



ERDA CITY
2163 W Erda Way – Erda, UT
(435)243-5577

Amended Community Structure Plan

Public Body: Erda City Planning Commission

Meeting Date: August 25, 2026

Parcel IDs: 01-422-0-0009, 01-422-0-0014, 01-401-0-0002, portion of 01-401-0-0001

Current Zone: PC

Property Address: approx. 3600 N Hwy 36

Request: PC zone Amended Community Structure Plan (CSP)

Applicant Name: Cole West

Action: Recommendation

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Oquirrh Point has been zoned as a PC zoning district. The original CSP was approved in 2024. Please see the attached documentation from the developer outlining the reasons for the requested amendment to change minimum lot size, driveway setbacks and entry sign dimensions. The requirements of the CSP are listed below in the Planning Analysis. The required items per Tooele County land use code Chapter 31 which is the vesting approval for the Oquirrh Point development have been addressed in the submitted community structure plan. The phase addressed in this CSP contains 168.74 acres to include open space, village, town center and neighborhood uses. This amendment does not increase the density or amend any of the approved subdivision plats.

SITE & VICINITY DESCRIPTION



Request: Community Structure Plan

The subject property is located on the east side of Hwy 36 at approximately 3600 North and is accessed off of Erda Way and 33rd Parkway (to be constructed with project). The property is surrounded by CG and RR-5 zoning districts.

LAND USE CONSIDERATIONS (PC Zone)

Per Tooele County land use code Chapter 31 each PC zoning districts creates its own uses, setbacks, etc. In the CSP and MDA the approved density, uses and development standards are addressed.

GENERAL PLAN CONSIDERATIONS

The proposed use is consistent with the Erda City General Plan.

ISSUES OF CONCERN/PROPOSED MITIGATION

There have not been any areas of concern for the requested amendments. The driveway setbacks have been reviewed by Ensign Engineering and Aqua Engineering and approved with the note on the CSP regarding trees, etc in the park strips on corner lots.

NEIGHBORHOOD RESPONSE

Any comments that are received prior to the planning commission meeting on August 25, will be forwarded to the planning commission for review and summarized at the meeting.

PLANNING STAFF ANALYSIS

31-9. Community structure plan (CSP).

Following approval of the P-C Zone Plan, a Community Structure Plan (CSP), together with a development agreement that codifies that plan, shall be submitted to the Director for review and approval by the planning commission. The CSP shall contain a contiguous area within the P-C Zone that includes one or more of the following land use districts: neighborhood, village, town center, business, research, technology, educational campus, and open space.

A CSP shall show the following:

- (a) Name of planned community;
- (b) Names, addresses, and phone numbers of applicant and property owners;
- (c) CSP location, legal/boundary description, acreage, scale, and north arrow;
- (d) Proposed land use districts (neighborhoods, villages, business and research parks, and/or town centers) boundaries, and acreage; a table showing the number of dwelling units, open space acreage, and acreage of the various non-residential land uses;
- (e) A master circulation system plan, including a street network (which may include areas for off street parking, as appropriate), pedestrian circulation, bicycle and trail system plans (including possible equestrian trails), identification of street alignments and right-of-way widths, illustrative cross sections which accommodate and specify vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle use in the right-of-way. Pedestrian and bicycle trail systems shall connect the land use districts, schools and open space areas and provide linkages to other trail systems in

Request: Community Structure Plan

existing or future areas of the P-C Zone and adjacent facilities within the adjacent municipal jurisdictions of Tooele County. A traffic study may be a required component of the master circulation system plan, as deemed necessary by the County.

- (f) Existing and proposed waterways and water bodies, major utilities and easements, flood boundary, and flood control facilities;
 - (g) Adjacent parcels, their owners, and their uses;
 - (h) Topography and significant features on or adjacent to the property;
 - (i) Documentation of the ability to connect to an existing water system, or the creation of a new water system, as well as any associated water rights, shares, usage etc.
 - (j) Documentation of the ability to connect to an existing sewage system, or the creation of a new sewer system. Septic Systems are not allowed in the P-C Zone.
 - (k) Open space plan providing general description and locations of major open space;
 - (l) Standards that govern the design and maintenance of major public infrastructure improvements (including without limitation: sidewalks, parking requirements (including landscaping, and defining the required number of stalls based on land use districts) street lighting, paving, street furniture, etc.) and general building placement (setbacks), massing, and design criteria (CSP Design Standards); and
 - (m) Other information deemed necessary by the Director.
- (2) The Planning Commission shall have the discretion to disapprove a CSP only on the basis of:
- (a) the failure of the proposed CSP to include all of the elements required in this section;
 - (b) the failure of the proposed master circulation system identified in the CSP within and surrounding the P-C Zone to adequately serve the communities within the P-C Zone;
 - (c) the failure of the proposed major infrastructure identified in the CSP within and surrounding the P-C Zone to provide adequate service to the communities within the P-C Zone; or
 - (d) the inclusion of uses in the CSP not permitted or conditionally permitted under this Chapter.
- In approving a CSP, the planning commission may impose the following reasonable conditions of approval to mitigate reasonably anticipated detrimental impacts:
- (i) The proposed use and site development plan shall not present a serious traffic hazard due to poor site design or to anticipate traffic increases on the nearby road system which exceed the amounts called for under the county transportation master plan.
 - (ii) The proposed use and site development plan shall not pose a serious threat to the safety of persons who will work on, reside on, or visit the property nor pose a serious threat to the safety of residents or properties in the vicinity by failure to adequately address the following issues: fire safety, geologic hazards, soil or slope conditions, liquefaction potential, site grading/topography, storm drainage/flood control, high ground water, environmental health hazards, or wetlands.

PLANNING STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Planning Staff recommends that the Erda City Planning Commission reviews the requested amendment and makes a recommendation of approval to the City Council as long as the planning commission finds that the provided CSP meets the requirements of Tooele County land use code Chapter 31 and the approved MDA and has determined that the proposed project does not pose any serious threats or hazards.

MEMORANDUM

To: Erda City Planning Commission and City Council

From: CW Oquirrh Point, LLC

Date: August 11, 2026

Subject: Oquirrh Point Community Structure Plan and Project Plan Amendments

Purpose

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize the proposed amendments to the Oquirrh Point Community Structure Plan (CSP) and Project Plan and to explain the reasoning and community benefits associated with each proposed change.

These amendments are limited in scope and are intended to refine the approved plans based on additional engineering, product planning, and design work completed since the original approvals. Importantly, these changes do **not** increase the approved residential density, alter the overall vision of the community, or modify the fundamental commitments established through the Development Agreement. Rather, they improve the quality, functionality, and long-term character of the neighborhood while ensuring the approved plans can be implemented in a practical manner.

Proposed Amendments

1. Minimum Lot Size Adjustment

Proposed Amendment

Modify the minimum lot size requirement for single-family front-load lots from **3,000 square feet to 2,975 square feet**.

Background

During the original planning process, a portion of the community was designed with **30-foot-wide lots** intended for attached twin homes. As the project continued through detailed design, it became evident that replacing those attached units with **35-foot-wide lots for detached single-family homes** would create a higher-quality neighborhood and a more desirable housing product.

While the new detached lots are wider and provide a significantly improved streetscape and housing product, several of the lots contain **2,975 square feet**, making them only **25 square feet smaller** than the current minimum requirement.

Community Benefit

This amendment does **not** increase the approved density or create additional lots. Instead, it allows the community to replace attached housing with detached single-family homes while maintaining the approved development pattern.

The proposed amendment provides several benefits:

- Creates more detached single-family homes in place of attached units.
- Improves neighborhood character and overall streetscape appearance.
- Increases homeowner privacy.
- Results in a higher-quality community without increasing development intensity.

A reduction of only **25 square feet**, representing less than one percent of the current minimum lot size requirement, is negligible from a planning perspective while allowing a substantially improved residential product.

2. Driveway Distance from Intersections

Proposed Amendment

Modify the minimum driveway setback from intersections for residential lots from **40 feet to 20 feet**.

Background

The existing City ordinance establishes a **40-foot minimum driveway separation** from street intersections. That standard was developed for much larger residential lots and does not function appropriately within an approved master-planned neighborhood where lot widths range from approximately **30 to 65 feet**.

Applying the existing ordinance would make many approved lots difficult—and in some cases impossible—to serve with a functional driveway.

To address this issue, the CSP and Project Plan have been revised to establish a **20-foot minimum setback** for residential driveways from intersections within Oquirrh Point.

This modification was prepared by **Ensign Engineering** and reviewed and approved by **Aqua Engineering**, who determined that the revised standard provides safe and appropriate access while accommodating the approved neighborhood design.

Community Benefit

This amendment is not intended to reduce safety standards. Instead, it aligns the driveway spacing requirement with the realities of a compact residential neighborhood while maintaining safe vehicle operations, emergency access, and sound engineering practices.

3. Entry Monument Standards

Proposed Amendment

Modify the maximum allowable dimensions for community entry monument signs from **7 feet in height by 7 feet in width** to **10 feet in height by 25 feet in width**.

Background

As the community branding and entrance features were developed, it became apparent that the originally approved dimensions would not accommodate the type of gateway feature envisioned for Oquirrh Point.

The proposed monument is not intended to function as a commercial advertising sign. Rather, it has been thoughtfully designed as an architectural gateway feature that establishes a sense of arrival and creates a distinctive identity for the community.

The monument incorporates high-quality materials, landscaping, and sculptural design elements that complement the architecture and open space envisioned throughout Oquirrh Point.

Community Benefit

The proposed monument will:

- Create an attractive and welcoming entrance into the community.
- Establish a strong sense of place and neighborhood identity.
- Enhance the visual character of the public streetscape.
- Complement the high-quality design standards established throughout the development.
- Contribute to the long-term value and appearance of the community.

Well-designed entry features are an investment in the public realm. Rather than serving solely as signage, they become architectural landmarks that help define the character of a neighborhood and create a lasting first impression for residents and visitors alike.

Summary

The proposed amendments represent thoughtful refinements that have resulted from continued engineering and design since the original approvals. Collectively, these changes:

- Improve the quality of housing by replacing attached units with detached single-family homes.
- Resolve a practical driveway design issue while maintaining safe access standards reviewed and approved by the City's engineering consultants.
- Enhance the appearance and identity of the community through thoughtfully designed entry monuments.
- Do **not** increase the approved residential density or alter the overall vision established through the Development Agreement.

We appreciate the time and consideration the Planning Commission and City Council devote to reviewing these amendments. We believe these refinements will result in a more attractive, functional, and enduring community that both current and future residents of Erda can be proud of.

We respectfully request your approval of the proposed amendments.



Oquirrh Point Community Structure Plan

October 26, 2023

Prepared by:
PSOMAS

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan



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Applicant Information & Introduction

Applicant & Landowner Contact Information

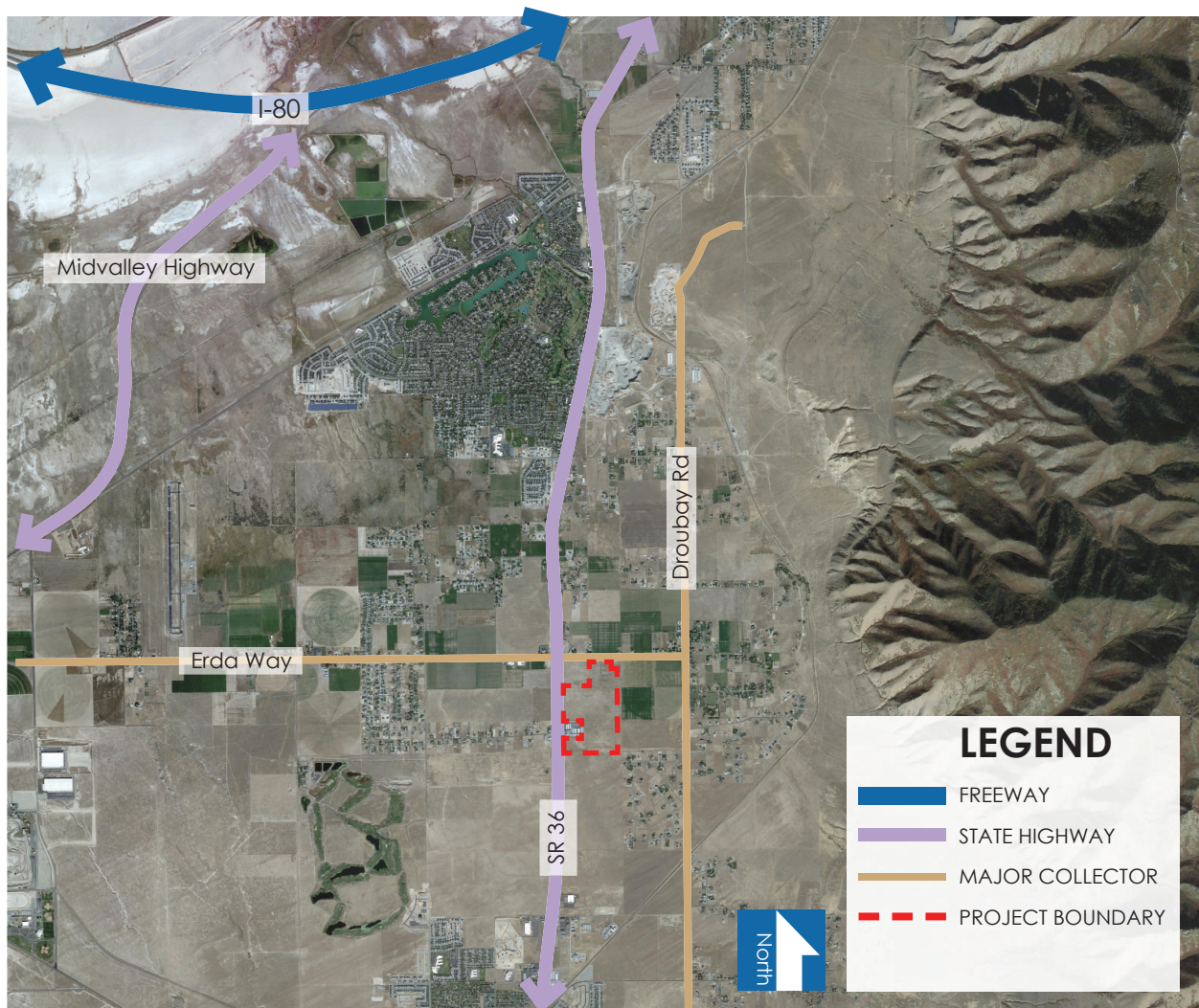
Applicant Name: Joe Colosimo/ Oquirrh Point Development
Address: 11745 South Taitlynn Rose Lane Draper, UT 84020
Phone Number: 801-556-3320
Email Address: Joe@colosimobrothers.com

Property Owner Name: EHP Investment LLC
Address: 11745 South Taitlynn Rose Lane Draper, UT 84020
Phone Number: 801-556-3320
Email Address: Joe@colosimobrothers.com

Introduction

The Oquirrh Point community is located on the eastern side of Erda City adjacent to the city's southern border with Tooele County. It is bounded by Erda Way to the north, UT-36 to the west and Droubay Rd to the east.

The community has beautiful views of the Oquirrh Mountains to the east and Deseret Peak to the east, and will maintain the rural character of Erda in its architecture, open space, and development details.



