



# Park City Heights

## Neighborhood Design Guide

February, 2017

# Table of Contents

## *Forward - Area History*

### *Overview*

Design Philosophy .....	1
Lot Types .....	2

## *Community & Architecture Patterns*

### Park Homes

Street Patterns .....	3
Building Placement .....	4
Massing & Composition .....	5
Walls .....	6
Porches .....	7
Windows & Doors .....	8
Garages & Garage Doors .....	9
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	10
Roof Appurtenances .....	11
Home Appurtenances .....	12
Example Gallery .....	13

### Cottage Homes

Street Patterns .....	14
Building Placement .....	15
Massing & Composition .....	16
Walls .....	17
Porches .....	18
Windows & Doors .....	19
Garages & Garage Doors .....	20
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	21
Roof Appurtenances .....	22
Home Appurtenances .....	23
Example Gallery .....	24

### Homesteads

Street Patterns .....	25
Building Placement .....	26
Massing & Composition .....	27
Walls .....	28
Porches .....	29
Windows & Doors .....	30
Garages & Garage Doors .....	31
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	32
Roof Appurtenances .....	33
Home Appurtenances .....	34
Example Gallery .....	35

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# Table of Contents

## *Landscape Guidelines*

Landscape Appurtenances . . . . .	36
Grading and Retaining . . . . .	38
General Landscape Guidelines . . . . .	40
Enhanced Landscape Zone . . . . .	41
Transitional Landscape Zone . . . . .	42
Natural Landscape Zone . . . . .	43
Plant List A . . . . .	44
Plant List B . . . . .	45
Plant List C . . . . .	46

## *Sustainability*

Building Sustainability . . . . .	47
Community Sustainability . . . . .	50
Landscape Sustainability . . . . .	52
Disclaimers . . . . .	53

## Area History

The Park City Heights neighborhood is situated in an area commonly referred to as Quinn’s Junction. This area today is home to the United States Ski and Snowboard Association, the National Ability Center and a growing first rate medical community anchored by the Park City Medical Center. Quinn’s Junction takes its name from Mr. Quinn who homesteaded the area in the 1920’s. He was a cigar maker in Park City.

This area also has a connection to Park City’s rich mining history. The intersection of what is today Hwy 248 and Hwy 40 was named Keetley Junction by the Union Pacific railroad after John (Jack) Keetley who was the Superintendent of the Ontario Mine from 1902 until his death in 1912. This was the point where the Ontario Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad left the Park City Branch to serve the station at the Ontario drainage tunnel at Keetley in Wasatch County. This was a major traffic point on the Park City Branch, loading 200 tons per day when in 1925 several mining companies merged to form the Park Utah Consolidated Mining Company. In 1995 this area was flooded as part of the Jordanelle Dam project.

The Union Pacific Park City Branch Railroad grade has been preserved as a 28-mile rail-trail and bikeway providing recreational and alternative transportation options. The “Rail Trail,” as it is commonly known, follows the historic route of the Union Pacific railroad spur from the mining town of Park City to the main Union Pacific Railroad line still in use at Echo. A connector trail is provided in the Park City Heights neighborhood to access this historic trail. The Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail has been open since 1992, and is one of America’s first 500 rail trails.



The Park City Heights neighborhood is south of Silver Creek and Richardson Flats, areas historically used for mining-related activities including storage of excess ore and excavated materials and currently undergoing remediation. The road currently known as Richardson Flats Road has gone by several names over the years, some more colorful than others including Highway (US) 40, Gun Club Road and Old Dump Road. In 1980 the Utah Department of Transportation built a relocation of US-40 to get it out of the valley that would be filled by the Jordanelle Reservoir. The locally popular name “Old Dump Road” refers to its use as the path to the official county landfill that used to be located by Richardson Flat near what is today the Park and Ride. Local lore attributes the name Gun Club Road to another hobby – shooting at road signs and other items dumped in the area. Today the road is owned by Summit County.

# Design Philosophy

Park City has a rich Architectural Heritage that has created a collection of neighborhoods, remarkable for their diversity and unique character. Park City Heights is a new mountain neighborhood that blends a variety of home and lot types, architectural styles and landscapes that use key character elements found in these diverse Park City neighborhoods. Located within an important entry corridor to Park City, Park City Heights must establish itself as a distinct neighborhood while still fitting within the context of the existing and surrounding natural and architectural fabric. It is important to represent an “Old Town” and “Park City” character within the development, but replicating these styles is not desired. Park City Heights strives to become an “authentic” neighborhood designed around neighborhood parks, open spaces and trails, a variety of home types and lot sizes and diverse architectural elements. For homes in Park City Heights, the emphasis is on simple structural expressions using a vocabulary of architectural elements found within Park City including Victorian, Cottage, Arts and Crafts, Prairie Style, and Modern and Contemporary styles. Each Home within Park City Heights with the exception of the 2 lots accessed from Deer Valley will be required to meet and adhere to the following guide with the intent that each and every Home contributes to the community as a whole. The Deer Valley lots must adhere to the C.C. & R’s of the Oaks at Deer Valley.

## Applicability

Design Guidelines have been created to ensure all improvements at Park City Heights preserve the natural beauty of the surrounding landscape and generate a unified community design. The Guidelines are intended to provide direction to owners and designers to ensure compatibility with the desired character at Park City Heights. They explain the architectural aesthetics and site considerations that are to guide the design and construction of all new buildings, building additions, site work, and landscaping within Park City Heights. These Guidelines are not intended to create a homogenous, look alike neighborhood of earth tones and mountain timbers, but rather are intended to create a harmonious and diverse community of unique and varied homes that will form the foundation for a vibrant and successful mountain neighborhood.

The Design Guidelines are organized into six sections:

- Overview
- Park Homes
- Cottage Homes
- Homesteads
- Landscape Patterns
- Sustainability

Each section is designed to provide key information that will help homeowners make architectural and site planning decisions for their homes within Park City Heights. Each Lot Type is provided with a set of specific Community and Architectural Patterns. The Community Patterns section provides building setback, street character, garage placement and orientation for each product type within the development. The Architectural Patterns section presents Guidelines for individual architectural elements and key details, materials and applications to help owners create compatible homes within a neighborhood setting.

The Landscape Patterns and Sustainability sections apply to each Lot Type throughout the development. The Landscape Patterns provide a list of appropriate landscape materials for all lot and home types and emphasizes the importance of appropriate plant materials for the various landscape forms and spaces for each home and lot. The Sustainability section focuses on specific sustainable measures that must be incorporated by every home within the project.

Each Lot owner or Builder must also refer to the Park City Heights Codes, Covenants and Restrictions for specific requirements and design review submittal requirements.

# Lot Types

Park City Heights is comprised of a variety of architectural styles found within three (3) unique and diverse Lot types: Park Homes, Cottage Homes and Homesteads.



- Park Homes

Park Homes consist of small lot single family homes and 4-unit multi family buildings. All Park Homes are adjacent to or in close proximity to a park or open space and are primarily accessed by rear lanes and rear garages providing a focus on the front doors and front porches.



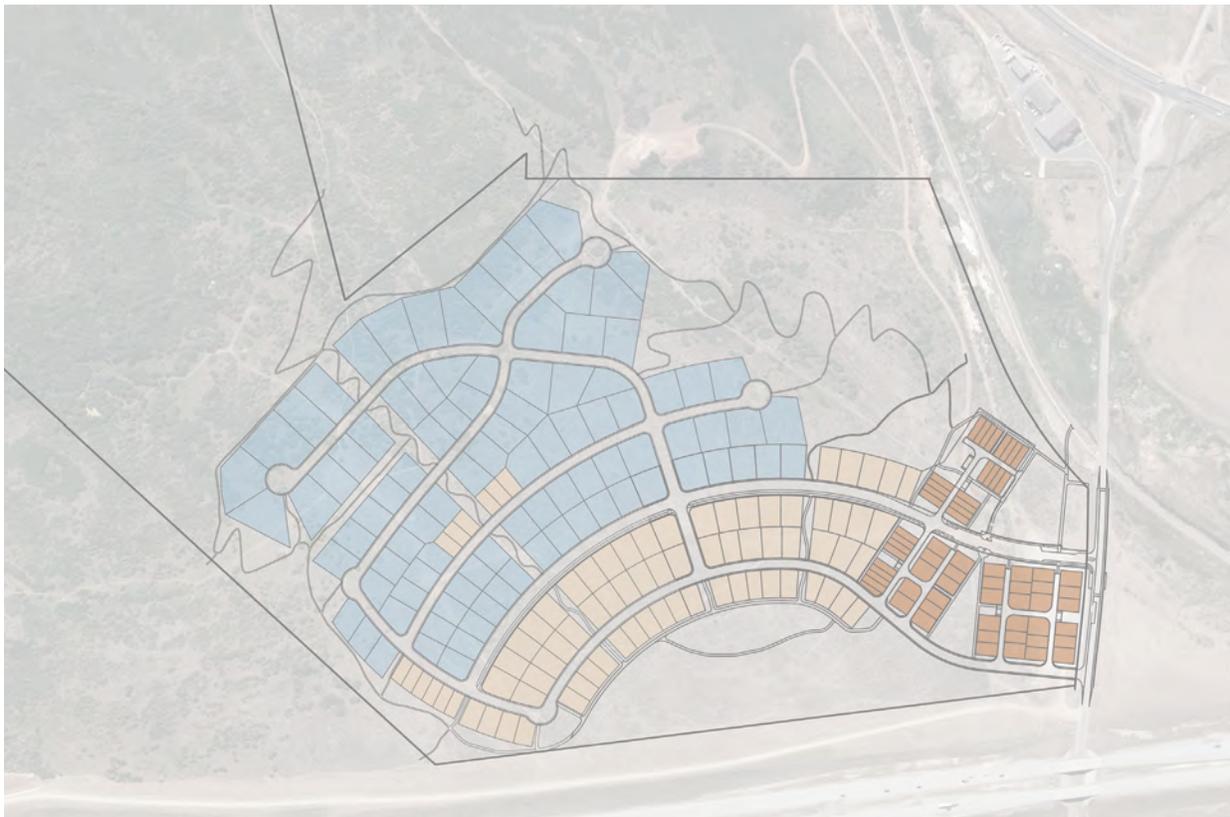
- Cottage Homes

Cottage Homes consist of smaller single family homes on varied lot sizes that generally range from 4,500 square feet to 10,500 square feet. Prominent street oriented entry's and front porches along with recessed garages are used to provide an emphasis on placing people near the street.



- Homesteads

Homesteads consist of larger single family homes generally on lots ranging in size from 8,000 square feet to 25,000 square feet. Homesteads are located across the upper slopes of the development and these lots will form the visual transition to the surrounding open space and will require the most sensitive placement to respect and respond to the existing terrain.



# Park Homes

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C o m m u n i t y   &   A r c h i t e c t u r e  
P a t t e r n s

# Street Patterns



All Park Homes are adjacent to a park or open space. The front facades of these homes are oriented to walkways and trails providing great access to the neighborhood amenities surrounding them. Front porches are critical elements of these homes, helping to reduce the impacts of the mass on the streetscape and surrounding views into the project. Park Homes also utilize on-street parking to provide varied and shared parking alternatives minimizing the impact of the automobile within this neighborhood.



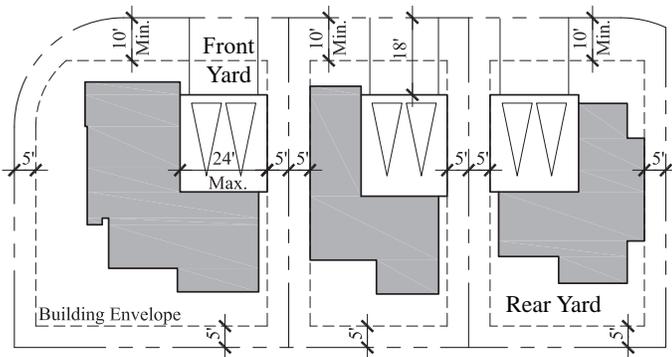
Small Lot Single Family Park Home

Ledger Way

Neighborhood Park

## Park Homes

# Building Placement



**Small Lot Single Family Detached:**

Park Homes consist of thirty-five (35) small lot single family detached homes and twenty-eight (28) multi-family attached units and clubhouse/amenities.

## Small Lot Single Family Detached:

**Front Yard Setback:** Minimum 10'

**Side Yard Setback:** Minimum 5'

**Side Yard Street Setback (Corner Lot):** Minimum 5'

**Rear Yard Setback:** Minimum 5'

## Multi-Family Attached:

**Front Yard Setback:** Minimum 5'

**Interior Unit Side Yard Setback:** No minimum  
- units are attached

**End Unit Side Yard Setback:** Minimum 2'

**Rear Yard Setback:** Minimum 10'

## Clubhouse/Amenity Structure(s):

**Front Yard Setback:** Minimum 3' for main Structure\*

**Side Yard Setback:** No minimum

**Side Yard Street Setback:** No minimum

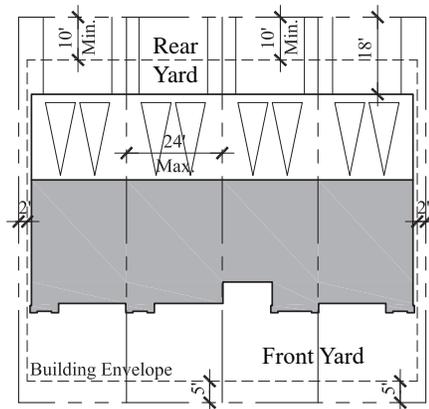
**Rear Yard Setback:** No minimum

\* Exceptions: Roof overhangs, support structures, posts, footings, patios, steps, sidewalks, balconies, gazebos, and similar Structures are allowed as exceptions.

**Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. Garage doors must be placed at either 10' from the property line or a minimum of 18' from the property line.

**Garage Doors:** Two (2) car wide garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of 9' wide.

# Park Homes



**Multi-Family Attached:**

**Parking:** No enclosed structures for the storage or parking of boats and/or motor homes are permitted.

**Front Yard Exceptions:** (1) Uncovered steps leading to the Main Building provided the steps are not more than four feet (4') in height from Final Grade, not including any required handrails, and do not cause any danger or hazard to traffic by obstructing view of a street or intersection; (2) Roof overhangs, eaves, and cornices projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Front Yard;

**Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Bay Windows not more than twelve feet (12') wide, projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (2) Chimneys not more than five feet (5') wide projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (3) Window wells and light wells projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (4) Roof overhangs and eaves projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (5) Fire riser rooms extending not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (6) Window sills, belt courses, cornices, trim, and other ornamental features projecting not more than six inches (6") beyond the window or Structure to which it is attached. In no case shall an exception be allowed if contrary to the International Building Code.

**Front, Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Fences, retaining walls, stairs, pathways, trails, sidewalks, patios, driveways, similar Structures, screened mechanical and utility equipment, and approved Parking Areas are allowed as exceptions in the Front/Side/Rear Yards as approved by the Design Review Board.

# Massing & Composition

## Scale of Buildings

It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. This is especially true in the Park Home area where attached buildings may be larger than in other areas of the development. Park Homes range in size from small lot single family homes to 4-unit multi family attached buildings.

To avoid building forms that are boxy in massing the following criteria should be met.

- No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 35'. If the 35' is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 2' (Small Lot Single Family Detached units only).
- No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 45'. If the 45' is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 1' (Multi-family Attached units only).

In addition to a horizontal shift, it is encouraged to provide a vertical shift as well. This can be accomplished with the following:

- Roof lines should shift up or down to take on a different ridge alignment.
- Roof areas must provide variation in roof shape. No single roof shape should dominate the total roof area.



*Horizontal & vertical variation must occur*

## Repetition

Buildings of similar plans must offer up differentiation in elevations and color. To ensure diversity, identical building elevations shall not be permitted on the same street frontage or directly across the street for a distance of no less than three-hundred (300) feet. The Design Review Board shall approve the use of similar plans in multi-family attached buildings and require variations in colors and materials between building facades to ensure diversity within the development. These requirements are applied so the building mass does not become overpowering. Where possible, making changes to wall planes and providing some variety in the roof form will yield diversity and visual interest.



*Repetition of identical elevations is prohibited*

## Unit Size

Units in the Park Homes area will have a minimum square footage of 800 sq ft. The first floor area shall not be less than 470 sq. ft. for two story units. The maximum square footage for any unit is 2,800 sq. ft. (all areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and basements) as defined by the Park City Land Management Code.

## Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting. Allowable building heights are limited by the Park City Land Management Code. No Structure shall be erected to a height greater than twenty-eight feet (28') from existing grade. Accessory Structures shall not exceed a maximum height of eighteen feet (18') to the peak of the roof.

The following exceptions apply only to the Main Structure:

- (1) A gable, hip or similar pitched roof may extend up to five feet (5') above Building Height, if the roof pitch is 4:12 or greater.
- (2) Chimneys, flues, vents, and similar Structures may extend up to five feet (5') above the highest point of the Building.

## Park Homes

# Walls

## Foundation Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that their exposed surface is minimized. Maximum exposed foundation wall height is four feet (4'). All exposed concrete must be finished for appearance with foundation plaster, stone veneer, board formed concrete or paint.

## Building Walls

Building walls are those walls above the foundation walls that form the middle of the structure. The treatment of these walls provides an opportunity to visually unify this phase of the development. The use of different materials is encouraged to give distinction to the varied forms of the building. Materials on building walls will be limited to three different types for any single structure in the Park Homes.

Approved materials are:

- Natural Stone
- Horizontal wood siding
- Board and batten vertical wood siding
- Machine sawn wood shingles
- Composite siding or approved similar
- Stucco (as approved by the Design Review Board)
- Steel (as approved by the Design Review Board)
- Masonry



*Vertical siding*



*Horizontal & vertical siding material combinations*

## Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.
- Window and Door Shutter - Should be less prominent in the Park Homes. If used they should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Design should be simple and straightforward, without undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.
- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner.



*Simple wall decoration*



*Shutters not prominent in Park Homes*

## Park Homes

# Porches

## Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street. Massing of porch elements also can help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end, porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one-story in height.

*Integration of the front porch is required in the Park Homes area.*

- Porches often will have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 8” above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. Not all porches will be the same height. Porch height should vary in that porch height is a function of the topography and style of the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just “stuck on” the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an “L” shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4” of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 5’ with a minimum of 40 square feet. In some instances porch depth will be allowed a minimum porch depth of 4’. This will require additional porch length to ensure that porches are functional.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered “lip” or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers



*Porches located at front setback*



*Properly detailed porch elements*



*Porch reduces impact of building mass to street*



*Porch height should vary*

## Park Homes

# Windows & Doors

## Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and vertical in orientation. Octagonal, circles and hexagons will not be approved. Window heads must be shaped to match roof lines or remain level. No scissor truss windows will be permitted with slopes not matching the roof line.

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the Design Review Board.

## Doors

Exterior door openings into conditioned space should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest. Doorways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used. The use of limited glass in entry doors is encouraged, ex. ½ lights with divided lights. Full glass doors are discouraged.

## Trim

Within the Park Home product expressive trim is identified as a key architectural element. Trim shall be proportioned to the size of the opening. Trim shall project a minimum of one-half inch past the leading edge of the adjacent siding. Most trim shall be flat. Any shapes must have a simple profile. Siding must abut trim (trim shall not be installed on top of siding).



*Predominantly rectangular*



*Vertical proportion*



*Doorway is complimentary to materials of the home*



*Door is protected from weather*



*Trim proportion to the size of the openings*



*Expressive trim*



*Trim with simple profile*

# Park Homes

# Garages & Garage Doors

## Garages

Garages are required in the Park Homes area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must provide a minimum of one car per residential unit. Garages must not dominate the structure when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance(s).

## Garage Doors

Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes. Segmented doors are allowed if they are constructed to appear to be one of the traditional door types, or similar, as shown in the images (see images this page) and are subject to Design Review Board approval.

- Doors should be paneled and may incorporate glass.
- Doors are encouraged to be painted or stained colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- Garages for an individual unit are limited to two (2) garage doors in the Park Home area. A two (2) car tandem garage is allowed.
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.
- Doors may include Diagonal, X-Bracing or Z-Braced Planks or Panels if consistent with the design of the home.

## Driveways

Shared Driveways are allowed and encouraged but their width at the curb must be minimized. Driveways are encouraged to be concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be properly maintained.



*Paneled doors are encouraged to incorporate glass*



*Door is painted to match body of the home*



*Single doors are preferred where feasible*



*Living area overhangs garage to lessen visual impact*



*Segmented doors - help to visually appear as two separate doors*

## Park Homes

# Roof Patterns & Materials

## Roof Patterns

Roof elements play a major part in how the overall building design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

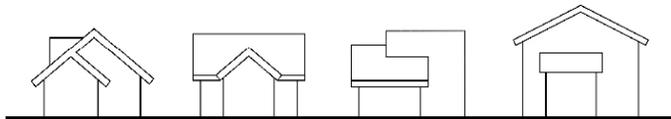
- Allowable roof pitches for sloped roofs are between 3:12 and 12:12 (roof pitch less than 4:12 may not extend up to five feet (5') above the twenty eight foot (28') Building Height)
- Allowable roof types are: gable, hip, partial hip and flat.
- Shed roofs may only be used as secondary roof forms (shed roofs may have a pitch of no less than 2:12)
- Flat roofs are also an allowable roof form (flat roofs may be sloped for drainage)

Roof forms need to be broken down to address human scale so as not to become boxy. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the buildings mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into the Park Homes where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of “green” landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces.

Building designs will incorporate a primary roof form with secondary elements attached to the primary form. See Massing & Composition for additional criteria.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, fake mansard, Gambrel or Domed



*Variation in Roof Forms Contributes to a more Visually Rich Neighborhood*

## Roof Overhangs

Roof overhangs protect walls and openings and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 12” and a max of 36”. Roof overhangs less than 12” requires Design Review Board approval. Overhangs of 0” are allowed on flat roofs. Wood, composite and aluminum are allowed materials for fascia and soffit.



*Overhangs protect walls*



*Appropriate roof overhangs*

## Roof Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, min.30 year
- Copper, must oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- Membrane roofing (at flat roofs)
- Solar Shingles
- Green roofs

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing



*Primary roof form broken up with secondary roof elements*



*Roof is broken up to relate to human scale*

# Park Homes

# Roof Appurtenances

## Roof Appurtenances

Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

• Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

• Snow Melt Systems should only be considered when all other alternatives have been explored fully. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

• Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions must be approved by the Design Review Board.

• Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

• Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

• Horizontal direct vent fireplaces are allowed but chimneys are encouraged. When used, chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

• Mechanical vents 6" or larger must be enclosed in an appropriate architectural structure to match building components. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All other unenclosed exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

• Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the Design Review Board.

• Solar Panels are allowed and encouraged and should be placed to maximize their effectiveness while also minimizing their visual impacts on adjacent owners and the community as a whole.

## Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina, painted to match the surface to which they are attached or match the trim color of the home.

## Rain Storage Devices

All rain storage devices must be placed underground.



*Mechanical vents reflect architectural style*



*Gutters match surface or trim color*



*Solar panels located to maximize effectiveness and minimize visual impact*



*Skylight placed flush to roof and color blends well with roof*

## Park Homes

# Home Appurtenances

## Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

## Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars. Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Corporation Municipal Code / Land Management Code standards (found at [www.parkcity.org](http://www.parkcity.org)).

## Antennae and Satellite Dishes

When possible, satellite dishes, television or radio aerials, or antennas should be installed so as to be screened from the road, adjacent home sites or public areas. No satellite dish may be installed that is larger than 39" in diameter. Removal of trees to improve reception is prohibited. The screen wall is subject to Design Review Board approval and must be an integral component of the house design. In some cases, the enclosure may not be approved due to the location on the home site and its visual effect on the overall street scene or as viewed from adjacent home sites. Umbrella covers over satellite dishes are prohibited.

## Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street.

## Accessory Structures

No accessory structures are permitted.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

# Park Homes

# Example Gallery

## Exterior Colors

The Park Homes have a diverse range of building size. With this diversity comes an opportunity to introduce a broad range of color. Smaller buildings should follow the standard established by the Cottage Homes guidelines & utilize primary colors. White & light gray are not considered primary colors. Multi-family buildings should utilize colorful earth tones in an effort to lessen their visible mass.

## Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
  - Expressive Trim
  - Exposed Structural Elements
  - Low Sloping/Flat Roofs
  - Emphasis on Front Porches
  - Mining Meets Modern
  - Not Resort Mountain Timber
  - Mountain Contemporary
- Simple Forms
  - Garages Secondary
  - Grouped Windows
  - Creative Materials



## Park Homes

# Cottage Homes

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C o m m u n i t y   &   A r c h i t e c t u r e  
P a t t e r n s

# Street Patterns



Typical Cottage Homes are single story, story and a half and two story homes placed on traditional lots located in the heart of the neighborhood. The Cottage Homes place an emphasis on the homes front facade with prominent street oriented entry's and front porches and by incorporating recessed garages or detached garages and, where feasible, garages that are accessed from the side street. The Cottage Homes are placed close to the street and sidewalks creating an intimate setting that should include appropriate front yard landscaping and garden fencing common to traditional neighborhoods while still providing on street parking and sufficient snow storage areas.



Piper Way

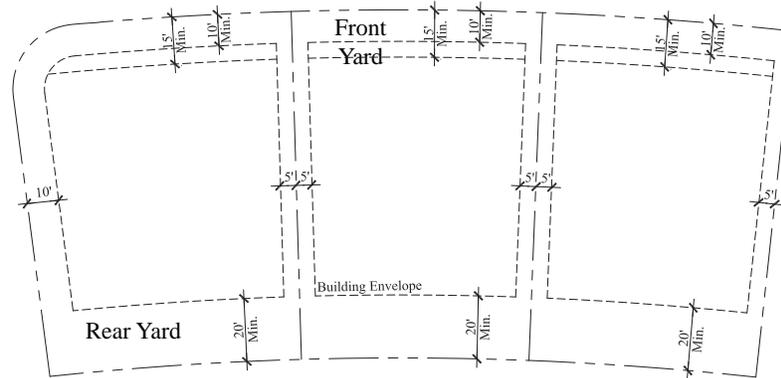
Cottage Home

Cottage Home

Ledger Way

## Cottage Homes

# Building Placement



## Cottage Lots:

Cottage Homes consist of single family detached homes on lots that range in size from approximately 4,200 square feet to 10,500 square feet.

**Front Yard Setback:** 15' to Main House - 20' to front of garage. Front Porches or Single Story Bays may extend to within 10' of the property line

**Side Yard Setback:** Minimum 5'

**Side Yard Street Setback (Corner Lot):** Minimum 10' to Main House - 15' to front of garage (side load garage).

**Rear Yard Setback:** Minimum 20'

**Attached Garages:** Garage door width must not exceed 55% of the width of the front facade of the house. Attached Garages shall be a maximum of 26' wide. Garages shall be setback a minimum of 5' behind Facade.

**Detached Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide and shall be a maximum of 18' in height. Detached garages shall be setback a minimum of 5' behind facade.

**Garage Doors:** Two (2) car wide garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of 10' wide.

**Parking:** No enclosed structures for the storage or parking of boats and/or motor homes are permitted.

**Front Yard Exceptions:** (1) Uncovered steps leading to the Main Building provided the steps are not more than four feet (4') in height from Final Grade, not including any required handrails, and do not cause any danger or hazard to traffic by obstructing view of a street or intersection; (2) Roof overhangs, eaves, and cornices projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Front Yard; (3) Porches and Bay Windows, not more than ten feet (10') wide, projecting not more than five feet (5') into the Front Yard;

**Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Bay Windows not more than twelve feet (12') wide, projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (2) Chimneys not more than five feet (5') wide projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (3) Window wells and light wells projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (4) Roof overhangs and eaves projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (5) Hot tubs and decks located at least five feet (5') from the Side/Rear Lot Line; (6) Window sills, belt courses, cornices, trim, and other ornamental features projecting not more than six inches (6") beyond the window or Structure to which it is attached. In no case shall an exception be allowed if contrary to the International Building Code.

**Front, Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Fences, retaining walls, stairs, pathways, trails, sidewalks, patios, driveways, similar Structures, screened mechanical and utility equipment, and approved Parking Areas are allowed as exceptions in the Front/Side/Rear Yards as approved by the Design Review Board.

## Cottage Homes

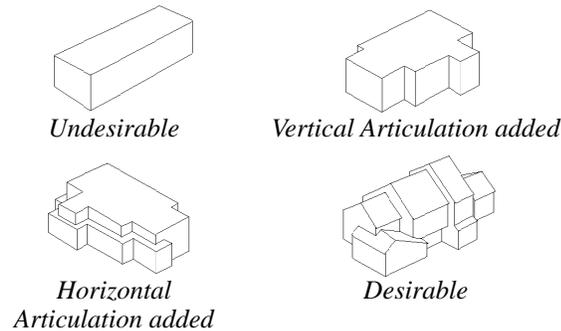
# Massing & Composition

## Built Forms Follow Contours

Building placement should respect existing land forms. Structures should follow contours and fit into existing land massing, rather than ignore or dominate these forms.

## Scale of Buildings

It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 45' in length on any side elevation and 25' on front and rear elevations without a break or step. If the maximum length is reached, any combination of vertical and horizontal stepping can be added together to achieve a minimum of 3' shift, subject to the architectural style of the home.



This requirement is applied to ensure building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest. Additive building volumes give the home an appearance that it was built over time.

## Repetition

Buildings of similar plans must offer up differentiation in elevations and color. To ensure diversity, identical building elevations shall not be permitted on the same street frontage or directly across the street for a distance of no less than three-hundred (300) feet. The Design Review Board shall review these requirements on a case-by-case basis per specific site conditions. Homes with similar heights may only occur consecutively along a street three times before a change in massing is required. For example, three adjacent two-story homes must be followed by a one and a half story or one-story home. There should be substantial variation in individual building forms.

## Cottage Homes

## Residence Size

Residences in the Cottage Homes area will have a minimum square footage of 900 sq ft for single story structures. The first floor area (defined as that floor that is accessed by the front door) shall not be less than 600 sq. ft. for two-story structures. The maximum square footage for any residence is 3,500 sq. ft. (all areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and basements) as defined by the Park City Land Management Code.

## Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting. Allowable building heights are limited by the Park City Land Management Code. No Structure shall be erected to a height greater than twenty-eight feet (28') from existing grade. Accessory Structures shall not exceed a maximum height of eighteen feet (18') to the peak of the roof.

The following exceptions apply only to the Main Structure:

- (1) A gable, hip or similar pitched roof may extend up to five feet (5') above Building Height, if the roof pitch is 4:12 or greater.
- (2) Chimneys, flues, vents, and similar Structures may extend up to five feet (5') above the highest point of the Building.

## Side Elevations

All Cottage units with side elevations exposed or clearly visible from a public road shall pay special attention to the massing and composition to ensure appropriate scale and form to fit visually into the landscape and windows should occur in these visible end walls. Additional landscape measures may be required to achieve this requirement.



*Avoid Consecutive Massing*

# Walls

## Foundation and Retaining Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that their exposed surface is minimized. Maximum exposed foundation wall height is four feet (4'). All exposed concrete must be finished for appearance with foundation plaster, stone veneer, board formed concrete or paint.

