northlake to offer residents tranquil and accessible areas for respite, fostering a sense of well-being and community engagement.

NE1.4: *Implement a multi-use trail along Denton Creek, creating a scenic and recreational corridor that allows residents to connect with nature, explore the waterway, and engage in outdoor activities.*

The previous Comprehensive Plan identified a multi-use trail adjacent to Denton Creek through the community. By establishing this trail, Northlake can provide an accessible and enjoyable way for its residents to interact with the natural environment, fostering a sense of well-being and promoting outdoor recreation. Based on current state and national standards, a paved trail should be a minimum of 10’ wide, but 12’ wide is preferred if multiple user types are expected.

NE1.5: *Explore the use of conservation neighborhoods to provide clustered residential development that maintains large natural spaces.*

Conservation neighborhoods are characterized by natural preservation, low-density development, sustainable practices, and access to nature. By promoting these neighborhoods, Northlake can accommodate growth while safeguarding significant portions of its natural environment.

REGIONAL VELOWEB

The NCTCOG Regional Veloweb is a visionary network of interconnected cycling and pedestrian pathways that spans across North Central Texas. Designed with the goal of promoting sustainable and active transportation, the network weaves through urban, suburban, and rural areas, parks, and scenic routes, providing residents and visitors with safe, convenient, and eco-friendly options for commuting and recreation. Information on the Veloweb can be found at the following link:

Source: <https://www.nctcog.org/trans/plan/bikeped/veloweb/adopted-2045-regional-veloweb>



Goal NE2: Promote community resiliency to be better prepared for responding to natural and man-made disasters.

NE2.1: Execute the strategies outlined in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) to ensure a robust and coordinated approach to handling various crises and disasters.

The ERP and EPP were adopted in 2022. The ERP includes comprehensive procedures and strategies for mitigating, responding to, and recovering from environmental and man-made emergencies. In response to Winter Storm Uri (2021), the EPP was developed to detail preparedness and mitigation strategies, ensuring Northlake’s ability to recover from power outages and maintain water service for its customers. These plans are essential tools for preparing, responding to, and recovering from emergencies, safeguarding the safety and well-being of Northlake’s residents, and maintaining the Town’s resilience in the face of unexpected events.

NE2.2: Coordinate with the Denton County Emergency Management Department to enhance community resilience and disaster response capabilities.

The Denton County Emergency Management Department leads a comprehensive and well-coordinated emergency management program that effectively minimizes the impact of hazards on Denton County through teamwork and collaborative efforts. By collaborating with county authorities, the town can leverage expertise and resources to strengthen its preparedness and response efforts in the face of disasters.

NE2.3: Routinely review water conservation guidelines over time to ensure responsible and sustainable water usage within the community.

By periodically assessing and updating these guidelines, the Town can adapt to changing circumstances and promote efficient water management practices. This approach aligns with the Plan’s commitment to environmental stewardship and responsible resource use, ensuring that Northlake continues to conserve water resources while meeting the needs of its growing population.

NE2.4: Explore becoming certified through FEMA’s Community Rating System (CRS) to reduce flood insurance rates.

Achieving CRS certification can lead to reduced flood insurance rates for residents, providing financial relief and incentivizing responsible floodplain management practices. Additionally, the Town can attain increased community resilience and potential eligibility for federal grants and assistance for flood-related projects.

TABLE 5.8 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY				
Strategy	Type of Strategy	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Partners
Goal NE1: Protect natural spaces from development to conserve natural resources and provide natural areas for residents.				
NE1.1: Develop a comprehensive floodplain protection plan to safeguard the community against potential flood hazards.	Study	Mid	Development Services	Floodplain Administrator
NE1.2: Establish and maintain a collaborative partnership with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for lands owned by the USACE within the community.	Operations	Ongoing	Town Manager	USACE
NE1.3: Identify and capitalize on passive park opportunities to create serene and natural spaces that promote relaxation, reflection, and connection with nature.	Investment	Mid	Development Services	Developers, Landowners, Town Council, P&Z
NE1.4: Implement a multi-use trail along Denton Creek, creating a scenic and recreational corridor that allows residents to connect with nature, explore the waterway, and engage in outdoor activities.	Investment	Long	Development Services	USACE, Public Works, NCTCOG
NE1.5: Explore the use of conservation neighborhoods to provide clustered residential development that maintains large natural spaces.	Policy	Mid	Development Services	Town Council, P&Z
Goal NE2: Promote community resiliency to be better prepared for responding to natural and man-made disasters.				
NE2.1: Execute the strategies outlined in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) to ensure a robust and coordinated approach to handling various crises and disasters.	Operations	Ongoing	Public Works	Police, Fire, Town Manager, Denton County ESD
NE2.2: Coordinate with the Denton County Emergency Management Department to enhance community resilience and disaster response capabilities.	Operations	Ongoing	Development Services & Public Works	Denton County ESD, Fire & Emergency Services
NE2.3: Routinely review water conservation guidelines over time to ensure responsible and sustainable water usage within the community.	Policy	Ongoing	Public Works	Development Services
NE2.4: Explore becoming certified through FEMA's Community Rating System to reduce flood insurance rates.	Operations	Mid	Town Manager	Public Works

See page 80 for descriptions of the implementation program parameters.

PLAN ADMINISTRATION

IMPLEMENTATION ROLES

The Town of Northlake and its partners are responsible for administering this Plan. Town staff will be responsible for the day-to-day oversight of Plan implementation, monitoring, and amendments. This section describes those administration activities in more detail.

TOWN DEPARTMENTS

While all Town of Northlake departments will engage in the Plan’s implementation to some degree, the Development Services Department will primarily oversee its administration and annual updates to the Town Council.

PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION

The Planning & Zoning Commission plays a crucial role in evaluating and endorsing upcoming developments and potential alterations to the Future Development Map, collaborating closely with staff on the progress reports that detail the plan’s advancement.

TOWN COUNCIL

The Town Council will play a pivotal role in advancing Plan implementation by providing continuous guidance and direction to staff, as well as other boards and commissions, while also making decisions concerning budget allocations and regulatory modifications as specified in the Implementation Program.

OTHER BOARDS, COMMITTEES & COMMISSIONS

Within Northlake, various boards, committees, and commissions are designated to fulfill specific roles in reviewing and guiding various initiatives, all of which will play a pivotal role in implementing the recommendations specified in the Implementation Program that align with their respective areas of focus.

OTHER PARTNERS

Numerous external stakeholders, including business owners, developers, and community groups, actively contributed to the Plan’s development and will remain engaged in leadership or support roles to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations outlined in the Implementation Program.

AMENDING THE PLAN

Northlake’s Comprehensive Plan captures a moment in time, with changes expected as the Town grows and matures. To ensure the attainability of the overarching vision, the implementation approach must remain adaptable, capable of accommodating shifts in demographic, economic, physical, and political factors as they evolve over time. The Development Services Department will provide annual updates to the Town Council on Implementation Program progress, including necessary Future Development Map revisions due to development. The Plan should undergo a comprehensive review and update every five years to align with growth trends and evaluate the relevance of action plan strategies, while a completely new comprehensive plan should be developed approximately every 10 years, encompassing a 20-year planning horizon, incorporating community visioning, public engagement, issue analysis, trend assessment, growth projections, future land use mapping, and implementation planning.