Legal Description

As-Surveyed Description

A parcel of land situate in the Southwest Quarter of Section 34, Township 2 South, Range 4 West, and the Northwest Quarter of Section 3, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian. Located in Tooele County, State of Utah, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the found Tooele County Surveyor monument representing the North Quarter Corner of Section 3, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, and running;

thence South $0^{\circ}25'21''$ East 1,224.85 feet along the North South Quarter Section line of said Section 3 to the North line of future right-of-way line for 33rd Parkway;

thence South $89^{\circ}38'56''$ West 2,510.17 feet along said North line to the East right-of-way line of State Road 36;

thence North $0^{\circ}24'53''$ West 554.68 feet along said right-of-way line to the South line of D.R. Davis PUD Amended which is recorded under Entry No. 252513 in the office of the Tooele County Recorder;

thence North $89^{\circ}39'30''$ East 908.42 feet along said South line to the East line of said subdivision;

thence North $0^{\circ}25'43''$ West 670.59 feet along said East line to the North line of said subdivision;

thence South $89^{\circ}39'30''$ West 908.26 feet along said North line to said East right-of-way line of SR-36;

thence North $0^{\circ}24'53''$ West 1,324.82 feet along said East right-of-way line to the Sixteenth Section line and to a Boundary Line Agreement, Entry No 495810 in the Tooele County Recorder's Office;

thence North $89^{\circ}39'31''$ East 1,192.08 feet along said Sixteenth Section line and Boundary Line Agreement;

thence North $0^{\circ}19'31''$ West 1,275.34 feet along said Boundary Line Agreement to the South right-of-way line of Erda Way;

thence North $89^{\circ}46'23''$ East 958.50 feet along said South line;

thence South $0^{\circ}19'31''$ East 343.01 feet;

thence North $89^{\circ}40'29''$ East 361.50 feet to the North South Quarter Section line of said Section 34;

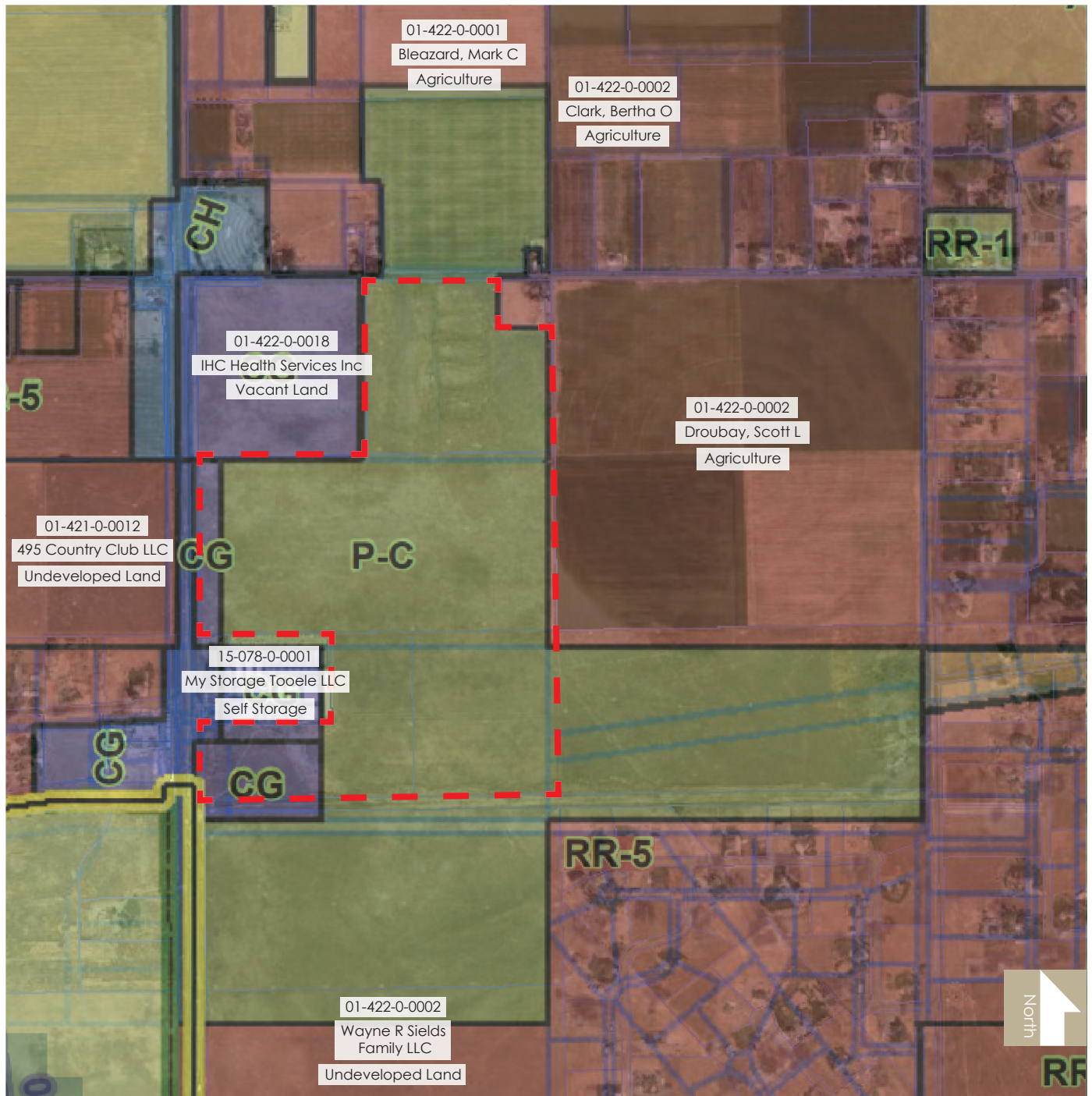
thence South $0^{\circ}19'31''$ East 2,255.13 feet along said Quarter Section line to said North Quarter Corner of Section 3 and to the Point of Beginning.

Contains 7,350,384 square feet or 168.74 acres.



Adjacent Land Ownership & Use

This map shows parcels and land ownership adjacent to the project site.



Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Proposed Land Use Districts

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Total Acreage 168.75 ac

Open Space 16.48 ac
**Commercial 29.93 ac

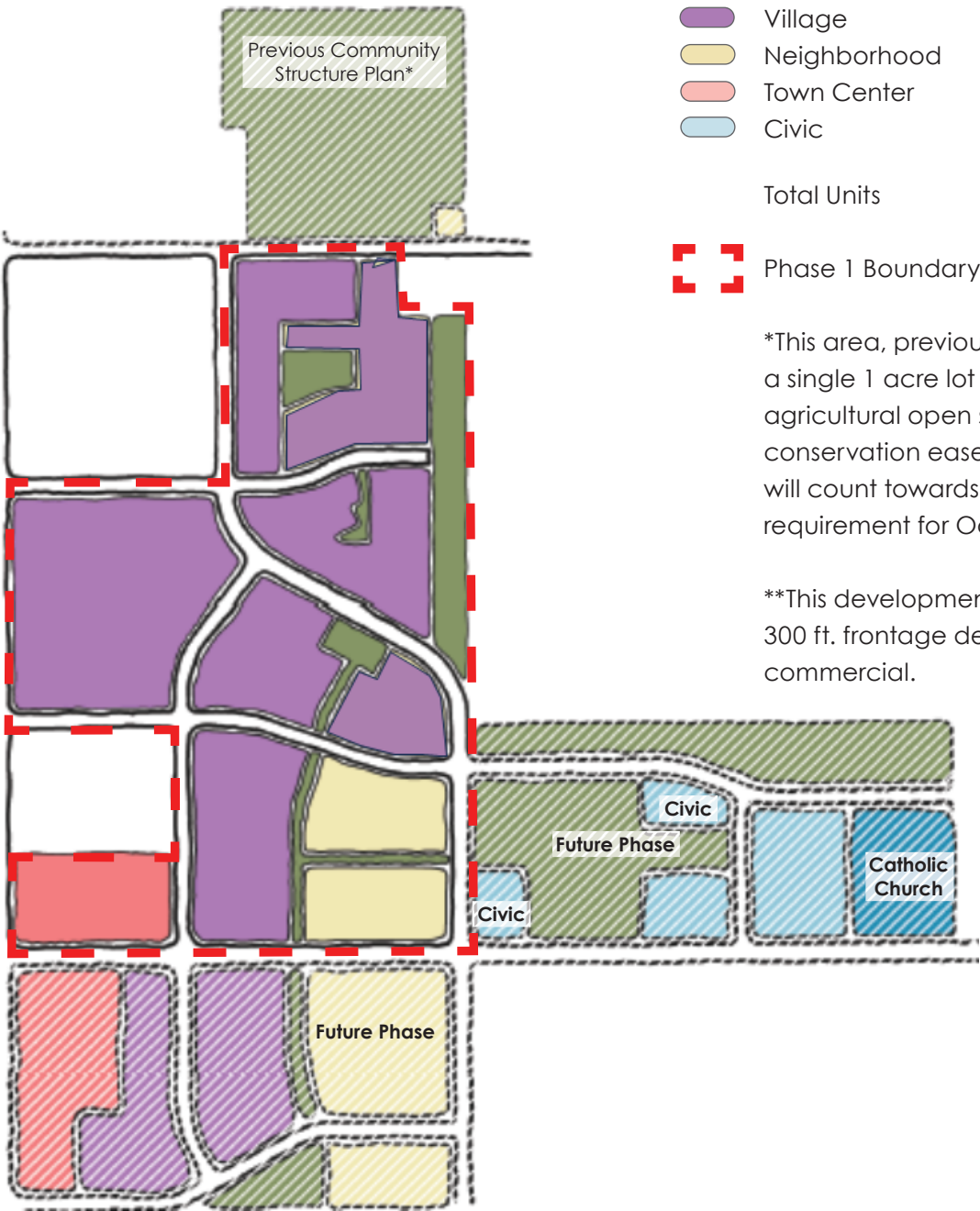
LAND USE DISTRICT	ACRES	UNITS
Village	96.77	788
Neighborhood	43.93	100
Town Center	11.57	--
Civic	--	--

Total Units 888

Phase 1 Boundary

*This area, previously approved, contains a single 1 acre lot and 36.87 acres of agricultural open space under a perpetual conservation easement. This open space will count towards the overall open space requirement for Oquirrh Point.

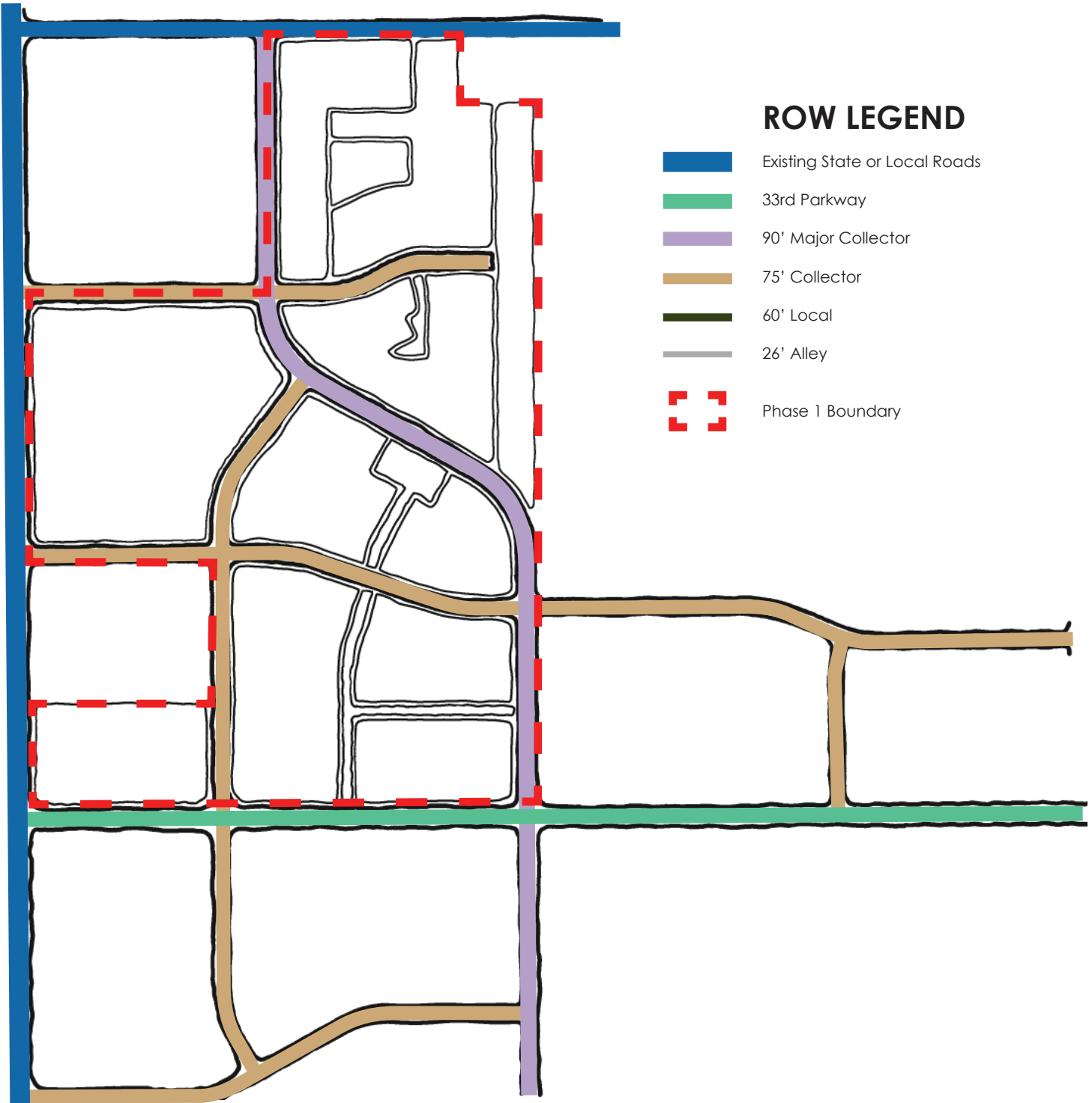
**This development will maintain a minimum 300 ft. frontage depth along SR-36 for commercial.



Transportation - Street Circulation

The general street network is delineated below, indicating major street types and their potential general location.