Retaining Walls should appear to be an extension of the foundation walls of the structure. Retaining Wall materials may include stacked rock or materials to match foundation wall material subject to Design Review Board approval.



*Foundation wall too exposed*

## Building Walls

Building walls are those walls above the foundation walls that form the middle of the structure. The treatment of these walls provides an opportunity to visually unify this phase of the development. The use of different materials is encouraged to give distinction to the varied forms of the building. Materials on building walls will be limited to three different types for any single structure in the Cottage Homes.

Approved materials are:

- Natural Stone
- Horizontal wood siding
- Board and batten vertical wood siding
- Machine sawn wood shingles
- Composite Board siding or approved similar
- Stucco (as approved by the Design Review Board)
- Steel (as approved by the Design Review Board)
- Masonry



## Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.
- Window and Door Shutters - They should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Their design should be simple and straightforward, with out undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.
- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner.



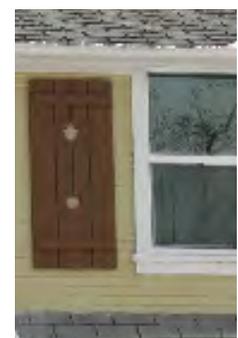
*Shutters sized to match openings*



*Shutters are simple and straightforward*



*Simple Bay Window adds interest to home*



*Does not appear operable*

# Cottage Homes

# Porches

## Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street.

Massing of porch elements also can help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one story in height.

*Integration of the front porch is required in the Cottage Homes area.*

- Porches will often have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 8” above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. Not all porches will be the same height. Porch height should vary in that porch height is a function of the topography and style of the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just “stuck on” the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an “L” shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4” of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 6’ with a minimum of 60 square feet.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered “lip” or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers



*Appropriate porch detailing*



*Authentic flooring materials*



*Porch roof forms are consistent with home*



*Porches above grade*

## Cottage Homes

# Windows & Doors

## Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and vertical in orientation. Windows are often single, paired or in strips of three (3) or more. Octagonal, circles and hexagon shaped windows will not be approved. Window heads must be shaped to match roof lines or remain level. No scissor truss windows will be permitted with slopes not matching the roof line.

Window placement is critical and should be studied carefully for aesthetic appeal, rhythm, and proportion.

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the review of the Design Review Board.

## Doors

Exterior door openings into conditioned space should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest.

Doorways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used.

Doors are encouraged to be colorful architectural focal points. Full glass storm doors are allowed.

The use of limited glass in entry doors is encouraged, ex. ½ lights with divided lights. Full glass doors are discouraged.



*Windows predominantly rectangular and vertical in proportion*



*Window heads must be level*

## Trim

Within the Cottage Home product expressive trim is identified as a key architectural element. Trim shall be proportioned to the size of the opening with a minimum width of three and one-half inches. Trim shall project a minimum of one-half inch past the leading edge of the adjacent siding. Most trim shall be flat. Any shapes must have a simple profile. Siding must abut trim (trim shall not be installed on top of siding).



*Trim proportioned to size of opening*



*Trim should be simple, flat*



*Expressive trim*



*Doors should be colorful, architectural focal points*

## Cottage Homes

# Garages & Garage Doors

## Garages

Garages are required in the Cottage Homes area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must accommodate at least one car. Garages must not dominate the residence when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. Garages parallel to the street must be setback a minimum of 5' from the front elevation or element of the main structure or be side entry designs. The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance(s).

## Garage Doors

Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes. Segmented doors are allowed if they are constructed to appear to be one of the traditional door types, or similar, as shown in the images (see images this page) and are subject to Design Review Board approval.

- Doors should be paneled and may incorporate glass.
- Doors are encouraged to be painted or stained colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- Three car garages are permitted in the Cottage Homes area but must incorporate a tandem garage or a front and side entry garage combination to do so.
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.
- Doors may include Diagonal, X-Bracing or Z-Braced Planks or Panels if consistent with the design of the home.

## Driveways

Shared Driveways are allowed and encouraged but their width at the curb must be minimized. Driveways are encouraged to be concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be properly maintained.



*Single garage doors are preferred*



*Front loaded garage is secondary to the home*



*Not this - door dominates visually*



*Paneled door incorporates glass*



*Not this - Garage door is dominant element*



*Segmented doors - help to visually appear as two separate doors*

# Cottage Homes

# Roof Patterns & Materials

## Roofing Patterns

Roofscapes dramatically shape a neighborhood and therefore require special design attention. In Historic Neighborhoods, it is obvious that a variety of roof forms, masses and slopes give great diversity to communities. Roof elements play a major part in how the overall residence design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

- Allowable roof pitches for sloped roofs are between 3:12 and 12:12 (roof pitch less than 4:12 may not extend up to five feet (5') above the twenty eight foot (28') Building Height)
- Allowable roof types are: gable, hip, partial hip and flat
- Shed roofs may only be used as secondary roof forms (shed roofs may have a pitch of no less than 2:12)
- Flat roofs are also an allowable roof form (flat roofs may be sloped for drainage)
- Roof dormers are encouraged to punctuate second story roof mass

Roof forms should remain simple. All two story homes need to incorporate single story or secondary elements which will help the overall forms to sit within the topography better. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the homes mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into the Cottage Homes where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of “green” landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces. Building designs will incorporate a primary roof form (roof area in excess of 250 sq. ft.) with secondary elements (roof area less than 250 sq. ft.) attached to the primary form.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, Fake Mansard, Gambrel and Domed



*Two story homes incorporate single story elements*

## Roof Overhangs

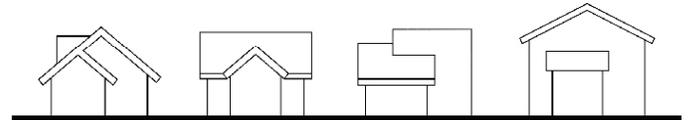
Roof overhangs protect walls and openings and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 12” and a max of 36”. Roof overhangs less than 12” requires Design Review Board approval. Overhangs of 0” are allowed on flat roofs. Wood, composite and aluminum are allowed materials for fascia and soffit.



*Flat roof elements are appropriate and encouraged*



*Metal as secondary roof element*



*Variation in roof forms contributes to a more visually rich neighborhood*

## Roof Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, min. 30 year
- Copper, must oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- Membrane roofing (at flat roofs)
- Solar Shingles
- Green roofs

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing

## Cottage Homes

# Roof Appurtenances

## Roof Appurtenances

Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

- Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

- Snow Melt Systems should only be considered when all other alternatives have been explored fully. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

- Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions must be approved by the Design Review Board.

- Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

- Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

- Horizontal direct vent fireplaces are allowed but chimneys are encouraged. When used, chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

- Mechanical vents 6" or bigger must be enclosed in a chimney. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All other unenclosed exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

- Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the Design Review Board.

- Solar Panels are allowed and encouraged but must be placed to minimize their visual impact to the neighborhood while maximizing their effectiveness.

## Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina or painted to match the surface to which they are attached.

## Rain Storage Devices

All rain storage devices must be placed underground.



*Skylights are flat to roof and do not extend to eavelines or roof peaks*



*Solar panels visual impacts are minimized*



*Gutters match trim or are appropriate for the architectural style*

## Cottage Homes

# Home Appurtenances

## Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

## Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars. Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Corporation Municipal Code / Land Management Code standards (found at [www.parkcity.org](http://www.parkcity.org)).

## Antennae and Satellite Dishes

When possible, satellite dishes, television or radio aerials or antennas should be installed so as to be screened from the road, adjacent home sites or public areas. No satellite dish may be installed that is larger than 39" in diameter. Removal of trees to improve reception is prohibited. The screen wall is subject to Design Review Board approval and must be an integral component of the house design. In some cases, the enclosure may not be approved due to the location on the home site and its visual effect on the overall street scene or as viewed from adjacent home sites. Umbrella covers over satellite dishes are prohibited.

## Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street.

## Accessory Structures

No accessory structures are permitted.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

## Cottage Homes

# Example Gallery

## Exterior Colors

With the smaller homes on smaller lots there is a much higher density within the Cottage Home area than in other areas of the development. The use of rich and lively colors will help to add visual interest to this area as well as help create a strong sense of place. Earth tones are allowed but primary colors are encouraged. Building color palletes will be limited to a body, trim and window color.

## Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
- Expressive Trim
- Exposed Structural Elements
- Varied Roof Forms
- Emphasis on Front Porches
- Colorful Exteriors
- Vertical Proportions for Windows
- Classic Forms
- Simple Forms
- Garages Secondary
- Grouped Windows
- Use of Special Windows
- Architecture Forward
- Not Mountain Timber



## Cottage Homes

# Homesteads

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C o m m u n i t y   &   A r c h i t e c t u r e  
P a t t e r n s

# Street Patterns



Homesteads are typically one and one-half to two story homes on the largest lots within the neighborhood providing for a varied streetscape. All Homestead lots are accessed from the Street creating a need to vary driveway alignments and garage orientations. Homestead streetscapes must provide for a variety of landscapes while also providing adequate snow storage opportunities. Emphasis should remain on the front facades and the front doors and porches for all Homesteads maintaining a consistency within the project across all product types.



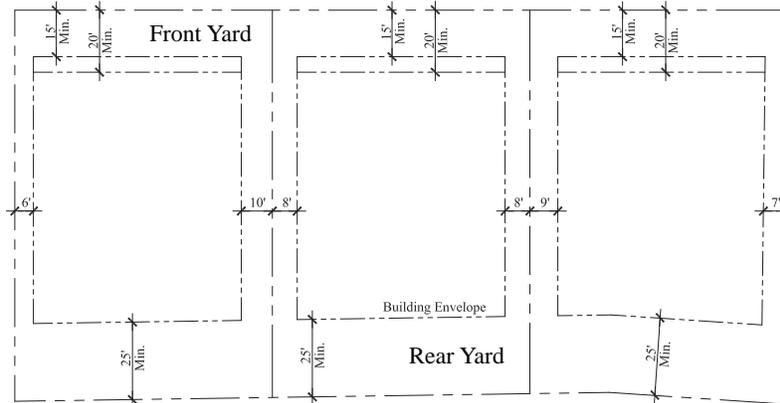
Homestead

Calamity Lane

Homestead

## Homesteads

# Building Placement



## Homestead Lots:

Homesteads consist of larger single family detached homes on lots that generally range in size from 8,000 square feet to 25,000 square feet.

**Front Yard Setback:** 20' to Main House - 30' to front of garage. Front Porches or Single Story Bays may extend to within 15' of the property line.

**Side Yard Setback:** Minimum 6' - total combined side yard setbacks shall equal 16'

**Side Yard Street Setback (Corner Lot):** Minimum 15' to Main House - 25' to front of garage (side load garage). Wrapped porches may extend to within 10' of the property line.

**Rear Yard Setback:** Minimum 25'

**Attached Garages:** Garage door width must not exceed 50% of the width of the front facade of the house. Attached Garages shall be a maximum of 38' wide. Garages shall be setback a minimum of 10' behind Facade.

**Detached Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide and shall be a maximum of 18' in height. Detached garages shall be setback a minimum of 10' behind Facade.

**Garage Doors:** Two (2) car wide garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of 10' wide.

**Front Yard Exceptions:** (1) Uncovered steps leading to the Main Building provided the steps are not more than four feet (4') in height from Final Grade, not including any required handrails, and do not cause any danger or hazard to traffic by obstructing view of a street or intersection; (2) Roof overhangs, eaves, and cornices projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Front Yard; (3) Porches and Bay Windows, not more than ten feet (10') wide, projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Front Yard;

**Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Bay Windows not more than twelve feet (12') wide, projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (2) Chimneys not more than five feet (5') wide projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (3) Window wells and light wells projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (4) Roof overhangs and eaves projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (5) Hot tubs and decks located at least five feet (5') from the Side/Rear Lot Line; (6) Window sills, belt courses, cornices, trim, and other ornamental features projecting not more than six inches (6") beyond the window or Structure to which it is attached. In no case shall an exception be allowed if contrary to the International Building Code.

**Front, Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Fences, retaining walls, stairs, pathways, trails, sidewalks, patios, driveways, similar Structures, screened mechanical and utility equipment, and approved Parking Areas are allowed as exceptions in the Front/Side/Rear Yards as approved by the Design Review Board.

## Homesteads

# Massing & Composition

## Built Forms Follow Contours

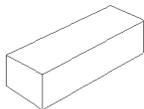
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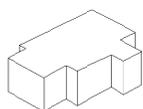
*Home responds to natural grade*

## Scale of Buildings

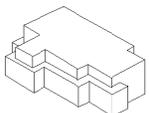
It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 45' in length on any side elevation and 25' on front and rear elevations without a break or step. If the maximum length is reached, any combination of vertical and horizontal stepping can be added together to achieve a minimum of 3' shift, subject to the architectural style of the home.



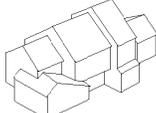
*Undesirable*



*Vertical Articulation added*



*Horizontal Articulation added*



*Desirable*

This requirement is applied to ensure that building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest. Additive building volumes give the home an appearance that it was built over time.

## Repetition

Buildings of similar plans must offer up differentiation in elevations and color. To ensure diversity, identical building elevations shall not be permitted on the same street frontage or directly across the street for a distance of no less than three-hundred (300) feet. The Design Review Board shall review these requirements on a case-by-case basis per specific site

conditions. Homes with similar heights may only occur consecutively along a street three times before a change in massing is required. For example, three adjacent two-story homes must be followed by a one and a half story or one-story home. There should be substantial variation in individual building forms.



*Not this - Similar two-story homes repeated too often*

## Residence Size

Residences in the Homesteads will have a minimum square footage of 2,000 sq ft for single story structures. The first floor area shall not be less than 1,500 sq. ft. for two story structures and the second level shall be no more than 2/3 the main floor area. The maximum square footage for residences varies throughout the Homesteads (all areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and basements) as defined by the Park City Land Management Code. Refer to the recorded community plat for individual lot requirements.

## Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting. Allowable building heights are limited by the Park City Land Management Code. No Structure shall be erected to a height greater than twenty-eight feet (28') from existing grade. Accessory Structures shall not exceed a maximum height of eighteen feet (18') to the peak of the roof.

The following exceptions apply only to the Main Structure:

(1) A gable, hip or similar pitched roof may extend up to five feet (5') above Building Height, if the roof pitch is 4:12 or greater.

(2) Chimneys, flues, vents, and similar Structures may extend up to five feet (5') above the highest point of the Building.

## Side & Rear Elevations

All Homesteads shall pay special attention to the side elevations and shall be treated the same as the front elevation with similar materials, windows, scale, etc...

# Homesteads

# Walls

## Foundation and Retaining Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that the exposed surface is minimized. Maximum exposed foundation wall height is four feet (4'). All exposed concrete must be finished for appearance with foundation plaster, stone veneer, board formed concrete or paint. Retaining Walls should appear to be an extension of the foundation walls of the structure. Retaining Wall materials may include stacked rock or materials to match foundation wall material subject to Design Review Board approval.



*Varied wall materials provide interest and distinction to wall planes*



*Stone wall matches home*



*Not this*

## Building Walls

Building walls are those walls above the foundation walls that form the middle of the structure. The treatment of these walls provides an opportunity to visually unify this phase of the development. The use of different materials is encouraged to give distinction to the varied forms of the building. Materials on building walls will be limited to three different types for any single structure in the Homesteads.

Approved materials are:

- Wood shingles
- Natural Stone - Rectilinear stone only (No river rock)
- Horizontal wood siding
- Board and batten vertical wood siding
- Machine sawn wood shingles
- Composite Board siding or approved similar
- Stucco (as approved by the Design Review

Board)\*

- Steel (as approved by the Design Review Board)
- Masonry
- Exposed aggregate concrete
- Board formed concrete

\* Stucco may only be used as an accent material.

## Homesteads

## Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.

- Window and Door Shutters - They should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Their design should be simple and straightforward, with out undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.

- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner



*Window bay extends over garage to minimize visual impact*



*Flower boxes detail and charm*

# Porches

## Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street.

Massing of porch elements can also help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one story in height.

*The use of porch elements in the Homestead area is highly encouraged.*

- Porches shall usually be located at the front setback line.
- Porches will often have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 8” above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. Not all porches will be the same height. Porch height should vary in that porch height is a function of the topography and style of the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just “stuck on” the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an “L” shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4” of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 8’ with a minimum of 80 square feet.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered “lip” or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers
- Natural Stone



*Columns and posts are an integral part of architectural style*



*Front steps are integral part of home*



*Porch roof breaks up two story element*



*Porch raised above finished grade*

## Homesteads

# Windows & Doors

## Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and vertical in orientation. Windows are often single, paired or in strips of three (3) or more. Octagonal, circles and hexagon shaped windows will not be approved. Window heads must be shaped to match roof lines or remain level. No scissor truss windows will be permitted with slopes not matching the roof line.

Window placement is critical and should be studied carefully for aesthetic appeal, rhythm, and proportion.

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the review of the Design Review Board.

## Doors

Exterior door openings into conditioned space should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest.

Doorways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used.

Doors are encouraged to be architectural focal points. Full glass storm doors are allowed.

The use of glass in entry doors is encouraged, ex. ½ lights with divided lights. Full glass doors are discouraged.



*Windows are rectangular and window heads must remain level*



*Window is a feature element within this wall plane*

## Trim

Expressive trim is identified as a key architectural element. Trim, when used, shall be proportioned to the size of the opening with a minimum width of three and one-half inches. Trim shall project a minimum of one-half inch past the leading edge of the adjacent siding. Most trim shall be flat. Any shapes must have a simple profile. Siding must abut trim (trim shall not be installed on top of siding).



*Doors should be significant architectural features of the Homestead homes*

## Homestead Homes

# Garages & Garage Doors

## Garages

Garages are required in the Homestead area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must accommodate two cars at a minimum. Garages must not dominate the residence when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. Side entry garages are preferred where feasible. Side entry garages may be placed at the front setback. Front entry garages must be setback a minimum of 10' from the front facade of the main structure. The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance(s).

## Garage Doors

- Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes.
- Doors should be paneled and may incorporate glass.
- Doors are encouraged to be painted or stained colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single-car garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- If more than a two car garage is planned, no more than a two-car garage door or two single-car garage doors can occur on the same wall plane. Must offset third door wall plain by a minimum of 24". No more than three garage doors may occur in the same elevation. Tandem garages are allowed.
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.
- Doors may include Diagonal, X-Bracing or Z-Braced Planks or Panels if consistent with the design of the home.



*Segmented doors - help to visually appear as two separate doors*



*Patio over garage lessens its visual impact*



*Door stain compliments the homes architectural style*



*Not this - Garage doors for three cars occur on the same wall plane*

## Driveways

Driveway accesses are to be a maximum of 14 feet wide, except where they provide a turnaround or parking at a garage. Driveways and parking designs are to consider snow shed and snow storage requirements. Every effort shall be made to minimize the paved areas of driveways and turnarounds while still conforming to parking requirements.

Only one driveway entry is permitted per Homesite. All driveways are to follow alignments that minimize grading, tree/shrub removal, or other disruption of the Homesite.

Driveways that cross challenging slopes may require special grading and/or retaining wall treatments. Owners and their Consultants are to design site-specific solutions that maintain a balance between minimizing site disturbance and creating driveways that do not compromise the community aesthetic.

Driveway and garage layouts are to minimize the visibility of garage doors and driveway parking from off-site.

Driveways are encouraged to be natural stone, unit pavers, concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers, turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be properly maintained.

## Homesteads

# Roof Patterns & Materials

## Roofing Patterns

Roof elements play a major part in how the overall residence design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

- Allowable roof pitches for sloped roofs are between 3:12 and 12:12 (roof pitch less than 4:12 may not extend up to five feet (5') above the twenty eight foot (28') Building Height)
- Allowable roof types are: gable, hip, partial hip and flat
- Shed roofs may only be used as secondary roof forms (shed roofs may have a pitch of no less than 2:12)
- Flat roofs are also an allowable roof form (flat roofs may be sloped for drainage)
- Roof dormers are encouraged to punctuate second story roof mass

Roof forms should remain simple. All two story homes need to incorporate single story or secondary elements which will help the overall forms to sit within the topography better. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the homes mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into Homesteads where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of "green" landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces. Building designs will incorporate a primary roof form (roof area in excess of 250 sq. ft.) with secondary elements (roof area less than 250 sq. ft.) attached to the primary form.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, Fake Mansard, Gambrel and Domed



*Roof dormer punctuates second story mass*



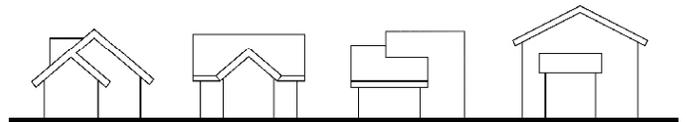
*Simple roof forms*

## Roof Overhangs

Roof overhangs protect walls and openings and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 12" and a max of 36". Roof overhangs less than 12" requires Design Review Board approval. Overhangs of 0" are allowed on flat roofs. Wood, composite and aluminum are allowed materials for fascia and soffit.



*Prominent overhangs contribute to a home's character*



*Variation in roof forms contributes to a more visually rich neighborhood*

## Roof Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, min. 30 year
- Copper, must oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- Membrane roofing (at flat roofs)
- Solar Shingles
- Green roofs

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing

## Homesteads

# Roof Appurtenances

## Roof Appurtenances

### Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

• Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

• Snow Melt Systems should be only considered when all other alternatives have been explored. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

• Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions will be approved by the Design Review Board.

• Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

• Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

• Horizontal direct vent fireplaces are allowed but chimneys are encouraged. When used, chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

• Mechanical vents 6" or bigger must be enclosed in a chimney. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All other unenclosed exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

• Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the Design Review Board.

• Solar Panels are allowed and encouraged but must be placed to minimize their visual impact to the neighborhood while maximizing their effectiveness.

## Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina or painted to match the surface they are attached to.

## Rain Storage Devices

Any above ground rain storage devices should be appropriately screened from neighboring properties and roadways. All devices should be painted to match the building color or be of similar materials to limit the visual impacts. Below grade devices are encouraged where possible.



*Chimneys enclosed with stone and wood provide architectural feature*



*Solar panels visual impacts are minimized*



*Gutters must complement the homes style*

## Homesteads

# Home Appurtenances

## Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

## Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars. Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Corporation Municipal Code / Land Management Code standards (found at [www.parkcity.org](http://www.parkcity.org)).

## Antennae and Satellite Dishes

When possible, satellite dishes, television or radio aerials or antennas should be installed so as to be screened from the road, adjacent home sites or public areas. No satellite dish may be installed that is larger than 39" in diameter. Removal of trees to improve reception is prohibited. The screen wall is subject to Design Review Board approval and must be an integral component of the house design. In some cases, the enclosure may not be approved due to the location on the home site and its visual effect on the overall street scene or as viewed from adjacent home sites. Umbrella covers over satellite dishes are prohibited.

## Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street.

## Accessory Structures

Accessory structures will be permitted per Park City Municipal Code. It is important that the massing and scale, as well as forms, materials, and other detailing be coordinated with the main buildings. Design and materials shall be consistent with the guidelines for the homes.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

# Homesteads

# Example Gallery

## Exterior Colors

Since the sizes of residences in the Homestead area are larger than in other areas of the development the use of earth tone colors are encouraged. The use of earth tone colors will allow the larger forms to blend better with the natural landscape and create some distinction between this area and other areas of the development. The use of accent colors will be allowed and is encouraged at entries and gathering points.

## Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
  - Expressive Trim
  - Exposed Structural Elements
  - Varied Roof Forms
  - Emphasis on Front Porches
  - Stone Integrating Building to Site
  - Not Resort Mountain Timber
  - Mountain Contemporary
- Simple Forms
  - Garages Secondary
  - Grouped Windows
  - Creative Materials
  - Mountain Cottage
  - Second Story Porches



## Homesteads

# **Landscape Guidelines**

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# Landscape Appurtenances

## Paths, Outdoor Stairs and Terraces

Paths, outdoor stairs and terraces are to follow the natural topography and respond to existing vegetation patterns. Retaining walls and building foundations are to be used together with paths, outdoor stairs and terraces to tie the architecture to the land. All Improvements are to be located within the Enhanced and Transitional Landscape Zones.

Approved materials for outdoor use include stone, chipped stone, decomposed granite and/or wood. The use of stone that is similar to or matches that found naturally within the Wasatch Mountain region is encouraged for terraces, stairs, paths and other landscape structures.

## Outdoor Fireplaces

Outdoor wood burning fire pits or fireplaces are prohibited. Apparatus that utilize alternate energy sources are encouraged.

## Lighting

All outdoor landscape lighting should be low voltage lighting and meet night sky requirements. All outdoor lighting must be controlled with a timer or motion sensor to limit lighting use and shall conform to Park City Municipal Corporation Municipal Code / Land Management Code standards (found at [www.parkcity.org](http://www.parkcity.org)).

## Fences, Garden Walls and Gates

The use and placement of fences are to be minimized. In the Park Home and Cottage Home lots fences are allowed in the front, side and rear yards. Front yard fences shall be a minimum of 30" in height and a maximum of 42" in height. Side yard and rear yard fencing may be a maximum of 6 feet in height and may not start until 10 feet behind the front facade of the home.



*Fences should be open picket or rail fences*

Privacy fences (maximum of 6 feet in height) will be allowed in the small lot single family detached Park Homes in both the side and rear yards. Privacy fences may be allowed in the Cottage Homes in rear yards where lots back other lots and in side yards up to the rear of the home. All other fences should be open picket or rail fencing to provide physical separation but not complete visual separation. Additional screening may be achieved through the use of landscape and/or landscape screens.

No fences are allowed within the Homestead Lots with the exception of pet enclosures or pool fencing. Pool fences shall be a minimum of 6 feet in height or as required by Code. Pool and spa fences may require additional detailing and landscape treatments, as specified by the Design Review Board to mitigate off-site visibility.

Fences used as pet enclosures may likewise extend up to 6 feet in height provided they are not visible from the street. Wire mesh, finished to recede into the landscape, may be added to wood rail fence at pet enclosures. Pet enclosure size and location shall be as approved by the Design Review Board.

Fence and gate designs are to utilize styles consistent with the homes architectural vernacular. Materials may include wood picket, metal picket, wrought iron, stone or a combination. No solid color (black is ok for metal fences) or highly reflective fence materials will be allowed. Gates are permitted only as a component of an approved fence or wall and are to be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone and not at driveway entries. Vegetation is to be planted in front of and behind fences to blend them with the surrounding vegetation.

## Trellises

Trellises are permitted and should occur in the landscape or as an attachment to the home. Trellis material should match materials used on the home and should be appropriately scaled and located to function as a secondary element.

*Trellises provide visual interest to the home and landscape*



# Landscape Appurtenances

## Play Structures

Play structures, trampolines, swing sets, slides, or other such devices are allowed only when the application is made in advance with the Design Review Board. Approval for such equipment may be granted when it is proposed to be placed within fenced, rear yard areas, is constructed and finished with materials which are complementary to the structure, is limited in height to eight feet or less, and for which the colors of the equipment are in keeping with the intent of these guidelines.

## Tennis, Sports Courts and Basketball Standards

Due to the extensive clearing required by tennis courts, they will not be permitted.

Sport courts will be allowed only when acceptable measures to minimize their impacts are included in the plan. Wall-mounted or freestanding basketball goals may be allowed subject to the Design Review Board approval. Support posts of a freestanding basketball goal shall be painted to blend unobtrusively with its visual backdrop surrounding, and the backboard must be clear. No Lighting may be used for any of the above mentioned uses.

## Address Markers

Address marker designs for homes within Park City Heights should meet Park City standards (Title 12).

## Sound Barriers

No sound walls or sound prevention structures are permitted within Park City Heights. Sound mitigation may be provided with landscaping, berms, appropriate home and site design incorporating sound mitigation construction practices as approved by the Design Review Board.

## Pools, Spas and Water Features

All pools, spas and water features are to adhere to the following Guidelines:

Pools, Spas and other water features are to be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone only. These must be visually connected to the Residence and designed as an integral part of the house's exterior design.

The introduction of landscaped water features, such as artificial creeks, is not allowed. Small decorative fountains are permitted within courtyards and/or other outdoor spaces.

Swimming pools will be approved within the Homesteads only and on a Lot by Lot basis. Pool safety measures are to be made in accordance with local governmental regulations. All pool heaters or pool heat sources must be powered by alternative energy sources or offsets.

All above ground Spas should be located to minimize the visual impact of the spa structure to adjacent homes and to the street. Privacy screening may be required.



*Spa is tucked under a deck and screened with an evergreen shrub hedge*

Spa and water feature equipment enclosures are to appear as extensions of the home and/or located in underground vaults to contain noise. Solid noise absorbing covers for equipment will be required after installation if it is discovered that the equipment is audible from adjacent properties.

# Grading and Retaining

## Site Grading

Mass grading of the property has resulted because of impacted soils and other expansive and fat clays. As continued phases are developed, additional grading and soil mitigation may result in continued mass grading. The impacted soils will be regraded and landscaped or revegetated to prevent erosion. The objective in site grading shall be to preserve the integrity of the natural landscape if/where it exists, by responding sensitively to existing topography, maintaining the natural drainage patterns and conserving the general visual character of the site. Work on roads, driveways or lots shall be done in a manner that minimizes disruption and alteration of existing topography. Grading, clearing and retaining activities shall be in accordance with Park City standards.

Grading shall be limited to what is reasonably necessary. The maximum gradient allowed on cut and fill slopes shall not exceed 2:1. However, because soil on fill slopes as steep as 2:1 is difficult to protect from erosion, it is recommended that these slopes be gentler in gradient wherever the terrain permits (3:1 is a more workable maximum gradient for successful revegetation). All approved cut and fill slopes shall be revegetated by the placement of topsoil, plant materials, and/or the approved seed mix appropriate for slope stabilization. Topsoil will be the key to the revegetation effort and will require enough thickness so as to be effective in the revegetation success.

## Clearing and Grubbing

Clearing and grubbing of vegetation and soils in areas that have not been mass graded, shall be minimized from April thru July to avoid disturbance of nesting birds, unless a detailed search for active nests is conducted and submitted to the Planning Commission for review by a certified wildlife biologist.

## Roadway Retaining Walls

Where possible, road cut and fill treatments shall minimize the horizontal length by utilizing a retaining wall. Retaining walls shall be natural rock. No manufactured materials will be allowed. All stone shall be of a consistent color throughout the project and should generally be a beige or light tan sandstone similar to the Sunrise Blend available in Brown's Canyon.



Wall Color

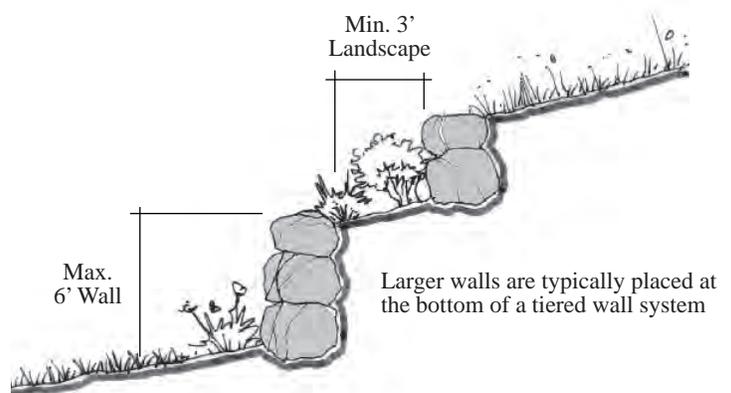


Minimum 3' landscaped shelf between walls

## Site/Lot Retaining Walls

Proposed retaining walls shall not exceed 6 feet where they are necessary. A system of 4' to 6' walls (i.e. tiered walls) with no individual wall exceeding 6' may be used. The walls shall be separated by a minimum 3' landscaped area from top back of lower wall to toe of upper wall.