FUNDING THE PLAN

While some recommendations within the Implementation Program pertain to administrative actions without the need for additional funding, many categorized as investments or studies will necessitate financial support for their execution. In addition to conventional municipal funding sources such as tax revenues and fees, communities in Texas can explore other funding avenues to facilitate the implementation of comprehensive plan initiatives. These resources include, among others:

- Tax Increment Finance (TIF)/Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone (TIRZ)
- Public Improvement District (PID)
- Chapter 380 Economic Development Agreements
- Texas Main Street Program
- Community Development Block Grant
- Transportation Alternative Funding
- Recreational Trails Program
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Local Park Grants

MONITORING PROGRESS

Extensive efforts were dedicated throughout the planning process to engage a wide spectrum of residents, land and business owners, and other key stakeholders to ensure the Plan aligns with the overarching community vision. To sustain community engagement and enthusiasm, transparency about forthcoming progress in Plan implementation is crucial. An effective approach for conveying this progress is through an annual progress report, which should provide updates on the status of implementation strategies and showcase achievements accomplished in the preceding year. The responsibility of producing the annual progress report will be led by the Development Services Department and presented to the Town Council.



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APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

LIST OF ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Event Meeting	Timeframe	Objective	Audience
Stakeholder Listening Sessions	3/20/2023 3/23/2023	Discuss issues, opportunities and priorities for Northlake	Invited stakeholder groups included neighborhood associations, business community, developers, and governmental partners
Steering Committee Meeting #1	3/20/2023	Introduction to planning process; Discuss issues, opportunities and priorities for Northlake	Steering Committee Members
Elected and Appointed Official Kick-Off Meeting	3/23/2023	Introduction to planning process; Discuss issues, opportunities and priorities for Northlake	Town Council, P&Z, CDC, EDC
Public Meeting #1	4/3/2023	Introduction to planning process; Discuss issues, opportunities and priorities for Northlake	Public
Online Community Survey	4/3/2023 - 4/29/2023	Seek feedback on current issues and future needs in Northlake	Public
Steering Committee Meeting #2	4/28/2023	Conduct site visits to area town centers to gain inspiration for Northlake	Steering Committee Members
Steering Committee Meeting #3	5/23/2023	Scenario planning workshop and review of guiding principles and place types	Steering Committee Members
Public Meeting #2	6/26/2023	Present draft concepts and seek feedback on the vision for a Town Center	Public
Steering Committee Meeting #4	7/31/2023	Review of preferred scenario, town center small area plan, and discussion on plan goals	Steering Committee Members
Public Meeting #3	8/28/2023	Present draft Future Development Map and review Implementation Program	Public
Steering Committee Meeting #5	9/25/2023	Review of Town Center Small Area Plan and prioritization of strategies	Steering Committee Members
Steering Committee Meeting #6	11/13/2023	Review alternate Town Center concepts	Steering Committee Members
Community Touchpoint at Christmas at the Commons Event	12/4/2023	Final review of Town Center concept	Public
Joint P&Z/Town Council Meeting	12/19/2023	Review of Draft Plan	P&Z; Town Council
P&Z Public Hearing	1/16/2023	Draft Plan Approval	P&Z; Public
Town Council Public Hearing	2/8/2023	Plan Adoption	Town Council; Public

APPENDIX B

SCENARIO FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY



NORTHLAKE NEXT 2045 COMPREHENSISVE PLAN FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

As part of the Comprehensive Planning process, Catalyst estimated the fiscal analysis based upon the Preferred Land Use Scenario prepared by Halff.

Summary:
The proposed scenario creates an estimated \$82M in net new annual benefits and a total of over \$1.9B of net new direct fiscal benefits. In addition, the Preferred Scenario is estimated to create over 40,000 new jobs and increase population by over 30,000 new residents that can contribute to the local economy.

The analysis area includes 20,817 acres (existing Town limits and ETJ). For each Place Type Catalyst used the following assumptions for each land use.

Table 1. Place Type Program Breakdown

Place Type	Area (Ac)	Percent	Ag/ Open Space	Residential	Office	Retail	Industrial	Multifamily	Total
Rural Reserve	4,184	20.0%		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rural Estate	2,015	9.7%		100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Suburban Neighborhood	3,622	17.4%	10%	85%	0%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Lifestyle Neighborhood	832	4.0%	10%	65%	5%	10%	0%	10%	100%
Livable Center (Town Center)	478	2.3%	10%	50%	10%	15%	0%	15%	100%
Industrial Innovation	3,337	16.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Corridor Commercial	1,209	5.8%	10%	0%	20%	65%	0%	5%	100%
Neighborhood Retail	380	1.8%	10%	0%	20%	70%	0%	0%	100%
Industrial/Commercial Flex	677	3.2%	30%	0%	10%	20%	40%	0%	100%
Floodplain	4,136	19.8%							
Grand Total	20,871								

To estimate fiscal impact, Catalyst used the demand assumptions from the Market Analysis to estimate the future absorption through the planning year horizon of 2045.

<u>Annual Absorption Estimates:</u>	
Annual Residential Absorption:	458
Annual Multifamily Absorption:	272
Annual Retail Absorption:	50,000
Annual Office Absorption:	20,000
Annual Industrial Absorption	750,000

Note: Projected absorption is based upon historical and future projections and actual absorption is subject to the regulatory environment, business conditions, market factors, and other external influences.

Fiscal Impact: Based upon the proposed Place Types and above assumptions, Catalyst estimated the future sales tax and property tax implications for the City of Northlake through 2045.

Table 4. Cumulative Additional Program by Year (2023-2045)

Year	Cumulative Residential	Cumulative Office SF	Cumulative Retail SF	Cumulative Industrial	Cumulative Multifamily Units
2023	458	20,000	50,000	750,000	272
2024	916	40,000	100,000	1,500,000	544
2025	1,374	60,000	150,000	2,250,000	816
2026	1,832	80,000	200,000	3,000,000	1,088
2027	2,290	100,000	250,000	3,750,000	1,360
2028	2,748	120,000	300,000	4,500,000	1,632
2029	3,206	140,000	350,000	5,250,000	1,904
2030	3,664	160,000	400,000	6,000,000	2,176
2031	4,122	180,000	450,000	6,750,000	2,448
2032	4,580	200,000	500,000	7,500,000	2,720
2033	5,038	220,000	550,000	8,250,000	2,766
2034	5,496	240,000	600,000	9,000,000	2,766
2035	5,954	260,000	650,000	9,750,000	2,766
2036	6,412	280,000	700,000	10,500,000	2,766
2037	6,870	300,000	750,000	11,250,000	2,766
2038	7,328	320,000	800,000	12,000,000	2,766
2039	7,786	340,000	850,000	12,750,000	2,766
2040	8,244	360,000	900,000	13,500,000	2,766
2041	8,702	380,000	950,000	14,250,000	2,766
2042	9,160	400,000	1,000,000	15,000,000	2,766
2043	9,618	420,000	1,050,000	15,750,000	2,766
2044	10,076	440,000	1,100,000	16,500,000	2,766
2045	10,534	460,000	1,150,000	17,250,000	2,766

Density: To estimate density, Catalyst and Halff used the following floor area ratios to estimate land coverage for each Place Type.