Streetscape cross-sections associated with the proposed circulation plan are found on the following pages

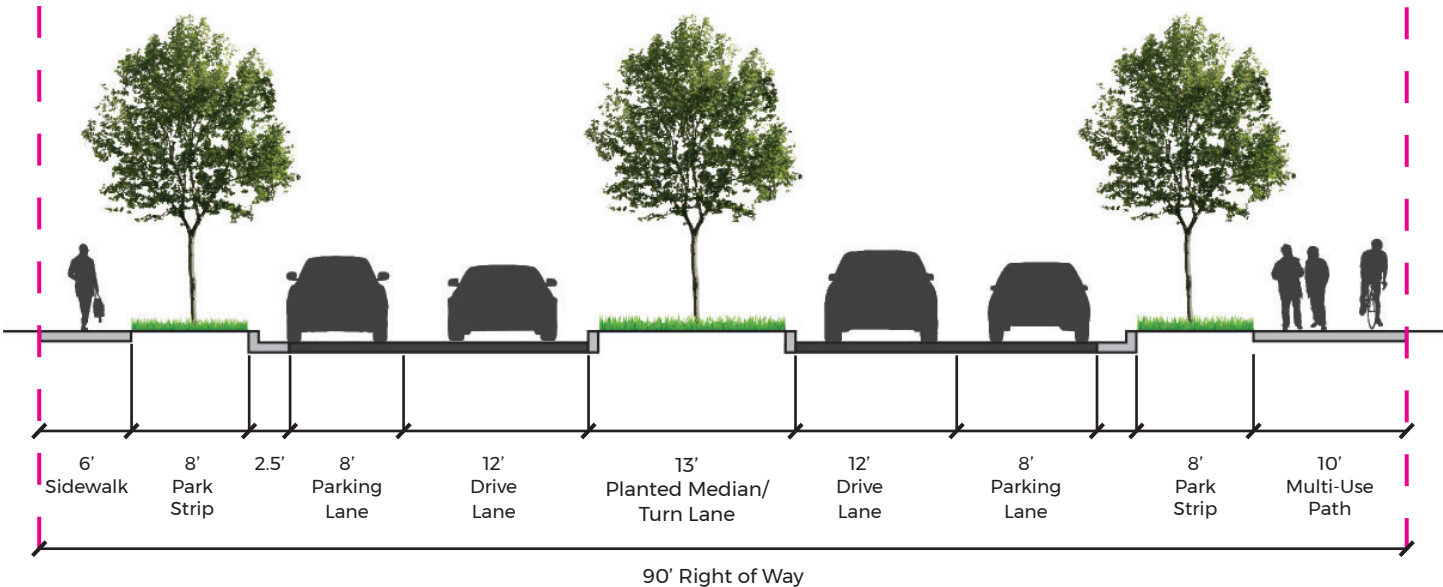


Oquirrh Point

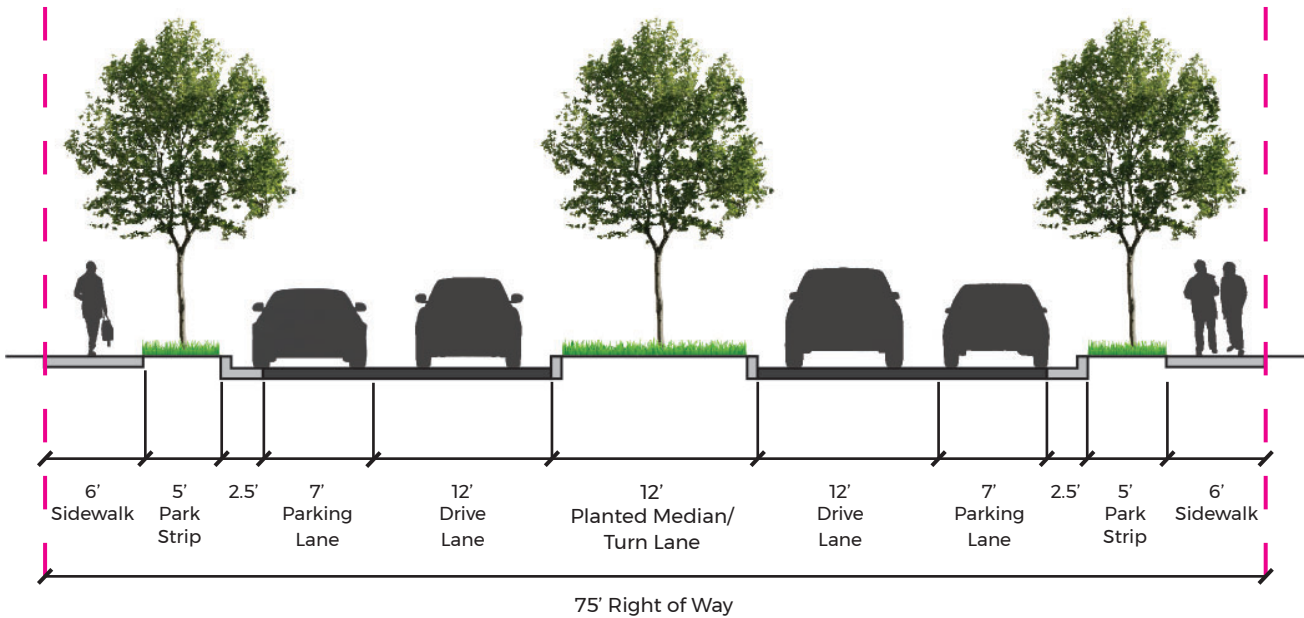
Community Structure Plan

Transportation - Street Cross Sections

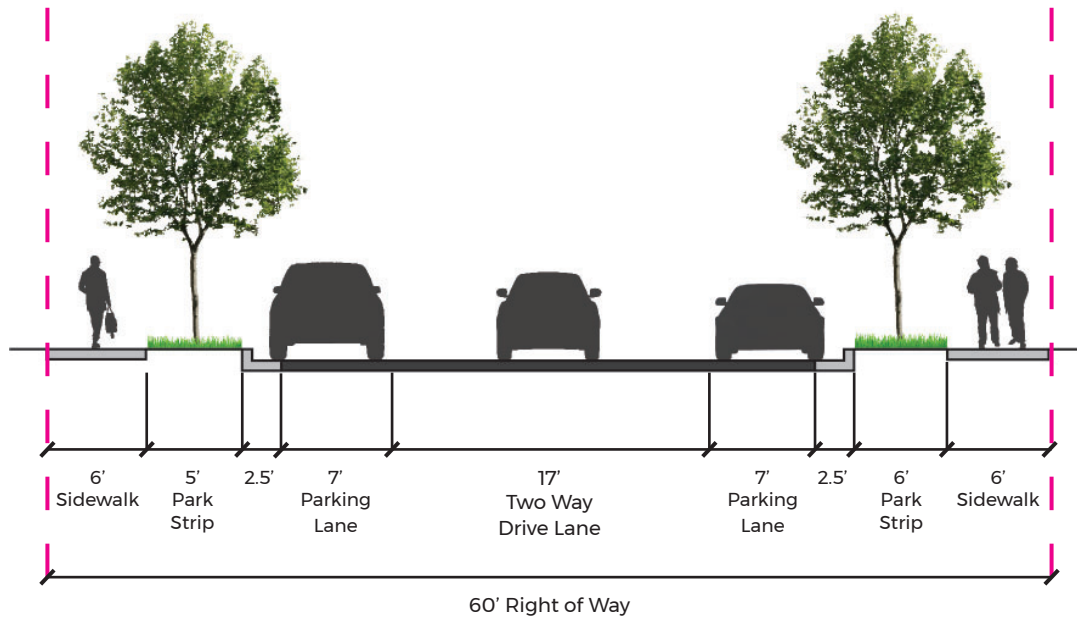
Major Collector - 90' ROW



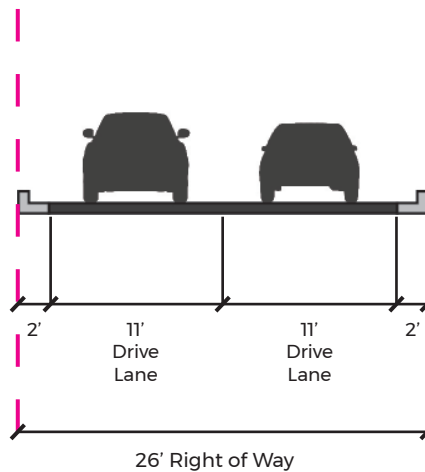
Collector - 75' ROW



Local Road - 60' ROW



Alley - 26' ROW



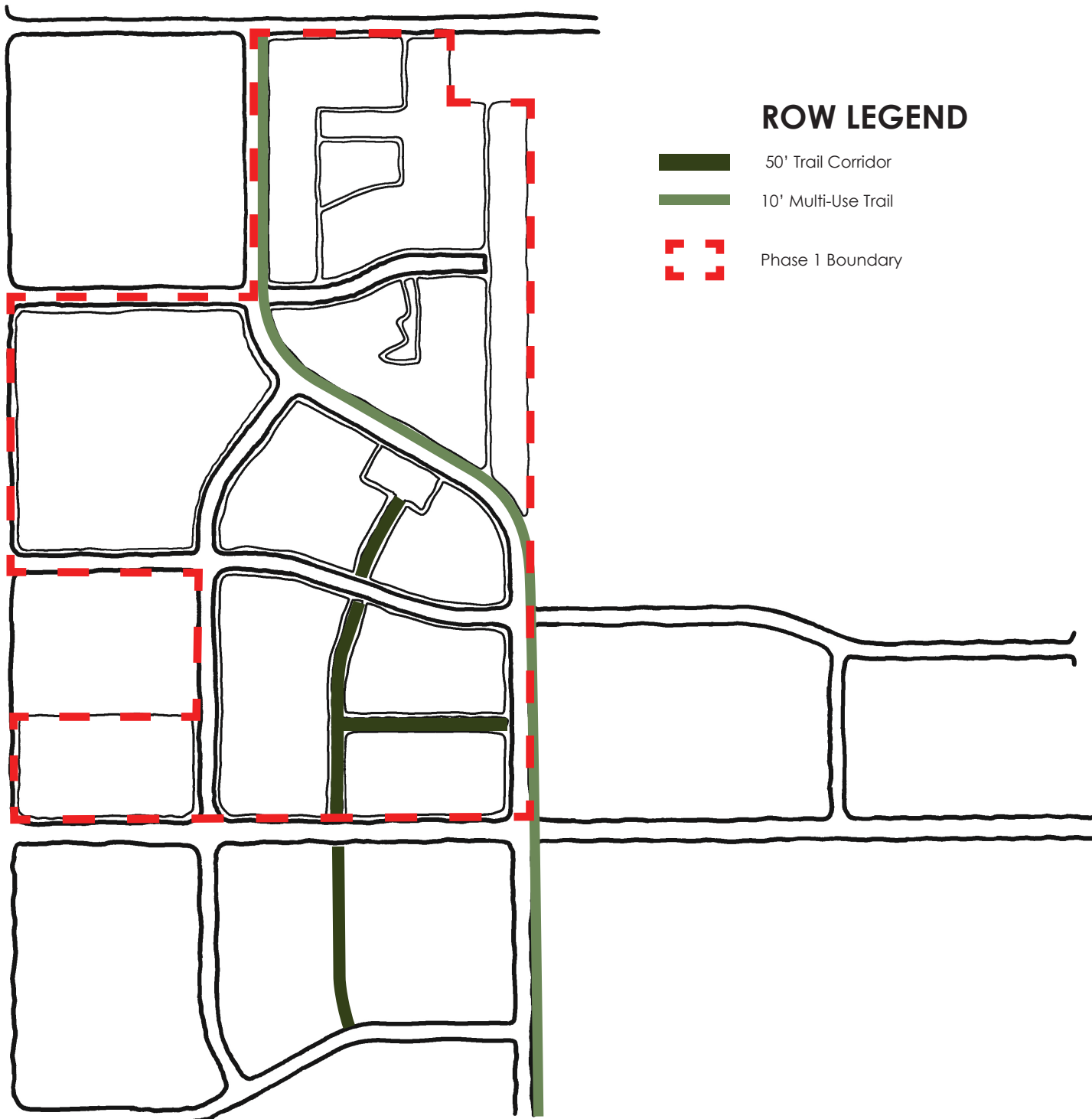
Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Transportation - Bike & Pedestrian Circulation

The general bike and pedestrian circulation plan is delineated below. In addition to the grade separated multi-

use trails delineated below, all streets within Oquirrh Point will include 6' sidewalks on both sides.



Transportation - Additional Guidelines

Streets

Oquirrh Point will be structured with a well connected road network and limited cul-de-sacs, in order to allow for buildings to be oriented to the streets, have front door access, downplay garages, and provide for walkable neighborhoods.

Perimeter block sizes are based on a pedestrian scale that is consistent with the historic pioneer settlement pattern common to hundreds of communities in the Intermountain West. This historic block structure allows the majority of residents to be within a five-to-ten-minute (1/4 to 1/2 mile) walk to neighborhood centers and community amenities.

- a. **General Requirements** - Streets must support the overall connectivity requirements for the development. They should balance all forms of mobility while maximizing convenience for pedestrians.
- b. Cul-de-sacs are limited to areas where, their use, is absolutely necessary due to site constraints
- c. The character of streets within the Oquirrh Point will vary based on their location within specific land use zones
- d. All proposed streets, whether public or private, shall conform to right-of-way standards prescribed this community structure plan
- e. **Primary and Secondary Street Network Criteria:** The following priorities and outcomes shall guide the development of the primary and secondary street network and the implementation of this section and its technical guidance herein:
 - i. Neighborhoods shall aim to be connected to one another through a woven collector system that offers several external access points.
 - ii. There shall be a hierarchy of streets with more important streets at key locations
 - iii. A variety of on-street parking conditions (angled parking, parallel parking) shall be employed to calm traffic on retail and commercial streets

- iv. Walking and cycling should be a convenient option for movement within the network in terms of safety and efficient of movement from one location to another.
- v. Access to local commercial and business destinations from adjacent neighborhoods should generally be achieved via collector and local streets that are consistent with the context in which they reside.
- vi. Alternate routes should be available for traffic congestion relief at peak times.
- vii. The street types established in and networks encouraged by this section should balance efficient travel with appropriate speeds.
- vii. Connecting streets should be assigned within a network in conjunction with an overall connectivity strategy, rather than just to link ad hoc elements of subdivisions.
- viii. Roadways should follow natural features and topography as appropriate.
- ix. Linkages between streets, alleys and trails should be purposeful and integrated into the transportation network.

Blocks

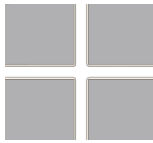
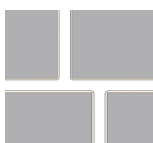
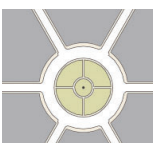
- a. The street network must be configured as to create a system of blocks, facilitating connectivity and ease of movement throughout Oquirrh Point
 - i. Blocks, together with streets, shall form the network of thoroughfares and public spaces. Blocks shall generally be small-to-moderate in size and rectangular in shape, but may be modified due to a number of site conditions
 - ii. Blocks are required to be bordered on all four sides by streets. In selected instances, one or two sides of the block may border distinct, designed public spaces.
 - iii. Perimeter blocks along the edge of a neighborhood may deviate from block size minimum requirements in order to accommodate existing edge conditions, ensuring a more smooth transitions between current circumstances and future development.

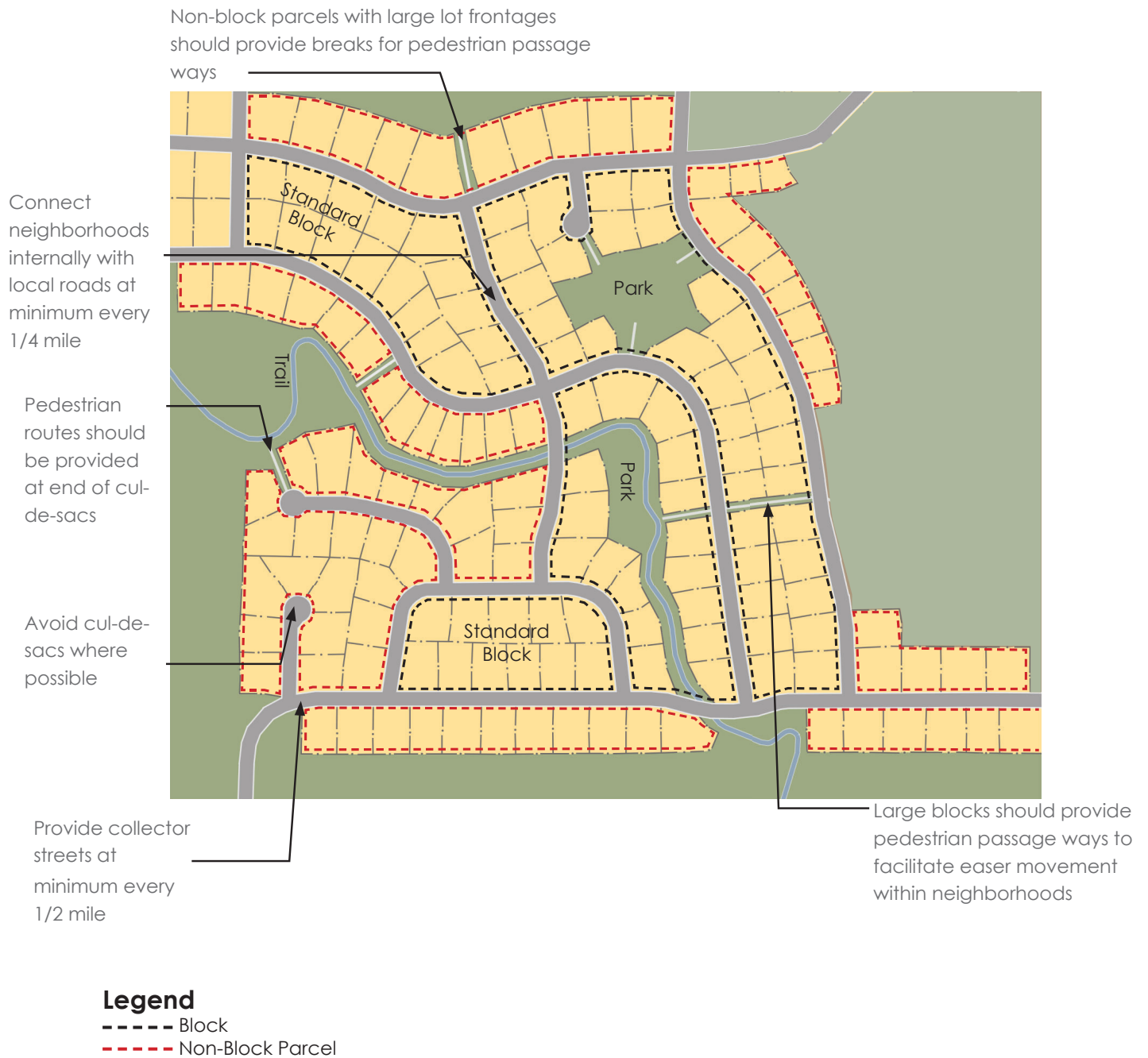
Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