Retaining walls located within property setbacks must be setback from the property line at least the distance equivalent to the height of the wall, e.g. a 4' wall must be located a minimum of 4' from the property line. A maximum 4:1 slope shall also be provided from the bottom of the wall to the property line to ensure a smooth transition between lots.



Tiered Retaining Wall Section

# Grading and Retaining

## Driveways

Driveways shall be placed along roads to help reduce the visual effects of cuts and fills. Each Homestead lot may be accessed by a single driveway only. Access drives, especially in the Homesteads, shall be located so as to preserve and avoid important natural features, such as large or significant plant materials, drainage ways, and rock outcroppings, so as to minimize disruption of the existing landscape. Retaining walls may be required on driveways to reduce the visual effect and should be incorporated into the design and construction of the road providing access to the lot.

## Lot Grading

All lot development must generally conform to the existing landform. Grading shall be minimized where possible. The extent of any site grading shall be approved by the Design Review Board based on a determination not only of its impact on the natural landform and existing vegetation, but also on the determination of the visual impacts that may result from the grading. The construction of cut and fill slopes will be performed to neat and clean lines that are visually appealing. Excavation or fill must be limited to four (4) feet vertically outside of the structure that is exposed to view. Walk-out basements must meet this requirement. The Design Review Board reserves the authority to disapprove of any exposed excavation or fill transition that is abrupt or unnatural in appearance.

Topsoil should be separated from other excavated material and stockpiled on site for later re-use. As much as possible, cut and fill grading quantities should balance to minimize excessive excavation or fill requirements. Every attempt must be made to minimize cut and fill necessary for the construction of a home to reduce heavy truck traffic to the home site. The project developer is providing an on-site excavation storage area for any materials to be re-used. This storage area will be available at a minimum thru Phase 1 and 2 of the development. No excess fill may be placed on a lot. Fill locations within the development may be appropriate for excess fill placement and lot owners are encouraged to coordinate with the master developer for location and timing if possible. If no site is available within the project it is the responsibility of the lot owner to legally dispose of excess fill material outside of the project.

## Revegetation

All disturbed areas must be revegetated with approved plant material or seed mix per Park city standards to reduce propagation of noxious weeds and minimize adverse storm water impacts. See Plant List C for the approved Native Grass seed mix and application rate.

## Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds must be managed consistent with the Park City Municipal Code and the Summit County Weed Management Plan.

Noxious weeds which become established on graded land in the project area should be physically removed or herbicide treated to prevent their spread throughout the project area and onto adjacent lands.



*Dyer's Woad*



*Thistle*

# General Landscape Guidelines

Landscape Improvements should incorporate, rehabilitate and enhance existing vegetation when appropriate, utilize indigenous and/or regional species, and minimize areas of intensive irrigation.

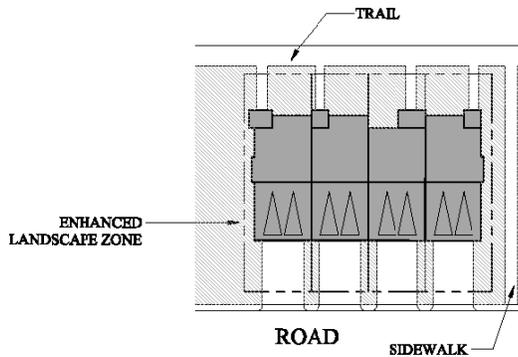
New trees and shrub plantings are to be a mix of sizes that will blend naturally into the surrounding vegetation near the developments edges.

The general landscape design for each Homesite is to gradually transition from the Home to the lot edge or Natural Area to match adjacent landscapes and/or enhance existing native landscape patterns.

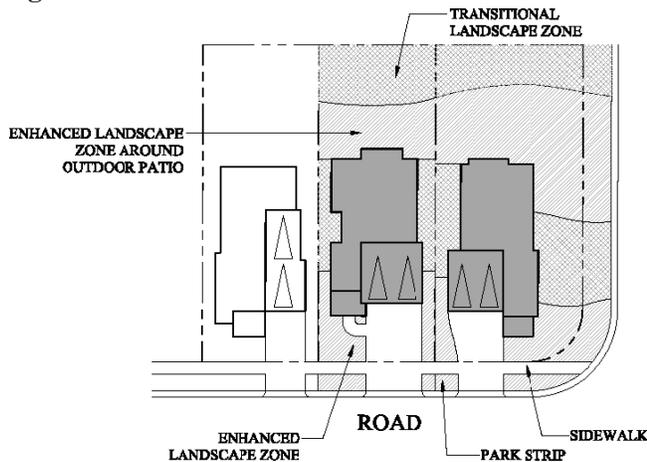
Three Landscape Zones have been created within the development areas:

- Enhanced Landscape Zone
- Transitional Landscape Zone
- Natural Landscape Zone

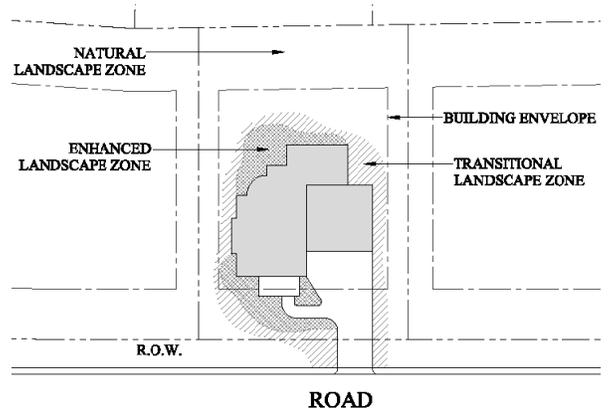
## Park Home Lot



## Cottage Home Lot



## Homestead Lot



## Wildlife

Due to the proximity to the natural open space surrounding the proposed development and the potential to attract foraging animals, landscape plans should be sensitive to the use and protection of plants that may be desirable to animals.

## Approved Plant List

The Design Review Board has approved a list of plants deemed to be inherently compatible with the natural Park City landscape, including indigenous and non indigenous species. Such plants are listed in Plant Lists A, B and C of this Design Guide. Proposed plants not on the Approved Plant List are to be identified on all landscape submissions with a full description of the plant and the intent of its proposed use.



*Diverse landscape with minimal irrigation needs*



*The use of turf should be minimized and placed for maximum use or visual appeal.*

# Enhanced Landscape Zone

The Enhanced Landscape Zone is that portion of the lot adjacent to the home and exterior living spaces including front porches, patios and terraces. In the Park Home and Cottage Home lots the Enhanced Landscape Zone may extend to the Street right-of-way (ROW). Plant lists A, B and C contains a list of plant materials that are appropriate for use in the Enhanced Landscape Zone.

Plant materials may be planted in more formal planting patterns within the Enhanced Landscape Zone adjacent to the home. Planting beyond this area should begin to transition to a more natural and random planting pattern.

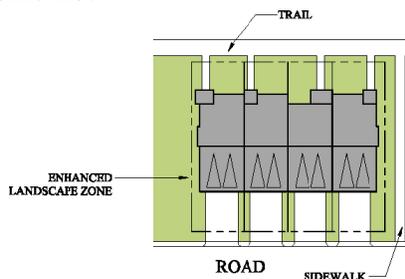


*Enhanced landscaping around porches should be emphasized*

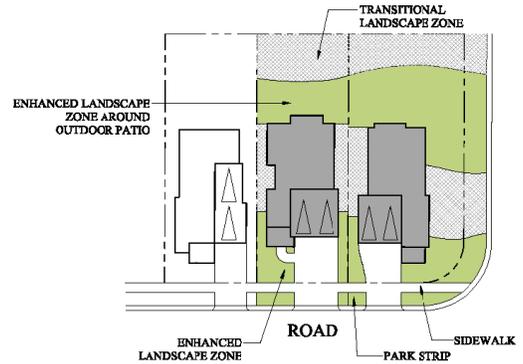
New plantings are to be used to frame important viewsheds, reduce the visual impact of the residence, and screen outdoor service areas and other improvements from adjacent Homesites and off-site views. Larger scale planting materials including trees and large shrubs are to be planted adjacent to buildings to soften the architectural edge and blend buildings with the landscape.

Manicured or groomed yards shall only be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zones. Grasses are to be used only as specimen plants. Plant material and irrigation in the ROW and/or park strip shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner and is subject to any requirements of Park City Municipal Code.

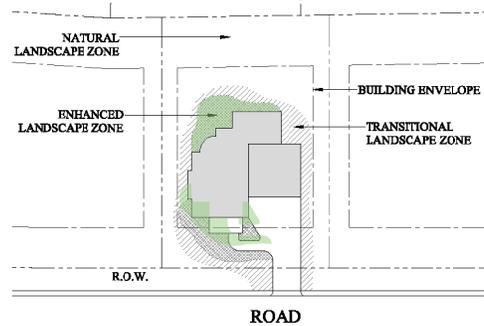
## Park Home Lot



## Cottage Home Lot



## Homestead Lot



## Park Strip Landscaping

The intent of the park strip landscaping standard is that thirty-three percent (33%) or more of the park strip surface be covered with vegetation within three (3) years of planting or when planting has reached maturity, whichever comes first. For lots with two (2) or more street frontages, this standard shall be applied separately to each adjacent park strip on each street frontage.

It shall be the property owner's responsibility to ensure that erosion does not deposit soil or other material on sidewalks or in the street. Materials such as bark, shredded plant material, and compost, may be used as water conserving mulch for plants and may also be used as the only material in portions of a park strip.

Large diameter rocks and boulders may be used on portions of the park strip. Large diameter rocks and boulders shall be kept a minimum of eighteen inches (18") away from street trees. Organic mulch shall be used near street trees. No annuals are allowed within the park strip landscape.

# Transitional Landscape Zone

The Transitional Landscape Zone is that portion of a homesite that falls outside of the Enhanced Landscape Zone but is disturbed during construction and within which an Owner must enhance/revegetate the landscape. All areas of the homesite which were disturbed by construction activity must be restored and revegetated, and must be appropriately tended, until the new landscape and natural vegetation is reestablished. The Transitional Landscape Zone is that area that transitions from the Enhanced Landscape Zone to an adjacent homesite or to a Natural Landscape Zone. Plant lists B and C contain a list of plant materials that are appropriate for use in the Transitional Landscape Zone.

In order to blend improvements with the site, plant materials are to be planted in natural groupings to mimic the natural planting patterns found on and around the site.

The line of interface between this Transitional Zone and the natural landscape or adjacent home shall occur along a soft irregular edge creating a smooth, natural transition.

New plantings are to be used to frame important viewsheds, reduce the visual impact of the residence, and screen outdoor service areas and other improvements from adjacent Homesites and off-site views.

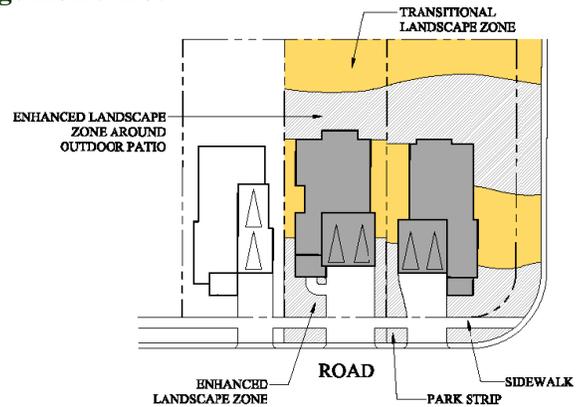
Plant material and irrigation in the ROW shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner.

Only Drip Irrigation is allowed in the Transitional Zone.

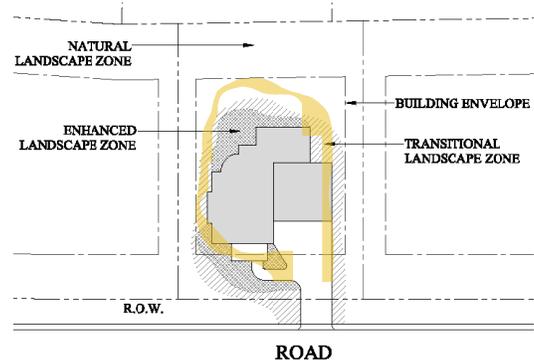


*Landscaping should transition from enhanced plantings to adjacent homes or native areas*

## Cottage Home Lot



## Homestead Lot



## Park Strip Landscaping

The intent of the park strip landscaping standard is that thirty three percent (33%) or more of the park strip surface be covered with vegetation within three (3) years of planting or when planting has reached maturity, whichever comes first. For lots with two (2) or more street frontages, this standard shall be applied separately to each adjacent park strip on each street frontage.

It shall be the property owner’s responsibility to ensure that erosion does not deposit soil or other material on sidewalks or in the street. Materials such as bark, shredded plant material, and compost, may be used as water conserving mulch for plants and may also be used as the only material in portions of a park strip.

Large diameter rocks and boulders may be used on portions of the park strip. Large diameter rocks and boulders shall be kept a minimum of eighteen inches (18”) away from street trees. Organic mulch shall be used near street trees. No annuals are allowed within the park strip landscape.

## Natural Landscape Zone

The Natural Landscape Zone is that portion of the lot that lies outside of the homes disturbed area of construction, and must remain as natural area, or revegetated area to the standards outlined in this section.

Most Cottage and Park Home lots will not contain natural landscape zones. Only those lots adjacent to existing natural open space may have natural landscape zones within the lot area.

The Natural Landscape Zone is to be planted only with those plant materials identified within Plant List C.

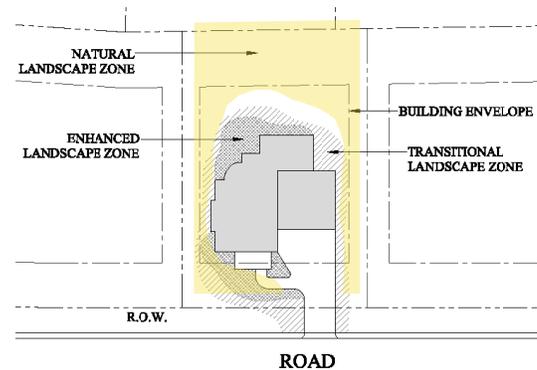
Landscape transitions to existing open spaces should be carefully planted so as to best create a seamless revegetated landscape. In addition, the density and mix of any added plant material in the Natural Landscape Zone will be required to approximate the density and mix found in the general area.

Excluding trees, permanent irrigation of the Natural Area on homesites with existing vegetation is not permitted, since the indigenous vegetation does not require additional water. Permanent irrigation of the Natural Area can lead to disease and death of the native plants, and aid in the spread of undesirable plant species or weeds.

Temporary irrigation of all revegetation in the Natural Areas is allowed. Permanent irrigation for newly planted trees is permitted.

Plant material and irrigation in the ROW shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner.

### Homestead Lot



# Plant List A

## Trees

Celtis reticulata - Western Hackberry  
 Malus spp. – Crabapple  
 Pinus contorta - Lodgepole Pine  
 Prunus padus - Mayday Tree  
 Pyrus calleryana – Flowering Pear  
 Robinia pseudoacacia - Black Locust

## Shrubs

Cornus alba - Variegated Dogwood  
 Cornus sericea flaviramea - Yellowtwig Dogwood  
 Cotoneaster acutifolius’ - Peking Cotoneaster  
 Euonymus alatus ‘compacta’ - Burning Bush  
 Pinus mugo - Mugo Pine  
 Pinus mugo - Big Tuna Mugo Pine  
 Prunus besseyi - Western Sand Cherry  
 Prunus tomentosa - Nanking Cherry  
 Syringa vulgaris - Lilac

## Perennials

Alcea rosea - Hollyhock  
 Alchemilla spp. - Lady’s Mantle  
 Armeria maritima - Sea Thrift or Sea Pink  
 Artemisia spp. - Silermound  
 Astilbe spp. – Astilbe  
 Centaurea dealbata – Bachelor Button  
 Cerastium tomentosum - Snow in Summer  
 Chrysanthemum spp. - Daisy  
 Coreopsis - Coreopsis  
 Delphinium - Larkspur  
 Dianthus - Dianthus  
 Dicentra spectabilis - Bleeding Heart  
 Doronicum spp. - Leopard’s Bane  
 Hemerocallis - Daylilly  
 Heuchera - Coral Bells  
 Iris missouriensis - Western Blue Flag  
 Iris siberica - Siberian Iris  
 Lavendula spp. - Lavender  
 Liatris spp. - Gayfeather  
 Lysimachia punctata - Loosestrife  
 Monarda didyma - Bee balm  
 Nepeta mussini - Catmint  
 Papaver orientale - Oriental Poppy  
 Prunella - Prunella  
 Pulsatilla vulgaris - Pasque Flower  
 Rudbeckia spp. - Black-eyed Susan

Sagina subulata. - Irish Moss  
 Salvia spp. - Sage  
 Tradescantia spp. - Spider Wart  
 Pulsatilla vulgaris - Pasque Flower  
 Rudbeckia spp. - Black-eyed Susan  
 Sagina subulata. - Irish Moss  
 Salvia spp. - Sage  
 Tradescantia spp. - Spider Wart

## Grasses

Aristida purpurea - Purple Threeawn  
 Bouteloua curtipendula - Side Oats Grama  
 Elymus cineris - Great Basin Wild Rye  
 Lolium spp. - Ryegrass  
 Miscanthus spp. - Maidengrass  
 Panicum spp. - Switchgrass  
 Phalaris spp. - Ribbongrass  
 Poa alpina - Alpine Bluegrass  
 Poa secunda - Sandberg Bluegrass  
 Schizachyrium spp. - Little Bluestem

## Groundcover

Aegopodium podagraria - Bishop’s Weed  
 Ajuga spp. - Bugleweed  
 Arctostaphylos uva-ursi - Kinnikinnick  
 Fragraria sp. - Strawberry  
 Gallium odoratum - Sweet Woodruff  
 Hypericum calycinum - St. John’s Wort  
 Juniperus horizontalis - Wiltoni Juniper  
 Juniperus sabina - Calgary Carpet & Buffalo  
 Lamium spp. - Nettle  
 Lysimachia nummularia - Creeping Jenny  
 Phlox - subulata - Creeping Phlox  
 Potentilla verna nana - Spring Cinquefoil  
 Saponaria sp. - Soapwort  
 Thymus spp. - Thyme  
 Veronica spp. - Veronica  
 Vinca minor - Vinca

## Vines

Clematis sp. - Clematis  
 Lonicera x brownii ‘Dropmore Scarlet’ - Dropmore Scarlet  
 Honeysuckle  
 Parthenocissus quinquefolia - Virginia Creeper

# Plant List B

## Trees

*Abies concolor* - White Fir  
*Acer x freemanii* - Autumn Blaze Maple  
*Acer ginnala* - Amur Maple  
*Acer platanoides* - Norway Maple  
*Acer truncatum* - Norwegian Sunset Maple  
*Acer truncatum* - Crimson Sunset Maple  
*Alnus incana* - Thinleaf Alder  
*Amelanchier x grandiflora* - Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry  
*Crataegus crus-galli 'Inermis'* - Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn  
*Crataegus crus-galli 'Inermis'* - Crusader Hawthorn  
*Picea pungens* - Colorado Green Spruce  
*Pinus flexilis* - Limber Pine  
*Pinus mugo* - Tannenbaum Mugo Pine  
*Pinus nigra* - Austrian Pine  
*Pinus silvestris* - Scotch Pine  
*Populus x acuminata* - Lanceleaf Cottonwood  
*Populus angustifolia* – Narrowleaf Cottonwood  
*Populus tremuloides 'Erecta'* - Swedish Aspen  
*Tilia sp.* - Linden

## Shrubs

*Caragana arborescens* - Siberian Pea Shrub  
*Cornus sericea* - Redtwig & Alleman's Compact Dogwood  
*Cornus sericea* - Baileyi Dogwood  
*Fallugia paradoxa* - Apache Plume  
*Lonicera tatarica* - Tatarian Honeysuckle  
*Mahonia repens* - Creeping Oregon Grape  
*Paxistima myrsinites* - Mountain Lover or Oregon Boxwood  
*Physocarpus malvaceus* – Ninebark  
*Potentilla fruticosa* – Shrubby Cinquefoil  
*Ribes alpinum* - Alpine Currant  
*Ribes aureum* - Golden Currant  
*Rosa Woodsii* - Wood's Rose  
*Salix spp.* - Willow  
*Sorbaria sorbifolia* - Ashleaf Spirea  
*Spiraea sp.* - Spiraea

## Perennials

*Achillea millefolium* - Western Yarrow  
*Aconitum columbianum* - Monkshood  
*Agastache rupestris* - Hyssop  
*Alcea sp.* - Hollyhock  
*Antennaria rosea* - Pussy Toes  
*Aquilegia caerulea* - Columbine  
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* - Kinnikinnick  
*Campanula spp.* - Bellflower  
*Fragaria spp.* - Strawberry  
*Gaillardia spp.* - Gaillardia  
*Hosta sp.* - Hosta  
*Linum spp.* - Flax  
*Lupinus spp.* - Lupine  
*Papaver nudicaule* - Iceland Poppy  
*Sedum spp.* - Sedum  
*Solidago sphacelata* - Goldenrod  
*Viguiera multiflora (Heliomeris multiflora)* - Showy Goldeneye

## Bulbs - As appropriate for Region

# Plant List C

## Trees

Abies lasiocarpa – Subalpine Fir  
 Acer glabrum - Rocky Mountain Maple  
 Juniperus scopulorum-Rocky Mountain Juniper  
 Pinus aristata - Bristlecone Pine  
 Prunus virginiana – Chokecherry  
 Populus tremuloides - Quaking Aspen  
 Pseudotsuga menziesii - Douglas Fir  
 Quercus gambelii - Gambel Oak

## Shrubs

Amelanchier alnifolia - Saskatoon Serviceberry  
 Artemisia tridentata - Big Sage  
 Atriplex canescens - Four Wing Saltbrush  
 Cercocarpus ledifolius - Curleaf Mountain Mahogany  
 Chrysothamnus nauseosus - Rubber Rabbitbrush  
 Gutierrezia sarothrae - Snakeweed  
 Purshia tridentata - Antelope Bitterbrush  
 Rhus glabra - Smooth Sumac  
 Rhus trilobata - Three Leaf/Oakbrush Sumac  
 Sambucus canadensis - Adams Elderberry  
 Sambucus canadensis aurea - Golden Elderberry  
 Shepherdia argentea - Buffalo Berry  
 Symphoricarpos occidentalis - Western Snowberry

## Perennials

Allium acuminatum - Tapertip or Wild Onion  
 Aster spp. - Aster  
 Balsamorhiza sagittata - Arrowleaf Balsamroot  
 Calochortus nuttallii - Sego Lily  
 Castilleja chromosa - Indian Paintbrush  
 Erigeron spp. - Fleabane  
 Eriogonum umbellatum - Sulfer Flower  
 Geranium spp. - Geranium  
 Helianthus - Sunflower  
 Oenothera spp. - Evening Primrose  
 Penstemon spp. - Penstemon  
 Sphaeralcea spp. - Globemallow  
 Vicia americana - American Vetch  
 Wyethia amplexicaulis - Mule's Ear

## Grasses

Achnatherum hymenoides - Indian Ricegrass  
 Bromus marginatus - Mountain Brome  
 Elymus lanceolatus spp. - Streambank Wheatgrass  
 Festuca longifolia - Hard Fescue  
 Festuca ovina - Sheep Fescue  
 Festuca rubra - Red Fescue  
 Festuca rubra commutata - Chewing Fescue  
 Pascopyrum smithii - Western Wheatgrass  
 Pseudoroegneria spicata - Bluebunch Wheatgrass  
 Poa bulbosa - Bulbous Bluegrass  
 Sitanion elymoides - Bottlebrush Squirreltail  
 Stipa viridula - Needle Grass

## Native Grass Seed Mix

15% Slender Wheatgrass (Agropyrontrachycaulum)  
 10% Nevada Bluegrass (Poanevadensis)  
 9% Squirreltail (Sitanionhystrix)  
 20% Bluebunch Wheatgrass (Agropyronspicatum)  
 10% Western Wheatgrass (Agropyronsmithii)  
 10% Thickspike Wheatgrass (Agropyrondasystachyum)  
 15% Mountain Brome (Bromuscarinatus)  
 0.25% Yarrow (Achilleamillifolium)  
 0.5% Blueflax (Linumperenne)  
 0.25% Silver Lupine (Lupinusargenteusvar.argenteus)  
 10% Rye (Loliumperenne)

## Seeding Rate

Broadcast - 30 pls pounds per acre

Seeding shall be applied by broadcast and raked into the top 1/4" of the top layer of soil. Hydro-mulch shall be sprayed over the prepared seeded areas. Hydro-mulch shall consist of fertilizer at the rate of six (6) pounds per one thousand (1000) square feet and "fiber mulch" at the rate of fourteen hundred pounds (1400) per acre of area

Seeding shall occur only during the following seasons:

Spring - Spring thaw to May 1st

Fall - September 15th until consistent ground freeze.

# Sustainability

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## Building Sustainability

Park City Heights has been conceived and planned using sustainable site design concepts and green building principles. The main objectives are: (1) Create a standard where homes are durable, healthy, comfortable, affordable and energy-efficient; and (2) Protect, conserve and ensure the long-term availability of water, one of the community's most precious and scarce natural resources.

Sustainable building is a whole systems approach to the design, construction, and operation of the home and the community. By incorporating sustainable building standards, Park City Heights will ensure that energy and resources are used efficiently.

Sustainable buildings are designed and constructed to incorporate environmental considerations and resource efficiency into every step of the home building and land development process with the goal to minimize the home's environmental impact.

Residential building quality is a very important and integral part of a sustainable community because it directly contributes to the long-term satisfaction of the people who live there. Park City's semi-arid climate makes certain that effective and sustainable water management is a constant priority. Reducing water consumption is critical to water conservation.

To create a more sustainable community and environment the following standards apply:



Each home shall be constructed to National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards Silver Certification (or other equivalent Green Building certification approved by the Planning Director) OR reach LEED for Homes Silver Rating (minimum 60 points). Owners are encouraged to achieve a higher Green Building certification rating when physically and economically viable establishing Park City Heights as the leading example in Park City's sustainability goals and objectives.

### IN ADDITION

In order to achieve water conservation goals, each home must either: 1) achieve at a minimum, the Silver performance level points within Chapter 8, Water Efficiency, of the National Association of Home Builders Green Building Standards; OR 2) achieve a minimum combined 10 points within the Sustainable Sites Landscaping (SS2) and the Water Efficiency (WE) sections of LEED for Homes Checklist. Points achieved in these resource conservation categories will count towards the overall score.

An industry standard Third Party inspector shall be mutually agreed upon by the Park City Chief Building Official and the applicant prior to issuance of a building permit to provide third party inspection for compliance with Green Building requirements.



In addition to the requirements above, there are other fundamental elements that may be applied to achieve higher levels of sustainability and should be incorporated into each home. These sustainability elements include design practices that apply to three specific categories within the development:

- Building Sustainability
- Community Sustainability
- Landscape Sustainability

# Building Sustainability

## Home Size

All homes within Park City Heights should strive to be “modest” in scale and reflect historical development patterns of Old Town. Sustainable building requirements provide incentives for smaller, more efficiently designed homes. The size of a home is directly related to the short and long term material and energy consumption and should be carefully analyzed early in this process.

## Building Materials

Designs shall encourage the use of sustainable construction materials and products, including recycled content, salvaged, and FSC-certified materials and shall promote sustainability through building practices that reduce energy consumption, as well as through the continued review of viable alternative energy sources.

## Alternative (Renewable) Energy Sources

Alternative energy should be used where physically viable and economically feasible. As financing options for alternative energy systems continue to evolve it may be necessary to amend the Park City Heights Design Guides to accommodate alternative methods for employing these systems into the Park City Heights development, e.g. creation of a solar garden. While energy conservation is an integral component of sustainability, alternative energy sources may provide a more effective solution to reducing the impact and consumption of fossil fuel energy.

## Solar

The use of solar equipment (e.g. panels, shingles & cells) is strongly encouraged and can be used as a Solar Electric or Solar Water Heat System. Solar Electric Systems, also known as photovoltaic (PV) systems, use solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity. Federal and State incentive programs are often available, depending on the system type and size. Systems can be roof-mounted, wall-mounted or site-mounted subject to compliance with required health and safety standards and provided that the Solar Electric System is not installed in a manner that will interfere with the solar access of an adjacent property owner. “Building integrated” photovoltaic (PV) systems are also increasingly available. PV and solar thermal systems require direct solar access for extended periods thus, careful planning is required to ensure installations are properly oriented and are not compromised by shading from adjacent buildings or vegetation.

## Geothermal

Ground Source Heat Pumps or Geoexchange systems may be allowed where feasible but in no way may it interfere with adjacent properties. Solar Heating and a Ground Source Heat Pump may be combined to form a geosolar system for even greater efficiency. Any above grade equipment must be incorporated into the landscaping and be of similar color.

## Wind

Wind energy systems may be allowed but must conform to the Park City Municipal Corporation Land Management Code.

## Construction Waste Mitigation & Recycling

Builders are required to reduce, reuse and recycle construction waste to include wood, drywall, metals, concrete, dirt and cardboard. A project construction recycling center will be established on site. Separate recycling bins will be provided for different materials and it will be the responsibility of each contractor to ensure that jobsite material is recycled to the greatest extent possible. Builders are to incorporate strategies such as “efficient framing” techniques and “optimum value engineering” that reduces the amount of wood used in the framing process without compromising structural integrity. Framing with engineered lumber rather than dimensional lumber is encouraged. Engineered lumber makes good use of small trees and wood chips, where dimensional lumber comes from big trees and represent more raw material than alternatives such as roof trusses, I-joists (floor trusses), laminated veneer lumber (LVL), and structural insulated panels (SIPs).



*Solar placement may vary to maximize effectiveness*

# Building Sustainability

## In-Home Recycling

It is required to provide an in-home recycling center in each dwelling unit where materials are separated and free from contamination. Encourage the use of available street side recycling service or materials can be taken to the Park City recycling center.



## ENERGY STAR®

In addition to each home meeting the required green building requirements, all homes will be built to ENERGY STAR® Standards for the year in which the building permit is issued. All appliances installed should be ENERGY STAR approved.



## Skylights

Skylights are an effective way to light and heat a home passively. Low-E glass or triple glazed acrylic units save energy and money while keeping the home more comfortable. Skylights must be integrated with the design of the home. Skylights should be designed as an integral part of the roof. Only flat skylights with clear or bronze glazing will be allowed, while bubble or dome skylights with frosted or colored glazing are not.

Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. All light sources shall be shielded and both outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from direct light sources.

## Fireplaces

All fireplaces must be non wood burning and comply with Park City Municipal regulations. Apparatus that utilize alternate/renewable energy sources are encouraged.