Table 2. Place Type FAR

Place Type	Residential Units Per Acre	Office FAR	Retail FAR	Industrial FAR	Multifamily Units Per Acre
Rural Reserve	0.2	0%	20%	50%	0
Rural Estate	0.8	0%	20%	50%	0
Suburban Neighborhood	5.5	0%	20%	50%	0
Lifestyle Neighborhood	6.0	20%	20%	50%	16
Livable Center (Town Center)	8.0	40%	20%	50%	20
Industrial Innovation	0.0	0%	20%	50%	0
Corridor Commercial	0.0	20%	20%	50%	0
Neighborhood Retail	0.0	20%	20%	50%	0
Industrial/Commercial Flex	0.0	20%	20%	50%	0%

Program: Based upon the above assumptions, the following represents the total additional program for each Place Type.

Table 3. Additional Program by Place Type

Place Type	Residential Units	Office SF	Retail SF	Industrial SF	Multifamily Units
Rural Reserve	837	0	0	0	0
Rural Estate	1612	0	0	0	0
Suburban Neighborhood	16931	0	1577594	0	0
Lifestyle Neighborhood	3246	362547	725094	0	1332
Livable Center (Town Center)	1913	833278	624958	0	1435
Industrial Innovation	0	0	0	72684361	0
Corridor Commercial	0	2107207	6848423	0	0
Neighborhood Retail	0	661295	2314531	0	0
Industrial/Commercial Flex	0	589916	1179831	5899156	0
Floodplain	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	24,539	4,554,242	13,270,432	78,583,516	2,766

Net Fiscal Benefits: Based upon the above values and tax rate assumptions, Catalyst calculated the estimated net fiscal benefits of the Preferred Scenario. The results are shown below.

To calculate *fiscal impact*, Catalyst used the following assumptions:

Sales per SF	\$300.00
Sales Tax Rate	2.0%
City Tax Rate	0.295
County Tax Rate	0.217543
ISD	1.2746
Northlake MMD	0.705
Residential Unit Size	2,800
Multifamily Unit Size	1,000

To calculate *values*, Catalyst used the following values per square foot assumptions:

Residential:	\$140
Office:	\$180
Retail	\$180
Industrial:	\$60
Multifamily:	\$150

To estimate the *number of additional jobs and population*, Catalyst used the following assumptions:

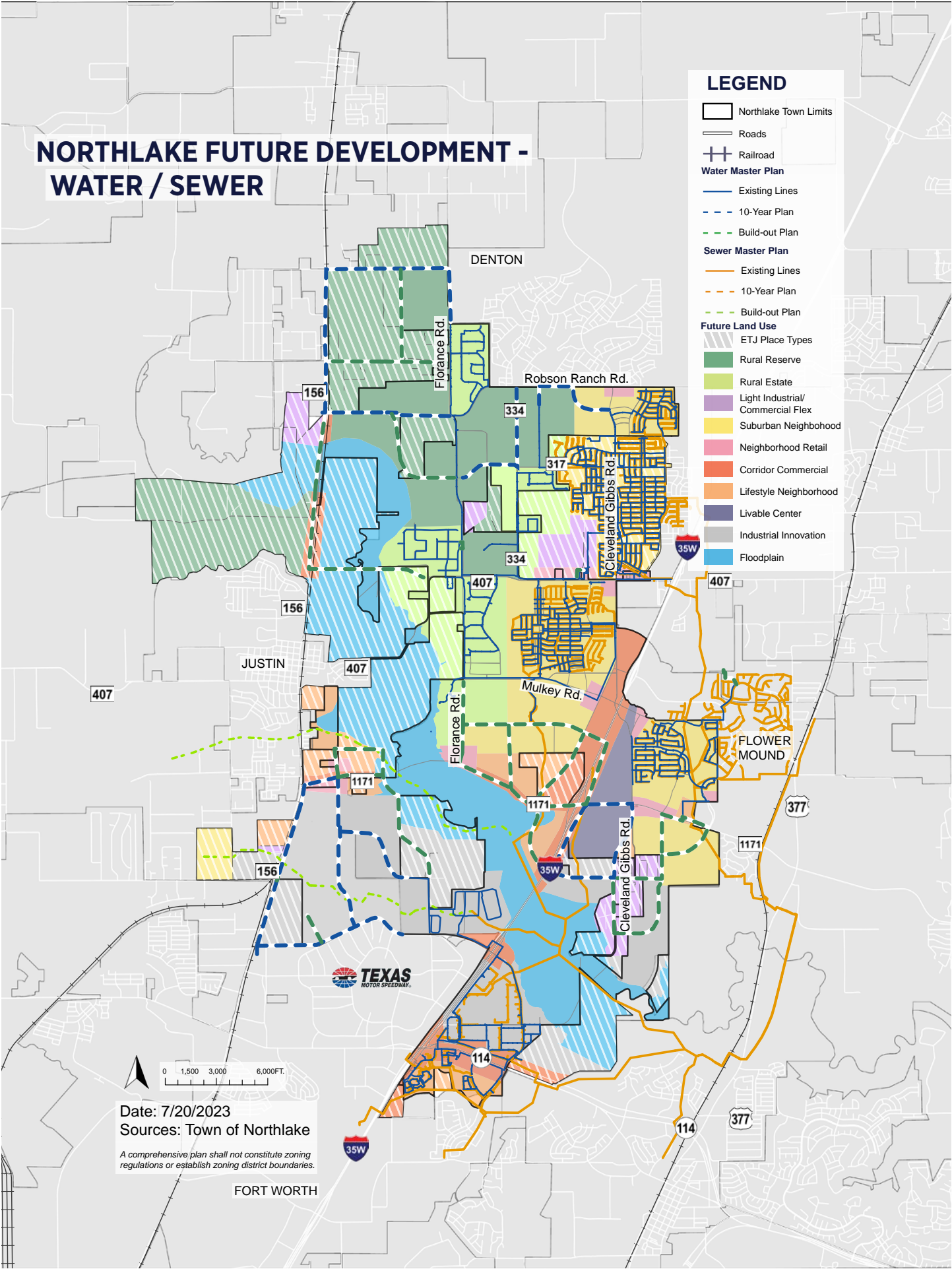
Jobs	Est. Jobs/SF
Retail	980
Industrial	450
Office	600
Industrial	450
Population	
People per SF household	2.61
People per MF unit	1.5