- b. The following additional standards apply in areas with additional constraints:
 - i. Close ended streets or cul-de-sacs may be permitted adjacent to natural or man-made boundaries that limit vehicular connectivity. However, in all instances cul-de-sacs must be accompanied by alternate pedestrian routes at the end of the circle.
 - ii. Close-ended streets (cul-de-sacs) may not exceed 275 feet in length, measured along the centerline from the nearest intersection to the center of the cul-de-sac.
 - iii. Cul-de-sacs should be avoided unless multiple access to the location is not feasible
 - iv. Where larger blocks are needed, they shall incorporate mid-block pedestrian passage ways to provide adequate pedestrian connectivity.
- c. Streets and intersections must be configured according to the following:
 - i. All streets, unless approved as a cul-de-sac, must connect to other streets with intersections, forming a network.
 - ii. New streets must connect wherever possible to streets outside of the community unit, or stub into undeveloped property every 400 feet
 - iv. New intersections are limited by type to only those listed in the permitted intersections table below
 - v. Compliance with clear-view triangle standards for corner lots must be demonstrated at Final Plat.
 - viii. Transportation network designations must be consistent with the Tooele County transportation master plan

Permitted Intersections within Oquirrh Point

INTERSECTION TYPES		
INTERSECTION TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ILLUSTRATION
T-INTERSECTION (T)	A standard intersection between two <i>thoroughfares</i> where one is terminated. <i>T-Intersections</i> cause the least vehicle to vehicle and vehicle to pedestrian conflict points. Urban <i>T-Intersections</i> provide opportunities for <i>terminated vistas</i> .	
4-WAY INTERSECTION (4W)	A standard intersection between two continuous <i>thoroughfares</i> at or near right angles.	
STAGGERED INTERSECTION (SI) *	An intersection where one continuous <i>thoroughfare</i> is intersected by two terminating <i>thoroughfares</i> in close proximity. <i>Staggered intersections</i> provide a high number of <i>terminated vistas</i> and are well suited at <i>commercial streets</i> where traffic is slow movement and encouraged along <i>shopfronts</i> .	
ROUND ABOUT (RA)	A very large <i>traffic circle</i> intersecting multiple urban <i>thoroughfares</i> with a pedestrian accessible <i>civic district</i> at the center in a circular, oblong, or elliptical shape. <i>Round-about</i> s may require traffic control by timed or on-demand signalization to ensure safety at pedestrian crossings.	



Snow Storage Standards

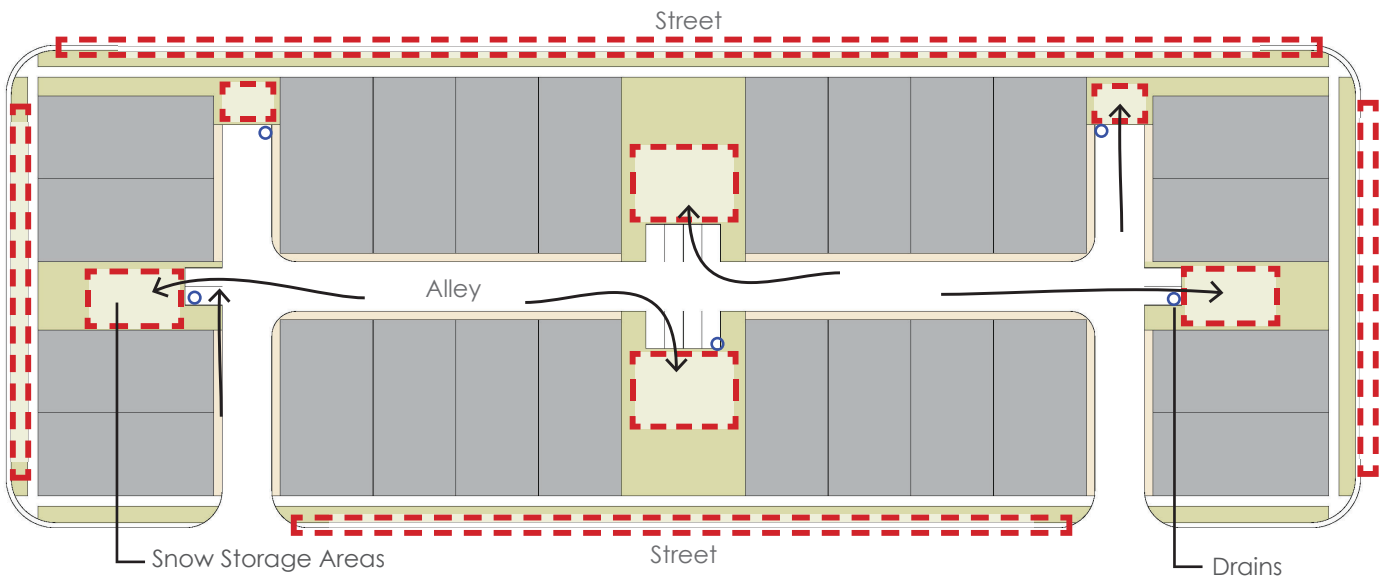
- a. Snow Storage Standards
 - i. Placement and spacing of trees, signage and site furniture along streets must allow for a snow storage zone.
 - ii. Snow storage areas must not interfere with vehicular access to garages.
 - iii. Snow storage areas must be strategically located to allow easy access for snowplows
 - iv. All landscape plans adjacent to streets and parking lots must consider areas for snow storage.
 - v. All snow removal on private drives or alleys will be HOA maintained

SNOW STORAGE	
MIN. REQUIRED AREA IN REAR LANES	
REQUIRED AREA CALCULATION	Equal to 15% of plowed area

Snow storage areas are required in all alleys, rear lanes, and are not allowed to obstruct **REQUIRED** guest parking.

Snow storage areas are established through HOA ownership.

Snow storage areas may be larger than what is noted above. The illustration below is intended as an example of snow storage locations. Size and location varies by conditions including zoning districts, topography, and street access. Consult with the planning department.



Infrastructure Design & Maintenance

All infrastructure located within the public right-of-way will be dedicated to and maintained by the city. This includes sidewalks, street lighting, and roadways.

Design of infrastructure, including parking, lighting and signage will follow standards outlined in this section as well as in the right-of-way cross sections provided earlier in the community structure plan.

Driveway Location Standards

Driveway Location Standards. Notwithstanding Section 6-7(2) of the Erda City Land Use Ordinance, the following driveway location standards shall apply within the Project:

a. Side Property Lines. The minimum setback from a driveway to a side property line shall be equal to the applicable minimum side yard setback for the lot. Where the applicable minimum side yard setback is zero feet (0'), a driveway may extend to the side property line. This standard shall supersede the six-foot (6') minimum driveway setback from a side property line established by Section 6-7(2).

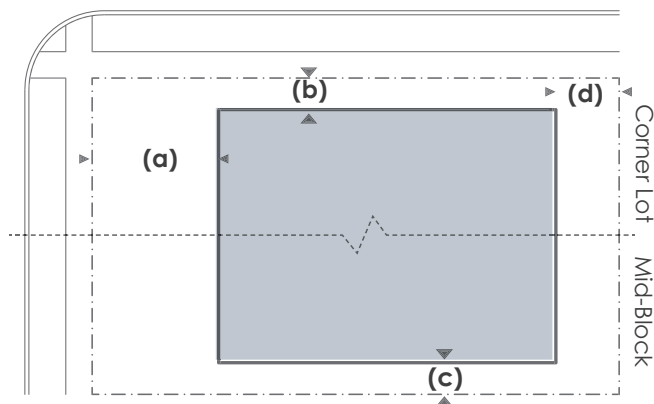
b. Intersections. Driveways on Corner Lots shall not be located closer than twenty feet (20') from an intersection on the side of the street where the driveway is located. For purposes of this section, a Corner Lot is defined as any lot where the front and at least one side lot line are immediately adjacent to a public road. The distance shall be measured from the point of intersection of the two converging front lot lines, lying tangent to and in the same direction as the front lot lines, to the nearest edge of the driveway. This standard shall supersede the forty-foot (40') minimum distance established by Section 6-7(2). Additionally, no trees or shrubs shall be planted within the park strip between the intersection and the nearest edge of a driveway located within twenty feet (20') of the intersection.

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

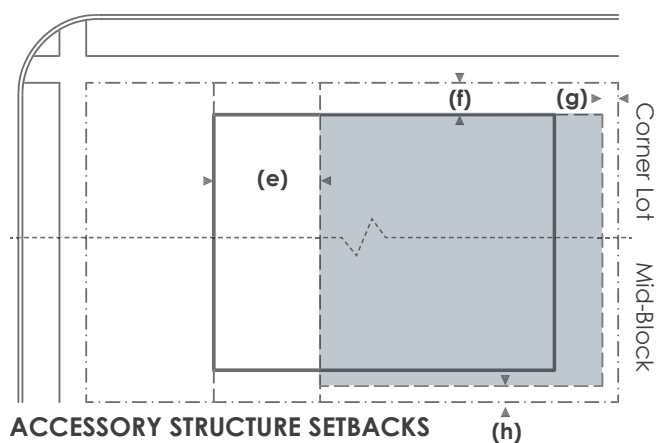
Setbacks

DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA				
	MULTIFAMILY ALLEY-LOAD (AL)	MULTIFAMILY FRONT-LOAD (FL)	SINGLE FAMILY ALLEY-LOAD (AL)	SINGLE FAMILY FRONT-LOAD (FL)
BUILDING CONFIGURATION				
PRINCIPLE BUILDING	3 Stories (35 ft.) max.	3 Stories (35 ft.) max.	2 Stories (35 ft.) max.	2 Stories (35 ft.) max.
ACCESSORY STRUCTURES	1 Story max.	1 Story max.	1 Story max.	1 Story max.
MIN LOT SIZE	1,350 SF	1,650 SF	2,550 SF	3,000 2,975 SF
SETBACKS - PRINCIPLE BUILDING* (& ADU'S)				
FRONT - PRINCIPLE (a)	12 ft. min.**	12 ft. min.**	12 ft. min.**	12 ft. min.**
FRONT - SECONDARY (b)	12 ft. min.**	12 ft. min.**	12 ft. min.**	12 ft. min.**
SIDE (c)	0 ft. min. (10 ft. between buildings)	0 ft. min. (10 ft. between buildings)	0 ft. min. (10 ft. between buildings)	0 ft. min. (10 ft. between buildings)
REAR (d)	N/A	10 ft. min.	N/A	15 ft. min.
SETBACKS - ACCESSORY STRUCTURE (NON-LIVING SPACE)				
FRONT - PRINCIPLE (e)	12 ft. min.	12 ft. min.	12 ft. min.	12 ft. min.
FRONT - SECONDARY (f)	12 ft. min.	12 ft. min.	12 ft. min.	12 ft. min.
SIDE (g)	0 ft. min.	0 ft. min.	0 ft. min.	0 ft. min.
REAR (h)	10 ft. min.	0 ft. min.	0 ft. min.	0 ft. min.
SETBACKS - GARAGE				
STREET/ALLEY FACING	<6 ft or >18 ft.	18 ft.	<6 ft or >18 ft.	18 ft.
SIDE LOAD	<6 ft	12 ft.	<6 ft	12 ft.



PRINCIPLE BUILDING SETBACKS

- Minimum lot width 15'
- No lot shall be more than six times as deep as it is wide.



ACCESSORY STRUCTURE SETBACKS

- * Setbacks are measured to foundation walls and are established for public utility easements.
- **50 ft. max setbacks and lot coverage is as determined by provided setbacks.

Architectural Design Standards

Objective

There are many possible successful interpretations of the proposed architectural styles. It should not be expected nor desired that each building will incorporate all elements of a style, or that each style will be equally represented. The design of individual buildings and the implementation of styles will be solidified at building permit.

The architectural styles and themes for Oquirrh Point is derived from local precedent. The following architectural standards will govern product design within Oquirrh Point. Only the architectural styles listed below are permitted within Oquirrh Point:

- Craftsman
- Farmhouse
- Prairie
- Modern
- Traditional



Craftsman



Farmhouse



Prairie



Modern



Traditional

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Style Guide

Oquirrh Point should provide a variety of home styles on each street to create a diverse and interesting street scene. Neighborhoods with minimal visual variation, and homogeneous application of the approved architectural styles are not permitted in order to ensure that street scenes are non-repetitive.

Style:

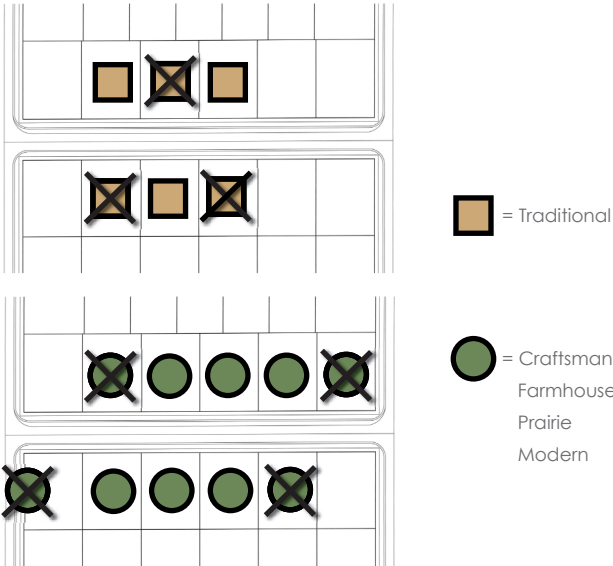
Not all architectural styles are appropriate for all buildings within Oquirrh Point. All five architectural styles can be used for single family and multi family residential buildings, however the Prairie style will not be allowed for use with Commercial, Office and Civic buildings found within Oquirrh Point.

Variation shall be achieved through a combination of styles, colors, and floor plans. Guidelines for style, color, and floor plan shall be given equal weight when evaluating compliance with this standard. In no case shall one of the following guidelines be disregarded or given priority over another

	STYLES				
	Craftsman	Farmhouse	Prairie	Modern	Traditional
BUILDING TYPES					
Single Family	○	○	○	○	○
Multi Family	○	○	○	○	○
Commercial	○	○		○	○
Office	○	○		○	○
Civic	○	○		○	○

Indicates permitted style ○

Single Family Style Diagram



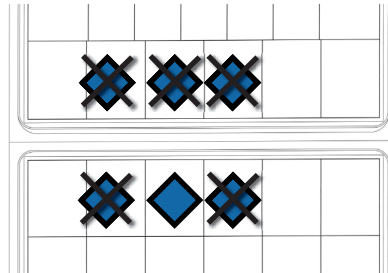
Single family homes with the Traditional style shall not be built on adjacent lots or on lots directly across from one another on the same street.