## Non Air-Conditioned Homes

Provide as an environmentally sensitive option to buyers to reduce energy consumption. This can be augmented by installing ceiling fans which improve interior comfort by circulating cold and warm air. Ceiling fans can be adjusted to either draw warm air upward during summer months or push it downward during the winter.

## Heated Driveways

Heated Driveways may be allowed, but only if it receives its power from an Alternative Energy Source as specifically approved by the Design Review Board.

## Lighting

Develop and design strategies to provide natural lighting in each home. It is encouraged to install high-efficiency lighting systems with advanced lighting controls. Include motion sensors tied to dimmable lighting controls and provide task lighting which reduces general overhead light levels.

All homes are required to install compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), halogens, or light emitting diodes (LEDs), or other approved bulbs or light source at time of construction. These light bulbs and sources last longer and use less energy than traditional incandescent bulbs. Most states are incorporating new laws that effectively phase out the traditional light bulb. The Department of Energy has set efficiency standard levels for all light bulbs, and today's standard incandescents cannot meet those levels. The traditional incandescent light bulbs will not be allowed.



# Community Sustainability

## Transportation

Encourage alternative modes of transportation through site planning and building orientation that emphasize connections to sidewalks, bike paths and trail networks. Homes should be placed and built incorporating easy connections for pedestrian and bike access to trails, sidewalks and streets. These options make it easier for people to choose alternative modes of transportation that contribute to a more sustainable environment that is healthier and more enjoyable for everyone.

## Open Space

Encourage design that emphasizes the natural connection to open space and parks. Provide maximum continuity of open space and preserve important natural vistas that reinforce a sense of place and relationship to the natural environment. Integrate views and access into the greenway network from homes. Promote the development of site plans that create attractive, comfortable outdoor spaces.

## Topography

Integrate natural site features such as topography, views and vegetation into site design. Building placement should follow contours rather than being placed at right angles to the prevailing slope. On sloping sites, staggering placement of homes along opposite sides of the street, rather than siting homes directly opposite one another, can provide better preservation of views. Use topography to create continuous green space connectivity between homes. Retain the maximum possible amount of natural vegetation. Avoid excessive grading and cutting of hillsides.

## Water Conservation

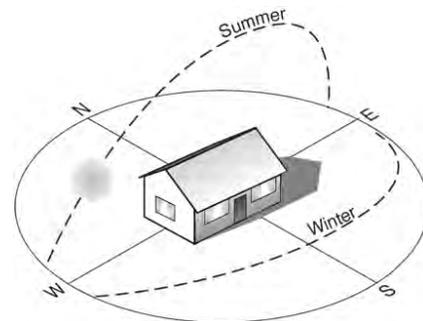
Incorporate the installation of low flow toilets and flow reducers on faucets and shower heads. Flow reducers can cut water usage of faucets by as much as 40% with little noticeable effect. Park City Heights has defined the minimum Low Flow as:

- Toilets - 1.5 gallons per flush
- Kitchen Faucets – 2.0 gallons per minute
- Bathroom Faucets – 1.8 gallons per minute
- Shower Heads – 2.4 gallons per minute

## Solar Orientation

Where possible, the longer axis of the home should be oriented east/west. By orienting the home in that direction, the longer dimension of the home faces sunny south. The optimum position for maximum solar benefits is true south but you can vary the orientation within 15-20 degrees of that direction with minimal effect. This placement creates optimum conditions for the use of passive and active solar strategies reducing energy costs substantially.

Design shall encourage site and building placement that improves energy efficiency by incorporating natural cooling and passive solar heating. This may include extended eaves, window overhangs, awnings and tree placement for natural cooling, and building and window orientation to take advantage of passive solar heating.



*Proper Home Orientation can substantially reduce Energy Consumption*

## Stormwater Management

Pervious pavement is designed to allow percolation or infiltration of stormwater through the surface into the soil below where the water is naturally filtered and pollutants are removed. Design that uses alternatives to reduce impervious pavement is a positive step toward improving the quality of our water resource and is highly encouraged. However, pervious pavement is easily compromised by plowing that dislodges pavers and sanding which disrupts the pavements filtration process and should be reviewed carefully.



*Permeable pavement options should be explored*

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# Community Sustainability

## Fire Protection

### Roofing Materials & Fire Sprinklers

Roofing Materials must be non-combustible and have a Class “A” Fire Rating. No wood shake roofing material will be permitted.

All buildings over 750 square feet must be constructed with an Automatic Fire Extinguishing System installed as required and approved by Park City.

### Fires

No person shall build, ignite or maintain any outdoor fire of any kind for any purpose with the exception of a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue or grill and they are located a minimum of thirty (30) feet from any combustible material or nonfire-resistant vegetation.

### Defensible Space

On all Homestead lots and those lots that are directly adjacent to existing shrub or tree vegetative growth owners should place an emphasis on utilizing fire-resistant vegetation or growth within the planned landscape adjacent to all buildings and structures to minimize the potential of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure. (generally 30’ minimum). Deadwood shall be regularly removed from trees.

# Landscape Sustainability

## Hydrozoning

Grouping plants that have similar water requirements. Hydrozoning is a key component of a water-efficient irrigation system and landscape. Plant species with similar needs should be selected and grouped within each hydrozone. It is also effective to create microclimate zones so that plants with higher water needs are closest to the house and plants with lower water needs are on the perimeter of the garden or landscape.

Each hydrozone will contain plants that will be irrigated on the same schedule, using the same irrigation method. Generally, each hydrozone is served by one valve or control zone (although more than one valve may be required to service an area due to flow and water pressure). By using controllers with multiple run times that are able to support low-volume systems (cycle and soak) and by dividing the landscape into hydrozones, each area will receive the amount of water it needs without puddling or runoff. The result of hydrozoning is improved plant health and less water use.



*Turf not a dominate component of the landscape*

## Turf

Turf, when used, must not be a dominant component of the landscape. Individual homesites in the Park Home and Cottage Home lots shall not contain turf areas greater than 20% of the total lot area. Individual homesites in the Homestead lots shall not contain turf areas greater than 15% of the homes total lot area. All turf area must be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone.

## Irrigation

All landscape areas within the Enhanced and Transitional Landscape Zones shall be irrigated. All irrigation provided shall be drip irrigation with the exception of turf areas. All drip tubing shall be concealed below plant bed mulch and must remain covered at all times.

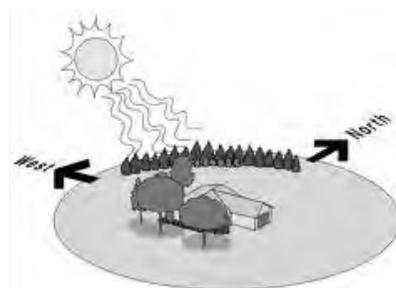
All irrigation systems shall be controlled by an automatic controller which includes a rain sensor. Rain sensors should be utilized to detect the presence of rainfall and disable the irrigation controller from operating during periods of wet weather. Rain Sensors should be adjusted to suit the requirements of the landscape and soil conditions for each home.

## Rain Harvesting

Water tanks used for storing harvested rain from roofs are encouraged (see Roof Appurtenances/Rain Storage Devices for approvals). Rainwater tanks are installed to make use of rain water (rain, hail, sleet or snow) for later use especially for landscape watering, thus reducing one's reliance of culinary water for irrigation.

## Shade Trees/Heat Gain

Deciduous trees placed on the south and east or west can shade your home in the summer before dropping their leaves in the winter to let the sunlight into your home. Trees can bring the ambient temperature down as much as five degrees on a hot day. This reduces heat gain, allowing for cooler ventilation. Deciduous trees and vines in front of south facing walls and windows will further cool homes.



*Properly placed trees can reduce energy consumption throughout the year*

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## Disclaimers

1. Any Commercial or Community structures proposed within the project boundaries are required to follow these Design Guides and should follow all Guides required for Park Homes.
2. Unless addressed in these Guides all additional requirements must follow the projects Codes, Covenants and Restrictions (C.C. & R'S) as adopted and/or the Park City Municipal Codes.
3. Illustrations and Photos are included throughout the Guidelines to help convey the thoughts and concepts described in the document's text. These images are intended to express general design concepts and are not meant to impose specific plans or design solutions.

# Park City Heights

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## Neighborhood Design Guide

(change map after approval)

~~July, 2011~~

August, 2013



# Table of Contents

## *Forward - Area History*

### *Overview*

Design Philosophy .....	1
Lot Types .....	2

## *Community & Architecture Patterns*

### Park Homes

Street Patterns .....	3
Building Placement .....	4
Massing & Composition .....	5
Walls .....	6
Porches .....	7
Windows & Doors .....	8
Garages & Garage Doors .....	9
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	10
Roof Appurtenances .....	11
Home Appurtenances .....	12
Example Gallery .....	13

### Cottage Homes

Street Patterns .....	14
Building Placement .....	15
Massing & Composition .....	16
Walls .....	17
Porches .....	18
Windows & Doors .....	19
Garages & Garage Doors .....	20
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	21
Roof Appurtenances .....	22
Home Appurtenances .....	23
Example Gallery .....	24

### Homesteads

Street Patterns .....	25
Building Placement .....	26
Massing & Composition .....	27
Walls .....	28
Porches .....	29
Windows & Doors .....	30
Garages & Garage Doors .....	31
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	32
Roof Appurtenances .....	33
Home Appurtenances .....	34
Example Gallery .....	35

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# Table of Contents

## *Landscape Guidelines*

Landscape Appurtenances .....	36
Grading and Retaining .....	38
General Landscape Guidelines .....	40
Enhanced Landscape Zone .....	41
Transitional Landscape Zone .....	42
Natural Landscape Zone .....	43
Plant List A .....	44
Plant List B .....	45
Plant List C .....	46

## *Sustainability*

Building Sustainability .....	47
Community Sustainability .....	50
Landscape Sustainability .....	52
Disclaimers .....	53

## Area History

The Park City Heights neighborhood is situated in an area commonly referred to as Quinn's Junction. This area today is home to the United States Ski and Snowboard Association, the National Ability Center and a growing first rate medical community anchored by the Park City Medical Center. Quinn's Junction takes its name from Mr. Quinn who homesteaded the area in the 1920's. He was a cigar maker in Park City.

This area also has a connection to Park City's rich mining history. The intersection of what is today Hwy 248 and Hwy 40 was named Keetley Junction by the Union Pacific railroad after John (Jack) Keetley who was the Superintendent of the Ontario Mine from 1902 until his death in 1912. This was the point where the Ontario Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad left the Park City Branch to serve the station at the Ontario drainage tunnel at Keetley in Wasatch County. This was a major traffic point on the Park City Branch, loading 200 tons per day when in 1925 several mining companies merged to form the Park Utah Consolidated Mining Company. In 1995 this area was flooded as part of the Jordanelle Dam project.

The Union Pacific Park City Branch Railroad grade has been preserved as a 28-mile rail-trail and bikeway providing recreational and alternative transportation options. The "Rail Trail," as it is commonly known, follows the historic route of the Union Pacific railroad spur from the mining town of Park City to the main Union Pacific Railroad line still in use at Echo. A connector trail is provided in the Park City Heights neighborhood to access this historic trail. The Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail has been open since 1992, and is one of America's first 500 rail trails.



The Park City Heights neighborhood is south of Silver Creek and Richardson Flats, areas historically used for mining-related activities including storage of excess ore and excavated materials and currently undergoing remediation. The road currently known as Richardson Flats Road has gone by several names over the years, some more colorful than others including Highway (US) 40, Gun Club Road and Old Dump Road. In 1980 the Utah Department of Transportation built a relocation of US-40 to get it out of the valley that would be filled by the Jordanelle Reservoir. The locally popular name "Old Dump Road" refers to its use as the path to the official county landfill that used to be located by Richardson Flat near what is today the Park and Ride. Local lore attributes the name Gun Club Road to another hobby – shooting at road signs and other items dumped in the area. Today the road is owned by Summit County.

## Design Philosophy

Park City has a rich Architectural Heritage that has created a collection of neighborhoods, remarkable for their diversity and unique character. Park City Heights is a new mountain neighborhood that blends a variety of home and lot types, architectural styles and landscapes that use key character elements found in these diverse Park City neighborhoods. Located within an important entry corridor to Park City, Park City Heights must establish itself as a distinct neighborhood while still fitting within the context of the existing and surrounding natural and architectural fabric. It is important to represent an “Old Town” and “Park City” character within the development, but replicating these styles is not desired. Park City Heights strives to become an “authentic” neighborhood designed around neighborhood parks, open spaces and trails, a variety of home types and lot sizes and diverse architectural elements. For homes in Park City Heights, the emphasis is on simple structural expressions using a vocabulary of architectural elements found within Park City including Victorian, Cottage, Arts and Crafts, Prairie Style, and Modern and Contemporary styles. Each Home within Park City Heights with the exception of the 2 lots accessed from Deer Valley will be required to meet and adhere to the following guide with the intent that each and every Home contributes to the community as a whole. The Deer Valley lots must adhere to the C.C. & R’s of the Oaks at Deer Valley.

### Applicability

Design Guidelines have been created to ensure all improvements at Park City Heights preserve the natural beauty of the surrounding landscape and generate a unified community design. The Guidelines are intended to provide direction to owners and designers to ensure compatibility with the desired character at Park City Heights. They explain the architectural aesthetics and site considerations that are to guide the design and construction of all new buildings, building additions, site work, and landscaping within Park City Heights. These Guidelines are not intended to create a homogenous, look alike neighborhood of earth tones and mountain timbers, but rather are intended to create a harmonious and diverse community of unique and varied homes that will form the foundation for a vibrant and successful mountain neighborhood.

The Design Guidelines are organized into six sections:

- Overview
- Park Homes
- Cottage Homes
- Homesteads
- Landscape Patterns
- Sustainability

Each section is designed to provide key information that will help homeowners make architectural and site planning decisions for their homes within Park City Heights. Each Lot Type is provided with a set of specific Community and Architectural Patterns. The Community Patterns section provides building setback, street character, garage placement and orientation for each product type within the development. The Architectural Patterns section presents Guidelines for individual architectural elements and key details, materials and applications to help owners create compatible homes within a neighborhood setting.

The Landscape Patterns and Sustainability sections apply to each Lot Type throughout the development. The Landscape Patterns provide a list of appropriate landscape materials for all lot and home types and emphasizes the importance of appropriate plant materials for the various landscape forms and spaces for each home and lot. The Sustainability section focuses on specific sustainable measures that must be incorporated by every home within the project.

Each Lot owner or Builder must also refer to the Park City Heights Codes, Covenants and Restrictions for specific requirements and design review submittal requirements.

# Lot Types

Park City Heights is comprised of a variety of architectural styles found within three (3) unique and diverse Lot types: Park Homes, Cottage Homes and Homesteads.



~~Park Homes consist of various attached housing types with varying lot sizes to accommodate these home types~~ Park Homes consist of small lot single family homes and 4-unit multi family buildings. All Park Homes front or are adjacent to a park or open space and are accessed by rear lanes and rear garages providing a focus on the front doors and front porches.



~~Cottage Homes consist of smaller single family homes on lots that range in size from 40' to 70' in width and 90' to 120' in depth 4,200 square feet to 10,500 square feet. The majority of Cottage Homes are accessed from local drives at the rear of the homes with an emphasis on orienting front doors and porches to the residential street or open space.~~ Cottage Homes consist of smaller single family homes on lots that range in size from 40' to 70' in width and 90' to 120' in depth 4,200 square feet to 10,500 square feet. The majority of Cottage Homes are accessed from local drives at the rear of the homes with an emphasis on orienting front doors and porches to the residential street or open space. Prominent street oriented entry's and front porches along with semi-recessed or detached garages are used to provide an emphasis on placing people near the street.



Homesteads consist of larger single family homes generally on lots ranging in size from ~~6,500~~ 8,000 square feet to 25,000 square feet. Homesteads are located across the upper slopes of the development and these lots will form the visual transition to the surrounding open space and will require the most sensitive placement to respect and respond to the existing terrain

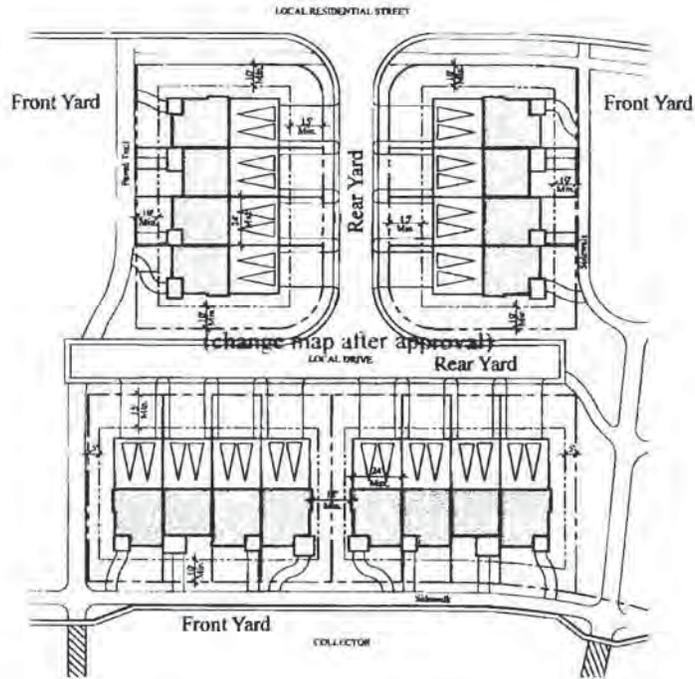


# Park Homes

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## Community & Architecture Patterns

# Building Placement



Park Homes consist of small lot single family homes and vary from 2-unit to 15-unit 4-unit Multi-Family buildings.

**Front Yard Setback:** Minimum 40' 5" to Main Structure or Front Porches.

**Side Setback:** Minimum side separation to any adjacent Structure shall be 42' 10".

**Side Street Setback (Corner Lot):** 10' to all structures.

**Side Open Space Setback (Lot adjacent to Open Space):** 5' to all structures.

**Rear Yard Setback:** Minimum setback to Main structure shall be 45' 0".

**Front Facade:** At least 40% of the Primary Facade must be placed within 10' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.

**Local Drive Accessed Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. Garage doors must be placed at either 5' 7" from the edge of the Local Drive Right-of-way or a minimum of 20' 18" from the edge of the Local Drive Right-of-way.

~~Local Residential Street Accessed Garages: Shall be a maximum of 24' wide.~~

~~Garage Doors: Must be oriented to the Local Drive. Two (2) car garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of 10' wide.~~

~~Parking: Owner and guest parking located to the rear of homes is to be screened from off-site views, to the extent possible, through the use of proper placement, architectural screens and/or landscape planting. No enclosed structures for the storage of boats and/or motor homes are permitted.~~

## Park Homes

COMMUNITY PATTERNS

# Street Patterns

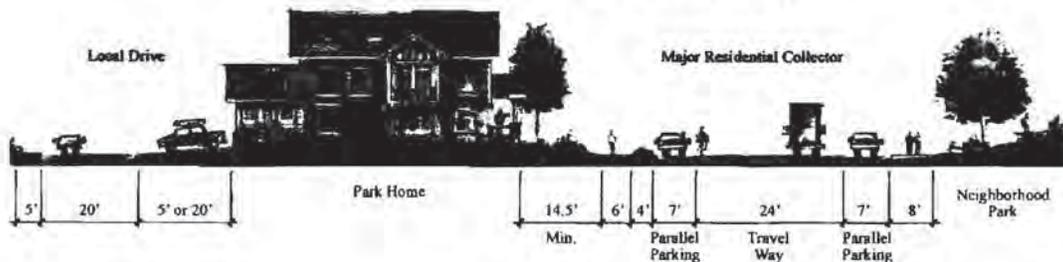


All Park Homes front or are adjacent to a park or open space and have garages or structured parking behind the homes. The front facades of these homes are oriented to walkways and trails providing great access to the neighborhood amenities surrounding them. Front porches are critical elements of these typically larger buildings—homes, helping to reduce the impacts of the mass on the streetscape and surrounding views into the project. Park Homes also utilize on-street parking to provide varied and shared parking alternatives minimizing the impact of the automobile within this neighborhood.

(change map after approval)



(change drawing after approval)



## Park Homes

COMMUNITY PATTERNS

## Massing & Composition

### Scale of Buildings

It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. This is especially true in the Park Home area where some of the buildings may be larger than in other areas of the development. Park Homes range in size from ~~two (2)~~ small lot single family units to ~~fifteen (15)~~ four (4) unit multi family buildings.

To avoid building forms that are boxy in massing the following criteria should be met.

~~a. Buildings with between two and four units must comply with the following requirement:~~

~~• No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 25'. If the 25' is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 3'.~~

~~b. Buildings housing more than four (4) units must meet the following requirements:~~

~~• No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 35'. If the 35' is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 3' and one of the following must occur:~~

- ~~• The building mass should bend~~
- ~~• The roof line should shift up or down at least 3' or take on a different ridge alignment.~~
- ~~• Roof areas must provide variation in roof shape. No single roof shape may cover more than 2/3 the total roof area.~~



*Horizontal & vertical variation must occur*

### Repetition

Buildings of similar plans must offer up differentiation in elevation. Repetition of like elevations will not be permitted. The Design Review Board shall approve exterior elevations of multi family buildings and require variation between building facades to ensure diversity within the development. These requirements are applied so that the building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest.



*Repetition of like elevations is prohibited*

### Unit Size

Units in the Park Homes area will have a minimum square footage of 800 sq ft. The first floor area shall not be less than ~~800~~ 470 sq. ft. for two story units. The maximum square footage for any unit is ~~2,500~~ 2,700 sq. ft.

Note: All areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and uninhabitable basements as defined by Park City Municipal Code.

### Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present an appropriately scaled roofscape that is compatible with its use and placement.

Allowable building heights are limited by Park City Municipal Code. Generally building heights cannot exceed 28' as measured from existing natural grade at any point, excluding chimneys.

## Park Homes

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS

# Walls

## Foundation Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. These walls should be a continuation of the building wall. Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that their exposed surface is covered. All exposed concrete must be clad or finished for appearance with an approved exterior wall material, see Building Walls for approved materials.

## Building Walls

Building walls are those walls above the foundation walls that form the middle of the structure. The treatment of these walls provides an opportunity to visually unify this phase of the development. The use of different materials is encouraged to give distinction to the varied forms of the building. Materials on building walls will be limited to three different types for any single structure in the Park Homes area.

Approved materials are:

- Horizontal wood siding
- Board and batten vertical wood siding
- Machine sawn wood shingles
- Composite siding or approved similar
- Stucco (as approved by the Review Board)
- Steel (as approved by the Review Board)



*Vertical siding*



*Horizontal & vertical siding material combinations*

## Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.
- Window and Door Shutter - Should be less prominent in the Park Homes. If used they should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Design should be simple and straightforward, without undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.
- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner.



*Simple wall decoration*



*Shutters not prominent in Park Homes*

# Park Homes

## Porches

### Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street. Massing of porch elements also can help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end, porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one-story in height.

*Integration of the front porch is required in the Park Homes area.*

- Porches are usually located at the front setback line, but may also be located at the side setback line.
- Porches often will have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 18" 8" above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just "stuck on" the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an "L" shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4" of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 6'-5" with a minimum of 48 40 square feet.

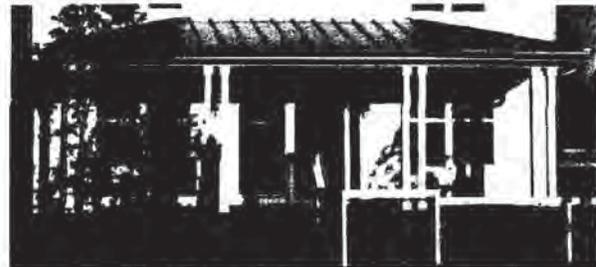
- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered "lip" or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers



*Porches located at front setback*



*Properly detailed porch elements*



*Porch reduces impact of building mass to street*



*Porches 18" 8" above grade*

## Park Homes

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS

# Windows & Doors

## Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and vertical in orientation. Octagonal, circles and hexagons will not be approved. Window heads must be shaped to match roof lines or remain level. No scissor truss windows will be permitted with slopes not matching the roof line.

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the Review Board.

## Doors

Door openings should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest. Doorways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used. The use of limited glass in entry doors is encouraged, ex. 1/2 lights with divided lights. Full glass doors are discouraged.

## Trim

Within the Park Home product expressive trim is identified as a key architectural element. Trim shall be proportioned to the size of the opening. Trim shall project a minimum of one-half inch past the leading edge of the adjacent siding. Most trim shall be flat. Any shapes must have a simple profile. Siding must abut trim (trim shall not be installed on top of siding).



*Predominantly rectangular*



*Vertical proportion*



*Doorway is complimentary to materials of the home*



*Door is protected from weather*



*Trim proportion to the size of the openings*



*Expressive trim*



*Trim with simple profile*

# Park Homes

## Garages & Garage Doors

### Garages

Garages or Parking Structures are required in the Park Homes area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must provide a minimum of one car per residential unit. Garages must not dominate the structure when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. All garages must be accessed from the Local Street. Parking Structures may be accessed from Residential Streets.

Garages may be side entry designs or accessed perpendicular from the Local Street. The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance(s).

### Garage Doors

Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes. Garage doors must appear as traditional swinging, folding or sliding doors. Segmented doors are only permitted if they are constructed to appear to be one of these traditional door types and are subject to Design Board approval.

- Doors should be paneled and may incorporate glass.
- Doors should be painted colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- Garages for an individual unit are limited to 2 garage doors in the Park Home area. A 2 car tandem garage is allowed.
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.

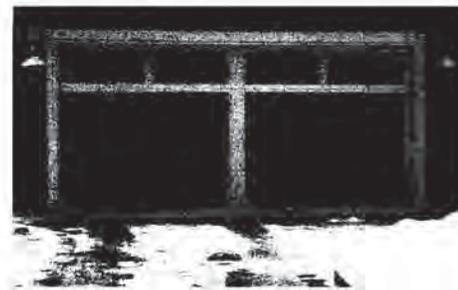
### Driveways

Shared Driveways are allowed and encouraged but their width at the curb must be minimized.

Driveways are encouraged to be concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be maintained properly.



*Paneled doors are encouraged to incorporate glass*



*Door is painted to match body of the home*



*Single doors are preferred where feasible*



*Living area overhangs garage to lessen visual impact*



*Not this - Garage door is dominant element*

## Park Homes

# Roof Patterns & Materials

## Roofing Patterns

Roof elements play a major part in how the overall residence design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

- Allowable roof pitches for sloped roofs are between 4:12 and 8:12
- Allowable roof types are: gable, hip, partial hip and flat.
- Shed roofs may only be used as secondary roof forms.

Roof forms need to be broken down to address human scale so as not to become boxy. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the buildings mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into the Park Homes where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of “green” landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces.

Building designs will incorporate a primary roof form with secondary elements attached to the primary form. See Massing & Composition for additional criteria.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, fake mansard, Gambrel or Domed

## Roof Overhangs

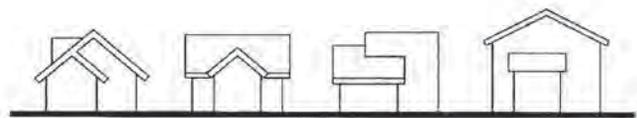
Roof overhangs protect walls and openings from weather and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 12” and a max of 24”. Roof overhangs less than 12” requires review committee approval.



*Roof overhangs protect walls*



*Flat roof elements are appropriate and encouraged*



*Variation in Roof Forms Contributes to a more Visually Rich Neighborhood*

## Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, minimum 30 year
- Copper, must be allowed to oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- Self adhering single ply membrane roofing, at flat roofs
- Solar Shingles
- Green roofs

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing



*Primary roof form broken up with secondary roof elements*



*Roof is broken up to relate to human scale*

## Park Homes

## Roof Appurtenances

### Roof Appurtenances

Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

• Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

• Snow Melt Systems should only be considered when all other alternatives have been explored fully. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

• Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions must be approved by the review committee.

• Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

• Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

• Chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

• Mechanical vents 6" or larger must be enclosed in an appropriate architectural structure to match building components. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All other unenclosed exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

• Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the review committee.

• Solar Panels are allowed and encouraged and should be placed to maximize their effectiveness while also minimizing their visual impacts on adjacent owners and the community as a whole.

### Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina, painted to match the surface to which they are attached or match the trim color of the home.

### Rain Storage Devices

All rain storage devices must be placed underground.



*Mechanical vents reflect architectural style*



*Gutters match surface or trim color*



*Solar panels located to maximize effectiveness and minimize visual impact*



*Skylight placed flush to roof and color blends well with roof*

## Park Homes

## Home Appurtenances

### Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

### Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars. Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Code standards. Floodlighting and moonlighting are prohibited.

### Antennae and Satellite Dishes

When possible, satellite dishes, television or radio aerials, or antennas should be installed so as to be screened from the road, adjacent home sites or public areas. No satellite dish may be installed that is larger than 39" in diameter. Removal of trees to improve reception is prohibited. The screen wall is subject to Design Review approval and must be an integral component of the house design. In some cases, the enclosure may not be approved due to the location on the home site and its visual effect on the overall street scene or as viewed from adjacent home sites. Umbrella covers over satellite dishes are prohibited.

### Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street or Local Street.

### Accessory Structures

No accessory structures are permitted.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

## Park Homes

## Example Gallery

### Exterior Colors

The Park Homes have a diverse range of building size. With this diversity comes an opportunity to introduce color ranges seen in other phases of the development. Smaller buildings, such as duplex & fourplex buildings, should follow the standard established by the Cottage Homes guidelines & utilize primary colors. White & light gray are not considered primary colors. Buildings larger than four units must utilize colorful earth tones in an effort to lessen their visible mass.

### Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
  - Expressive Trim
  - Exposed Structural Elements
  - Low Sloping/Flat Roofs
  - Emphasis on Front Porches
  - Mining Meets Modern
  - Not Resort Mountain Timber
  - Mountain Contemporary
- Simple Forms
  - Garages Secondary
  - Grouped Windows
  - Creative Materials



## Park Homes

# Cottage Homes

---

C o m m u n i t y & A r c h i t e c t u r e  
P a t t e r n s

# Street Patterns



Typical Cottage Homes are single story, story and a half and two story homes placed on small traditional lots located in the heart of the neighborhood. The Cottage Homes are primarily accessed from Local Streets placing an emphasis on the homes front facade with prominent street oriented entry's and front porches and de-emphasizing garages by incorporating semi-recessed or detached garages. The Cottage Homes are placed close to the Street and Sidewalks creating an intimate setting that should include appropriate front yard landscaping and garden fencing common to traditional neighborhoods while still providing on street parking and sufficient snow storage areas.