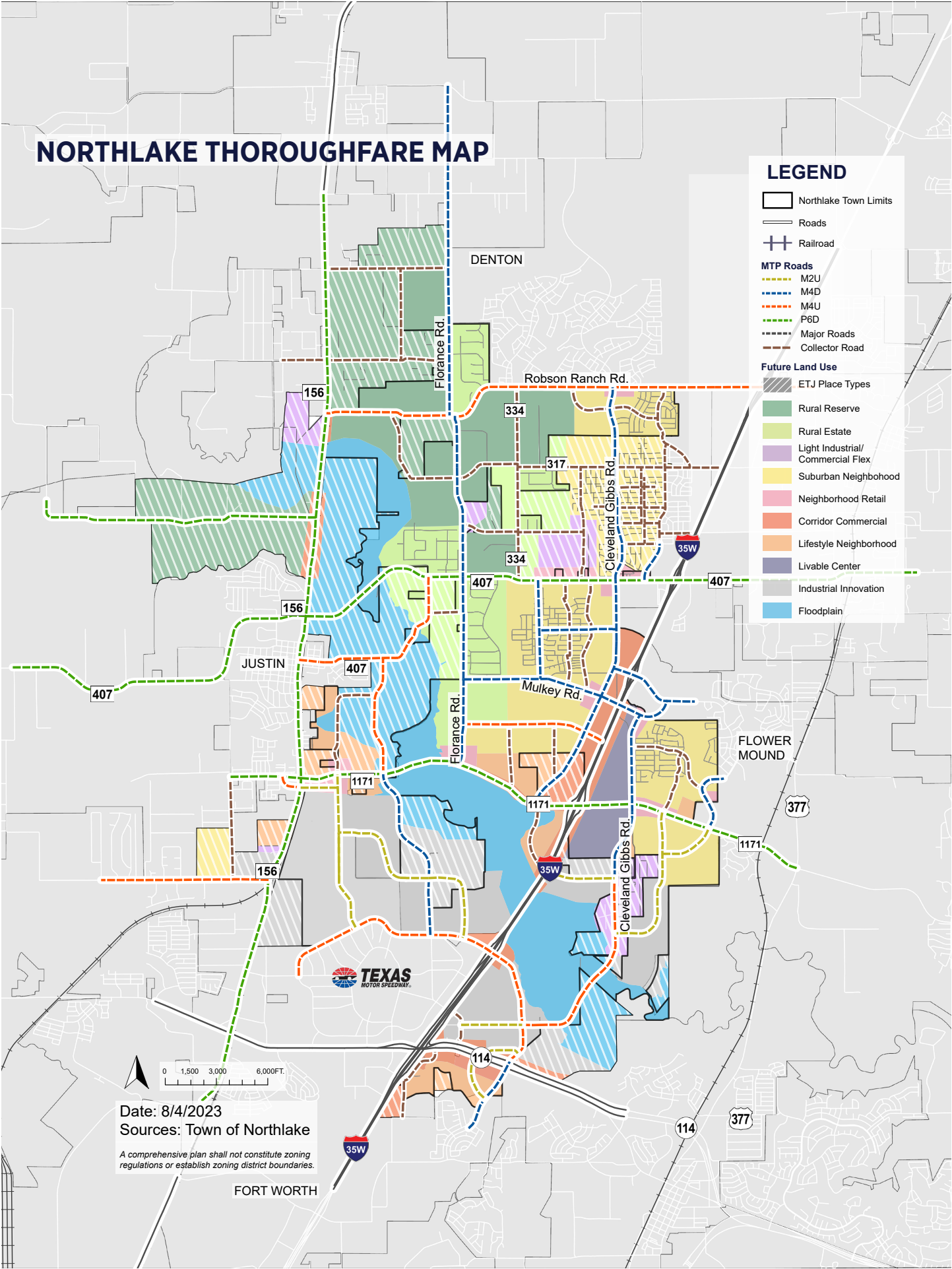
Table 5. Northlake Preferred Scenario Net Fiscal Benefits (2023-2045)

	Total Tax Value (Existing + New)	Annual Property Tax	Annual Sales Tax	Estimated Annual Additional Jobs	Estimated Increase in Population
2023	\$ 277,936,000	\$ 6,926,563	\$ 300,000	1,751	1,603
2024	\$ 555,872,000	\$ 13,853,125	\$ 600,000	1,751	1,603
2025	\$ 833,808,000	\$ 20,779,688	\$ 900,000	1,751	1,603
2026	\$ 1,111,744,000	\$ 27,706,250	\$ 1,200,000	1,751	1,603
2027	\$ 1,389,680,000	\$ 34,632,813	\$ 1,500,000	1,751	1,603
2028	\$ 1,667,616,000	\$ 41,559,375	\$ 1,800,000	1,751	1,603
2029	\$ 1,945,552,000	\$ 48,485,938	\$ 2,100,000	1,751	1,603
2030	\$ 2,223,488,000	\$ 55,412,501	\$ 2,400,000	1,751	1,603
2031	\$ 2,501,424,000	\$ 62,339,063	\$ 2,700,000	1,751	1,603
2032	\$ 2,779,360,000	\$ 69,265,626	\$ 3,000,000	1,751	1,603
2033	\$ 3,023,396,000	\$ 75,347,352	\$ 3,300,000	1,751	1,264
2034	\$ 3,260,532,000	\$ 81,257,120	\$ 3,600,000	1,751	1,195
2035	\$ 3,497,668,000	\$ 87,166,888	\$ 3,900,000	1,751	1,195
2036	\$ 3,734,804,000	\$ 93,076,656	\$ 4,200,000	1,751	1,195
2037	\$ 3,971,940,000	\$ 98,986,425	\$ 4,500,000	1,751	1,195
2038	\$ 4,209,076,000	\$ 104,896,193	\$ 4,800,000	1,751	1,195
2039	\$ 4,446,212,000	\$ 110,805,961	\$ 5,100,000	1,751	1,195
2040	\$ 4,683,348,000	\$ 116,715,729	\$ 5,400,000	1,751	1,195
2041	\$ 4,920,484,000	\$ 122,625,498	\$ 5,700,000	1,751	1,195
2042	\$ 5,157,620,000	\$ 128,535,266	\$ 6,000,000	1,751	1,195
2043	\$ 5,394,756,000	\$ 134,445,034	\$ 6,300,000	1,751	1,195
2044	\$ 5,631,892,000	\$ 140,354,802	\$ 6,600,000	1,751	1,195
2045	\$ 5,869,028,000	\$ 146,264,570	\$ 6,900,000	1,751	1,195
		\$ 1,821,438,436	\$ 82,800,000	40,273	31,643

APPENDIX C

FUTURE GROWTH CONSIDERATIONS MAPS





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NORTHLAKE NEXT

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2045

NORTHLAKE TOWN COUNCIL COMMUNICATION



DATE: December 19, 2023
REF. DOC.: Town Center Concept Plans
SUBJECT: Briefing - Town Center Concept Discussion
GOALS/ Protect the Public/Maintain a safe community with the support of diligent and aware
OBJECTIVES: residents