Single family homes with the Craftsman, Farmhouse, Prairie, and Modern styles shall not exceed three consecutive lots of the same style on either side of the street.

Color:

Single family homes with the same color scheme shall not be built on adjacent lots or on lots directly across or diagonally from one another on the same street.

Single Family Color Diagram

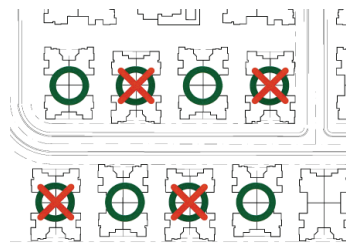


 = Same Color Scheme

Attached Residential Guideline:

Attached residential buildings that have the same style or color scheme shall not be built on adjacent lots or on lots directly across from one another on the same street.

Attached Residential Diagram

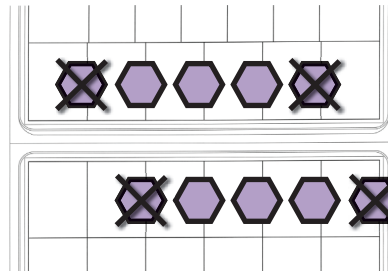


Floor Plan:

Single family homes with the **same floor plan** shall not exceed three consecutive lots on either side of the street.

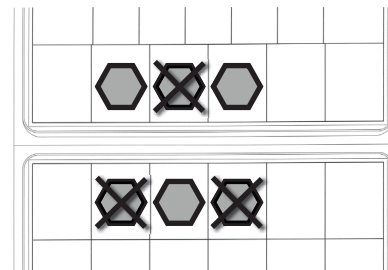
If three single family units of the same floor plan are placed in a row, the middle floor plan must be reversed.

Single Family Floor Plan Diagram



 = Same Floor Plan

Single Family Floor Plan Diagram



 = Same Floor Plan and style

Single family homes with the **same floor plan and style** shall not be built on adjacent lots or on lots directly across from one another on the same street.

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Introduction

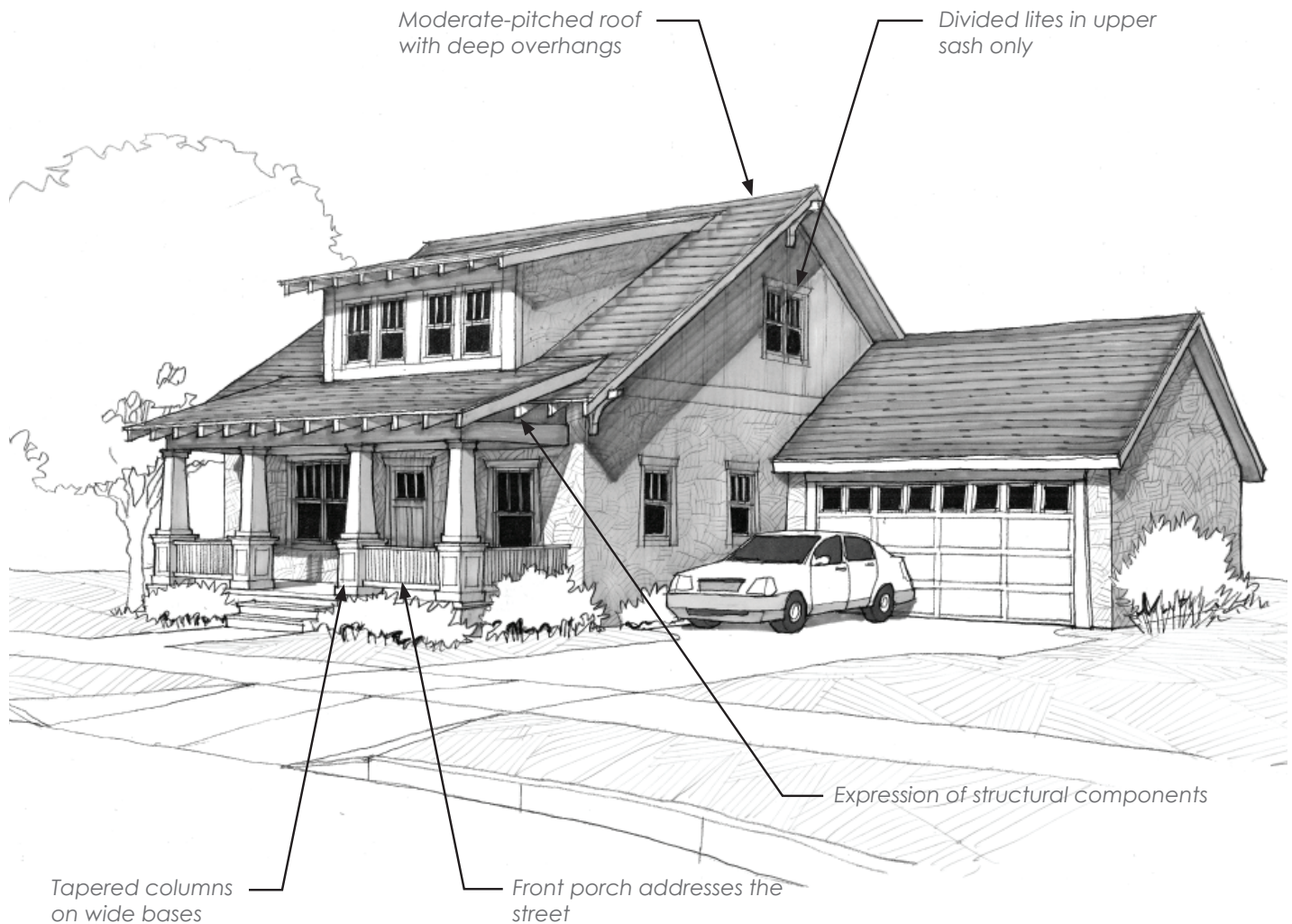
The architectural styles chosen for Oquirrh Point aim to create a neighborhood with a diverse and harmonious built environment and a strong sense of place. The five styles are Craftsman, Farmhouse, Modern, Prairie, and Traditional. These styles, as defined in this document, shall create a strong architectural character for Oquirrh Point that is timeless and unassuming.

Many things contribute to defining a particular style. In some cases, the use of just a handful of elements can be successful in creating an authentic architectural composition. Not all possible arrangements and details have been presented. Creative application of the design principles is encouraged. Unlike the more prescriptive standards one may find in a zoning code, the principles and guidelines in this document are aimed at allowing for flexibility while promoting design quality and consistency. Following these guidelines will help achieve cohesive and harmonious streetscapes at Oquirrh Point.

Craftsman Style

The Craftsman style is a close interpretation of the Craftsman style that developed from the Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This movement addressed design on many levels, from architecture to furniture and pottery. Proponents of the Arts and Crafts movement advocated a fully integrated approach to house design and furnishings, with a design philosophy based on simplicity, durability and harmony with nature. Special attention was given to the way pieces were joined together. A new structural expression was developed, including exposing beams, columns and joists. The Craftsman style flourished in the United States in the early 20th century, and was frequently applied to modest and small houses.

The Craftsman style is characterized by simplicity, the expression of certain structural members, and attention to wood joinery, especially at porches. Craftsman homes feature moderate-pitched gable roofs with wide overhangs and large porches with substantial columns and bases.



The principal features of the Craftsman style are low- to moderate-pitched gable roofs with wide overhangs, exposed rafters at porches and, wherever feasible, generous porches with substantial columns and bases. Dormers are typical on 1½-story designs. Symmetry is optional and depends on the orientation of the principal roof.

Ornamentation is restrained. Details that are characteristic of the style include exposed rafter tails, tapered columns and trim elements, and diagonal knee braces at gable ends.

Wall materials may include stone, brick, stucco, shingles, and siding.

The example above is one interpretation of the Craftsman style. There are many possible successful interpretations. All elements shown here, and described in this style, are not required on every building. Elements not listed are prohibited.

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Massing

- A side gable, center gable facing the street, or cross gable with dormers is typical for the primary roof form.
- One-story and 1½-story massing compositions are permitted, although 2-story compositions can also be acceptable.
- Dormers are typical in 1½-story designs.
- Emphasis should be on horizontal rather than vertical lines.

Roof

- Low-sloping gable roofs with wide overhangs are typical.
- Shed or pitched dormers are common.
- Generously sized eaves with exposed decorative rafters are characteristic of the style, but not required.
- Roof pitches: 3:12 to 8:12
- Roof overhangs: 12 - 30 inches at rakes and eaves

Windows & Doors

- Individual windows are typically square or vertically oriented.
- Windows are often mulled together in pairs or threes.
- Double-hung windows with divided lites in upper sashes only, usually in a three-over-one configuration, are typical.
- Limited use of small accent windows and angled bays is encouraged.

- A single, rectilinear door is typical.
- Large lites in doors are common and are often divided to match the windows.
- Wide trim (5 to 6-inch) with head trim extending past the jamb is typical for doors and windows. Tapered side trims are typical.

Porch / Entry

- Porches facing the street are common.
- Porch columns typically sit on wider bases or low walls.
- Tapered or double-columns with header and base details are common.

Details

- Expression of structural members and attention to wood joinery is characteristic of the style.
- Beams, knee braces, and brackets are often found at gable ends.
- Extended lintels over door and porch openings are common.
- Tapered elements, including trim work and columns, are common.



Elevations of a cottage and a larger house at Oquirrh Point. The building designs exemplify how the guidelines of the Craftsman architectural style can be applied at different scales.

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Craftsman Style



Images depict interpretive examples of the architectural style rather than specific execution

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Craftsman Style



Images depict interpretive examples of the architectural style rather than specific execution

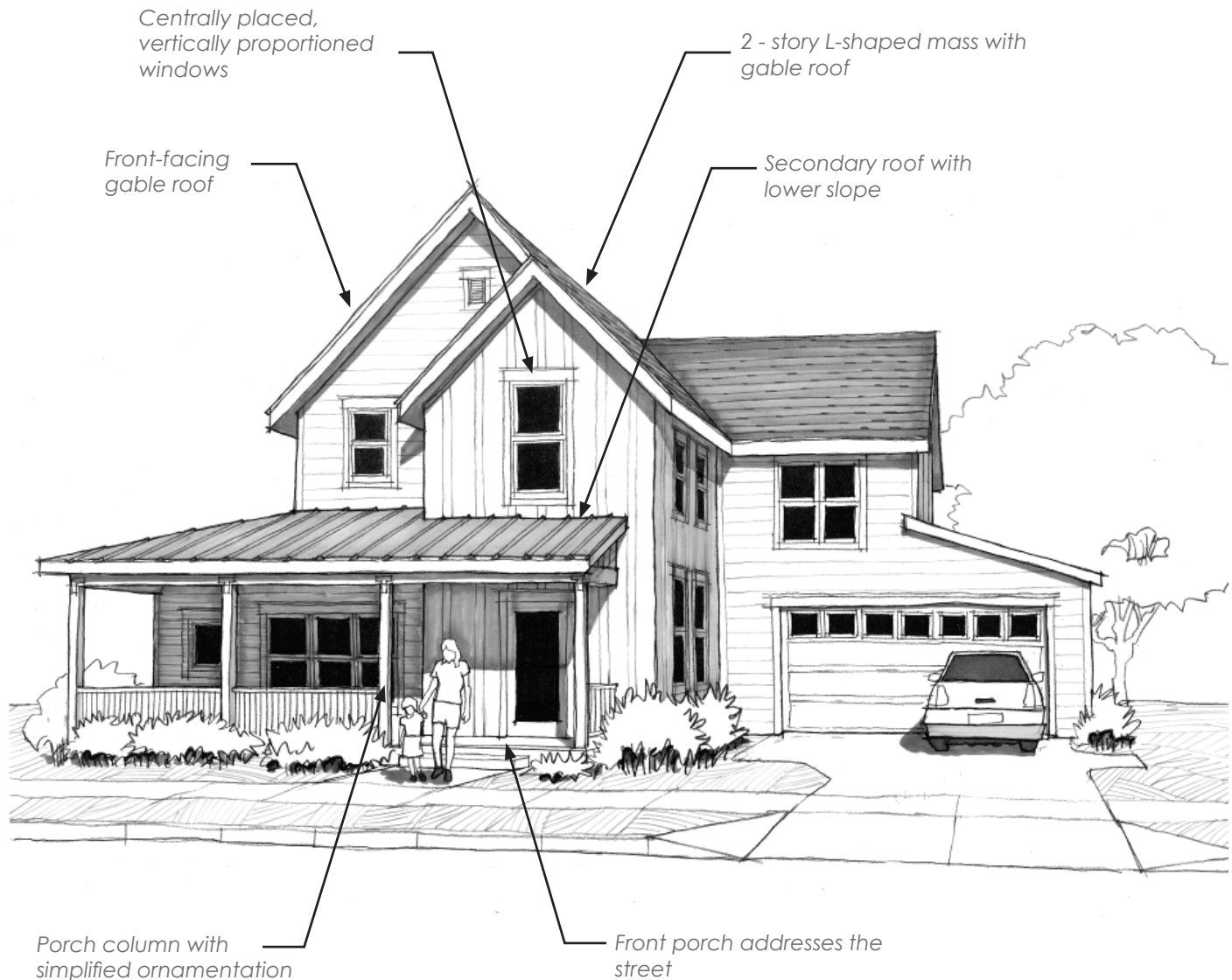
Farmhouse Style

The Farmhouse style is a contemporary interpretation of the Folk Victorian style that was prevalent in the United States from about 1860-1910. There were many regional applications of the Victorian style, as well as combinations of specific elements into eclectic compositions. Variations of the Victorian style include Richardsonian, Romanesque, Shingle, Queen Anne, and Folk. Folk Victorian has simpler forms and details than its counterparts.

The Folk Victorian style developed and flourished as railroads spread across the country, providing a steady supply of Victorian-style millwork. Local builders and carpenters applied their skills based on their understanding of the Victorian style. Pattern books containing illustrations and details were sources of inspiration and instruction. The application of these stylistic principles to modest homes across the country resulted in Folk Victorian, with simplified forms and ornamentation applied chiefly to porches, gable ends and cornices.

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan



The Farmhouse style is characterized by a gable roof facing the street. The main gable may be combined with wings on one or two sides or emerge from a larger hip-roofed rectangular volume. A one-story porch should be provided and integrated into the front facade. Gable, hip, shed, or special dormers are employed to provide additional floor area, daylight, and architectural interest. Facade compositions should feature symmetrically placed, vertically proportioned, double or single-hung windows. Symmetry in the overall composition is optional.

Detailing should be simplified. Ornamentation should be employed with restraint at porches, gable ends, and special features, such as bays. Appropriate wall materials may include horizontal lap siding and board and batten siding.

The example above is one interpretation of the Farmhouse style. There are many possible successful interpretations. All elements shown here, and described in this style, are not required on every building. Elements not listed are prohibited.

Massing

- A front-facing gable without side wings is typical.
- Overall massing should be simple and emphasize vertical building elements.
- Projecting bays and low-sloping shed roofs are common.
- 1½ to 2-stories are typical, with a main level floor-to-ceiling height of 8 to 10 feet.

Roofs:

- Gable roofs facing the street are typical.
- Use of shed or gable-end dormers is encouraged.
- The main gable is often intersected by other roofs.
- Main roof pitches: 6:12 to 12:12
- Secondary hip or shed roof pitches: 3:12 to 6:12
- Roof overhangs: 6 to 12 inches

Windows & Doors:

- Vertically proportioned double and single-hung windows are typical.
- Individual or paired window treatments are common.
- Square and angled bay window treatments are common.
- Wide (4 to 6-inch) exterior trim and cap moldings on windows and doors are typical.