(change map after approval)

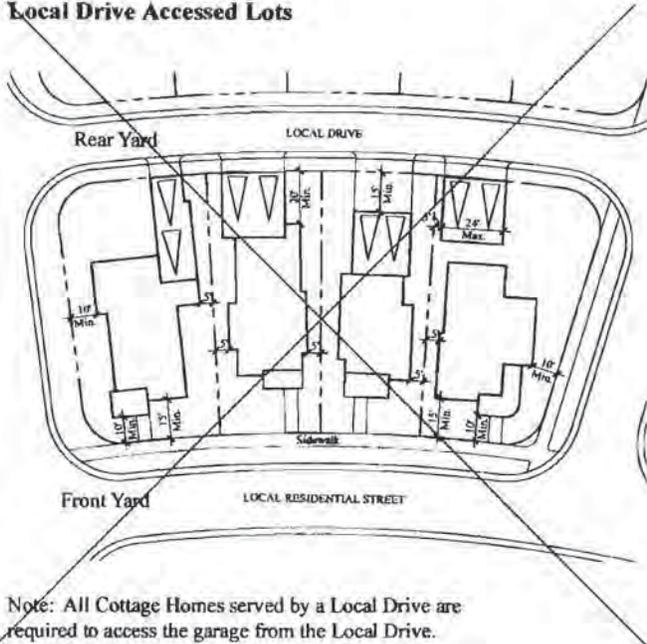


## Cottage Homes

COMMUNITY PATTERNS

# Building Placement

## Local Drive Accessed Lots



Note: All Cottage Homes served by a Local Drive are required to access the garage from the Local Drive.

Cottage Homes Lots are typically 35 feet to 60 feet wide by 85 feet to 130 feet deep consist of smaller single family homes on lots that range in size from 4,200 square feet to 10,500 square feet

**Front Yard Setback:** 15' to Main House. Front Porches or Single Story Bays may extend to within 10' of the Sidewalk or Street ROW.

**Side Yard Setback:** Minimum setback for all homes is 5'.

**Side Street Setback (Corner Lot):** 10' for all structures.

**Rear Yard Setback:** 20' to Main House.

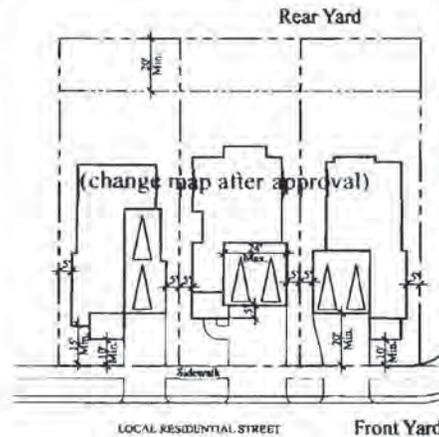
**Front Facade:** At least 40% of the Primary Facade must be within 5' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.

**Local Drive Accessed Detached Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. Garages must be placed at either 5' from the edge of the Local Drive or a minimum of 20' from the edge of the Local Drive but must be placed within the Lot.

## Cottage Homes

COMMUNITY PATTERNS

## Local-Minor & Major Residential Street Accessed Lots



**Single Story Detached Garages with Local Drive access** — May be placed at 3' from the side property line. **Two Story or attached Local Drive accessed Garages must be placed at 5 feet from the side property line.** Shall be a maximum of 17' in height.

**Local Residential Street Accessed Attached Garages:** Garage width must not exceed 55% of the width of the front facade of the house. Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. Garages at front or side yard shall be setback 20' or 5' behind front or side Facade (Whichever is greater). Garages must be placed a minimum of 5' from the Side Property Line.

**Garage Doors:** May be oriented perpendicular to the Local Drive. On Corner Lots with Local Drive access provided, garage doors shall not face Local Streets. Two (2) car wide garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of 10' wide.

**Parking:** Owner and guest parking located to the rear of homesites are to be screened from off-site views, to the extent possible, through proper placement, the use of architectural screens and/or landscape planting. No enclosed structures for the storage of boats and/or motor homes are permitted.

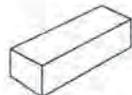
# Massing & Composition

## Built Forms Follow Contours

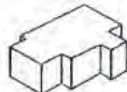
Building placement should respect existing land forms. Structures should follow contours and fit into existing land massing, rather than ignore or dominate these forms.

## Scale of Buildings

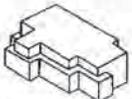
It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 35' in length on all side elevations and 25' on all front and rear elevations. If the maximum length is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 4'.



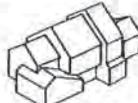
Undesirable



Vertical Articulation added

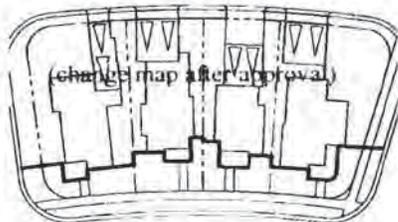


Horizontal Articulation added



Desirable

This requirement is applied to ensure that building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest. Additive building volumes give the home an appearance that it was built over time.



Variation in individual structures contribute to a varied streetscape.

## Repetition

Repetitive massing is prohibited. There should be substantial variation in individual building forms. Homes with similar heights may only occur consecutively along a street three times before a change in massing is required. For example, three adjacent two-story homes must be followed by a one and a half story or one-story home. Also, no more than 2 similar floor plans may occur consecutively along a street. The Design Review Board shall review these requirements on a case-by-case basis per specific site conditions.



Avoid Consecutive Massing

## Residence Size

Residences in the Cottage Homes area will have a minimum square footage of 900 sq ft for single story structures. The first floor area (defined as that floor that is accessed by the front door) shall not be less than 800 (900) sq. ft. for two-story structures. The maximum square footage for any residence is 3,500 sq. ft.

Note: All areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and uninhabitable basements as defined by Park City Municipal Code.

## Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting.

Allowable building heights are limited by Park City Municipal Code. Generally building heights can not exceed 28' as measured from existing natural grade at any point, excluding chimneys.

## Side Elevations

All Cottage units with side elevations exposed or clearly visible from a public road shall pay special attention to the massing and composition to ensure appropriate scale and form to fit visually into the landscape and windows should occur in these visible end walls. Additional landscape measures may be required to achieve this requirement.

# Cottage Homes

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS

# Walls

## Foundation and Retaining Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. These walls should be a continuation of the building wall. Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that the exposed surface is limited. All exposed concrete must be clad or finished for appearance with stone veneer, board formed concrete or concrete with an exposed aggregate. Retaining Walls should appear to be an extension of the foundation walls of the structure. Retaining Wall materials may include stacked rock or materials to match foundation wall material. No Retaining Walls may be placed within the side yard setbacks unless they are placed perpendicular to the lot line.



*Foundation wall too exposed*

## Building Walls

Building walls are those walls above the foundation walls that form the middle of the structure. The treatment of these walls provides an opportunity to visually unify this phase of the development. The use of different materials is encouraged to give distinction to the varied forms of the building. Materials on building walls will be limited to three different types for any single structure in the Cottage Homes area.

Approved materials are:

- Horizontal wood siding
- Board and batten vertical wood siding
- Machine sawn wood shingles
- Composite Board siding or approved similar
- Stucco (as approved by the Review Board)
- Steel (as approved by the Review Board)



## Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.
- Window and Door Shutters - They should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Their design should be simple and straightforward, with out undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.
- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner.



*Shutters sized to match openings*



*Shutters are simple and straightforward*



*Simple Bay Window adds interest to home*



*Does not appear operable*

## Cottage Homes



## Porches

### Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street.

Massing of porch elements also can help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one story in height. *Integration of the front porch is required in the Cottage Homes area.*

- Porches are usually located at the front setback line.
- Porches will often have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 48" 8" above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just "stuck on" the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an "L" shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4" of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 6' with a minimum of 60 square feet.

• All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered "lip" or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers



*Appropriate porch detailing*



*Authentic flooring materials*



*Porch roof forms are consistent with home*



*Porches are elevated 48" above finished grade*

## Cottage Homes

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS

## Windows & Doors

### Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and vertical in orientation.

Windows are often single, paired or in strips of 3 or more.

Octagonal, circles, arched and hexagon shaped windows will not be approved. Window heads must be level.

Windows should not be placed within 12" of any building corner.

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the review of the committee.

### Doors

Door openings should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest.

Doorways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used.

Doors are encouraged to be colorful architectural focal points.

The use of limited glass in entry doors is encouraged, ex. ½ lights with divided lights. Full glass doors are discouraged.

## Cottage Homes

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS



Windows predominantly rectangular and vertical in proportion



Window heads must be level

### Trim

Within the Cottage Home product expressive trim is identified as a key architectural element. Trim shall be proportioned to the size of the opening with a minimum width of three and one-half inches. Trim shall project a minimum of one-half inch past the leading edge of the adjacent siding. Most trim shall be flat. Any shapes must have a simple profile. Siding must abut trim (trim shall not be installed on top of siding).



Trim proportioned to size of opening



Trim should be simple, flat



Expressive trim



Doors should be colorful, architectural focal points

## Garages & Garage Doors

### Garages

Garages are required in the Cottage Homes area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must accommodate at least one car. Garages must not dominate the residence when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. All garages accessed from the street must either be side entry designs or if parallel to the street, setback a minimum of 5' from the front entry elevation of the main structure. ~~Alley loaded garages may face the alleyway and must meet all site design standards.~~

The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance.

### Garage Doors

Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes. Garage doors must appear as traditional swinging, folding or sliding doors. Segmented doors are only permitted if they are constructed to appear to be one of these traditional door types and are subject to Design Review Board approval.

- Doors should be vertical paneled or planked and may incorporate glass.
- Doors may not include Diagonal, X-Bracing or Z-Braced Planks or Panels.
- Doors should be painted or stained colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single car garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- Three car garages are permitted in the Cottage Homes area but must incorporate a tandem garage or a front and side entry garage combination to do so. ~~Garages may only have a maximum of 2 garage doors.~~
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.



*Single garage doors are preferred*



*Front loaded garage is secondary to the home*



*Not this - door dominates visually*



*Paneled door incorporates glass*

### Driveways

Shared Driveways are allowed and encouraged but their width at the curb must be minimized. Driveways are encouraged to be concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be maintained properly.

## Cottage Homes

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS

# Roof Appurtenances

## Roof Appurtenances

Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

• Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

• Snow Melt Systems should only be considered when all other alternatives have been explored fully. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

• Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions must be approved by the review committee.

• Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

• Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

• Chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

• Mechanical vents 6" or bigger must be enclosed in a chimney. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All other unenclosed exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

• Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the review committee.

• Solar Panels are allowed and encouraged but must be placed to minimize their visual impact to the neighborhood while maximizing their effectiveness.

## Gutters and Downspouts

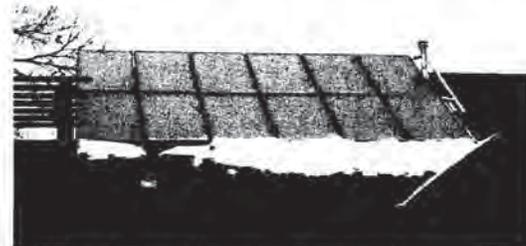
Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina or painted to match the surface to which they are attached.

## Rain Storage Devices

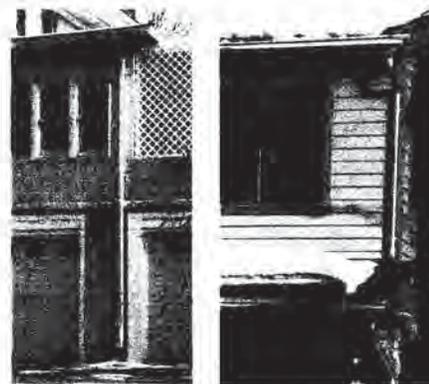
All rain storage devices must be placed underground.



*Skylights are flat to roof and do not extend to eavelines or roof peaks*



*Solar panels visual impacts are minimized*



*Gutters match trim or are appropriate for the architectural style*

# Cottage Homes



## Home Appurtenances

### Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

### Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars. Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Code standards. Floodlighting and moonlighting are prohibited.

### Antennae and Satellite Dishes

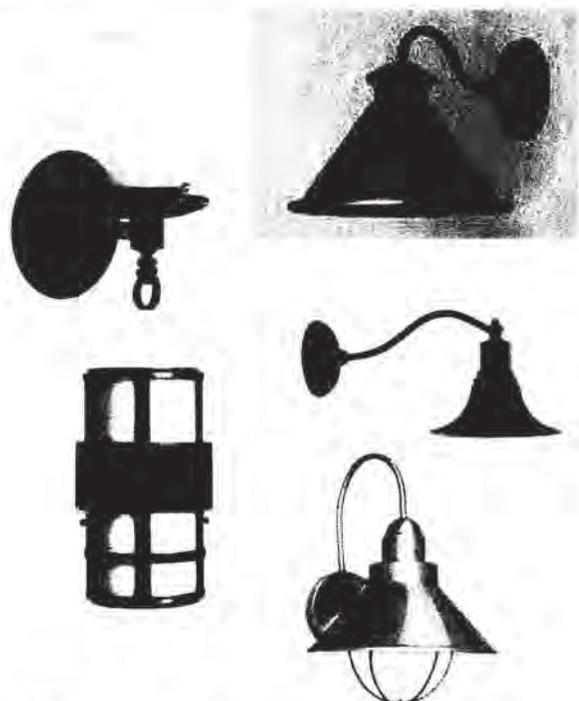
When possible, satellite dishes, television or radio aerials or antennas should be installed so as to be screened from the road, adjacent home sites or public areas. No satellite dish may be installed that is larger than 39" in diameter. Removal of trees to improve reception is prohibited. The screen wall is subject to Design Review approval and must be an integral component of the house design. In some cases, the enclosure may not be approved due to the location on the home site and its visual effect on the overall street scene or as viewed from adjacent home sites. Umbrella covers over satellite dishes are prohibited.

### Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street or Local Street.

### Accessory Structures

No accessory structures are permitted.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

## Cottage Homes

## Roof Patterns & Materials

### Roofing Patterns

Roofscapes dramatically shape a neighborhood and therefore require special design attention. In Historic Neighborhoods, it is obvious that a variety of roof forms, masses and slopes give great diversity to communities. Roof elements play a major part in how the overall residence design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

- Allowable sloped roof pitches are between 6:12 and 12:12.
- Allowable roof types are; gable, hip, partial hip and flat.
- Shed roofs and flat roofs may be used as secondary forms.
- Roof dormers are encouraged to punctuate second story roof mass.

Roof forms should remain simple.

All two story homes need to incorporate single story or secondary elements which will help the overall forms to sit within the topography better. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the homes mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into the Cottage Homes where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of "green" landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces.

Home designs will incorporate a primary roof form (roof area in excess of 250 sq. ft.) with secondary elements (roof area less than 250 sq. ft.) attached to the primary form.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, Fake Mansard, Gambrel and Domed



*Two story homes incorporate single story elements*

## Cottage Homes

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS

### Roof Overhangs

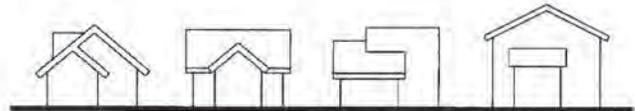
Roof overhangs protect walls and openings from weather and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 12" and a max of 24". Roof overhangs less than 12" requires review committee approval.



*Appropriate roof overhangs*



*Metal as secondary roof element*



*Variation in roof forms contributes to a more visually rich neighborhood*

### Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, min. 40 year
- Copper, must be allowed to oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- Self adhering single ply membrane roofing, at flat roofs
- Solar Shingles
- Green roofs

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing

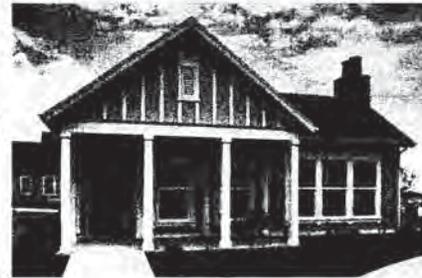
## Example Gallery

### Exterior Colors

With the smaller homes on smaller lots there is a much higher density within the Cottage Home area than in other areas of the development. The use of rich and lively colors will help to add visual interest to this area as well as help create a strong sense of place. Earth tones are allowed but primary colors are encouraged. Building color palletes will be limited to a body, trim and window color.

### Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
- Expressive Trim
- Exposed Structural Elements
- Varied Roof Forms
- Emphasis on Front Porches
- Colorful Exteriors
- Vertical Proportions for Windows
- Classic Forms
- Simple Forms
- Garages Secondary
- Grouped Windows
- Use of Special Windows
- Architecture Forward
- Not Mountain Timber



## Cottage Homes

# Homesteads

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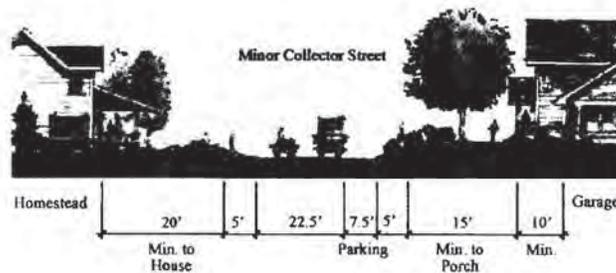
## Community & Architecture Patterns

## Street Patterns



Homesteads are typically one and one-half to two story homes on the largest lots within the neighborhood providing for a varied streetscape. All Homestead lots are accessed from the Street creating a need to vary driveway alignments and garage orientations. Homestead streetscapes must provide for a variety of landscapes while also providing adequate snow storage opportunities. Emphasis should remain on the front facades and the front doors and porches for all Homesteads maintaining a consistency within the project across all product types.

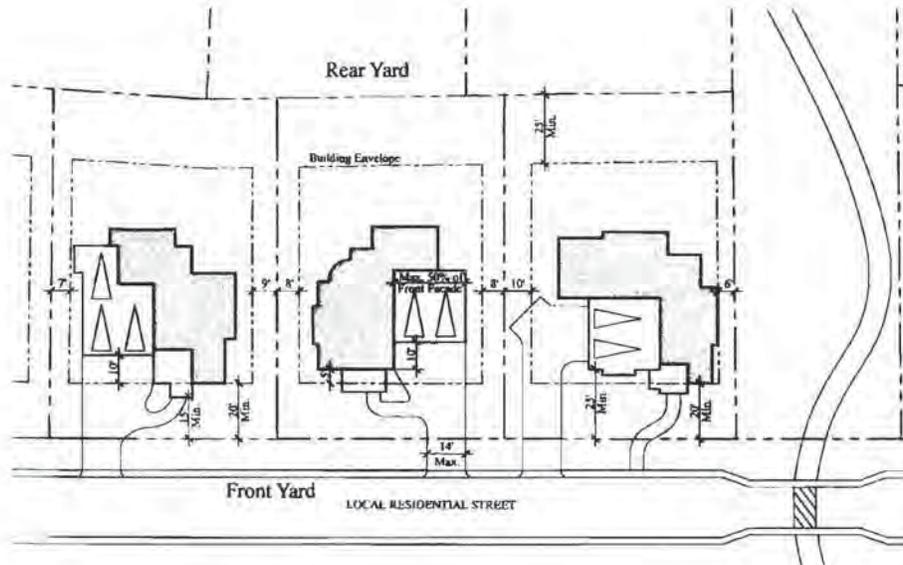
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## Homesteads

COMMUNITY PATTERNS

## Building Placement



**Homesteads Lots** consist of larger single family homes on lots that range in size from 60' to 195' wide by 110' to 200' deep 8,000 square feet to 25,000 square feet.

**Front Yard Setback:** 20' to Main House. Front Porches or Single Story Bays may extend to within 15' of the Sidewalk or Street ROW.

**Side Yard Setback:** Total side setbacks shall equal 16' with a minimum setback for all homes is 6'.

**Side Street Setback (Corner Lot):** 15' for all structures.

**Rear Yard Setback:** 25' to Main House.

**Front Facade:** Where possible it is encouraged to place the Primary Facade within 5' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.

**Street Accessed Garages:** Garage width must not exceed 50% of the width of the front facade of the house. Front-loaded garages at front yard shall be setback 25' from the property line or 10' behind the Home Facade at the front setback, whichever is greater. Side loaded garages may be placed at the 25' setback.

**Garage Doors:** Two-Car Garage doors may be 18' wide. Individual Garage Doors are encouraged and may be a maximum of 10' wide.

## Homesteads

COMMUNITY PATTERNS

## Massing & Composition

### Built Forms Follow Contours

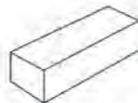
Building placement should respect existing land forms. Structures should follow contours and fit into existing land massing, rather than ignore or dominate these forms.



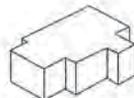
*Home responds to natural grade*

### Scale of Buildings

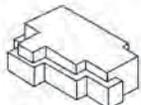
It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 35' in length on all side elevations and 25' on all front and rear elevations. If the maximum length is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 4'.



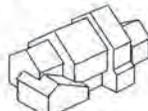
*Undesirable*



*Vertical Articulation added*



*Horizontal Articulation added*



*Desirable*

This requirement is applied to ensure that building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest.

Additive building volumes give the home an appearance that it was built over time.

### Repetition

Repetitive massing is prohibited. There should be substantial variation in individual building forms. Homes with similar heights may only occur consecutively along a street three times before a change in massing is required. For example, three adjacent two-story homes must be followed by a one and one-half story or one story home. Also, no more than two similar floor plans may occur consecutively along a street.

The Design Review Board shall review these requirements on a case-by-case basis per specific site conditions.



*Not this - Similar two-story homes repeated too often*

### Residence Size

Residences in the Homesteads will have a minimum square footage of 2,000 sq ft for single story structures.

The first floor area shall not be less than 1,500 sq. ft. for two story structures and the second level shall be no more than 2/3 the main floor area.

The maximum square footage for residences varies throughout the Homesteads. Refer to the recorded community plat for individual lot requirements.

Note: All areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and uninhabitable basements as defined by Park City Municipal Code.

### Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting.

Allowable building heights are limited by Park City Municipal Code. Generally building heights can not exceed 28' as measured from existing natural grade at any point, excluding chimneys.

## Homesteads

## Walls

### Foundation and Retaining Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. These walls should give the building the impression of solidity and repose. Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that their exposed surface is limited. All exposed concrete must be clad or finished for appearance with a durable material such as stone veneer, board formed concrete, or concrete with an exposed aggregate. These treatments will protect the lower wall from impact and snow damage.

Under no circumstances should lower walls be surfaced with wood, plywood, aluminum siding, steel or plastic siding, asphalt composition or brick. Retaining Walls should appear to be an extension of the foundation walls of the structure.



Stone wall matches home



Not this

### Building Walls

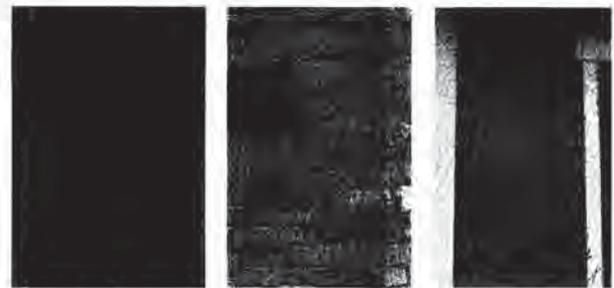
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Approved materials are:

- Wood shingles and wood siding
- Composite Board siding or approved similar
- Natural Stone Veneer - Rectilinear stone only (No river rock)
- Stucco (as approved by the Review Board) \*
- Steel (as approved by the Review Board)
- Exposed aggregate concrete
- Board formed concrete

\* Stucco may only be used as an accent material.

## Homesteads



Varied wall materials provide interest and distinction to wall planes

### Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.
- Window and Door Shutters - They should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Their design should be simple and straightforward, with out undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.
- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner



Window bay extends over garage to minimize visual impact



Flower boxes detail and charm

## Porches

### Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street. Massing of porch elements can also help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one story in height. The use of porch elements in the Homestead area is highly encouraged.

- Porches shall usually be located at the front setback line.
- Porches will often have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 18" 8" above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just "stuck on" the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an "L" shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4" of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 8' with a minimum of 80 square feet.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered "lip" or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers
- Natural Stone



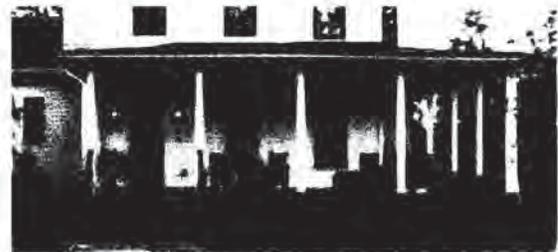
*Columns and posts are an integral part of architectural style*



*Front steps are integral part of home*



*Porch roof breaks up two story element*



*Porch raised a minimum of 18" above finished grade*

## Homesteads

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS

## Windows & Doors

### Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and may be square, horizontal or vertical in orientation.

Octagonal, circles, arched and hexagon shape windows will not be approved.

Window heads must remain level.

Windows should not be placed within 12" of any building corner.

Windows should be utilized as a feature element within a wall plane.

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

Note: If divided light windows are proposed the window must be a true divided light. Snap in grids, or grids between glass panes will not be approved.

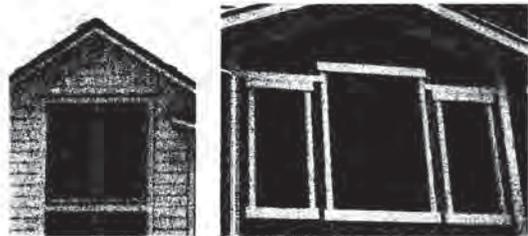
Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the review of the Review Board.

### Doors

Door openings should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest. Door ways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used.

Doors are encouraged to be architectural focal points.

## Homestead Homes



*Windows are rectangular and window heads must remain level*



*Window is a feature element within this wall plane*



*Doors should be significant architectural features of the Homestead homes*

## Garages & Garage Doors

### Garages

Garages are required in the Homestead area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must accommodate two cars at a minimum. Garages must not dominate the residence when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. Side entry garages are preferred where feasible. Side entry garages may be placed at the front setback. Front entry garages must be setback a minimum of 10' from the front facade of the main structure. The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance.

### Garage Doors

- Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes.
- Doors should be paneled or planked and may include Diagonal framing, X-bracing and Z-bracing and may incorporate glass.
- Doors should be painted or stained colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single-car garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- If more than a two car garage is planned, no more than a two-car garage door or two single-car garage doors can occur on the same wall plane. Must offset third door wall plain by a minimum of 24". No more than three garage doors may occur in the same elevation.
- Two-car tandem garages are allowed.
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.



*Not this - Garage doors for three cars occur on the same wall plane*



*Patio over garage lessens its visual impact*



*Door stain compliments the homes architectural style*

### Driveways

Driveway accesses are to be a maximum of 14 feet wide, except where they provide a turnaround or parking at a garage. Driveways and parking designs are to consider snow shed and snow storage requirements. Every effort shall be made to minimize the paved areas of driveways and turnarounds while still conforming to parking requirements.

Only one driveway entry is permitted per Homesite. All driveways are to follow alignments that minimize grading, tree/shrub removal, or other disruption of the Homesite.

Driveways that cross challenging slopes may require special grading and/or retaining wall treatments. Owners and their Consultants are to design site-specific solutions that maintain a balance between minimizing site disturbance and creating driveways that do not compromise the community aesthetic.

Driveway and garage layouts are to minimize the visibility of garage doors and driveway parking from off-site.

Driveways are encouraged to be natural stone, unit pavers, concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers, turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be maintained properly.

## Homesteads

## Roof Patterns & Materials

### Roofing Patterns

Roof elements play a major part in how the overall residence design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

- Allowable sloped roof pitches are between 4:12 and 8:12.
- Allowable roof types are; gable, hip, partial hip and flat.
- Shed roofs and flat roofs may be used as secondary forms.
- Roof dormers are encouraged to punctuate second story roof mass.

Roof forms should remain simple.

Roof forms need to be broken down to address human scale so as not to become boxy. To that end, all two-story homes need to incorporate single story or secondary elements which will help the overall forms to sit within the topography better. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the homes mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into the Homesteads where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of "green" landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces.

Home designs will incorporate a primary roof form (roof area in excess of 250 sq. ft.) with secondary elements (roof area less than 250 sq. ft.) attached to the primary form.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, Fake Mansard, Gambrel and Domed



*Roof dormer punctuates second story mass*



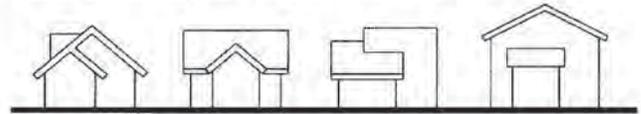
*Simple roof forms*

### Roof Overhangs

Roof overhangs protect walls and openings from weather and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 24". Roof overhangs less than 24" require Design Review Board approval.



*Prominent overhangs contribute to a home's character*



*Variation in roof forms contributes to a more visually rich neighborhood*

### Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, min. 40 year
- Copper, must be allowed to oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- Self adhering single ply membrane roofing, at flat roofs
- Green roofs
- Solar Shingles

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing

## Homesteads

# Roof Appurtenances

## Roof Appurtenances

### Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

• Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

• Snow Melt Systems should be only considered when all other alternatives have been explored. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

• Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions will be approved by the Review Board.

• Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

• Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

• Chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, and stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

• Mechanical vents 6" or bigger must be enclosed in a chimney. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

• Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the review committee.

• Solar Panels are allowed but must be placed to minimize their visual impact to the neighborhood while maximizing their effectiveness.

## Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina or painted to match the surface they are attached to.

## Rain Storage Devices

Any above ground rain storage devices should be appropriately screened from neighboring properties and roadways. All devices should be painted to match the building color or be of similar materials to limit the visual impacts. Below grade devices are encouraged where possible.



*Chimneys enclosed with stone and wood provide architectural feature*



*Solar panels visual impacts are minimized*



*Gutters must complement the homes style*

## Homesteads

## Home Appurtenances

### Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

### Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars.

Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Code standards. Floodlighting and moonlighting are prohibited.

### Antennae and Satellite Dishes

When possible, satellite dishes, television or radio aerials or antennas should be installed so as to be screened from the road, adjacent home sites or public areas. No satellite dish may be installed that is larger than 39" in diameter. Removal of trees to improve reception is prohibited. The screen wall is subject to Design Review Board approval and must be an integral component of the house design. In some cases, the enclosure may not be approved due to the location on the home site and its visual effect on the overall street scene or as viewed from adjacent home sites. Umbrella covers over satellite dishes are prohibited.

### Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street.

### Accessory Structures

Accessory structures will be permitted per Park City Municipal Code. It is important that the massing and scale, as well as forms, materials, and other detailing be coordinated with the main buildings. Design and materials shall be consistent with the guidelines for the homes.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

## Homesteads

## Example Gallery

### Exterior Colors

Since the sizes of residences in the Homestead area are larger than in other areas of the development the use of earth tone colors are encouraged. The use of earth tone colors will allow the larger forms to blend better with the natural landscape and create some distinction between this area and other areas of the development. The use of accent colors will be allowed and is encouraged at entries and gathering points.

### Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
  - Expressive Trim
  - Exposed Structural Elements
  - Varied Roof Forms
  - Emphasis on Front Porches
  - Stone Integrating Building to Site
  - Not Resort Mountain Timber
  - Mountain Contemporary
- Simple Forms
  - Garages Secondary
  - Grouped Windows
  - Creative Materials
  - Mountain Cottage
  - Second Story Porches



## Homesteads

# Landscape Appurtenances

## Paths, Outdoor Stairs and Terraces

Paths, outdoor stairs and terraces are to follow the natural topography and respond to existing vegetation patterns. Retaining walls and building foundations are to be used together with paths, outdoor stairs and terraces to tie the architecture to the land. All Improvements are to be located within the Enhanced and Transitional Landscape Zones.