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

- Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee recommended evaluation of two Town Center locations
 - Approved concepts for each location
 - Two concepts presented at Christmas at the Commons event with opportunities for attendees to vote on preferred concept
 - Final vote tally was a tie
- Chapter 4 of Northlake Next Comprehensive Plan 2045 dedicated to Town Center Small Area Plan
 - Placeholder provided in draft plan to be finalized based on direction of P&Z and Council
 - Potential options:
 - Choose preferred Town Center concept/location
 - Include both concepts/locations in plan

COUNCIL ACTION/DIRECTION:

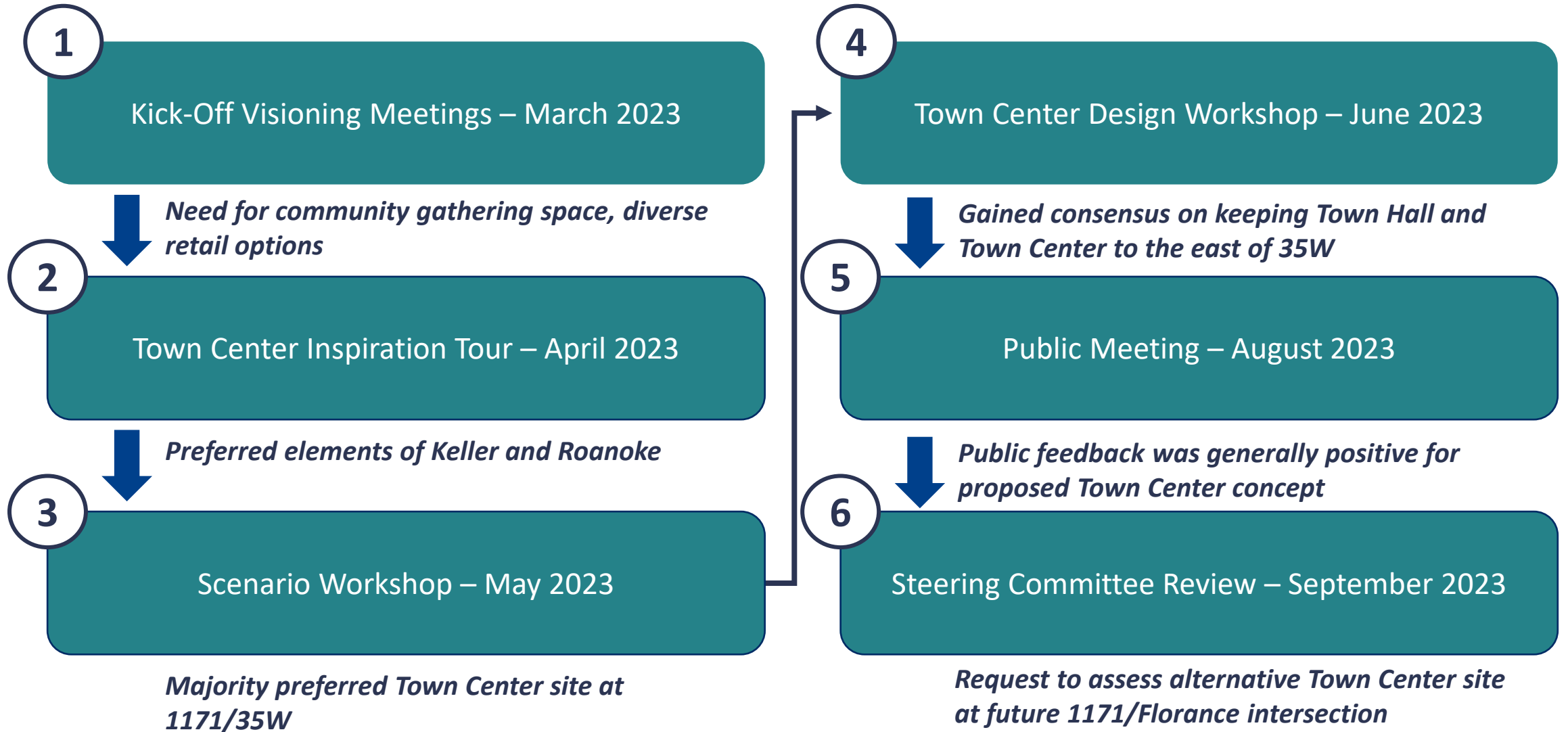
Provide input and direction on Town Center concepts