- Limited use of multi-pane sashes with divided lites is encouraged and may occur in both sashes in the following configurations: one-over-one, two-over-one, two-over-two, four-square-grid-over-one, and four-square-grid-over-four-square-grid.
- Lites in doors are common and often express ornamentation.

Porch / Entry

- Street-facing, one-story porches are common. Wraparound porches are encouraged at corner lots.
- Porch roofs are typically forward-facing shed or hip.
- Porches may have exposed wood and metal elements.
- Square columns (at least 6 x 6) or round columns (at least 6 inches) are typical.
- Railings may be turned or square balusters or steel.

Detail Elements:

- Detailing is simplified and ornamentation is restrained.
- Exposed structural elements on porches are typical.
- Ogee or half-round gutters are common.
- Board & batten wainscoting (in courser spacing) is recommended.
- Square or more detailed moldings along rakes are common.



Elevations of a cottage and a larger house at Oquirrh Point. The building designs exemplify how the guidelines of the Farmhouse architectural style can be applied at different scales.

Oquirrh Point

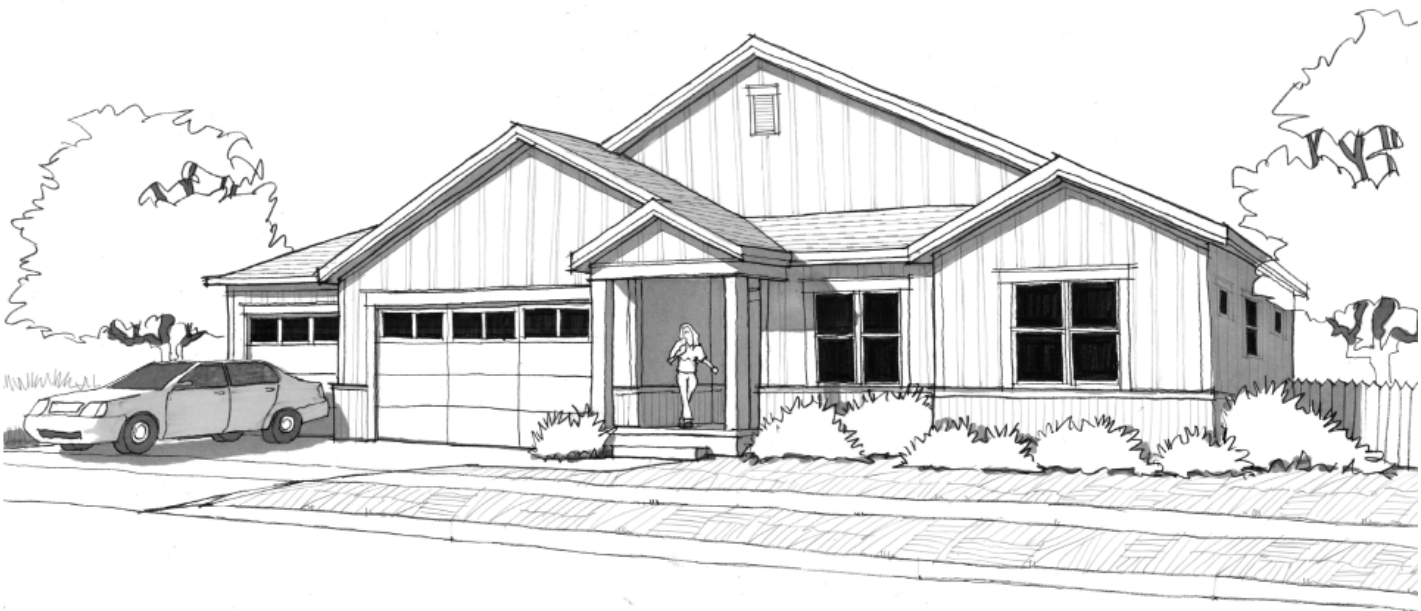
Community Structure Plan

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Farmhouse Style



Images depict interpretive examples of the architectural style rather than specific execution

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Farmhouse Style



Images depict interpretive examples of the architectural style rather than specific execution

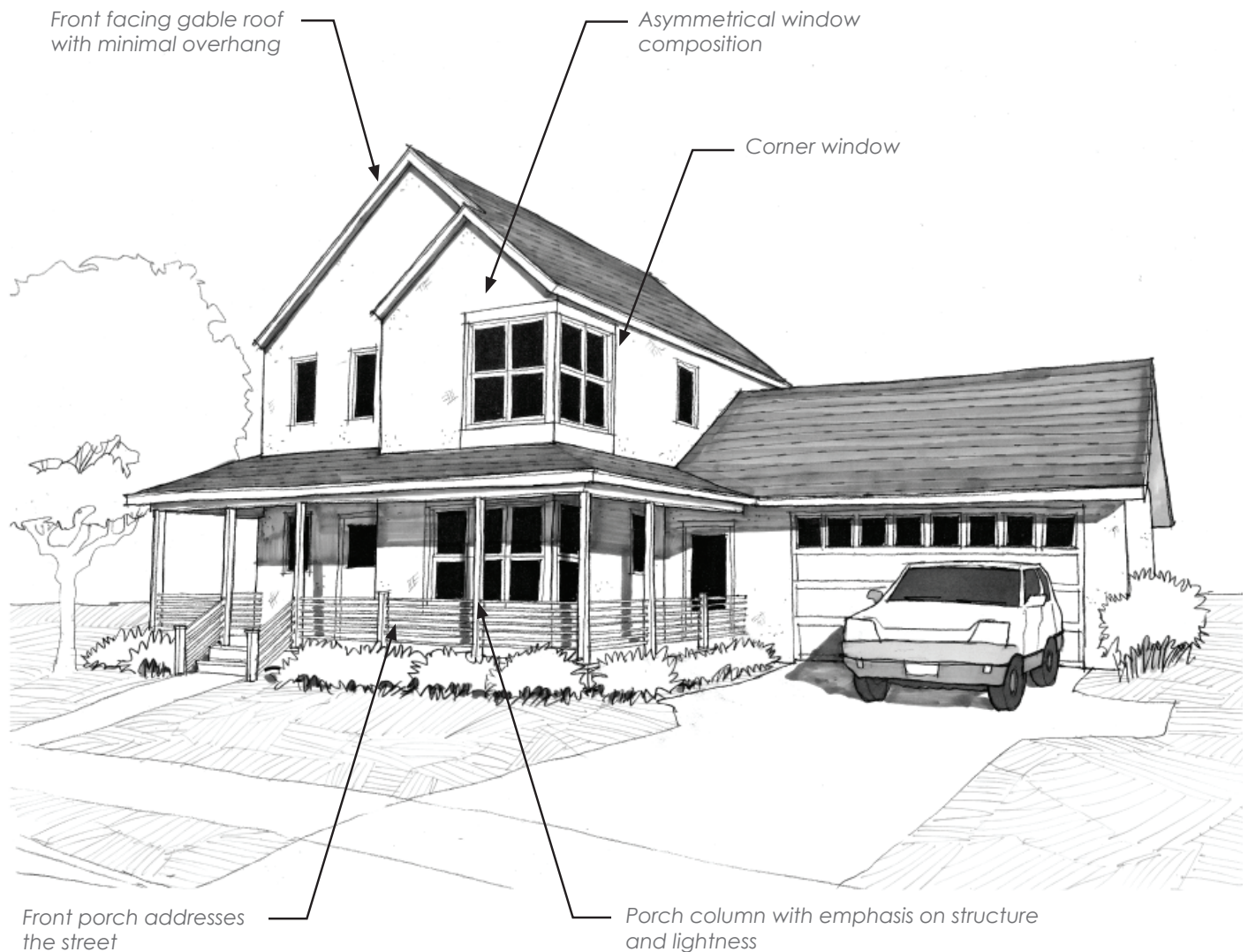
Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Modern Style

The Modern style is an interpretation of the early 20th century modern architecture in Europe. Pioneers of the modern movement sought to cut ties with traditional styles and achieve a universal aesthetic inspired by the workings of machines. There are many interpretations of modern architecture, but it is the work of northern European architects, such as Alvar Aalto and Eero Saarinen, which emphasized simplicity and subtle architectural expression as opposed to individual experimentation. It is the timeless and classic character of this interpretation of modern architecture that inspired the Modern style.

Common characteristics of the Modern style include simple massing, unassuming details, quiet articulation of doors and windows, and limited, if not zero-overhang, eaves and rakes. These elements support an architectural language that will be appealing when repeated along a block face and will fit with and complement the other styles provided here. The use of special effects, such as unique windows, asymmetrical roof forms, and accent colors, should be restrained to ensure a timeless and universal quality.



The Modern style emphasizes simple forms and minimal ornamentation. The massing is similar to Farmhouse, but the detailing and composition of doors and windows are quite distinct. In general, detailing and the use of materials create a feeling of lightness. Asymmetrical door and window compositions, window walls, and exposed structural elements at porches are characteristic of the Modern style. Horizontal railing is common.

Unlike some interpretations of the Modern style, in which unique building elements are employed and exaggerated

to maximize individual expression, the Modern style values simplicity and restraint. Unique and special elements should be used in moderation to achieve a harmonious neighborhood character.

The example above is one interpretation of the Modern style. There are many possible successful interpretations. All elements shown here, and described in this style, are not required on every building. Elements not listed are prohibited.

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Massing

- General massing is similar to the Legacy Farmhouse style and respects the simplicity of basic shapes.
- Overall massing should be simple and emphasize vertical building elements.
- Projecting bays and low-sloping shed roofs are common.
- 1½ to 2-stories are typical, with a main level floor-to-ceiling height of 8-10 feet.

Roofs:

- Roof forms may include a combination of gable, shed, and hip.
- The main gable is often intersected by other roofs.
- Primary facade gable roof pitches: 6:12 to 12:12
- Secondary hip or shed roof pitches: 3:12 to 8:12
- Roof overhangs: 0 to 12 inches

Windows & Doors:

- Asymmetrical window compositions are typical.
- Horizontal windows are suitable within compositions if the overall effect is vertical.
- Corner window compositions are common.
- Window walls are common.

- Facades with window wall compositions should be balanced with smaller individual apertures.
- Casement and picture windows are typical.
- Divided lites are not used.
- Wide (4 to 6-inch) exterior trim and cap moldings on windows and doors are typical.
- Unique front doors are common.

Porch/Entry

- Street-facing porches are encouraged.
- Porches must be covered by a balcony or real roof. Trellis and other decorative roof structures are discouraged.
- Exposed structural elements on porches are common.
- Steel columns and railings are common.

Detail Elements:

- Minimal details and restrained ornamentation are typical.
- Corner boards and siding that are painted the same color to emphasize mass are common.
- Steel components are common in columns, railings, and fasteners.
- Stucco joints are often expressed in composition with other building elements.



Elevations of a cottage and a larger house at Oquirrh Point. The building designs exemplify how the guidelines of the Modern architectural style can be applied at different scales.

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Modern Style



Images depict interpretive examples of the architectural style rather than specific execution

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Modern Style



Images depict interpretive examples of the architectural style rather than specific execution

Prairie Style

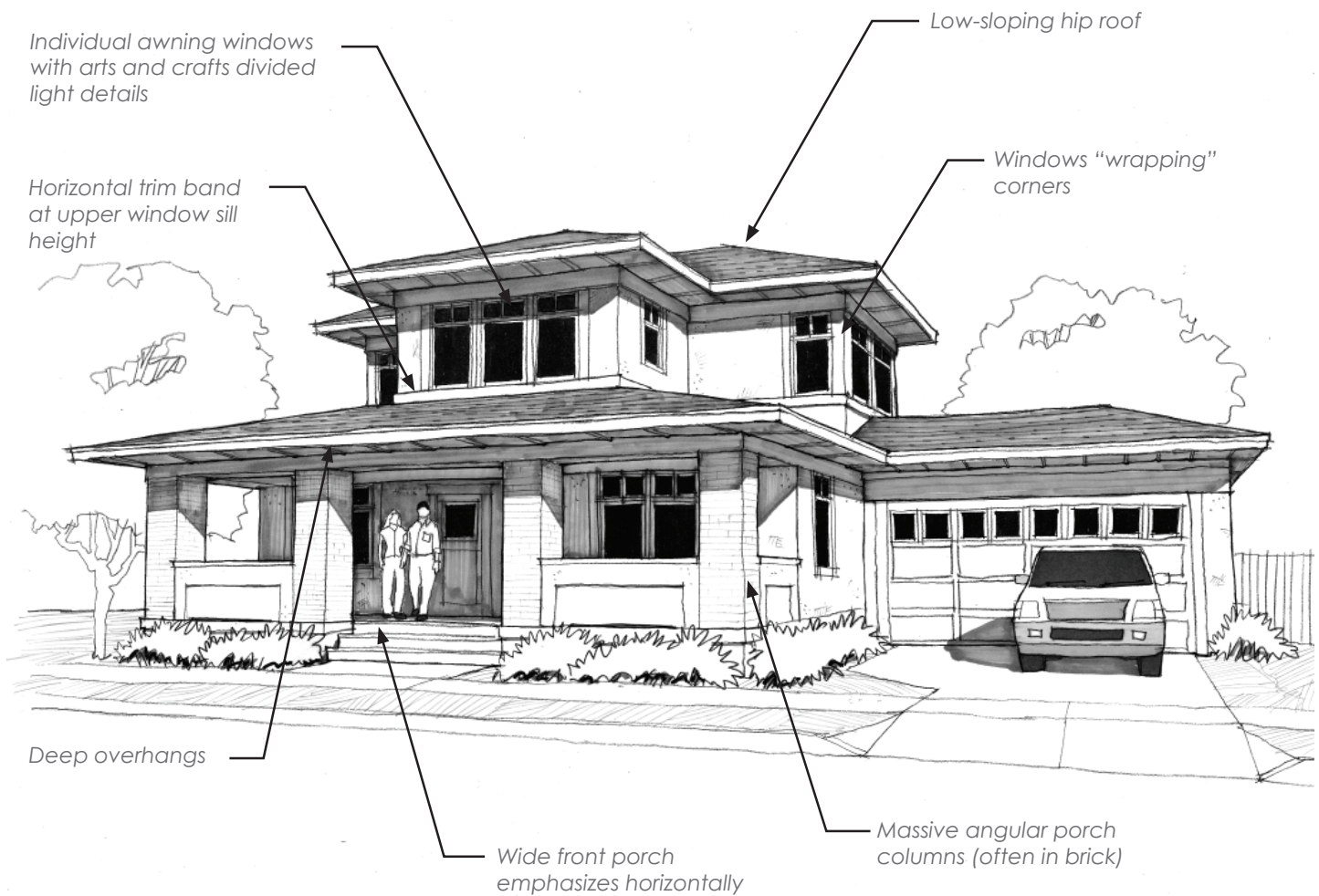
The Prairie style is an architectural response to the flat, expansive, and serene characteristics of the prairie landscape. It was first developed in the Midwest by the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright in the early decades of the 20th century. It was then adopted and further articulated by many designers as a unique architectural style.

In the early 1900's, Wright's office was exploring a unique approach to the Midwestern prairie landscape, which today one might call a regionalist response. Synthesizing regionally appropriate characteristics with elements of the Art Deco movement and even Japanese vernacular Wright created what is now known as the "Prairie Style": clean and quiet detailing meet a unique interpretation of Art Deco's abstract articulation.

The style spread throughout the country due to the use of pattern books and various articles in popular magazines. Various interpretations of the Prairie style have been developed over the years and the style has established its place in urban neighborhoods among other popular American residential architectural styles.