Approved materials for outdoor use include stone, chipped stone, decomposed granite and/or wood. The use of stone that is similar to or matches that found naturally within the Wasatch Mountain region is encouraged for terraces, stairs, paths and other landscape structures.

## Outdoor Fireplaces

Outdoor wood burning fire pits or fireplaces are prohibited. Apparatus that utilize alternate energy sources are encouraged.

## Lighting

All outdoor landscape lighting should be low voltage lighting and should meet all night sky requirements within Park City. All lighting must be controlled with a timer or motion sensor to limit lighting use and shall conform to LMC sections 15-5-5(i) and 15-3-3(c) and these design guides.

## Fences, Garden Walls and Gates

The use and placement of fences are to be minimized. In the Park Home and Cottage Home lots fences are allowed in the front, side and rear yards. Front yard fences shall be a minimum of 30" in height and a maximum of 42" in height. Side yard and rear yard fencing may be a maximum of 6 feet in height and may not start until 10 feet behind the front facade of the home.



*Fences should be open picket or rail fences*

No fences are allowed within the Homestead Lots or within those Cottage lots placed among the Homestead lots with the exception of pet enclosures or pool fencing.

All fences should be open picket or rail fencing to provide physical separation but not complete visual separation. Additional screening may be achieved through the use of landscape screens.

Pool fences shall be a minimum of 6 feet in height as required by Code. Pool and spa fences may require additional detailing and landscape treatments, as specified by the Design Review Board, to mitigate off-site visibility.

Fences used as pet enclosures may likewise extend up to 6 feet in height provided they are not visible from the street. Wire mesh, finished to recede into the landscape, may be added to wood rail fence at pet enclosures. Pet enclosure size and location shall be as approved by the Design Review Board.

Fence and gate designs are to utilize styles consistent with the homes architectural vernacular. Materials may include wood picket, metal picket, wrought iron, stone or a combination. No solid color (black is ok for metal fences) or highly reflective fence materials will be allowed. Gates are permitted only as a component of an approved fence or wall and are to be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone and not at driveway entries. Vegetation is to be planted in front of and behind fences to blend them with the surrounding vegetation.

## Trellises

Trellises are permitted and should occur in the landscape or as an attachment to the home. Trellis material should match materials used on the home and should be appropriately scaled and located to function as a secondary element.



*Trellises provide visual interest to the home and landscape*

## Landscape Appurtenances

### Play Structures

Play structures, trampolines, swing sets, slides, or other such devices are allowed only when the application is made in advance with the Design Review Board. Approval for such equipment may be granted when it is proposed to be placed within fenced, rear yard areas, is constructed and finished with materials which are complementary to the structure, is limited in height to eight feet or less, and for which the colors of the equipment are in keeping with the intent of these guidelines.

### Tennis, Sports Courts and Basketball Standards

Due to the extensive clearing required by tennis courts, they will not be permitted.

Sport courts will be allowed only when acceptable measures to minimize their impacts are included in the plan. Wall-mounted or freestanding basketball goals may be allowed subject to the Design Review Board approval. Support posts of a freestanding basketball goal shall be painted to blend unobtrusively with its visual backdrop surrounding, and the backboard must be clear. No Lighting may be used for any of the above mentioned uses.

### Address Markers

Address marker designs for homes within Park City Heights should meet Park City standards (Title 12).

### Sound Barriers

No sound walls or structures are permitted within Park City Heights. Sound mitigation shall be provided with landscaping, berms, appropriate home and site design incorporating sound mitigation construction practices as approved by the Design Review Board.

### Pools, Spas and Water Features

All pools, spas and water features are to adhere to the following Guidelines:

Pools, Spas and other water features are to be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone only. These must be visually connected to the Residence and designed as an integral part of the house's exterior design.

The introduction of landscaped water features, such as artificial creeks, is not allowed. Small decorative fountains are permitted within courtyards and/or other outdoor spaces not visible from off-site.

Swimming pools will be approved within the Homesteads only and on a Lot by Lot basis. Pool safety measures are to be taken in accordance with local governmental regulations. All pool heaters or pool heat sources must be powered by alternative energy sources or offsets.

All above ground Spas should be located to minimize the visual impact of the spa structure to adjacent homes and to the street. Privacy screening may be required.



*Spa is tucked under a deck and screened with an evergreen shrub hedge*

Spa and water feature equipment enclosures are to appear as extensions of the home and/or located in underground vaults to contain noise. Solid noise absorbing covers for equipment will be required after installation if it is discovered that the equipment is audible from adjacent properties.

## Grading and Retaining

### Site Grading

The objective in site grading shall be to preserve the integrity and form of the natural landscape by responding sensitively to existing topography and maintaining the natural drainage patterns and to conserve the general visual character of grading/clearing sites and settings. All work on roads, driveways or lots must be done in a manner that minimizes disruption and alteration of existing topography. Grading, clearing and retaining activities shall be in accordance with Park City standards. Over-excavation or excessive clearing of cut and fill slopes will not be allowed.

Grading must be limited to what is reasonably necessary for the construction of roads, driveways and homes. The maximum gradient allowed on cut and fill slopes shall not exceed 2:1. However, because soil on fill slopes as steep as 2:1 is difficult to protect from erosion, it is recommended that these slopes be gentler in gradient wherever the terrain permits (3:1 is a more workable maximum gradient for successful revegetation). All approved cut and fill slopes shall be revegetated by the placement of topsoil, plant materials, and/or the approved seed mix appropriate for slope stabilization within the time frame specified by Park City. When slopes are greater than 3:1, soil stabilization mats are required. Topsoil will be the key to the revegetation effort and will require enough thickness so as to be effective in the revegetation success.

### Clearing and Grubbing

Clearing and grubbing of vegetation and soils shall be minimized from April thru July to avoid disturbance of nesting birds, unless a detailed search for active nests is conducted and submitted to the Planning Commission for review by a certified wildlife biologist.

### Roadway Retaining Walls

Where possible, road cut and fill treatments shall minimize the horizontal length by utilizing a retaining wall. Retaining walls shall be natural rock. No manufactured materials will be allowed. All stone shall be of a consistent color throughout the project and should generally be a beige or light tan sandstone similar to the Sunrise Blend available in Brown's Canyon.



*Wall Color*

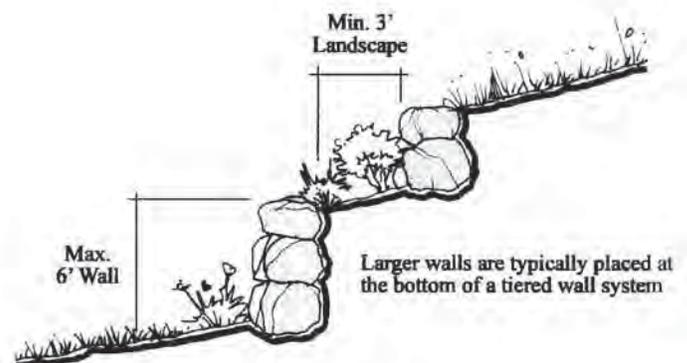


*Minimum 3' landscaped shelf between walls*

### Site/Lot Retaining Walls

Proposed retaining walls shall not exceed 6 feet where they are necessary. A system of 4' to 6' walls (i.e. tiered walls) with no individual wall exceeding 6' may be used. The walls shall be separated by a minimum 3' landscaped area from top back of lower wall to toe of upper wall.

Retaining walls located within property setbacks must be setback from the property line at least the distance equivalent to the height of the wall, e.g. a 4' wall must be located a minimum of 4' from the property line. A maximum 4:1 slope shall also be provided from the bottom of the wall to the property line to ensure a smooth transition between lots.



*Tiered Retaining Wall Section*

## Grading and Retaining

### Driveways

Driveways shall be placed along roads to help reduce the visual effects of cuts and fills. Each lot may be accessed by a single driveway only. Access drives, especially in the Homesteads, shall be located so as to preserve and avoid important natural features, such as large or significant plant materials, drainage ways, and rock outcroppings, so as to minimize disruption of the existing landscape. Retaining walls may be required on driveways to reduce the visual effect and should be incorporated into the design and construction of the road providing access to the lot.

### Lot Grading

All lot development must generally conform to the existing landform. Grading shall be minimized. The extent of any site grading shall be approved by the Design Review Board based on a determination not only of its impact on the natural landform and existing vegetation, but also on the determination of the visual impacts that may result from the grading. The construction of cut and fill slopes will be performed to neat and clean lines that are visually appealing. Excavation or fill must be limited to four (4) feet vertically outside of the structure that is exposed to view. Walk-out basements must meet this requirement. The Design Review Board reserves the authority to disapprove of any exposed excavation or fill transition that is abrupt or unnatural in appearance.

Topsoil should be separated from other excavated material and stockpiled on site for later re-use. As much as possible, cut and fill grading quantities should balance to minimize excessive excavation or fill requirements. Every attempt must be made to minimize cut and fill necessary for the construction of a home to reduce heavy truck traffic to the home site. The project developer is providing an on-site excavation storage area for any materials to be re-used. This storage area will be available at a minimum thru Phase 1 and 2 of the development. No excess fill may be placed on a lot. Fill locations within the development may be appropriate for excess fill placement and lot owners are encouraged to coordinate with the master developer for location and timing if possible. If no site is available within the project it is the responsibility of the lot owner to legally dispose of excess fill material outside of the project.

### Revegetation

All disturbed areas must be revegetated with approved plant material or seed mix per Park city standards to reduce propagation of noxious weeds and minimize adverse storm water impacts. See Plant List C for the approved Native Grass seed mix and application rate.

### Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds must be managed consistent with the Park City Municipal Code, Title 6, Section 6-1-1 and the Summit County Weed Management Plan.

Noxious weeds which become established on graded land in the project area should be physically removed or herbicide treated to prevent their spread throughout the project area and onto adjacent lands.



*Dyer's Wood*



*Thistle*

# General Landscape Guidelines

Landscape Improvements should incorporate, rehabilitate and enhance existing vegetation, utilize indigenous and/or regional species, and minimize areas of intensive irrigation.

New trees and shrub plantings are to be a mix of sizes that will blend naturally into the surrounding vegetation near the developments edges.

The landscape design on each Homesite is to gradually transition from the Home to the lot edge or Natural Area to match adjacent landscapes and/or enhance existing native landscape patterns.

Three Landscape Zones have been created within the development areas.

- Enhanced Landscape Zone
- Transitional Landscape Zone
- Natural Landscape Zone

## Wildlife

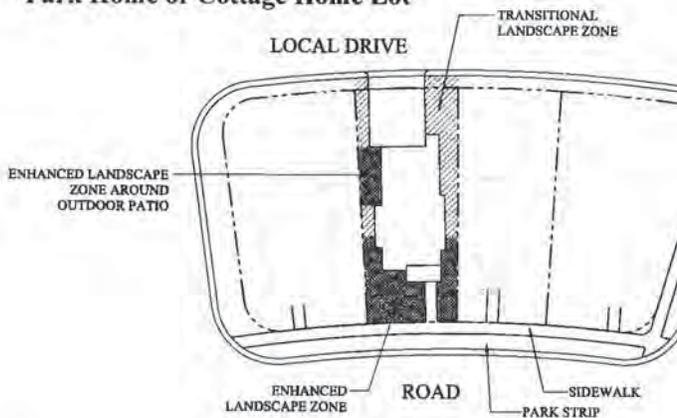
Due to the proximity to the natural open space surrounding the proposed development and the potential to attract foraging animals, landscape plans should be sensitive to the use and protection of plants that may be desirable to animals.

## Approved Plant List

The Design Review Board has approved a list of plants and trees deemed to be inherently compatible with the natural Park City Heights landscape, including indigenous and non indigenous species. Such plants are listed in Plant Lists A, B and C of this Design Guide.

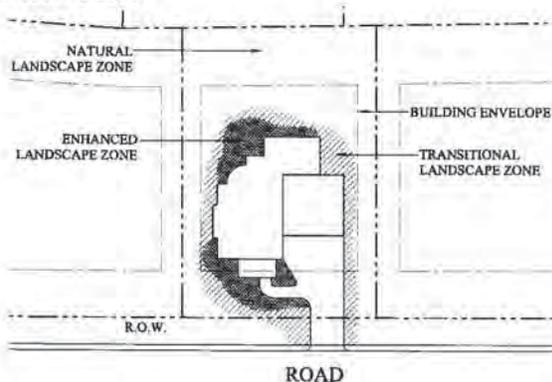
Proposed plant materials that are not on the Approved Plant List are to be identified on all landscape submissions with a full description of the plant and the intent of its proposed use.

### Park Home or Cottage Home Lot



*Diverse landscape with minimal irrigation needs*

### Homestead Lot



*The use of turf should be minimized and placed for maximum use or visual appeal.*

## Enhanced Landscape Zone

The Enhanced Landscape Zone is that portion of the building lot adjacent to the home and exterior living spaces including front porches, patios and terraces. In the Park Home and Cottage Home lots the Enhanced Landscape Zone may extend to the Street right-of-way (ROW). Plant lists A, B and C contains a list of plant materials that are appropriate for use in the Enhanced Landscape Zone.

Plant materials may be planted in more formal planting patterns within the Enhanced Landscape Zone adjacent to the home (generally within 10' of the structure). Planting beyond this area should begin to transition to a more natural and random planting pattern.

New plantings are to be used to frame important view sheds, reduce the visual impact of the residence, and screen outdoor service areas and other Improvements from adjacent Homesites and off-site views.

Larger scale planting materials including small trees and large shrubs are to be planted adjacent to building walls to help soften the architectural edge and to blend buildings with the landscape.

Manicured or groomed yards shall only be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zones.

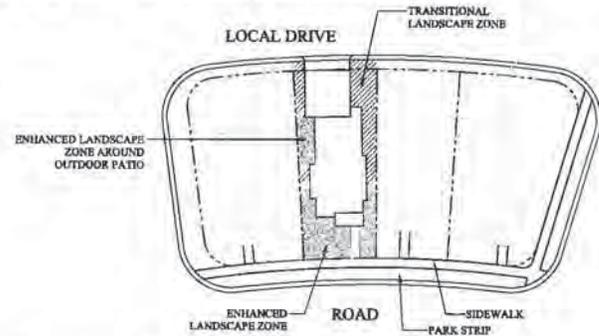
Grasses are to be used only as specimen plants.

Plant material and irrigation in the ROW and/or park strip shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner and is subject to any requirements of Park City Municipal Code.

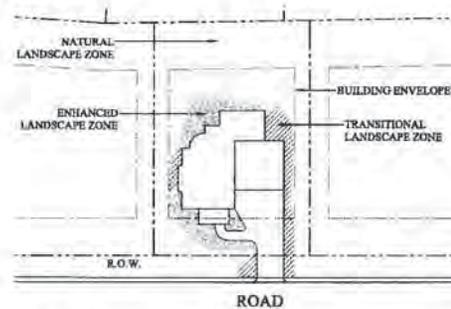


*Enhanced landscaping around porches should be emphasized*

### Park Home or Cottage Home Lot



### Homestead Lot



### Park Strip Landscaping

The intent of the park strip landscaping standard is that thirty-three percent (33%) or more of the park strip surface be covered with vegetation within three (3) years of planting or when planting has reached maturity, whichever comes first. For lots with two (2) or more street frontages, this standard shall be applied separately to each adjacent park strip on each street frontage.

It shall be the property owner's responsibility to ensure that erosion does not deposit soil or other material on sidewalks or in the street. Materials such as bark, shredded plant material, and compost, may be used as water conserving mulch for plants and may also be used as the only material in portions of a park strip.

Gravel, rocks, and boulders, may be used on portions of the park strip. Large diameter rocks and boulders shall be kept a minimum of eighteen inches (18") away from existing street trees. Organic mulch or gravel shall be used near existing street trees. No annuals are allowed within the park strip landscape.

## Transitional Landscape Zone

The Transitional Landscape Zone is that portion of a homesite that falls outside of the Enhanced Landscape Zone but is disturbed during construction and within which an Owner must enhance/revegetate the landscape. All areas of the homesite which were disturbed by construction activity must be restored and revegetated, and must be appropriately tended, until the new landscape and natural vegetation is reestablished. The Transitional Landscape Zone is that area that transitions from the Enhanced Landscape Zone to an adjacent homesite or to a Natural Landscape Zone. Plant lists B and C contain a list of plant materials that are appropriate for use in the Transitional Landscape Zone.

In order to blend Improvements with the site, plant materials are to be planted in natural groupings to mimic the natural planting patterns found on and around the site.

The line of interface between this Transitional Zone and the natural landscape or adjacent home shall occur along a soft edged irregular creating a smooth, natural transition.

New plantings are to be used to frame important view sheds, reduce the visual impact of the residence, and screen outdoor service areas and other Improvements from adjacent Homesites and off-site views.

No manicured or groomed yards shall be located within the Transitional Landscape Zone.

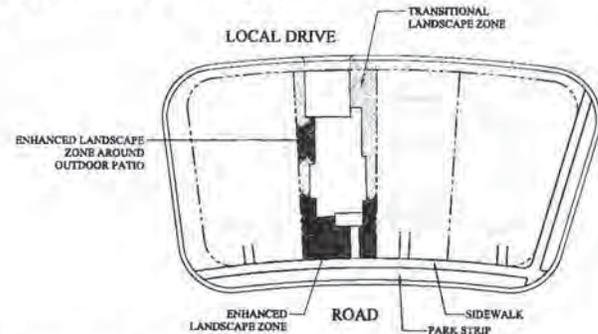
Plant material and irrigation in the ROW shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner.

Only Drip Irrigation is allowed in the Transitional Zone.

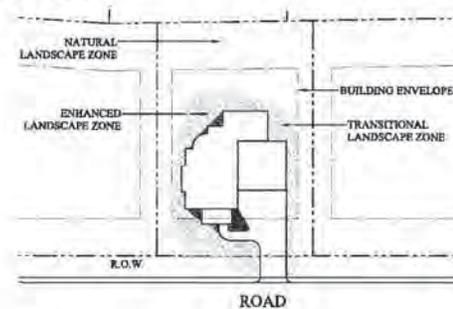


*Landscaping should transition from enhanced plantings to adjacent homes or native areas*

### Park Home or Cottage Home Lot



### Homestead Lot



### Park Strip Landscaping

The intent of the park strip landscaping standard is that thirty three percent (33%) or more of the park strip surface be covered with vegetation within three (3) years of planting or when planting has reached maturity, whichever comes first. For lots with two (2) or more street frontages, this standard shall be applied separately to each adjacent park strip on each street frontage.

It shall be the property owner's responsibility to ensure that erosion does not deposit soil or other material on sidewalks or in the street. Materials such as bark, shredded plant material, and compost, may be used as water conserving mulch for plants and may also be used as the only material in portions of a park strip.

Gravel, rocks, and boulders, may be used on portions of the park strip. Large diameter rocks and boulders shall be kept a minimum of eighteen inches (18") away from existing street trees. Organic mulch or gravel shall be used near existing street trees. No annuals are allowed within the park strip landscape.

# Natural Landscape Zone

The Natural Landscape Zone is that portion of the lot that lies outside of the homes disturbed area of construction, and must remain as natural area, or revegetated area to the standards outlined in this section.

Most Cottage and Park Home lots will not contain natural landscape zones. Only those lots adjacent to existing natural open space may have natural landscape zones within the lot area.

The Natural Landscape Zone is to be planted only with those plant materials identified within Plant List C.

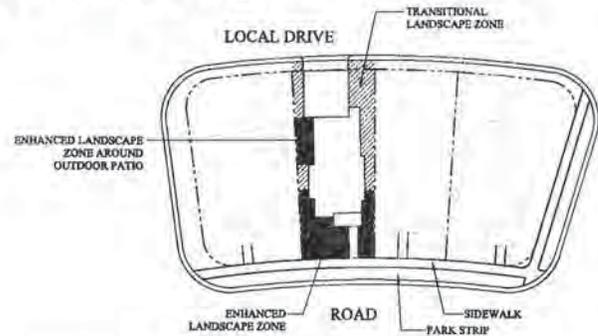
Landscape transitions to existing open spaces should be carefully planted so as to best create a seamless revegetated landscape. In addition, the density and mix of any added plant material in the Natural Landscape Zone will be required to approximate the density and mix found in the general area.

Excluding trees, permanent irrigation of the Natural Area on homesites with existing vegetation is not permitted, since the indigenous vegetation does not require additional water. Permanent irrigation of the Natural Area can lead to disease and death of the native plants, and aid in the spread of undesirable plant species or weeds.

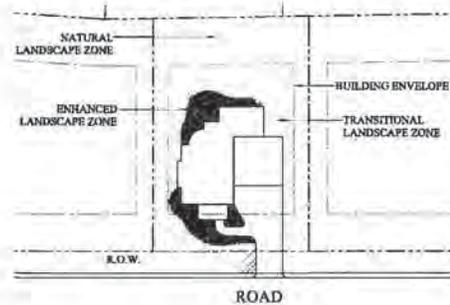
Temporary irrigation of all revegetation in the Natural Areas is allowed. Permanent irrigation for newly planted trees is permitted.

Plant material and irrigation in the ROW shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner.

## Park Home or Cottage Home Lot



## Homestead Lot



## Plant List A

### Trees

Celtis reticulata - Western Hackberry  
 Malus spp. - Crabapple  
 Pinus contorta - Lodgepole Pine  
 Prunus padus - Mayday Tree  
 Pyrus calleryana - Flowering Pear  
 Robinia pseudoacacia - Black Locust

### Shrubs

Cornus alba - Variegated Dogwood  
 Cornus sericea flaviramea - Yellowtwig Dogwood  
 Cotoneaster acutifolius - Peking Cotoneaster  
 Euonymus alatus 'compacta' - Burning Bush  
 Pinus mugo - Mugo Pine  
 Pinus mugo - Big Tuna Mugo Pine  
 Prunus besseyi - Western Sand Cherry  
 Prunus tomentosa - Nanking Cherry  
 Syringa vulgaris - Lilac

### Perennials

Alcea rosea - Hollyhock  
 Alchemilla spp. - Lady's Mantle  
 Armeria maritima - Sea Thrift or Sea Pink  
 Artemisia spp. - Silermound  
 Astilbe spp. - Astilbe  
 Centaurea dealbata - Bachelor Button  
 Cerastium tomentosum - Snow in Summer  
 Chrysanthemum spp. - Daisy  
 Coreopsis - Coreopsis  
 Delphinium - Larkspur  
 Dianthus - Dianthus  
 Dicentra spectabilis - Bleeding Heart  
 Doronicum spp. - Leopard's Bane  
 Hemerocallis - Daylily  
 Heuchera - Coral Bells  
 Iris missouriensis - Western Blue Flag  
 Iris siberica - Siberian Iris  
 Lavendula spp. - Lavender  
 Liatris spp. - Gayfeather  
 Lysimachia punctata - Loosestrife  
 Monarda didyma - Bee balm  
 Nepeta mussini - Catmint  
 Papaver orientale - Oriental Poppy  
 Prunella - Prunella  
 Pulsatilla vulgaris - Pasque Flower  
 Rudbeckia spp. - Black-eyed Susan

Sagina subulata - Irish Moss  
 Salvia spp. - Sage  
 Tradescantia spp. - Spider Wart  
 Pulsatilla vulgaris - Pasque Flower  
 Rudbeckia spp. - Black-eyed Susan  
 Sagina subulata - Irish Moss  
 Salvia spp. - Sage  
 Tradescantia spp. - Spider Wart

### Grasses

Aristida purpurea - Purple Threeawn  
 Bouteloua curtipendula - Side Oats Grama  
 Elymus cineris - Great Basin Wild Rye  
 Lolium spp. - Ryegrass  
 Miscanthus spp. - Maidengrass  
 Panicum spp. - Switchgrass  
 Phalaris spp. - Ribongrass  
 Poa alpina - Alpine Bluegrass  
 Poa secunda - Sandberg Bluegrass  
 Schizachyrium spp. - Little Bluestem

### Groundcover

Aegopodium podagraria - Bishop's Weed  
 Ajuga spp. - Bugleweed  
 Arctostaphylos uva-ursi - Kinnikinnick  
 Fragaria sp. - Strawberry  
 Gallium odoratum - Sweet Woodruff  
 Hypericum calycinum - St. John's Wort  
 Juniperus horizontalis - Wiltoni Juniper  
 Juniperus sabina - Calgary Carpet & Buffalo  
 Lamium spp. - Nettle  
 Lysimachia nummularia - Creeping Jenny  
 Phlox - subulata - Creeping Phlox  
 Potentilla verna nana - Spring Cinquefoil  
 Saponaria sp. - Soapwort  
 Thymus spp. - Thyme  
 Veronica spp. - Veronica  
 Vinca minor - Vinca

### Vines

Clematis sp. - Clematis  
 Lonicera x brownii 'Dropmore Scarlet' - Dropmore Scarlet  
 Honeysuckle  
 Parthenocissus quinquefolia - Virginia Creeper

## Plant List B

### Trees

*Abies concolor* - White Fir  
*Acer x freemanii* - Autumn Blaze Maple  
*Acer ginnala* - Amur Maple  
*Acer platanoides* - Norway Maple  
*Acer truncatum* - Norwegian Sunset Maple  
*Acer truncatum* - Crimson Sunset Maple  
*Alnus incana* - Thinleaf Alder  
*Amelanchier x grandiflora* - Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry  
*Crataegus crus-galli* 'Inermis' - Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn  
*Crataegus crus-galli* 'Inermis' - Crusader Hawthorn  
*Picea pungens* - Colorado Green Spruce  
*Pinus flexilis* - Limber Pine  
*Pinus mugo* - Tannenbaum Mugo Pine  
*Pinus nigra* - Austrian Pine  
*Pinus silvestris* - Scotch Pine  
*Populus x acuminata* - Lanceleaf Cottonwood  
*Populus angustifolia* - Narrowleaf Cottonwood  
*Populus tremuloides* 'Erecta' - Swedish Aspen  
*Tilia sp.* - Linden

### Shrubs

*Caragana arborescens* - Siberian Pea Shrub  
*Cornus sericea* - Redtwig & Alleman's Compact Dogwood  
*Cornus sericea* - Baileyi Dogwood  
*Fallugia paradoxa* - Apache Plume  
*Lonicera tatarica* - Tatarian Honeysuckle  
*Mahonia repens* - Creeping Oregon Grape  
*Paxistima myrsinites* - Mountain Lover or Oregon Boxwood  
*Physocarpus malvaceus* - Ninebark  
*Potentilla fruiticosa* - Shrubby Cinquefoil  
*Ribes alpinum* - Alpine Currant  
*Ribes aureum* - Golden Currant  
*Rosa Woodsii* - Wood's Rose  
*Salix spp.* - Willow  
*Sorbaria sorbifolia* - Ashleaf Spirea  
*Spiraea sp.* - Spiraea

### Perennials

*Achillea millefolium* - Western Yarrow  
*Aconitum columbianum* - Monkshood  
*Agastache rupestris* - Hyssop  
*Alcea sp.* - Hollyhock  
*Antennaria rosea* - Pussy Toes  
*Aquilegia caerulea* - Columbine  
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* - Kinnikinnick  
*Campanula spp.* - Bellflower  
*Fragaria spp.* - Strawberry  
*Gaillardia spp.* - Gaillardia  
*Hosta sp.* - Hosta  
*Linum spp.* - Flax  
*Lupinus spp.* - Lupine  
*Papaver nudicaule* - Iceland Poppy  
*Sedum spp.* - Sedum  
*Solidago sphacelata* - Goldenrod  
*Viguiera multiflora* (*Heliomeris multiflora*) - Showy Goldeneye

### Bulbs - As appropriate for Region

## Plant List C

### Trees

Abies lasiocarpa – Subalpine Fir  
 Acer glabrum - Rocky Mountain Maple  
 Juniperus scopulorum-Rocky Mountain Juniper  
 Pinus aristata - Bristlecone Pine  
 Prunus virginiana – Chokecherry  
 Populus tremuloides - Quaking Aspen  
 Pseudotsuga menziesii - Douglas Fir  
 Quercus gambelii - Gambel Oak

### Shrubs

Amelanchier alnifolia - Saskatoon Serviceberry  
 Artemisia tridentata - Big Sage  
 Atriplex canescens - Four Wing Saltbrush  
 Cercocarpus ledifolius - Curleaf Mountain Mahogany  
 Chrysothamnus nauseosus - Rubber Rabbitbrush  
 Gutierrezia Sarothrae - Snakeweed  
 Purshia tridentata - Antelope Bitterbrush  
 Rhus glabra - Smooth Sumac  
 Rhus trilobata - Three Leaf/Oakbrush Sumac  
 Sambucus canadensis - Adams Elderberry  
 Sambucus canadensis aurea - Golden Elderberry  
 Shepherdia argentea - Buffalo Berry  
 Symphoricarpos occidentalis - Western Snowberry

### Perennials

Allium acuminatum - Tapertip or Wild Onion  
 Aster spp. - Aster  
 Balsamorhiza sagittata - Arrowleaf Balsamroot  
 Calochortus nuttallii - Sego Lily  
 Castilleja chromosa - Indian Paintbrush  
 Erigeron spp. - Fleabane  
 Eriogonum umbellatum - Sulfer Flower  
 Geranium spp. - Geranium  
 Helianthus - Sunflower  
 Oenothera spp. - Evening Primrose  
 Penstemon spp. - Penstemon  
 Sphaeralcea spp. - Globemallow  
 Vicia americana - American Vetch  
 Wyethia amplexicaulis - Mule's Ear

### Grasses

Achnatherum hymenoides - Indian Ricegrass  
 Bromus marginatus - Mountain Brome  
 Elymus lanceolatus spp. - Streambank Wheatgrass  
 Festuca longifolia - Hard Fescue  
 Festuca ovina - Sheep Fescue  
 Festuca rubra - Red Fescue  
 Festuca rubra commutata - Chewing Fescue  
 Pascopyrum smithii - Western Wheatgrass  
 Pseudoroegneria spicata - Bluebunch Wheatgrass  
 Poa bulbosa - Bulbous Bluegrass  
 Sitanion elymoides - Bottlebrush Squirreltail  
 Stipa viridula - Needle Grass

### Native Grass Seed Mix - Granite Seed (801)-768-4422

20.0% Slender Wheatgrass  
 (Elymus trachycaulus ssp. trachycaulus)  
 26.25% Western Wheatgrass  
 (Pascopyrum smithii)  
 22.5% Bluebunch Wheatgrass  
 (Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. spicata)  
 5.0% Sheep Fescue  
 (Festuca ovina)  
 3.75% Sandberg Bluegrass  
 (Poa sandbergii)  
 22.5% Indian Ricegrass  
 (Achnatherum hymenoides)

### Seeding Rate

Broadcast - 30 lbs pounds per acre

Seeding shall be applied by broadcast and raked into the top 1/4" of the top layer of soil. Hydro-mulch shall be sprayed over the prepared seeded areas. Hydro-mulch shall consist of fertilizer at the rate of six (6) pounds per one thousand (1000) square feet and "fiber mulch" at the rate of fourteen hundred pounds (1400) per acre of area

Seeding shall occur only during the following seasons:

Spring - Spring thaw to May 1st

Fall - September 15th until consistent ground freeze.