NORTHLAKE NEXT
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2045

TOWN CENTER SMALL AREA PLAN

SMALL AREA PLAN PROCESS



TOWN CENTER INSPIRATION TOUR OUTCOMES



DOWNTOWN ROANOKE

Very Positive – 3

Positive – 8

Top Features

Aesthetic Quality - 10

Pedestrian Accessibility - 9



KELLER TOWN CENTER

Very Positive – 4

Positive – 2

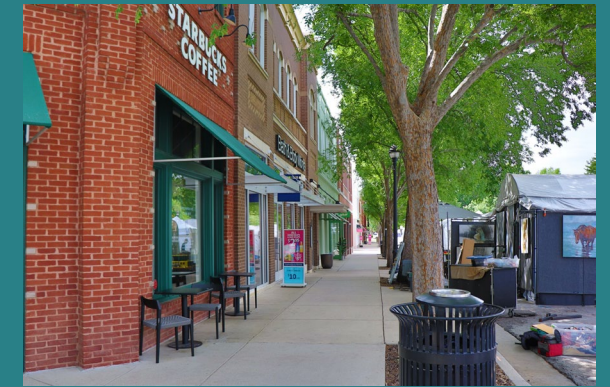
Neither Positive or Negative – 1

Negative - 1

Top Features

Mix of Uses - 8

Pedestrian Accessibility - 8



SOUTHLAKE TOWN SQUARE

Very Positive – 3

Positive – 2

Neither Positive or Negative – 4

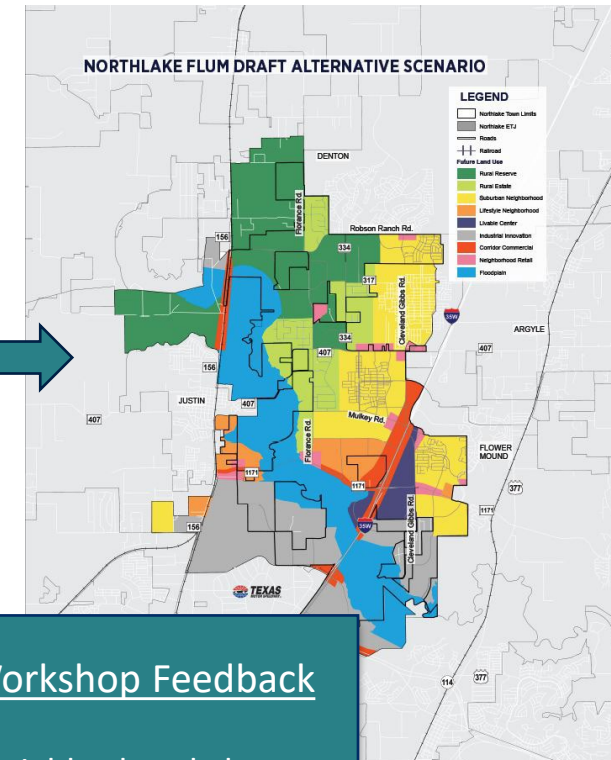
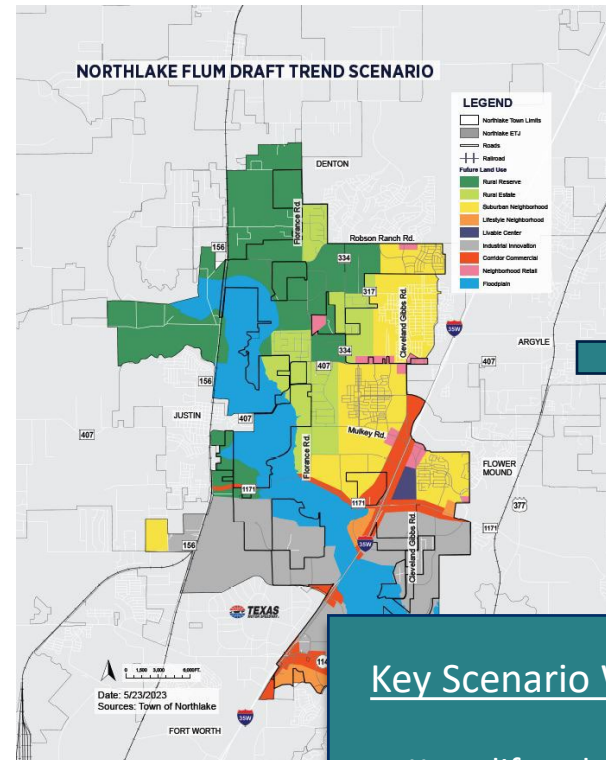
Top Features

Pedestrian Accessibility – 8

Aesthetic Quality - 7

Mix of Uses – 7

SCENARIO WORKSHOP OUTCOMES



Key Scenario Workshop Feedback

- Keep lifestyle neighborhood along major corridors
- Like larger town center opportunity
- Keep area to the north and west primarily rural
- Industrial uses south of the creek

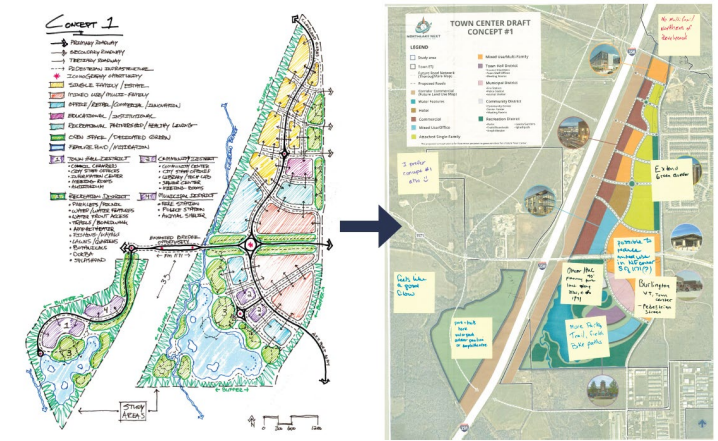
TOWN CENTER DESIGN WORKSHOP OUTCOMES



CONCEPT 1



CONCEPT 2



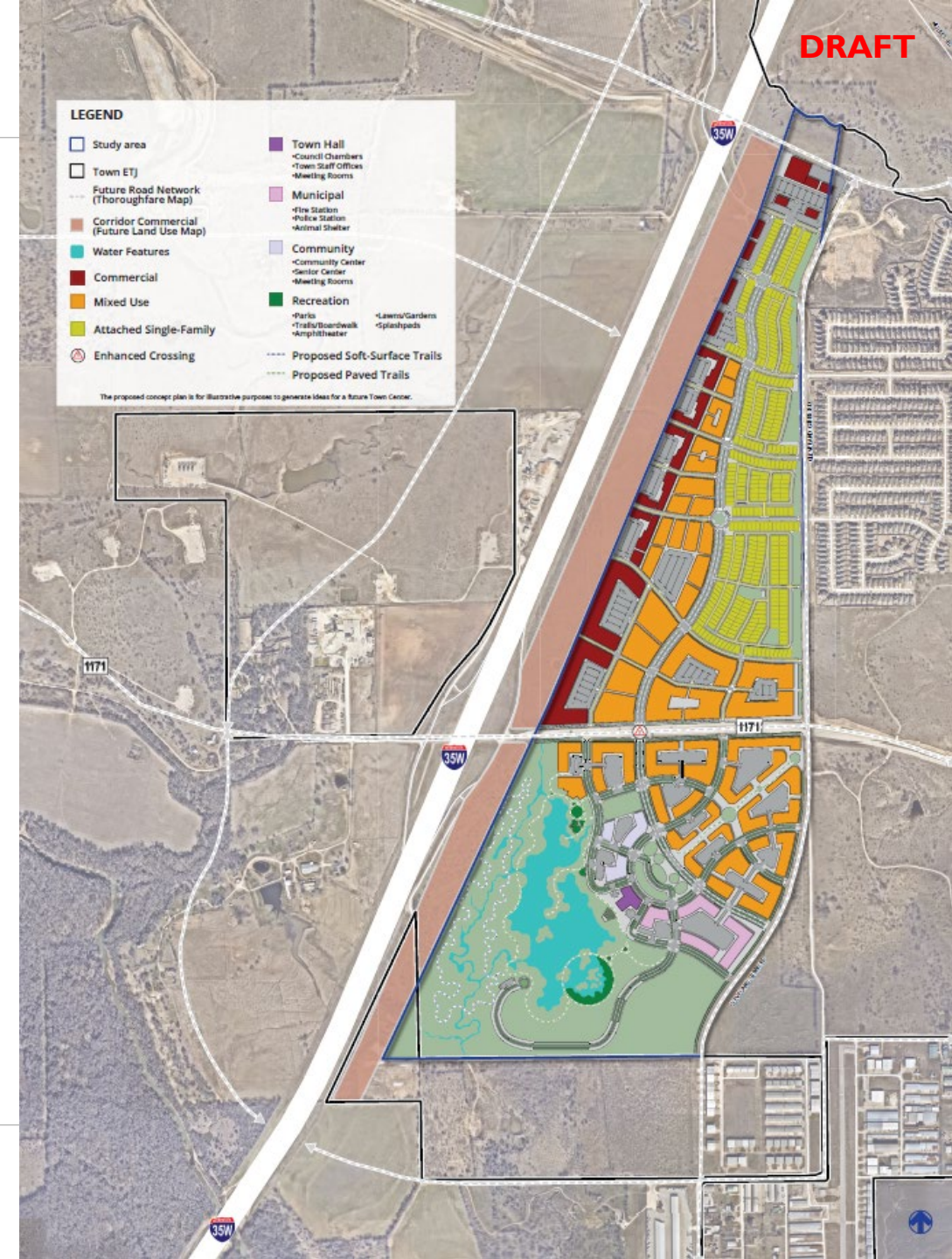
Town Center Design Workshop Feedback

- Keep Town Hall Complex east of 35W
- Integrate more open space and trails
- Have retail/restaurants within walking distance to community event plaza space
- Include less density for multi-family
- Incorporate more buffer to Canyon Falls neighborhood
- Options for safe crossing of FM 1171