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The Prairie style is characterized by low, flat building massing, an emphasis on horizontally, the use of continuous bands on the facade, and strong definitions of base, middle band, and roof. The typical primary roof form is a relatively low sloping hip. Secondary roofs over porches or projections from the main building mass are also hipped. Dormers are rarely, if ever, used.

Ornamentation is restrained. Limited expression of masonry details, divided lites in windows and doors, and continuous horizontal bands are characteristic of the prairie style.

Exterior materials typically include brick, stucco and wood. Brick would often be used on the first story with stucco or horizontal wood siding above. Material breaks should occur at the line of the upper level window sills.

The example above is one interpretation of the Prairie style. There are many possible successful interpretations. All elements shown here, and described in this style, are not required on every building. Elements not listed are prohibited.

Massing

- Low, rectangular forms with an emphasis on horizontally are typical.
- Horizontal bands defined by changes in color and/or material emphasize the base, middle and top of the building mass.
- Horizontal bands (usually at sill and header heights) are continuous across building elements, such as secondary roofs and balconies.
- The base band often extends to the bottom of the second-story sill.

Roof:

- Low-sloping hip roofs are typical.
- Secondary roofs of porches and projections are also typically hipped.
- Clerestories are common; dormers are rarely used.
- Roofs pitches: 3:12 to 6:12
- Overhangs: at least 30 inches; larger overhangs are typical.

Porch / Entry

- Porches are often an integral part of the massing, rather than additive components; they sometimes have balconies or shed roofs above.
- Wide porch columns with decorative planters are common.
- Masonry walls are suitable in place of porch railing.

Windows & Doors

- Windows are typically arranged in compositions, rather than individually placed.
- Horizontal bands of windows are common, as well as windows wrapping corners.
- Arts and Crafts windows with divided lites are common.
- Window and door trim is often integrated into horizontal trim bands wrapping building.
- Half-lite and full-lite doors are common and often decorative. Compositions with side lites are common as well.

Details

- Building elements with rectilinear emphasis are encouraged; diagonals or curves are discouraged.
- Large, continuous trim under the eave of the primary roof is typical; trim is often integrated into the headers of second-story windows.
- Horizontal elements like sills, porch roof trim, and balconies, are often aligned to emphasize horizontally.
- Angular brick detailing with two to three colors of brick is often expressed on piers and at the top of the base band.



Elevations of a cottage and a larger house at Oquirrh Point. The building designs exemplify how the guidelines of the Prairie architectural style can be applied in different scales.

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Prairie Style



Images depict interpretive examples of the architectural style rather than specific execution

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Prairie Style



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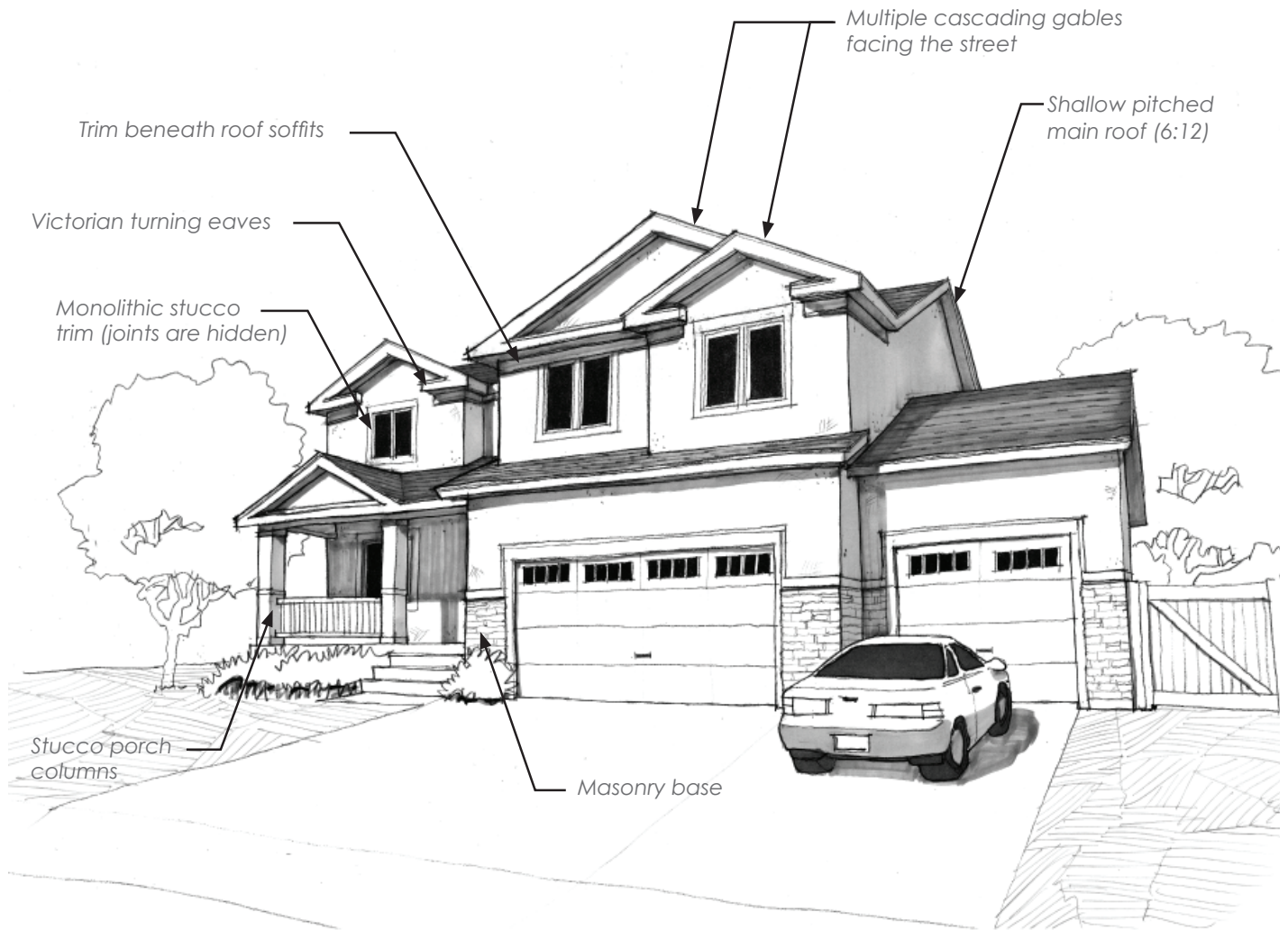
Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Traditional Style

The Traditional style has developed as an architectural style in recent decades to accommodate large family suburban living. It brings together elements of Victorian, Craftsman, and desert architectural styles, all traditionally available in the region. The Traditional accommodates these elements to articulate larger buildings and to create compositions that enhance Utah's suburban context.

The need to access garages from the street with ease and a minimal amount of driveway created solutions where garages are located within the simple footprint of the building. Building articulation occurs with multiple gables and setbacks on the front facade. This composition resembles the family portrait of a large family with each individual expressed by a separate gable and bay. Porches are usually modest and treated as a feature to celebrate the front door. Partial masonry veneer is common.



The Traditional style is characterized by large front elevations with street-facing garages. Multiple gables and bays articulate massing and reduce the scale of the building. Garages are commonly accommodated within the simple footprint of the house. Porches are usually modest. Stucco is the typical exterior material. Partial masonry veneer is common.

There are many possible successful interpretations. All elements shown here, and described in this style, are not required on every building. Elements not listed are prohibited.

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Massing

- A simple footprint accommodates street-facing garages.
- Articulation is intensified on the front elevation by means of multiple setbacks and gables.
- Cascading gables are typical.
- Asymmetrical front facade compositions to accommodate garage entrances and the front doors are common.

Roof

- Low-pitched gables are typical.
- Multiple partial front-facing gables are employed usually on the front.
- Victorian or farm house eaves and rakes are common.
- Roof pitches: 3:12 to 8:12
- Roof overhangs: 12 to 18 inches at rakes and eaves

Windows & Doors

- Asymmetrical window compositions are typical.
- Vertical and horizontal windows are accommodated within the same facade composition.
- Stucco trim is common.

Porch / Entry

- Porches are usually modest and treated as a feature to celebrate the front door.
- Large stucco columns, sometimes with masonry base are common.

Details

- Victorian eave returns are common.
- Faux shutters are typical.
- Faux gable vents are typical.

Materials

- The use of two or three different materials on the exterior is typical
- Wall materials may include stucco and limited masonry veneer to provide base for the elevation.
- On the roof, asphalt shingles are typical.
- Changes of material must occur at an inside corner.

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Traditional Style



Images depict interpretive examples of the architectural style rather than specific execution

Oquirrh Point

Community Structure Plan

Examples for Various Interpretations of the Traditional Style



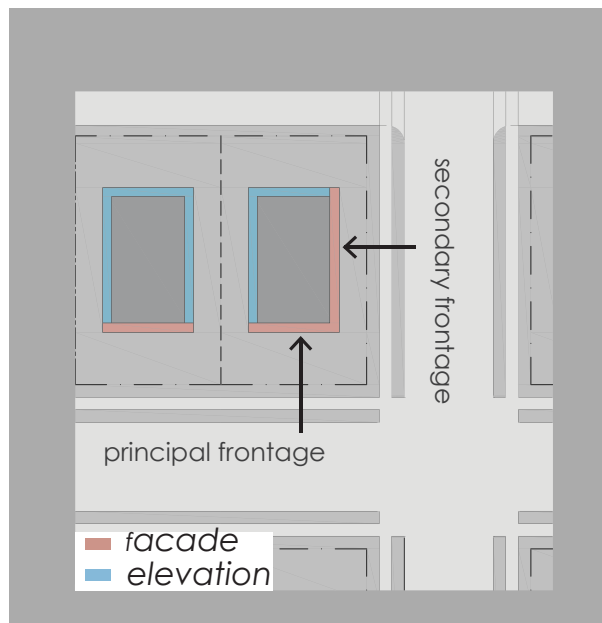
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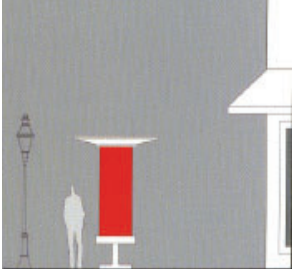
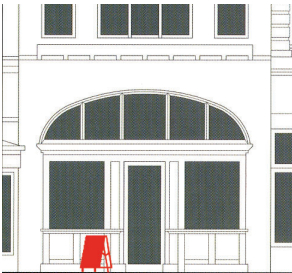
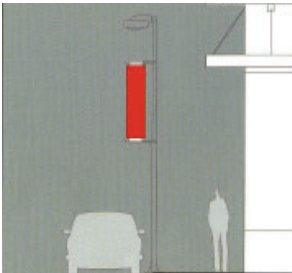
STREET CHARACTER

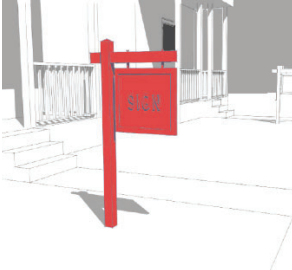
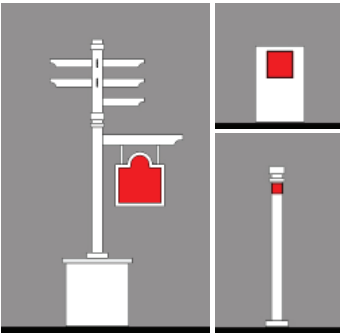
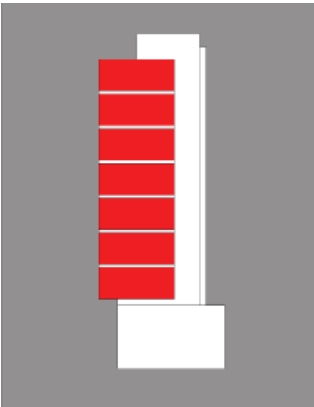
- a. Relationship to public realm - Buildings should be oriented to positively define and frame adjacent public streets, and/or public or common spaces, while promoting the collective form of neighborhoods by:
 - i. Matching or complementing adjacent building setbacks;
 - ii. Matching or complementing adjacent building heights and massing;
 - iii. Completing the streetscape pattern of the street they front.
- b. Relationship to neighboring homes – Houses should be designed to relate to their neighbors rather than as a stand-alone building. This design standard can be accomplished by, among other things:
 - i. Orienting the side yards in order to preserve the privacy of the outdoor spaces of both.
 - ii. Modulating side yard and rear yard volumes to provide as much distance as possible between the facades in order to preserve privacy of the outdoor spaces of both.
 - iii. Placing windows (with different sizes) in side and rear yards designed with care and sensitivity for the preservation of privacy between buildings.
- c. Activating the street - Buildings should be designed with frontages that engage the street by providing direct access to the public realm (street or Community Space).

The Oquirrh Point community differentiates between the facade and elevation of buildings. Facades are the vertical portions of the buildings that face public thoroughfares. Elevations are the vertical portions of building not facing onto public thoroughfares. Facades are more highly regulated than elevations.

Lots with secondary frontage will continue the same material treatment from principle frontage facade on the secondary frontage facade.



SIGNAGE STANDARDS		
	Specifications	
KIOSK 	Quantity Area Width Height Depth / Projection Clearance Apex Letter Height	1 per block face 24 sf max 4 ft. max 8 ft. max 2 ft. max depth N/A 8 ft. max 12 inch max within sign, 18 in max to identify sign
SIDEWALK SIGN 	Quantity Area Width Height Depth / Projection Clearance Apex Letter Height	1 per business 8 sf max 26 in max 42 in max N/A N/A 42 in max N/A
BANNER 	Notes	Banner signs may be installed on City owned lighting fixtures with a time-limited permit. Size restrictions are determined by the City according to the lighting fixture.
ADDRESS SIGN 	Quantity Area Width Height Depth / Projection Clearance Apex Letter Height	1 per address 2 sf max 24 in max 12 in max 3 in max 4.5 ft. min N/A 6 in max

SIGNAGE STANDARDS		
	Specifications	
YARD SIGN 	Quantity Area Width Height Depth / Projection Clearance Apex Letter Height	1 per Lot max 6 sf max 3 ft. max (not counting post) 2 ft. max (not counting post) N/A 3 ft. to sign edge min 6 ft. to top of post max 8 in max
ENTRY ICON/FEATURES 	Quantity Area Width Height Depth / Projection Clearance Apex Letter Height	1 per vehicular entrance max Sign - 49 105 sf max* Sign - 7 25 ft. max Sign - 7 ft. max N/A 12 ft. max N/A Sign - 10 ft. max N/A *Applies to area of logo and lettering of monument structure only.
WAYFINDING 	Notes	Developer to submit a comprehensive wayfinding signage plan to the city Planning department for review. The plan may be updated or amended with revisions as needed. Revisions follow the same review process.
PYLON SIGN 	Quantity Area Width Height Depth / Projection Clearance Apex Letter Height	1 per block Sign - 150 sf max* Sign - 10 ft. max* Sign - 25 ft. max N/A N/A Sign - 25 ft. max N/A *Sign width does not include foundation or base sizing

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Lighting Design Standards

Public lighting in parking lots and along the peripheral arterial roadways, Erda Way and SR-36, will comply with existing lighting standards. Lighting for all public and private thoroughfares internal to Oquirrh Point will comply with the standards contained in the table below.

Only cut-off fixtures are permitted. No uplight for area and street lighting is allowed, thus reducing glare, light trespass, and preserving dark skies. Lumen levels should not exceed 1.25 foot candles, or 3,500 base foot candles per site. Lighting may be used for safety and convenience,

although, after curfew, most lighting should be reduced as activity levels decline.

Uplighting from low-voltage landscape light fixtures is permitted to illuminate vegetation, tree canopy and architectural interest. The term low voltage landscape and architectural lighting, for the purpose of these standards, refers to permanently installed outdoor lighting fixtures operating at 12 volts or less, which illuminate landscape environments and exterior structures.