## Building Sustainability

Park City Heights has been conceived and planned using sustainable site design concepts and green building principles. The main objectives are: (1) Create a standard where homes are durable, healthy, comfortable, affordable and energy-efficient; and (2) Protect, conserve and ensure the long-term availability of water, one of the community's most precious and scarce natural resources.

The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) Green Building Rating System represents the U.S. Green Building Council's effort to provide a national standard for green building. By using established and innovative practices, standards and technologies, LEED provides common design guidelines and a third-party certification tool.

Sustainable building is a whole systems approach to the design, construction, and operation of the home and the community. By incorporating the building standards of the U.S. Green Building Council, Park City Heights will ensure that energy and resources are used efficiently.

Residential building quality is a very important and integral part of a sustainable community because it directly contributes to the long-term satisfaction of the people who live there. Park City's semi-arid climate makes certain that effective and sustainable water management is a constant priority. Reducing water consumption is critical to water conservation.



To create a more sustainable community and environment the following standards apply:

Each home must meet the LEED for Homes Silver Rating but owners are strongly encouraged to achieve a higher LEED for Homes rating when physically and economically viable establishing Park City Heights as the leading example in Park City's sustainability goals and objectives.

AND

Each home must achieve a combined 10 points within the Sustainable Sites Landscaping and the Water Efficiency sections of LEED for Homes Checklist.

Points achieved in this Landscaping and Water Efficiency section will count towards the overall score.

A Third Party Inspection is required to ensure that the home meets the LEED for Homes Silver rating. An industry standard third party inspector shall be selected by the Park City Chief Building official prior to permit issuance.



In addition to the requirements above, there are other fundamental elements that may be applied to achieve higher levels of sustainability and should be incorporated into each home. These sustainability elements include design practices that apply to three specific categories within the development:

- Building Sustainability
- Community Sustainability
- Landscape Sustainability

## Building Sustainability

### Home Size

All homes within Park City Heights should strive to be “modest” in scale and reflect historical development patterns of Old Town. LEED for Homes requirements provide incentives for smaller, more efficiently designed homes and may be the single most important component of attaining a home’s LEED rating. The size of a home is directly related to the short and long term material and energy consumption and should be carefully analyzed early in this process.

### Building Materials

Encourage the use of sustainable construction materials and products, including recycled content, salvaged, and FSC-certified materials. Promote sustainability through building practices that reduce energy consumption, as well as through the continued review of viable alternative energy sources.

### Alternative (Renewable) Energy Sources

Alternative energy should be used where physically viable and economically feasible. As financing options for alternative energy systems continue to evolve it may be necessary to amend the Park City Heights Design Guides to accommodate alternative methods for employing these systems into the Park City Heights development, e.g. creation of a solar garden. While energy conservation is an integral component of sustainability, alternative energy sources may provide a more effective solution to reducing the impact and consumption of fossil fuel energy.

### Solar

The use of solar equipment (e.g. panels, shingles & cells) is strongly encouraged and can be used as a Solar Electric or Solar Water Heat System. Solar Electric Systems, also known as photovoltaic (PV) systems, use solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity. Federal and State incentive programs are often available, depending on the system type and size. Systems can be roof-mounted, wall-mounted or site-mounted subject to compliance with required health and safety standards and provided that the Solar Electric System is not installed in a manner that will interfere with the solar access of an adjacent property owner. “Building integrated” photovoltaic (PV) systems are also increasingly available. PV and solar thermal systems require direct solar access for extended periods thus, careful planning is required to ensure installations are properly oriented and are not compromised by shading from adjacent buildings or vegetation.

### Geothermal

Ground Source Heat Pumps or Geexchange systems may be allowed where feasible but in no way may it interfere with adjacent properties. Solar Heating and a Ground Source Heat Pump may be combined to form a geosolar system for even greater efficiency. Any above grade equipment must be incorporated into the landscaping and be of similar color.

### Wind

Wind energy systems may be allowed but must conform to the Park City Municipal Corporation Land Management Code.

### Construction Waste Mitigation & Recycling

Builders are required to reduce, reuse and recycle construction waste to include wood, drywall, metals, concrete, dirt and cardboard. A project construction recycling center will be established on ~~Parcels 1 or 2~~ <sup>Site</sup>. Separate recycling bins will be provided for different materials and it will be the responsibility of each contractor to ensure that jobsite material is recycled to the greatest extent possible. Builders are to incorporate strategies such as “efficient framing” techniques and “optimum value engineering” that reduces the amount of wood used in the framing process without compromising structural integrity. Framing with engineered lumber rather than dimensional lumber is encouraged. Engineered lumber makes good use of small trees and wood chips, where dimensional lumber comes from big trees and represent more raw material than alternatives such as roof trusses, I-joists (floor trusses), laminated veneer lumber (LVL), and structural insulated panels (SIPs).

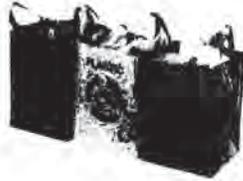


*Solar placement may vary to maximize effectiveness*

## Building Sustainability

### In-Home Recycling

It is required to provide an in-home recycling center in each dwelling unit where materials are separated and free from contamination. Encourage the use of available street side recycling service or materials can be taken to the Park City recycling center.



### ENERGY STAR®

In addition to each home meeting the required LEED for Homes Silver Rating, all homes will be built to ENERGY STAR® Standards for the year in which the building permit is issued. All appliances installed should be ENERGY STAR approved.



### Skylights

Skylights are an effective way to light and heat a home passively. Low-E glass or triple glazed acrylic units save energy and money while keeping the home more comfortable. Skylights must be integrated with the design of the home. Skylights should be designed as an integral part of the roof. Only flat skylights with clear or bronze glazing will be allowed, while bubble or dome skylights with frosted or colored glazing are not.

Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. All light sources shall be shielded and both outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from direct light sources.

### Fireplaces

All fireplaces must be non wood burning and comply with Park City Municipal regulations. Apparatus that utilize alternate/renewable energy sources are encouraged.

### Non Air-Conditioned Homes

Provide as an environmentally sensitive option to buyers to reduce energy consumption. This can be augmented by installing ceiling fans which improve interior comfort by circulating cold and warm air. Ceiling fans can be adjusted to either draw warm air upward during summer months or push it downward during the winter.

### Heated Driveways

Heated Driveways may be allowed, but only if it receives its power from an Alternative Energy Source as specifically approved by the Design Review Board.

### Lighting

Develop and design strategies to provide natural lighting in each home. It is encouraged to install high-efficiency lighting systems with advanced lighting controls. Include motion sensors tied to dimmable lighting controls and provide task lighting which reduces general overhead light levels.

All homes are required to install compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), halogens, or light emitting diodes (LEDs), or other approved bulbs or light source at time of construction. These light bulbs and sources last longer and use less energy than traditional incandescent bulbs. Most states are incorporating new laws that effectively phase out the traditional light bulb. The Department of Energy has set efficiency standard levels for all light bulbs, and today's standard incandescents cannot meet those levels. The traditional incandescent light bulbs will not be allowed.



## Community Sustainability

### Transportation

Encourage alternative modes of transportation through site planning and building orientation that emphasize connections to sidewalks, bike paths and trail networks. Homes should be placed and built incorporating easy connections for pedestrian and bike access to trails, sidewalks and streets. These options make it easier for people to choose alternative modes of transportation that contribute to a more sustainable environment that is healthier and more enjoyable for everyone.

### Open Space

Encourage design that emphasizes the natural connection to open space and parks. Provide maximum continuity of open space and preserve important natural vistas that reinforce a sense of place and relationship to the natural environment. Integrate views and access into the greenway network from homes. Promote the development of site plans that create attractive, comfortable outdoor spaces.

### Topography

Integrate natural site features such as topography, views and vegetation into site design. Building placement should follow contours rather than being placed at right angles to the prevailing slope. On sloping sites, staggering placement of homes along opposite sides of the street, rather than siting homes directly opposite one another, can provide better preservation of views. Use topography to create continuous green space connectivity between homes. Retain the maximum possible amount of natural vegetation. Avoid excessive grading and cutting of hillsides.

### Water Conservation

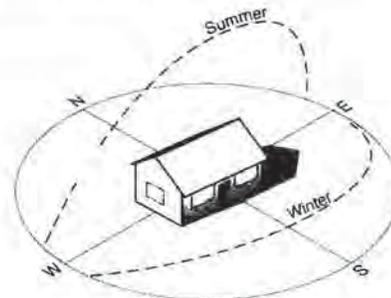
Incorporate the installation of low flow toilets and flow reducers on faucets and shower heads. Flow reducers can cut water usage of faucets by as much as 40% with little noticeable effect. Park City Heights has defined the minimum Low Flow as:

- Toilets - 1.5 gallons per flush
- Kitchen Faucets – 2.0 gallons per minute
- Bathroom Faucets – 1.8 gallons per minute
- Shower Heads – 2.4 gallons per minute

### Solar Orientation

Where possible, the longer axis of the home should be oriented east/west. By orienting the home in that direction, the longer dimension of the home faces sunny south. The optimum position for maximum solar benefits is true south but you can vary the orientation within 15-20 degrees of that direction with minimal effect. This placement creates optimum conditions for the use of passive and active solar strategies reducing energy costs substantially.

Encourage site and building design that improves energy efficiency by incorporating natural cooling and passive solar heating. This may include extended eaves, window overhangs, awnings and tree placement for natural cooling, and building and window orientation to take advantage of passive solar heating.



*Proper Home Orientation can substantially reduce Energy Consumption*

### Stormwater Management

Pervious pavement is designed to allow percolation or infiltration of stormwater through the surface into the soil below where the water is naturally filtered and pollutants are removed. Design that uses alternatives to reduce impervious pavement is a positive step toward improving the quality of our water resource and is highly encouraged. However, pervious pavement is easily compromised by plowing that dislodges pavers and sanding which disrupts the pavements filtration process and should be reviewed carefully.



*Permeable pavement options should be explored*

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## Community Sustainability

### Fire Protection

#### Roofing Materials & Fire Sprinklers

Roofing Materials must be non-combustible and have a Class "A" Fire Rating. No wood shake roofing material will be permitted.

All buildings over 750 square feet must be constructed with an Automatic Fire Extinguishing System installed as required and approved by Park City.

#### Fires

No person shall build, ignite or maintain any outdoor fire of any kind for any purpose with the exception of a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue or grill and they are located a minimum of thirty (30) feet from any combustible material or nonfire-resistant vegetation.

#### Defensible Space

On all Homestead lots and those lots that are directly adjacent to existing shrub or tree vegetative growth owners should place an emphasis on utilizing fire-resistant vegetation or growth within the planned landscape adjacent to all buildings and structures to minimize the potential of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure. (generally 30' minimum). Deadwood shall be regularly removed from trees.

## Landscape Sustainability

### Hydrozoning

Grouping plants that have similar water requirements. Hydrozoning is a key component of a water-efficient irrigation system and landscape. Plant species with similar needs should be selected and grouped within each hydrozone. It is also effective to create microclimate zones so that plants with higher water needs are closest to the house and plants with lower water needs are on the perimeter of the garden or landscape.

Each hydrozone will contain plants that will be irrigated on the same schedule, using the same irrigation method. Generally, each hydrozone is served by one valve or control zone (although more than one valve may be required to service an area due to flow and water pressure). By using controllers with multiple run times that are able to support low-volume systems (cycle and soak) and by dividing the landscape into hydrozones, each area will receive the amount of water it needs without puddling or runoff. The result of hydrozoning is improved plant health and less water use.



*Turf not a dominate component of the landscape*

### Turf

Turf, when used, must not be a dominant component of the landscape. Individual homesites in the Park Home and Cottage Home lots shall not contain turf areas greater than 20% of the total lot area. Individual homesites in the Homestead lots shall not contain turf areas greater than 10% of the homes total lot area. All turf area must be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone.

### Irrigation

All landscape areas within the Enhanced and Transitional Landscape Zones shall be irrigated. All irrigation provided shall be drip irrigation with the exception of turf areas. All drip tubing shall be concealed below plant bed mulch and must remain covered at all times.

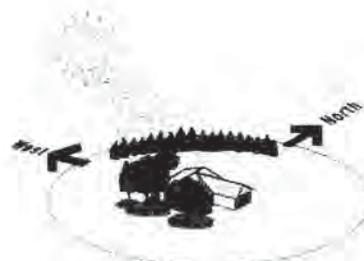
All irrigation systems shall be controlled by an automatic controller which includes a rain sensor. Rain sensors should be utilized to detect the presence of rainfall and disable the irrigation controller from operating during periods of wet weather. Rain Sensors should be adjusted to suit the requirements of the landscape and soil conditions for each home.

### Rain Harvesting

Water tanks used for storing harvested rain from roofs are encouraged (see Roof Appurtenances/Rain Storage Devices for approvals). Rainwater tanks are installed to make use of rain water (rain, hail, sleet or snow) for later use especially for landscape watering, thus reducing one's reliance of culinary water for irrigation.

### Shade Trees/Heat Gain

Deciduous trees placed on the south and east or west can shade your home in the summer before dropping their leaves in the winter to let the sunlight into your home. Trees can bring the ambient temperature down as much as five degrees on a hot day. This reduces heat gain, allowing for cooler ventilation. Deciduous trees and vines in front of south facing walls and windows will further cool homes.



*Properly placed trees can reduce energy consumption throughout the year*

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## Disclaimers

1. Any Commercial or Community structures proposed within the project boundaries are required to follow these Design Guides and should follow all Guides required for Park Homes.
2. Unless addressed in these Guides all additional requirements must follow the projects Codes, Covenants and Restrictions (C.C. & R'S) as adopted and/or the Park City Municipal Codes.
3. Illustrations and Photos are included throughout the Guidelines to help convey the thoughts and concepts described in the document's text. These images are intended to express general design concepts and are not meant to impose specific plans or design solutions.

## Planning Commission Staff Report



**Subject:** Park City Heights MPD  
**Author:** Kirsten Whetstone, MS, AICP  
**Date:** November 6, 2013  
**Project #:** PL-13- 02009  
**Type of Item:** Amendments to approved MPD and extension

### Summary Recommendations

Staff recommends the Planning Commission discuss the applicant's proposed amendments to the approved Park City Heights MPD and preliminary subdivision plat, conduct a public hearing and consider approving the proposed MPD amendments and the extension of approval, based on the revised (marked in blue or red below) Park City Heights MPD findings of fact, conclusions of law, and conditions of approval as stated below, or as amended at the meeting.

### Topic

**Applicant:** Ivory Development LLC, owner  
**Applicant's representative:** Spencer White  
**Location:** Richardson Flat Road, east of SR 248 and west of US 40  
**Zoning:** Community Transition (CT)  
**Adjacent Land Uses:** Open Space, Rail Trail, US 40, Quinn's Water Treatment Plant, and vacant land

*Disclosure:* The City retains a security interest as the holder of a Trust Deed in conjunction with a prior transaction regarding the property. However, the City is not an "applicant" and does not have any current ownership in the property.

### Proposal

This is a request for amendments to the approved Park City Heights Master Planned Development as well as for corresponding amendments to the overall preliminary plat approved at the time of the Park City Heights Master Planned Development (MPD), in order to address soil mitigation issues. Please see the October 9, 2013 Staff Report for more detailed description of the changes (Exhibit A) as well as Exhibits.

On October 9, 2013, the Planning Commission discussed proposed amendments to the Park City Heights MPD and preliminary overall subdivision plat (see Minutes in this packet). Staff has amended the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and conditions of approval based on Planning Commission discussion at the meeting.

### Discussion

Staff requests discussion of the following items:

1. Design **Guideline** changes to accommodate the new dwelling type- the Small Lot Park Homes concept (see Exhibits B and C of this report) for an updated detailed lot

layout).

2. Specifics of the **street and lot layout** regarding location of lots and streets, retaining walls, grading, and drainage issues. If these amendments are approved, the applicant will return to the Commission with a more detailed subdivision plat for phase one.

3. Whether the proposed MPD amendments are consistent with the Park City Heights **Development Agreement findings of fact, conclusions of law, and conditions of approval** (see redlines at the end of this report).

**Items discussed at the October 9<sup>th</sup> meeting include:**

1. Amended **site plan** and relocation of lots and streets.
2. Use of **Parcels I and J** for deed restricted “Small Lot Park Homes” and introduction of this fourth type of housing unit instead as future neighborhood support/daycare uses.
3. Relocation of **Community Gardens** or replacement of Community Gardens with a future site for neighborhood support commercial. Relocation of the Gardens to the Park area would decrease the size of the Park.
4. **Increase size of club house** to accommodate a neighborhood support day care center or support commercial (address maximum size of club house and support commercial/day care uses in conditions). Increasing the size of the club house would decrease the size of the Park.
5. Decrease size of **Neighborhood Park** on the west side of entry road. Increase overall size of dedicated Park area by including an area of open space on the east side of the entry road as dedicated Park land. Total park area increases, however it is not one contiguous area.
6. Plat notes regarding **Green Construction** requirements to allow requirements to evolve with the Green Building industry and regulations, use language from the Annexation Agreement, as was proposed by the development.
7. Easement for **secondary access to adjacent property** to the south, as requested by the Fire District, should be allowed only if that property is annexed into Park City. This access would provide two points of access to Richardson Flats Road for the adjacent property.
8. **Design of soil repository** and **disclosure of soil history** to prospective buyers.

**Analysis**

The applicants provided a summary of the proposed changes both in graphic form and by reviewing and annotating the approved Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Conditions of Approval as found in the Park City Heights Development Agreement (Exhibits E and F of October 9<sup>th</sup> packet).

Staff has reviewed the proposed and existing subdivision plats and MPD concept plans, as well as the approved MPD findings of fact, conclusions of law, and conditions of approval, and finds that the overall concept and density approved with the Park City Heights MPD is not significantly changed when viewed in the broader scope of the overall MPD.

Key elements of the MPD, such as location of development and open space, general street pattern, location of the Public Park, trail system and connection to the Rail Trail, clubhouse and community gardens, remain essentially as approved in concept, though revised slightly in location. The affordable housing elements of the MPD continue as proposed, and enhanced by the designation of all 79 affordable units on a specific platted lot. There is no change to density proposed. An added community benefit is the clean-up of historic mine soils left behind others.

### **Approved MPD, Development Agreement, and extension of approval**

The MPD expires on October 26, 2013 (2 years from the date of ratification) and therefore Staff recommends amending the conditions to allow a one year extension to October 26, 2014. Additionally, if the Planning Commission approves the MPD amendments the applicant will need to revised the Development Agreement (by inserting revised conditions and amended dates) and have the Planning Commission ratify those changes so it can be recorded as an amended Development Agreement. Approval of the MPD amendments and revised site plan allows the applicant to prepare the Final Subdivision plat and adjust the utilities for Phase One.

In summary, these amendments do not change the overall density of 239 units on the 239 acre property. The overall concept of a mix of housing type's remains, with affordable/attainable units integrated into the overall development, although primarily within the lower area of mixed housing types and neighborhood amenities. The key elements of the MPD remain, though modified in location. The Design Guidelines continue to apply for all housing types, with additional language added for the new concept housing type, known as the "small lot Park Homes".

### **Notice**

The property was posted and notice of the public hearing was mailed to property owners within 300 feet of the property, according to requirements of the Land Management Code (LMC). Legal notice of the hearing was published in the Park Record according to requirements of the LMC.

### **Public Input**

Staff received verbal public input regarding the two upper lots adjacent to the Royal Oaks subdivision requesting that there be language specifically prohibiting further subdivision of those lots and allowing only one single family house per lot. Staff has received numerous calls regarding the timeframe for completion of the affordable units and when they would be available for purchase and occupancy. Staff also received a call with questions regarding the soil remediation work and whether the actual work to remediate the soil would create hazardous dust in the area. Staff recommends conditions of approval that both the remediation plan and the plan to do the work be

reviewed and approved by appropriate State agencies to ensure that public health and safety is not compromised.

### **Future Process**

Approval of the MPD amendments by the Planning Commission is considered final action. Appeals of final action by the Planning Commission are heard by the City Council according to LMC Section 15-1-18.

### **Summary Recommendations**

Staff recommends the Planning Commission discuss the applicant's proposed amendments to the approved Park City Heights MPD and preliminary subdivision plat, conduct a public hearing and consider approving the proposed MPD amendments and the extension of approval, based on the revised (marked in blue or red below) Park City Heights MPD findings of fact, conclusions of law, and conditions of approval as stated below. (Generally, the light blue is the proposed changes from the October 9<sup>th</sup> staff report, and the dark blue and red are new proposed changes based on comments from the October 9<sup>th</sup> meeting.)

### **Findings of Fact**

1. The Park City Heights MPD includes the following:

- a. 160 market rate units distributed in a mix of: cottage units on smaller lots (lots are approximately 6,000 to 8,600 sf in size); single-family detached units on approximately 8,000 sf to 27,000 sf lots; and single family detached on two upper lots which are approximately 44,000 and 48,000 sf each. The approximate distribution of types of product is identified in the Design Guidelines.
- b. 28 deed restricted townhouse units (44.78 affordable unit equivalents or AUE). These 28 units meet the required IHC affordable units under their affordable housing obligation and are configured as seven four-plexes.
- c. 16 deed restricted units (32 AUE). These 16 units meet the affordable housing required by the CT zone (LMC 15-2.23-4(A) (8)) and the Affordable Housing Resolution 17-99. These units are configured as a mix of single-family detached, cottage homes, and townhouse units. **These units will be configured as Single Family Detached Cottage Homes and dispersed throughout the cottage homes area.**
- d. 35 additional non-required deed restricted affordable units in a mix of unit types. **These units will be configured as small lot Single Family Detached Park Homes.**
- e. All units (including all deed restricted units) will be constructed to ~~LEED for Homes Silver rating~~, **National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards Silver Certification (or other equivalent Green Building certification approved by the Planning Director) OR reach LEED for Homes Silver**

Rating (minimum 60 points). Green Building Certification or LEED rating criteria to be used shall be those applicable at the time of the building permit submittal, as stated in the Annexation Agreement. In addition to meeting Green Building or LEED for Homes checklists and in order to achieve water conservation goals, each house must either: 1) achieve at a minimum, the Silver performance Level points within Chapter 8, Water Efficiency, of the National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards; OR 2) achieve a minimum combined 10 points within the 1) Sustainable Sites (SS2) Landscaping and 2) Water Efficiency (WE) categories of the LEED for Homes Checklist. Points achieved in these resource conservation categories will count towards the overall score, with each unit also achieving a minimum combined 10 points for water efficiency/conservation. Third party inspection will be provided. An industry standard Third Party inspector shall be mutually agreed upon by the Chief Building Official and the applicant prior to building permit issuance.

f. A total of 171.5 acres of open space (not including open space within individual lots) is provided. This is approximately 72% of the entire 239 acres. This total includes the 24 acre parcel located adjacent to Highway 248 that is deeded to the City for open space.

g. An additional 5 acres of deeded open space is provided on Round Valley Drive adjacent to US 40 south of the Park City Medical Center. This open space is not included in the 72% figure. This is in exchange for transferring the 28 IHC deed restricted townhouse units to the PC Heights neighborhood. This parcel is deed restricted per requirements of the Burbidge/IHC Annexation and Development Agreements.

h. A dedicated 5.703-55 acres (155,000-) of public neighborhood parklands City Park, with fields, tot lot and playground equipment, shade structure, paths, natural areas, and other amenities to be designed and constructed by the developer and maintained by the City. This parkland is included in the open space calculations. Bathrooms are proposed in the club house with exterior access for the public park users. Community gardens may be developed by the HOA in close proximity to the parkland within open space areas adjacent to the small lot Park Homes or the Park Homes.

i. intentionally left blank

A 15,000-sf (approx.) community gardens area within the PC Heights neighborhood. This area is included in the open space calculations.

j. 3 to 4 miles of soft surface trails within and around the property and an additional mile or so of hard surfaced sidewalks and paths along the Project's streets.

k. Trail connections to the Rail Trail and Quinn's trail, including trail on the north side of Richardson Flat Road from the 248 underpass to the Rail Trail and trail on the south side of the Road from the project to the Rail Trail. Trail connections to

the south property line for future connections to the Jordanelle area. Trail easements on north side of Richardson Flat Road from Rail Trail to the east property line. Trail connections to the Park City and Snyderville Basin back country trails system. Trails are further described in Finding #11.

l. A Transit bus shelters along Richardson Flat road including “dial-a-ride signs” (City bus service is expected to be extended to Park City Heights and the Park and Ride).

m. Bike racks at the club house and Public Park.

n. Cross walk across Richardson Flat road at the rail trail.

o. A 3,000 sf community center/club house area to be constructed by the developer, with future expansion to 5,000 sf, to accommodate future neighborhood support uses, such as a daycare center, café, or other support commercial/offices. ~~with dedicated future ancillary support uses or possible daycare center parcels (Parcels I and J as shown on the preliminary plat).~~ Exterior access bathrooms will be available for park users. Construction of a daycare facility would be by the owner of the daycare facility and not by the Park City Heights development.

p. Water infrastructure improvements that enhance the City’s overall water system and provide redundancy as required by the Water Agreement executed as part of the Annexation Agreement. Water shares were dedicated to the City as part of a pre-annexation agreement.

q. Transportation improvements to the Richardson Flat/248 intersection including lane improvements and installation of a traffic signal to provide intersection safety (controlled left turn) and putting the Park and Ride facility and Park City Heights on the City bus route. These transportation improvements meet the requirements in the Annexation Agreement.

r. Following Wildlife recommendations as identified in the Biological Resources Overview prepared by Logan, Simpson Design, Inc. amended March 17, 2011.

s. Design Guidelines approved as part of this MPD apply to all lots, with the exception of the 2 upper lots proposed to be subject to the CCRs for the Oaks at Deer Valley, or equivalent.

t. No sound barrier walls or structures along US 40 within or related to the MPD.

2. The Park City Heights MPD is subject to the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement approved by the City Council on May 27, 2010. The Annexation Agreement sets forth terms and conditions of annexation, zoning, affordable housing, land use, density, transportation and traffic, phasing, trails, fire prevention, road and road design, utilities and water, fiscal impact analysis, snow removal, fees, and sustainable

development requirements for the 239 acre Park City Heights MPD. The MPD as conditioned is in compliance with the requirements of the Annexation Agreement.

3. The Park City Heights Annexation Agreement includes a Water Agreement as an integral component. The Water Agreement sets forth terms and conditions related to water facilities, restrictions regarding water, and phasing of development as it relates to completion of water infrastructure. The MPD as conditioned is in compliance with the Water Agreement.

4. On June 17, 2010, the applicants submitted a pre-MPD application based on the annexation approval and agreement. The Planning Commission reviewed the pre-MPD application at two (2) meetings (July 14 and August 11, 2010) and found the application to be in initial compliance with applicable elements of the Park City General Plan.

5. On June 30, 2010, the applicants submitted a complete MPD application.

6. The property was posted and notice was mailed to property owners within 300 feet. Legal notice was also published in the Park Record as required by the Land Management Code.

7. Public hearings on the MPD were held on October 13th, November 10th, and December 8th, 2010 and on February 9th, February 23rd, March 9th and March 23rd, 2011 and on April 27, 2011.

8. The property is located within the Community Transition (CT) zone. The MPD is in compliance with all applicable requirements of the CT zone, including density, uses, building setbacks, building height, parking, open space, affordable housing, and sustainable development requirements.

9. Access to the site is from Richardson Flat Road, a public road previously known as Old Dump Road. No access is proposed to the currently unimproved US 40 frontage road (UDOT) along the east property line. No roads are provided through the Park City Heights MPD to the Oaks, Royal Oaks, or any other neighborhood within the Deer Valley MPD, consistent with the Annexation Agreement. [A new access easement has been requested by the Fire District to provide a possible future link for the Parcel to the south to be determined at the time of the Final plat for Phase 2. Only if the parcel is annexed will the easement be granted.](#) This will enable the Parcel to the south to have two (2) ingress/egress points from Richardson Flat Road, in the event the parcel is [annexed to Park City in the future.](#)

10. Utilities are available in the area, however extension of utilities or utility upgrades to the development site are required. A final utility plan will be submitted with the final subdivision plats to be reviewed by the Interdepartmental and Utility Service providers Development Review Team. City Staff will provide utility coordination meetings to ensure that utilities are provided in the most efficient, logical manner and that comply with best practices, including consideration of aesthetics in the location of above ground utility boxes. Location of utility boxes shall be shown on the final utility plans. The MPD

phasing plan shall be consistent with conditions of the Annexation Agreement related to provision of public services and facilities.

11. The MPD includes 1) a paved connector trail on the south side of and separated from Richardson Flat Road, from the project to the Rail Trail, 2) a paved connector trail on the north side of and separated from Richardson Flat Road, from the SR 248 underpass to the Rail Trail, 3) a trail connection from trails within the project to the south property boundary line, 4) a trail easement along the north side of and separated from Richardson Flat Road from the Rail Trail to the east property boundary line, and 5) several miles of paved and soft surfaced trails throughout the development. All trails will be constructed by the developer consistent with the Park City Trails Master Plan.

12. The MPD includes a dedicated neighborhood public park to be constructed by the developer according to the City's parks plan, and as further directed by the City Council. Bathrooms are provided at the clubhouse with exterior access for the park users.

13. Parking within the MPD is proposed at two spaces per unit within private garages. Additional surface parking is provided for guests, the community gardens/park area, and the neighborhood clubhouse/meeting area. The streets have been designed to allow for parking on one-side per the City Engineer. Final street design will be determined at the time of the final plat and additional off-street guest parking areas will be incorporated into the design.

14. The proposed MPD density of 1 unit per acre complies with the density allowed by the CT zone. (239 units on 239 acres) The net density is 0.82 units per acre (195 units on 239 acres), excluding the 44 required deed restricted housing units. The density is consistent with the Annexation Agreement. If the additional 35 deed restricted affordable units are included in this analysis the net density is 0.67 units per acre (160 units on 239 acres).

15. The LMC requires a Sensitive Lands Analysis for all Master Planned Development applications. The MPD application included a Sensitive Lands Analysis.

16. A portion of property is located within the designated SR 248 Entry Corridor. This area is identified in the MPD as open space and all required entry corridor setbacks of 200' are complied with.

17. The property contains SLO designated steep slopes, ridgelines and wetland areas. These areas are identified in the MPD as open space areas and all required wetland and stream setbacks are complied with.

18. A wildlife study was conducted and a report (December 2010) was prepared by Logan Simpson Design, Inc. A revised report was prepared on March 17, 2011. The wildlife study addresses requirements of the Land Management Code and provides recommendation for mitigation of impacts on wildlife. An updated report was submitted by Logan Simpson Design, Inc on July 7, 2011. The purpose of the updated report was to provide additional recommendations on mitigating impacts of the development on the

wildlife in the area; to validate the observations of the earlier biological reports; to further study and identify wildlife movement corridors, evidence of species of high public interest such as Elk, Moose, Deer, and other small mammals; locations of dens or nesting sites; and to identify any areas of high native species diversity.

19. The site plan complies with the minimum MPD required 25' setback around the perimeter of the property. Setbacks range from 25' to 690' (greater to the south property line).

20. The locations of the proposed units are consistent with the MPD site planning and Sensitive Lands Overlay criteria.

21. The property is visible from the designated LMC Vantage point along State Road 248 and a visual analysis was conducted by the applicant from this Vantage point. Additional visual analysis was provided from the intersection of Richardson Flat Road and SR 248. Units along the western perimeter are most visible along the minor ridge from SR 248. Any units that are over the 28' height limit as measured in the zone will be required to obtain an Administrative Conditional Use Permit.