ORIGINAL TOWN CENTER CONCEPT

Key Features

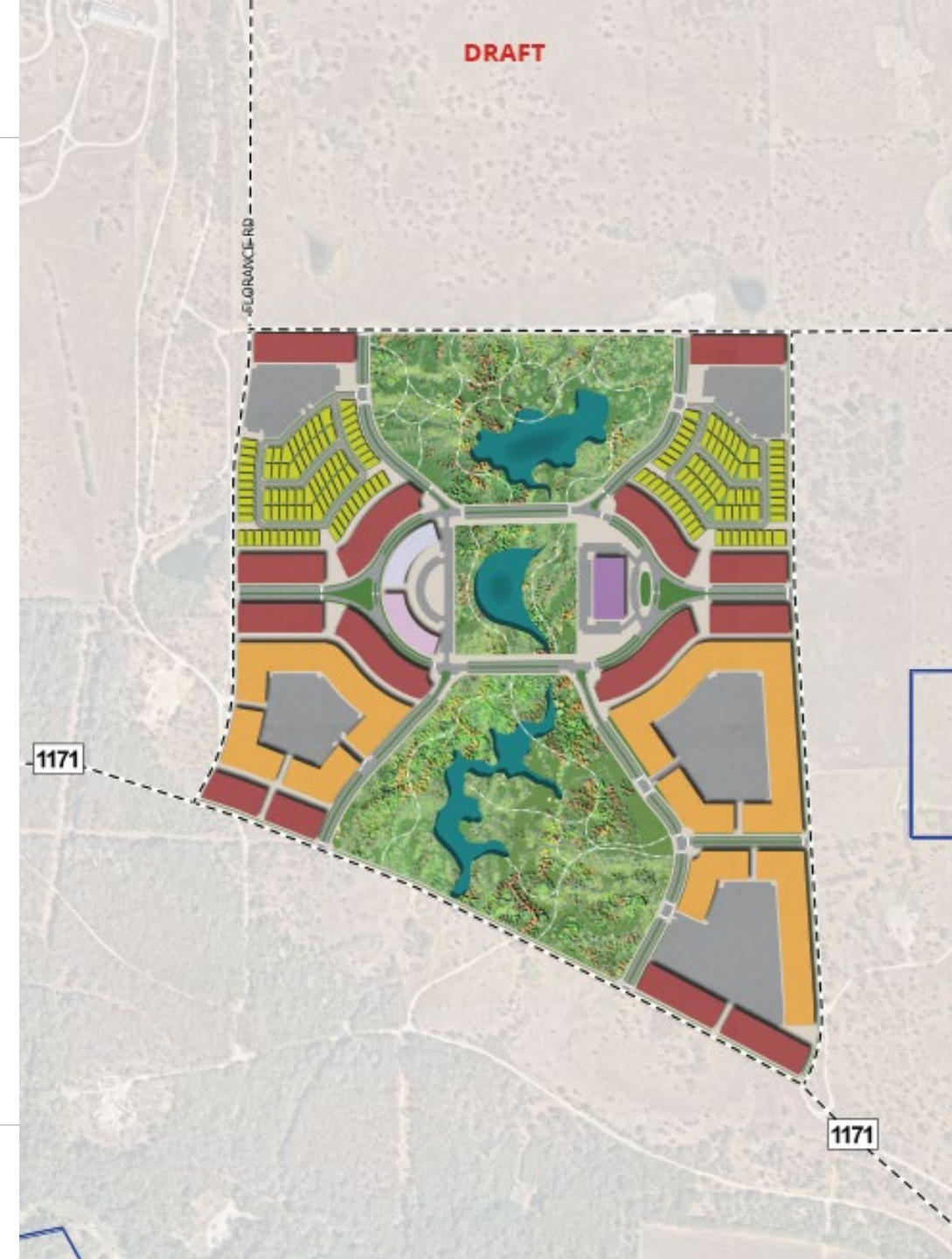
- Pedestrian connectivity throughout the Town Center development
- Commercial uses adjacent to I-35W
- Mixed-use district to remain flexible with potential for hotel, multi-family, office, and retail
- Town Hall area integrated with natural open spaces, water feature, and trails
- Exploring options for safe crossing of FM 1171



ALTERNATIVE TOWN CENTER CONCEPT

Key Features

- Mixture of commercial and green space fronting FM 1171 and the northern boundary
- Town Hall as central feature of the site
- Smaller-scale retail lining the corridors
- Mixed-use for residential
- Green space gradation



TOWN CENTER PROGRAM

TOWN HALL DISTRICT

Central hub of governance and community interaction.

- Potential to include Council Chambers, Town Staff Offices, and versatile Meeting Rooms for collaboration and decision-making



MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

Core facilities for public safety.

- Potential to include Fire Station, Police Station, and Denton County Emergency Services District offices



COMMUNITY DISTRICT

Nurturing community bonds and well-being.

- Potential to include recreation and community centers as the community grows



TOWN CENTER PROGRAM (CONT.)

RETAIL DISTRICT

Thriving economic hub and vibrant shopping destination.

- Potential to include a variety of businesses, retail shops, and restaurants



RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

Active and connected living spaces.

- Potential to include townhomes



MIXED-USE DISTRICT

Dynamic and integrated village space.

- Potential to include multi-family residential, commercial, office, hotel, and recreational elements.

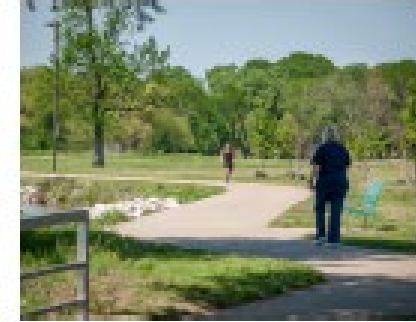


TOWN CENTER PROGRAM (CONT.)

RECREATION DISTRICT

Enriching leisure and outdoor experiences.