PUBLIC LIGHTING		
TYPE	HEIGHT	SPACING
COLUMN 	10 - 14 ft.	300 ft. on center min.
	10 - 14 ft.	300 ft. on center min.
	12 - 16 ft.	200 ft. on center min.
POST 	8 - 10 ft.	300 ft. on center min.
	10 - 14 ft.	200 ft. on center min.

TYPE	SIZE/HEIGHT	SPACING
WALL-MOUNT 	Appropriate to achieve proper architectural scale	Opportunistic
BOLLARD 	3 ft. max.	20 ft. on center min.



This graphic demonstrates how cut off fixtures are used to reduce light pollution

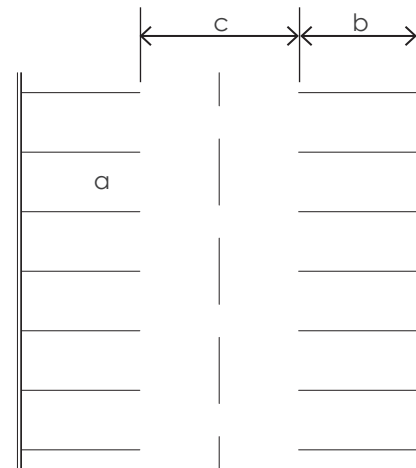
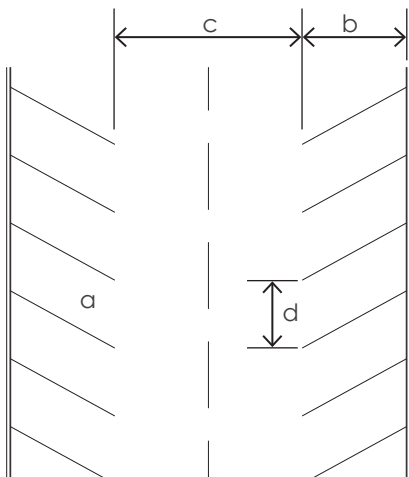
Parking Standards

The number of required parking stalls is based on Tooele County Land Use code and differs based on land use and housing product type. Oquirrh Point will provide the total

required number of parking stalls within each land use district based on the land use code. See table below.

COMMUNITY PARKING STANDARDS	
Land Use	Required Parking
General Office	2.79 space per 1,000 sf. of gross floor area
General Commercial	4 spaces per 1,000 sf. of gross floor area
Single Family Housing	2 off street spaces per dwelling unit
Multi Family Housing	2 off street spaces per dwelling unit

ON AND OFF-STREET PARKING CONFIGURATION				
Angle x	Stall width a	Stall Depth b	Aisle Width c	Skew Width d
90	9'	18'	24' min.	
60	9'	18'	18'	9.8'
45	9'	18.75'	11'	12'
30	9'	16.5'	12'	17'
0	8.5'	22'	11.5'	



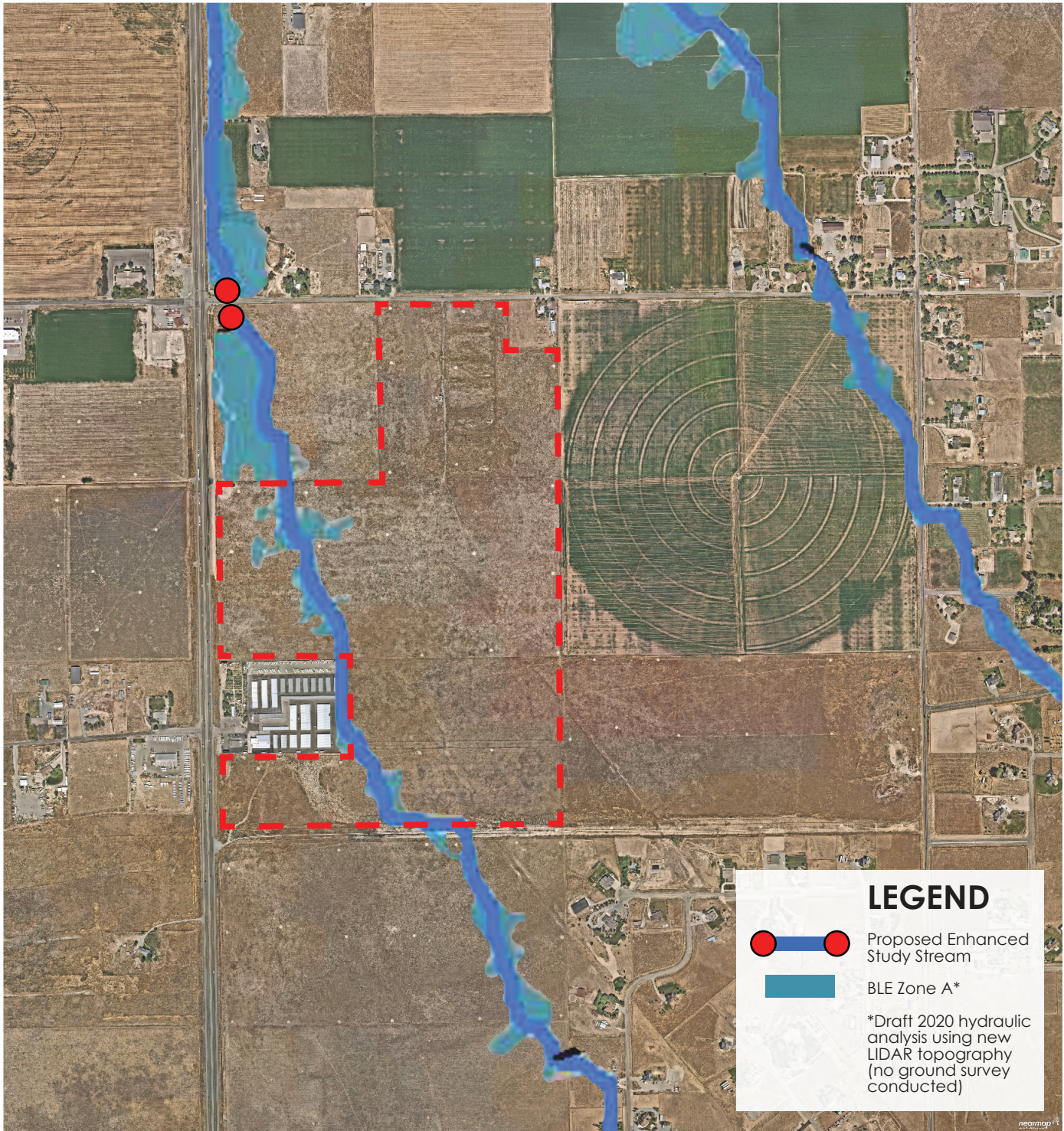
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Existing Natural Features

The Oquirrh Point site is currently open rangeland and has no tree cover, rock outcroppings.

According to the recent FEMA Map updates the drainages or water features on site area as follows



Community Open Space

Introduction

The typical approach for providing open space in a conventional suburban neighborhood usually requires a percentage total of the gross land area be set aside for open space. While this approach can work well, there are ways in which this general standard can result in providing land that is labeled as open space but fails to contribute a lasting benefit to residents.

The approach that was undertaken with the development of Oquirrh Point establishes a minimum open space threshold requirement for the neighborhood, but also assures outcomes as to what type of open space will be provided.

The goals for providing open space within this neighborhood consist of the following:

- Create neighborhood gathering places
- Open space system within the neighborhood based on a hierarchy of activity (active -vs- passive), programming (formal -vs- informal), and users (children, teenagers, adults)
- Distribution/proximity of open space within a short walking distance of every home
- Open space to provide dual purpose(s) with ecological functions (when appropriate)

Open Space Types

Delineating open space types helps distinguish the general use of each open space and increases usable open space as the types differentiate end goals of each amenity. Amenities may fit into multiple open space types. Descriptions of each open space type are as follows:

- **Aesthetic** – this open space type is meant to preserve views, maintain historic or rural character, increase community interest, or signify entrance of a location.
- **Recreational** – this open space type is for active and passive recreation uses.
- **Historical** – historical open space types are meant to protect or promote historic locations, buildings, and features.
- **Connective Link** – this type is specific to connectivity of various modes and is intended to join source locations to destination locations.
- **Buffer** – this open space type's primary use is to separate non-compatible land uses or establish boundaries for development.
- **Environmental** – the environmental open space type is established to conserve wetlands, agricultural land, critical habitats, wildlife preserves, and other sensitive lands.

Open Space Categories

The open space categories below illustrate how the Open Space/ Recreation amenities are categorized and give an overview of their general character, type, classification, location, size, and spacing.

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COURTYARD	
	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public, Semi-Public, Private
	LOCATION
	Locations Supported by Adjacent Use Pattern
	SIZE
	600 - 6,000 SF
	SPACING
	75+ Attached Unit Communities, or Medium+ Retail / Office Properties

Courtyard – A courtyard is a developed space that offers a variety of opportunities for public, semi-public and private gatherings. Courtyards provide a more intimate spatial experience apart from the streets within the more urban, higher intensity areas. They can be formal, paved spaces framed by buildings or restful, garden spaces that can be experienced visually from within building spaces such as offices, retail shops or residences. Building frontages, walls or fences typically define these spaces with a mix of hardscape and planting surfaces dependent upon location and expected use patterns. Shade and heating units should be provided to extend the seasonal use for gatherings or dining, with various forms of seating.

GREEN	
	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation, Connective Link
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public, Private
	LOCATION
	Centralized location within a specific community
	SIZE
	11,000 SF – 2 Acre
	SPACING
	75+ Unit Communities, or Large Retail / Office Areas

Green – A Green is a public community space available for civic purposes, commercial activity, unstructured recreation and other passive uses. Greens are primarily naturally landscaped with many shaded places to sit. The space may include thoughtful open lawn areas, paths, civic elements, fountains or open shelters. Greens are typically adjacent to a public right of way and are spatially defined by buildings which front onto this space.

POCKET PARK

POCKET PARK	
	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public, Private
	LOCATION
	Within Neighborhoods Near Road and Trail Access
	SIZE
	20,000 SF – 1 Acre
	SPACING
	Within 1/4 Mile of Each Residential Unit

* Each residential unit should be within 1/4 mile of a pocket park, neighborhood park, or regional park.

Pocket Park – Small and frequently dispersed throughout the community, these infill spaces support passive recreation that ensures walkable green space access for everyone within the immediate neighborhood. They may contain specialized facilities that serve a specific demographic or limited population or group such as tots, pets or senior citizens. Thematic elements and uses may be determined by the needs of the target demographic or the nature of the location within the community. Pocket Parks must be adjacent to a public right of way and be fully developed and maintained as finished recreational open spaces. Native landscapes and natural areas do not constitute a Pocket Park.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	
	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation, Environmental, Buffer
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public, Private
	LOCATION
	Typically within Residential Communities
	SIZE
	2 – 10 Acre
	SPACING
	Within 1/4 Mile - 1 Mile of Each Residential Unit

* Each residential unit should be within 1/4 mile of a pocket park, neighborhood park, or regional park.

Neighborhood Park – The neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the local open space system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. The focus is on informal active and passive recreation. The park should be centrally located within the neighborhood and may function as the recreational hub of adjacent neighborhoods. These parks are frequently developed adjacent to civic uses such as an elementary school.

Parks should be connected to the greater community through multi-use pathways or trails. Parks should also be adjacent to a public right of way on at least one side, with a minimum of 25% of the total park perimeter on a street.

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REGIONAL PARK	
	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation, Environmental, Buffer
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public
	LOCATION
	Near Important Intersections, or Community / Civic Buildings
	SIZE
	11 – 100+ Acre
	SPACING
	Within 3 Miles - 5 Miles of Each Residential Unit*

* Each residential unit should be within 1/4 mile of a pocket park, neighborhood park, or regional park.

Regional Park – Regional parks are diverse in nature, serving a broader purpose than the neighborhood or pocket park. While there may be overlap in amenities within these park categories, the focus of a regional park is meeting regionally-based recreation, athletic, and open space needs. These parks should be centrally located within the greater region and should function as the recreational hub for the region. Regional parks should be connected to the region through multi-use pathways, trails, and streets with a minimum of 50% of the total park perimeter on a street.

PLAZA	
	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Historic, Connective Link
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public, Private
	LOCATION
	Important Intersections, Vista Termini, or Entrances to Community / Civic Buildings
	SIZE
	4,000 – 1 Acre
	SPACING
	N/A

Plaza – A plaza is a more urbanized public community space that offers opportunities for civic gathering. Plazas add to the vibrancy of streets within the more urban, higher intensity areas. They create formal community spaces available for civic purposes and commercial activity. These spaces are typically defined by building frontages and contain a mix of hardscape and planting areas with various types of seating and trees provided for shade.

SPECIAL USE	
  	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation, Environment, Historic
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public, Private
	LOCATION
	Varies
	SIZE
	Varies
	SPACING
	N/A

Special Use – This category covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single purpose uses. Special uses generally fall into three categories: Historic/Cultural/Social Sites (ex. Historic areas, performing arts parks, arboretums, ornamental gardens, indoor theaters, churches, public buildings and amphitheaters). Recreation facilities (i.e., either specialized or single-purpose facilities) fall into this category, for example, community centers, senior centers, hockey arenas, golf courses, campgrounds, skate and water parks. Frequently, community buildings and recreational facilities are located within parks.

Community and they are not a commercial or agricultural use. Appropriate irrigation sources must be provided, and the garden must be locally managed and maintained. Seasonal farmer's markets may occur in these spaces.

MULTI-USE PATH	
  	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation, Connective Link
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public, Private
	LOCATION
	Drainage/Road Corridors and Between Open Spaces and Communities
	SIZE
	Minimum Paved Width 10 FT
	SPACING
	N/A

Multi Use Path – A multi-use path is an improved linear public transportation and recreation corridor that accommodates two or more users on the same, undivided pathway. Path users could include pedestrians, bicyclists, skaters, etc. A multi-use path frequently provides an important place for active recreation and creates a connection to regional paths and biking trails. Multi-use paths should be clearly defined with refined paving materials that provide for safe use and low maintenance.

Pedestrian amenities add to recreational opportunities, and may include drinking fountains, scenic viewpoints, fitness stations, bike repair stations, and directional signs. These elements may be spread along the pathway or grouped in high use areas.

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NATURAL OPEN SPACE & GREENWAYS	
 	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation, Environmental, Buffer
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public, Private
	LOCATION
	N/A
	SIZE
	N/A
	SPACING
	N/A

Natural Open Space and Greenways – Natural open space or greenway areas may occur at the edges of the rural neighborhoods or serve as boundaries to development. These may be areas of hillsides, forests, rangelands, or agricultural land that lies outside of the development limits.

Selection of an area for preservation may not be required by legislation or ordinance but may be preserved through formal open space or preservation easements or by definition within a development agreement. Trails or raised trails may occur in these areas with low impact paving materials so there is minimal disturbance to the existing landforms and vegetated patterns. Developed trail heads at key locations may contain parking and other facilities to support recreational opportunities.

TRAIL	
  	GENERAL CHARACTER
	TYPE
	Aesthetic, Recreation, Historic, Connective Link
	CLASSIFICATION
	Public
	LOCATION
	Drainage Corridors and Natural Open Space Areas
	SIZE
	Minimum Clear Surface Width 6 FT
	SPACING
	N/A

Trail – A trail is an unimproved, or semi-improved, linear public transportation and recreation corridor that traverses more natural areas or connecting corridors. Trails could include pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrian users. A trail provides an important place for active recreation and serves as the backbone for regional non-vehicular connectivity.

Pedestrian amenities add to recreational opportunities, and may include drinking fountains, scenic viewpoints, fitness stations, bike repair stations, parks, and directional signs. These elements may be spread along the pathway or grouped in high use areas.

Open Space Plan