- Potential to include Parks, Trails, Amphitheater, Gardens, and Boardwalk

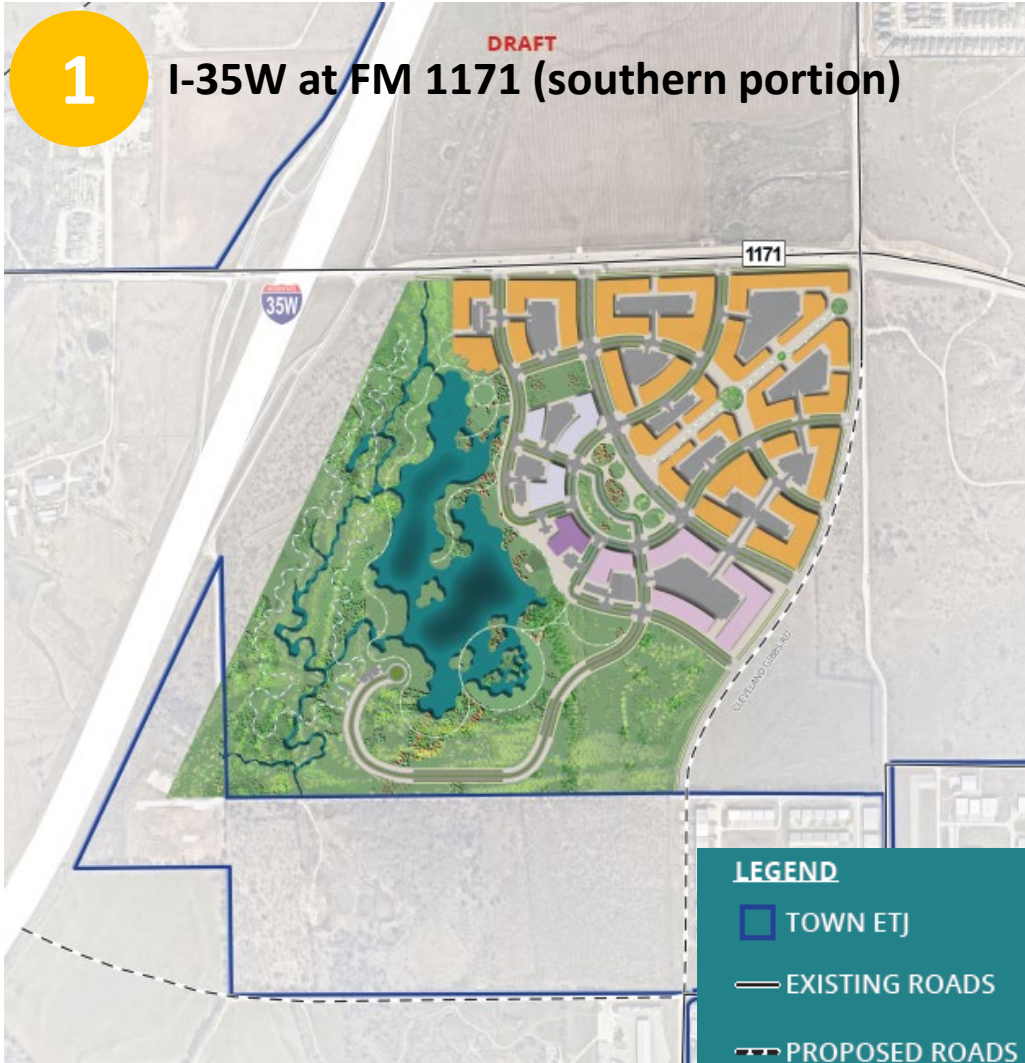


TOWN CENTER OPTIONS

1

I-35W at FM 1171 (southern portion)

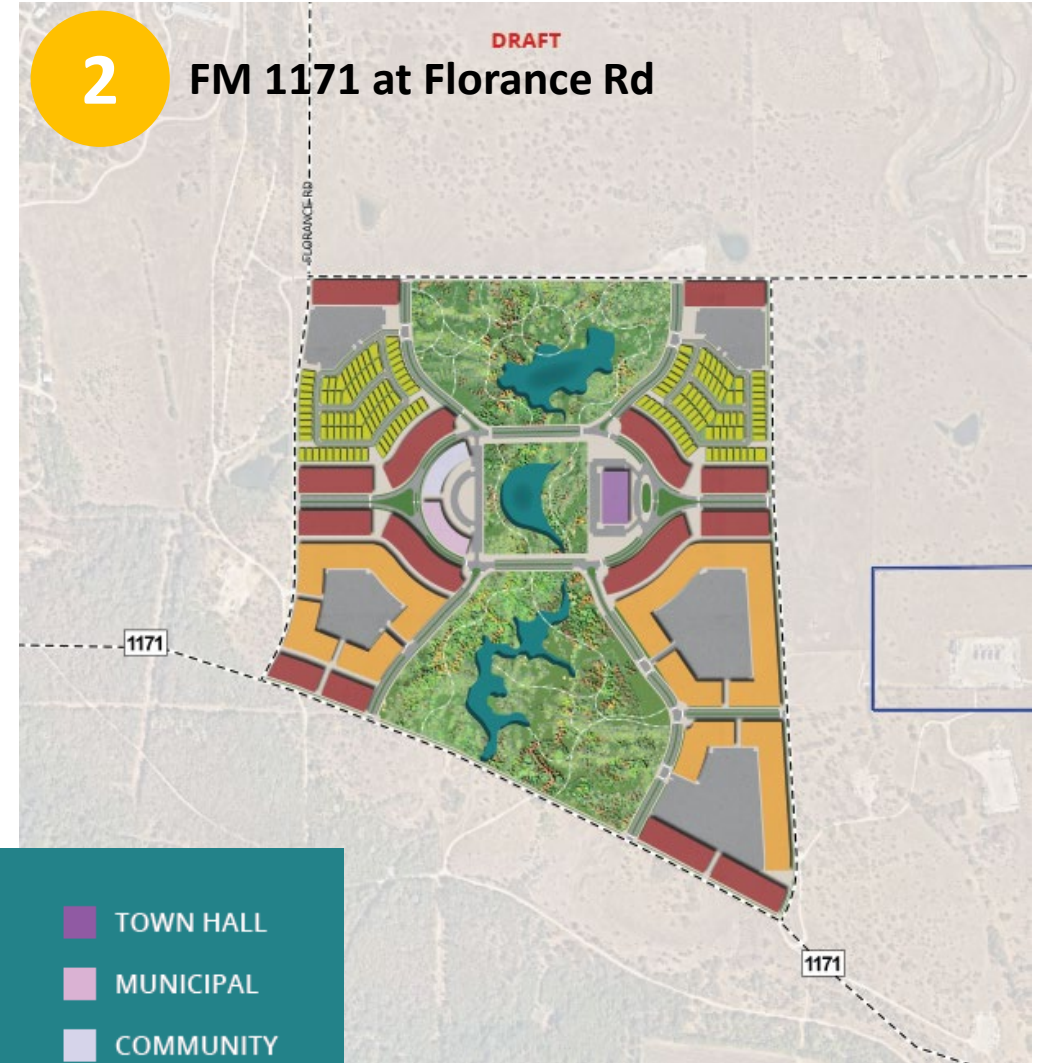
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2

FM 1171 at Florance Rd

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LEGEND

TOWN ETJ	WATER FEATURES	TOWN HALL
EXISTING ROADS	RETAIL	MUNICIPAL
PROPOSED ROADS	MIXED-USE	COMMUNITY
PROPOSED TRAILS	RESIDENTIAL	RECREATION