~~22. Structures containing more than four units and future non-residential structures on Parcels I and J will be more visible due to the location along Richardson Flat Road and the potential massing. Additional review through the conditional use process is warranted for these parcels and uses.~~

23. Design Guidelines for the Park City Heights MPD address site planning, setbacks, house sizes, architecture and design, sustainability and best practices, landscaping and water conservation, and other requirements of the Annexation Agreement.

24. A comprehensive traffic study and analysis of the Property and surrounding properties, including existing and future traffic and circulation conditions was performed by the Applicant's traffic consultant, Hales Engineering, dated June 7, 2007, on file at the Park City Planning Department. An updated traffic volume and trip generation report was provided by Hales Engineering on September 27, 2010. An additional traffic update was provided in 2008 by InterPlan Co at the request of the City Transportation Department. The Hales Engineering study was utilized during the annexation process in the determination of density and requirements for traffic and transportation related impact mitigations. The City's Transportation Department ~~is preparing~~ prepared a Short Range Transit Development Plan to studying demand for transit, routes, efficiency of the transit system, etc. ~~to be completed in ?July of 2011.~~ This Transit Plan will addresses the timeline for bus service in the Quinn's Junction area. The City's Transportation Master Plan update will include the projected traffic from Park City Heights MPD in the recommendations for transportation improvements within the City.

25. Construction traffic is required to be addressed in the Construction Mitigation Plan.

26. A Geotechnical Study for the Park City Heights Development was provided by Gordon, Spilker Huber Geotechnical Consultants, Inc. (June 9, 2006). Expansive clay

soils were encountered across the site in the upper two and one-half to nine and one-half feet. Shallow bedrock was found within portions of the site. Special construction methods, removal of these unsuitable soils, and other mitigations are spelled out in the Study. Further soils investigation work was conducted and a Site Characterization Report was prepared by IHI Environmental (May 6, 2013) to identify and locate historic mine soils and to draft a remediation plan to submit to the State Department of Environmental Quality as part of the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

27. A Fire Protection Report (March 2011) identifies potential Wildland urban interface areas within the MPD. Prior to issuance of building permits the Building Department will review individual building fire protection plans for compliance with recommendations of the Fire Protection Report and applicable building and fire codes. The fire protection component of the plan shall ensure that Park City's ISO rating is not negatively affected by development of the site.

28. Affordable housing obligations of the MPD are consistent with the affordable housing described by the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement, Housing Resolution 17-99 and as required by the CT zone. The MPD provides up to an additional 35 deed restricted housing units over the 28 deed restricted townhouse units (44.78 affordable unit equivalents (AUE) required by the IHC MPD and the 16 deed restricted units (32 AUE) required by the CT zone for the 160 market rate units). These affordable units are configured as a mix of single-family detached, **duplexes**, cottage units, and attached townhouse units. The additional 35 non-required deed restricted affordable units are proposed to be a mix of unit types configured as the small lot Park homes as part of this MPD consistent with the needs described in Housing Market Assessment for Park City, dated September 2010. All units are proposed as for sale units. As part of the mix of unit types, rental housing will be considered consistent with the needs described in the September 2010 Housing Market Assessment. Defining the configuration of units to be as follows:

- a. 35 Deed restricted units will be configured as Small Lot Single Family Detached Park Homes.
- b. 28 Deed restricted townhouse units will be configured as attached Four-plex Park Homes.
- c. 16 Deed restricted units will be configured as Single Family Detached Cottage Homes dispersed throughout the development.

29. No building height exceptions have been requested and all buildings will comply with the height limitations of the CT zone.

30. Lots have been positioned to minimize visual impacts on adjacent structures. Potential problems on neighboring properties caused by shadows, loss of solar access, and loss of air circulation, have been mitigated to the extent possible as further described in the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

31. Utilities must be extended to the site to sustain the anticipated uses. Thirty (30') foot wide non-exclusive utility easements are generally necessary for long term maintenance

and shall be dedicated on the final subdivision plats. Off-site improvements are necessary to serve the site with utilities.

32. Off-site trail and intersection improvements may create traffic delays and potential detours, short term access and private driveway blockage, increased transit time, parking inconveniences, and other impacts on the adjacent neighborhoods and to the community in general. Construction Mitigation Plans are required and shall be required to include mitigation for these issues.

33. A Construction Mitigation Plan (CMP) is necessary to identify impacts and propose reasonable mitigation of these impacts on the site, neighborhood, and community due to construction of this project. The CMP shall include information about specific construction phasing, traffic, parking, service and delivery, stock-piling of materials and staging of work, work hours, noise control, temporary lighting, trash management and recycling, mud and dust control, construction signs, temporary road and/or trail closures, limits of disturbance fencing, protection of existing vegetation, erosion control and storm water management.

34. Final road designs will be provided to the Planning Commission for review with the final subdivision plats. To minimize visual impacts and to minimize disturbance of existing vegetation due to large areas of cut and fill slopes, low retaining structures (in steps of 4' to 6') are recommended. These low retaining structures may be stepped to minimize their height. Design of these retaining structures is included in the PC Heights Design Guidelines to ensure consistency of design, materials, and colors throughout the development.

35. A storm water run-off and drainage plan is necessary to ensure compliance with Park City's Storm Water Management [policies and plans](#) and storm water Best Management Practices for storm water during construction and post construction with special considerations to protect the wetlands delineated on and adjacent to the site.

36. A financial guarantee for all landscaping and public improvements is necessary to ensure completion of these improvements and to protect the public from liability and physical harm if these improvements are not completed by the developer or owner in a timely manner. This financial guarantee is required prior to building permit issuance.

37. Parcels I and J ~~were~~ **are** identified on the [original](#) preliminary subdivision plat as potential future [support](#) commercial and/or child care center or similar uses pad sites. These parcels are currently used as a temporary, dirt parking lot. Construction of a daycare center is not the responsibility of the applicant/developer of Park City Heights. [The required repository does not leave sufficient room for these parcels as support commercial and/or child care center as well as the proposed 35 attainable small lot Park Homes and they have been deleted](#) [as future support commercial and/or daycare center development sites. These parcels are the location of the Small Lot Park Homes.](#)

38. A master sign plan is required for Planning Department review and approval and all individual signs, including subdivision identification signs, require a sign permit prior to installation.

39. Sound mitigation may be desired by owners of units along US 40. Conditions of approval prohibit sound barrier walls within the MPD. However, other sound mitigation measures may be accomplished with landscaping, berming, smart housing design and insulation, and sound barriers constructed as part of the dwelling units.

40. Section 15-6-4 (G) of the LMC states that once the Planning Commission has approved an MPD, the approval shall be put in the form of a Development Agreement.

41. The applicant stipulates to the conditions of approval.

42. The discussion in the Analysis sections of this report and the Analysis sections of the March 23, 2011 Planning Commission Staff Report (Exhibit A) are incorporated herein.

43. The applicants have met with Rocky Mountain Power and have increased the Rocky Mountain Power line setbacks as required by this Utility.

44. The site plan for the proposed MPD has been designed to minimize the visual impacts of the development from the SR 248 Entry Corridor and has preserved, through open space, the natural views of the mountains, hillsides and natural vegetation consistent with Park City's "resort character".

45. The 171.5 acres of open space adjacent the development, the trail connections and improvements, and proposed neighborhood public park, as conditioned, will provide additional recreational opportunities to the Park City community and its visitors, which strengthens and enhances the resort character of Park City.

46. The opportunities for mixed affordable housing types, including rental units, within the development will strengthen the resort economy by providing attainable housing options in a sustainable and energy efficient community for workers in Park City's tourism/resort based industries.

47. Surrounding uses include open space, Highway 248, US 40, the Rail Trail, the Municipal Water Treatment Plant, Quinn's recreation complex (fields and ice rink), and the IHC medical center and offices.

48. The MPD provides direct connection to and critical improvements of the Rail Trail and provides alternative transportation opportunities for recreation and commuting, such as biking, walking, in-line skating, and cross country skiing to Park City's business district at Prospector Square (within 2 miles) and to the IHC medical complex.

49. The MPD provides for remediation of historic mine soils for the good of the greater Park City community.

### Conclusions of Law

1. The amended MPD, as conditioned, complies with all requirements outlined in the applicable sections of the Land Management Code, specifically Chapter 6- Master Planned Developments Section 15-6-5 as stated in Exhibit A, March 23, 2011 Planning Commission Staff Report.
2. The amended MPD, as conditioned, is compatible with surrounding structures in use, scale, mass, and circulation.
3. The amended MPD, as conditioned, is consistent with the Park City General Plan.
4. The amended MPD, as conditioned, is consistent with the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement in terms of uses, density, housing types, site plan, affordable housing, open space, trail connections, road and intersection improvements, interconnectivity within the neighborhood, and provided neighborhood amenities.
5. The amended MPD, as conditioned, strengthens and enhances the resort character of Park City by providing a residential neighborhood of mixed housing types and prices connected by trails to parks, schools, recreation facilities, employment centers, medical facilities, and commercial areas and that is buffered by larger interconnected areas of open space that preserve entry corridor views of the resort areas and provide wildlife movement corridors.
6. The amended MPD, as conditioned, is Compatible in use, scale and mass with adjacent properties, and promotes neighborhood Compatibility.
7. The amended MPD provides amenities to the community so that there is no net loss of community amenities in that trail improvements, parkland, affordable housing, potential for neighborhood support daycare/commercial are provided, and remediation of historic mine soils on the site will be undertaken at a benefit to the community at large.
8. The amended MPD is consistent with the employee Affordable Housing requirements as adopted by the City Council at the time the Application was filed. Additional affordable house, above that required is provided within the neighborhood.
9. The amended MPD has been designed to place Development on the most Developable Land and preserves significant features and vegetation to the extent possible. Seventy percent of the property remains in open space, with much of the undeveloped land containing significant vegetation and characterized by steeper slopes, visible hillsides, and sensitive ridgeline areas.
10. The amended MPD promotes the Use of non-vehicular forms of transportation through the pedestrian friendly site design and by providing trail connections, sidewalks, access to the Rail Trail, and easy access to parks and open space areas.

11. The MPD and MPD amendments have ~~has~~ been noticed and public hearings held in accordance with the LMC.

#### Conditions of Approval

1. All standard project conditions shall apply (Attached).
2. A final subdivision plat for each phase, or sub phase, of development shall be submitted for review by the Planning Commission and City Council and shall be recorded prior to issuance of building permits for individual units within that plat. The plats shall be consistent with the LMC, preliminary plat and the PC Heights site plan and documents reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission during the MPD approval. Final street design, including final cut and fill calculations and limit of disturbance areas, shall be submitted with all final subdivision plats to be reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission during final subdivision review. Off-street guest parking areas shall be identified on the final plats.
3. A limit of disturbance area (LOD), maximum building footprint and/or house size limitation and a setback requirement table for the lots shall be included on the final plats consistent with the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.
4. A note shall be added to the final plats stating that a landscape plan shall be submitted for City review and approval for each lot, prior to building permit issuance for that lot.
5. A note shall be added to the final plats stating that all units (including all deed restricted units) shall be constructed to, National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards Silver Certification (or other equivalent Green Building certification approved by the Planning Director) OR reach LEED for Homes Silver Rating (minimum 60 points). Green Building Certification or LEED rating criteria to be used shall be those applicable at the time of the building permit submittal.

In addition to meeting Green Building or LEED for Homes checklists and in order to achieve water conservation goals, each house must either: 1) achieve at a minimum, the Silver performance Level points within Chapter 8, Water Efficiency, of the National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards; OR 2) achieve a minimum combined 10 points within the 1) Sustainable Sites (SS2) Landscaping and 2) Water Efficiency (WE) categories of the LEED for Homes Checklist. Points achieved in these resource conservation categories will count towards the overall score.

Third party inspection will be provided. An industry standard Third Party inspector shall be mutually agreed upon by the Chief Building Official and the applicant prior to building permit issuance.

~~shall be constructed to LEED for Homes Silver rating, as stated in the Annexation Agreement, with each unit also achieving a minimum combined 10 points for water efficiency/conservation. Third party inspection will be provided to confirm compliance with the standards. An industry standard Third Party inspector shall be mutually agreed upon by the Chief Building Official and the applicant prior to building permit issuance.~~

6. A final landscaping and irrigation plan for common areas shall be submitted with the final plats for each phase. Entry and perimeter landscaping shall be completed within six (6) months of issuance of the first building permit, weather and ground conditions permitting. Other Project landscaping, shall be completed within nine (9) months of issuance of 50% of building permits or within six (6) months of any individual Certificate of Occupancy. Landscaping materials and irrigation shall comply with the requirements of the Annexation Agreement, including the Water Agreement, and the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

7. All exterior building materials, colors and final design details must comply with the approved Park City Heights Design Guidelines and shall be approved by staff prior to building permit issuance.

8. All exterior lighting, including any street and/or path lighting shall be designed to limit the trespass of light into the night sky as much as possible and shall conform to the LMC Sections 15-5-5-(I) and 15-3-3(c) and the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

9. All exterior lighting, with the exception of bollard lighting at the park shall be privately maintained.

10. A Construction Mitigation Plan (CMP) shall be submitted and approved by the City for compliance with the Municipal Code, as a condition precedent to issuance of any grading or building permits. The CMP shall address construction phasing, staging, storage of materials, circulation and traffic, parking, service and delivery, re-vegetation of disturbed areas, temporary signs and construction lighting, hours of operation, dust and mud control, storm water management, and other items as may be required by the Building Department. The immediate neighborhood and community at large shall be provided notice at least 24 hours in advance of construction work impacting private driveways, street closures, and interruption of utility service. The CMP shall include a site and landscape plan for the sales office building (either within the clubhouse or within a finished unit) to address landscaping, lighting, and parking for the sales office. Construction Mitigation Plans shall provide mitigation measures for traffic delays and potential detours, short term access and private driveway blockage, increased transit time, parking inconveniences, and other impacts on the adjacent neighborhoods and to the community in general.

11. The CMP shall address disposal and treatment of all excavated materials. The capping of exposed soils within the City's Soils Ordinance Boundary is subject to all applicable regulations and requirements of the Park City Soils Ordinance Title 11, Chapter 15- Park City Landscaping and Maintenance of Soil Cover. A detailed Limit of

Disturbance (LOD) plan shall be submitted as part of the CMP. The Limits of Disturbance for the entire site shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible, using best construction practices, and shall include the use of additional low retaining walls and steeper slopes to prevent un-necessary disturbance of native vegetation.

12. A construction recycling area and an excavation materials storage area shall be provided within the development to reduce the number of construction trips to and from the development. This condition applies at a minimum to the first two phases of development and may be waived for subsequent phases of development upon request by the applicant and upon review by the Planning, Building, and Engineering Departments.

13. A storm water run-off and drainage plan shall be submitted with the building plans and approved prior to issuance of any building permits. The plan shall follow Park City's Storm Water Management Plan and the project shall implement storm water Best Management Practices. Post development drainage shall not exceed pre-development drainage conditions and special consideration shall be made to protect the wetlands delineated on and adjacent to the site.

14. Maintenance of sidewalks (including, without limitation, snow removal), trails, lighting, and landscaping within the rights-of-way and common areas, with the exception of the Public Park and public trails, shall be provided by the HOA, unless otherwise agreed upon by the City Council. Language regarding ownership and maintenance of the open space and common areas shall be included on the final subdivision plats.

15. A financial guarantee, in a form and amount acceptable to the City and in conformance with the LMC Subdivision Regulations, for the value of all public improvements, pedestrian amenities and trails, sidewalks, bus stop amenities, landscaping (including landscaping to re-vegetate and re-landscape areas disturbed by construction related to the MPD) to be completed according to the final approved plans shall be provided to the City prior to building permit issuance for new construction within each phase of construction. All public improvements shall be completed according to City standards and accepted by the City Council prior to release of this guarantee.

16. Final utility plans, consistent with preliminary utility plans reviewed by the Planning Commission during the MPD review, shall be submitted with the final subdivision plats. Utility plans shall be reviewed by the Interdepartmental staff members and the utility service providers as the Development Review Team. Utilities for the MPD shall be placed underground.

17. The City Engineer shall review and approve all associated utility and public improvements plans (including streets and sidewalks, grading, drainage, trails, public necessity signs, street signs and lighting, and other required items) for compliance with the LMC and City standards as a condition precedent to final subdivision plat recordation. This shall include phasing plans for street construction to ensure adequate fire turn-around that minimize disturbance of native vegetation. Due to expansive soils

in the area, grading and drainage plans shall include a comprehensive lot drainage plan for the entire phase of each final subdivision plat.

18. Above ground utility boxes must be shown on the final utility plans. The location of these boxes shall comply with best practices for the location of above ground utility boxes. These boxes shall be located in the most efficient, logical, and aesthetic locations, preferably underground. If located above ground the boxes shall be screened to minimize visual impacts and locations shall be approved by the City Engineer.

19. The Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation District's review and approval of the utility plans and final subdivision plats, for conformance with the District's standards for review, is a condition precedent to plat recordation and building permit issuance.

20. All construction, including grading and trails, within the Park City Soils Ordinance area shall comply with restrictions and requirements of the Park City Soils Ordinance (Municipal Code Title 11, Chapter 15).

21. Trail improvements necessary to connect the Rail Trail to the Hwy 248 tunnel trail on the north side of Richardson Flat Road, as well as the trail connection from the Rail Trail to the public park on the south side of Richardson Flat Road, will likely impact the wetlands in this area. Precedent to issuance of a building permit for these trails a wetlands impacts and enhancements plan shall be reviewed by the Planning Staff. All required wetlands permits shall be obtained from the required agencies.

22. Mitigation for the disturbance of any wetland areas shall be identified on the trail construction plan and shall include enhancements of wetlands as an amenity feature for users of the trail system.

23. Enhancements to wetland areas and other disturbed areas within the MPD could include but are not limited to educational signs, such as identification of plants and animals, ecological processes, wetlands ecology, and insights into seasonal changes to the landscape; plantings that encourage and/or provide food sources for wildlife; additional on-site water sources; clean up of degraded areas; and new nesting habitat/bird and small mammal boxes.

24. Lots 89 and 90 of the amended preliminary subdivision plat ~~have been~~ shall be shifted to match the trail phasing plan to locate the trail connection on the open space.

25. All construction, including streets, utilities, and structures shall comply with recommendations of the June 9, 2006, Geotechnical Study for the Park City Heights Development provided by Gordon, Spilker Huber Geotechnical Consultants, Inc. Special construction methods, removal of unsuitable soils, and other mitigation measures are recommended in the Study. Additional soils studies and geotechnical reports may be required by the Building Department prior to issuance of building permits for streets, utility installation, and structures.

26. A detailed review against the Uniform Building and Fire Codes in use at the time of building permit submittal is a condition precedent to issuance of full building permit.

27. Fire protection and emergency access plans shall be submitted prior to the issuance of any building permits and shall be consistent with applicable building and fire codes and shall take into consideration the recommendations of the Fire Protection Report (March 2011). The fire protection plans shall include any required fire sprinkler systems and landscaping restrictions within the Wildland interface zones. The plans shall ensure that Park City's ISO rating is not negatively affected by the development.

28. A limit of disturbance area shall be identified during the building permit review and construction fencing will be required to mitigate construction impacts. Silt fencing is required during construction in areas where run-off and construction may impact adjacent wetlands, water ways, and undisturbed areas as determined by the Building Department.

29. Trail easements for all proposed trails in the MPD shall be platted on the final recorded subdivision plats. All trails shall be constructed consistent with the Park City Trails Master Plan and the Snyderville Basin Trails Master Plan. Connections to undeveloped property to the south providing future connections to the Wasatch County shall be consistent with the Wasatch County Trails Plan.

30. Construction of the public park, trails within the first phase, trail connections to the Rail Trail on both the north and south sides of Richardson Flat road, as described in the findings, and other neighborhood amenities associated with the first phase, shall commence upon issuance of the 40th building permit for Phase I (as described in the Annexation Agreement) and shall be complete within 9 months from commencement of construction, unless otherwise directed by City Council. In subsequent phases, trails, amenities, and other improvements shall be completed prior to issuance of 50% of the certificates of occupancy for the units within that phase, or as otherwise stated in the Development Agreement.

31. The neighborhood public park shall be developed in accordance with standards set forth and required by the City Council, Recreation Advisory Board and city standards. A minimum area of 100 by 80 yards shall be initially free from fixed improvements until final field design is approved or further conditioned at subdivision approval. The park will include bathrooms in the club house with exterior access for park users.

32. An Affordable Housing Plan, consistent with the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement and as required by LMC Section 15-6-5 (J), shall be reviewed by the Planning Commission and a recommendation shall be forwarded to the Park City Housing Authority. The Park City Housing Authority shall approve the final Park City Heights Affordable Housing Plan prior to issuance of any building permits for units within the MPD.

33. As a condition precedent to receiving a certificate of occupancy for any market rate unit the City shall be provided with proof of compliance with the approved Affordable Housing Plan.

34. A master sign plan for the neighborhood shall be submitted, reviewed for compliance with the Park City Sign Code, and approved by the City, as a condition precedent to issuance of any individual sign permits.

35. No sound barrier walls or structures along Hwy 40 are permitted within the MPD. To the extent sound mitigation measures are utilized within the MPD, such measures shall be limited to landscaping and berms, energy efficient housing design and insulation, and sound mitigation constructed as part of the design of the dwelling units and shall be reviewed by the Planning Department for compliance with the Design Guidelines.

36. Approval of this Master Planned Development is subject to LMC Chapter 6- Master Planned Developments and shall expire ~~two years from the date of execution of the Development Agreement on October 26, 2014,~~ unless Construction, as defined by the Uniform Building Code, has commenced on the project.

37. Pursuant to Section 15-6-4 (G) of the LMC, once the Planning Commission has approved an MPD, the approval shall be put in the form of a Development Agreement. The Development Agreement must be ratified by the Planning Commission within 6 months of this approval. The Development Agreement shall be signed by the Mayor on behalf of the City Council and recorded with the Summit County Recorder.

38. The Park City Soils Boundary shall be identified on the final plats (if applicable).

39. Timing of completion of all required items and public benefits shall be further described and stated in the Development Agreement.

40. No through roads may be provided through the Park City Heights MPD to the Deer Valley MPD subdivisions.

41. A re-vegetation plan for ~~all disturbed areas (existing and newly disturbed) that are not landscaped with finished landscaping~~ ~~Parcels I and J and the open space parcel at the northeast corner of the development area of Phase I~~ shall be submitted with the final road and utility plans ~~for each phase~~. Re-vegetation ~~of all disturbed areas within Phase One, that are not planned to be landscaped with finished landscaping, such as road and utility installation, soil remediation, other existing disturbed areas, of these parcels~~ shall be completed prior to issuance of the 28th certificate of occupancy for the Park City Heights MPD. If this area is used as a construction staging, construction recycling area, and excavated materials storage area, a new construction staging area will need to be approved by the Planning Department for the remainder of Phase I and for subsequent phases and shall be re-vegetated in a like manner with the issuance of certificates of occupancy for the final units in the respective phase.

42. Noxious weeds shall be managed per the Summit County noxious weeds ordinances during construction and in perpetuity by including regulations in the CMP, Design Guidelines, and CCRs.

43. One additional site visit ~~is was~~ required by certified biologists during May or June 2011 to: a) validate the observations of the preliminary biological report and, b) to further study and identify wildlife movement corridors, evidence of species of high public interest (Elk, Moose, Deer, and other small mammals), locations of den or nesting sites, and any areas of high native species diversity. The report, provided to the Planning Department by Logan Simpson Design Inc. on July 7, 2011, included additional recommendations on mitigating impacts of the development on wildlife and wildlife corridors. The report ~~shall was be~~ provided to the Planning Department on July 7, 2011. prior to issuance of any grading or building permits.

44. Clearing and grubbing of vegetation and soils shall be minimized from April through July to avoid disturbance of nesting birds, unless a detailed search for active nests is conducted and submitted to the Planning Director for review by a certified wildlife biologist and any active nests are protected during construction.

45. ~~As a condition precedent to building permit issuance for any structure containing more than 4 units, and for any non-residential structure proposed to be constructed on Parcels I and J of the preliminary subdivision plat, a conditional use permit shall be approved by the Planning Commission. Condition of approval stricken with the amendment as Parcels I and J are eliminated. Left blank intentionally.~~

46. Due to the visual exposure of these lots on the minor ridge, as a condition precedent to building permit issuance for construction of a house on the western perimeter lots, namely Lots 23, 24, 30, 31, 66, 67, 76 and 77 of the preliminary subdivision plat prepared by Ensign and dated 1/17/11, a conditional use permit shall be obtained if proposed building heights are greater than 28 feet. Lots 23, 24, 30, 31, 66 and 67 have been moved down the hill farther away from the minor ridge as much as possible and the concern for visual exposure is lessened with the revised plan. Lots 76 and 77 remain the same.

47. The applicants shall approach the adjacent property owner to the west to explore a mutually agreeable plan for incorporating the parcel into the Park City MPD and transferring density to the Park City Heights neighborhood in exchange for open space designation of this highly sensitive and visible parcel of land and the potential to relocate the upper western cul-de-sac to a less visible location.

48. All work within the Rail Trail ROW requires review by and permits issued by the Utah State Parks/Mountain Trails Foundation, in addition to the City. The Rail Trail shall remain open to pedestrians during construction to the extent possible.

49. High energy use amenities, such as snow melt systems, heated driveways, exterior heated pools and fireplaces, shall require energy off-sets and/or require the power to be

from alternative energy sources, as described in the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

50. All conditions, requirements, and stipulations of the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement and Water Agreement continue to apply to this MPD.

51. The final MPD phasing plan shall be consistent with conditions of the Water Agreement as to provision of public services and facilities.

52. All transportation mitigation requirements, as stated in the Annexation Agreement, continue to apply to this MPD.

53. The Applicant must meet all applicable bonding requirements.

54. Bus shelters on both the north and south sides of Richardson Flat Road shall be constructed within 60 days of issuance of the 40th certificate of occupancy. The shelter design and location shall be approved by the City Planning, Engineering, Building, and Transportation Departments and shall include a sign with the phone number of the Park City Bus service dial-a-ride. Information regarding the dial-a-ride service shall be posted within the shelters.

55. Sheet c4.0 (LOD Erosion Control Plan) shall be amended as follows: Note 1 shall read that the LOD for roadways is not to extend beyond 3' from the cut/fill limits as shown on the plan. Note 2: A 4 to 6 foot engineered wall shall be used in areas outside the limits of future home and driveway construction and where proposed cut/fill is in excess of 10' vertical as measured from the top back of curb to cut/fill catch point. Note 3: Proposed retaining walls shall not exceed 6 feet where they are necessary. A system of 4' to 6' walls with no individual wall exceeding 6', (i.e. tiered walls) may be used. The walls shall be separated by a 3' landscaped area from top back of lower wall to toe of upper wall. Note 4: Exceptions to these standards may be granted by the Planning Commission at the time of final subdivision plat review as necessary to minimize overall total disturbance.

56. House size limitations for all lots within the MPD shall be identified in the Design Guidelines subject to further appropriate reduction if found necessary during the final subdivision plat process, taking into consideration the size of the lots, visibility of the lots from the LMC Vantage Points, solar access of adjacent lots, onsite snow storage, and ability to achieve LEED for Homes Silver rating to meet the applicable standards of LMC 15-7.3-3.

Nothing herein shall preclude the applicant from proposing alternative methods of mitigation. Specifically, and without limitation, the Design Guidelines shall provide that house sizes of the Homestead lots shall be no greater than the following: (as delineated below by lot numbers per the preliminary plat prepared by Ensign and dated 1/17/11)

Lots 58 thru 66- 4000 square feet

Lots 130 thru 154- 4000 square feet

Lots 163 thru 164- 4000 square feet  
Lots 70 thru 72- 5000 square feet  
Lots 105 thru 129- 5000 square feet  
Lots 155 thru 156- 5000 square feet  
Lots 77 thru 98- 6000 square feet

The Design Guidelines shall reflect a preference for smaller homes consistent with (a) “best practices” in sustainable design and development to address the materials and energy impacts of larger homes and (b) the historic pattern of residential development in Old Town.

57. The Park City Heights Design Guidelines ~~were~~ shall be approved by the Planning Commission prior to ~~the submittal~~ ratification of the Development Agreement ~~to by~~ the Planning Commission and shall be used to review all before any activity ~~and~~ permits can be pulled for compliance with the MPD. ~~for the MPD. No pre-development work, including grading, clearing, etc. can occur prior to approval of the Design Guidelines by the Planning Commission.~~

58. The Park City Heights Design Guidelines are an integral component of the Park City Heights MPD and substantive amendments to the Design Guidelines require Planning Commission approval. Minor amendments shall be reviewed by the Planning Director for consideration and approval.

59. Adequate snow storage easements, as determined in consultation with the Park City Public Works, will be granted to accommodate for the on-site storage of snow. Snow storage shall not block internal pedestrian sidewalks and circulation trails. Removal of snow from the Park City Heights MPD is discouraged with the final decision to haul snow from this area to be made by the City’s Public Works Director. The soil repository shall not be utilized for snow storage. Stormwater detention areas to the west of the designed repository shall be allowed to be utilized for snow storage as well as stormwater.

60. To further encourage non-vehicular transportation, trail maps will be posted in the clubhouse for the benefit of future residents. There will also be a ride-share board located within the clubhouse that residents may utilize in order to plan carpooling which will further limit trips from the development. The dial-a-ride phone number shall be posted at the ride-share board. The HOA shall post information and consider a bike-share program.

61. The Park City Heights Design Guidelines and CCRs shall include information related to the history of the site and Quinn’s Junction region.

62. All transportation mitigation elements, as required by the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement (July 2, 2010) continue to apply to this MPD. The Applicants, as required by the Annexation Agreement, shall complete, with the first Phase (first 90 UEs) of the MPD (as described in the Annexation Agreement), the SR248/Richardson Flat intersection improvements with all required deceleration and acceleration lanes;

and shall include the required infrastructure (fiber optic, control boxes, computer links, etc.) to synchronize this traffic signal with the UDOT coordinated signal system on SR 248, within the Park City limits at the time of this MPD. At the time the traffic signal is installed, the Applicants shall request in writing that UDOT fully synchronize signals along SR 248, with supporting data as applicable. Required improvements to Richardson Flat Road, including 5' wide bike lanes, as stated in the Annexation Agreement, shall be complete with the first Phase (first 90 UEs) of the MPD. The cost sharing methodology between the Applicants and any assigns, for these mitigation elements, shall be detailed in the Park City Heights Development Agreement. The Applicant shall provide an annual assessment of traffic counts and bus needs generated by the MPD for five (5) consecutive years following issuance of the first certificate of occupancy. The applicants shall participate with the City to conduct an annual assessment, which shall include peak period counts of both summer and winter traffic in the vicinity of the SR 248/Richardson Flat Road intersection, and submit such to UDOT. This information shall be coordinated with best available UDOT data and analysis. This assessment shall be incorporated into ongoing Park City Transportation Master Plan and the Park City Transit planning efforts with UDOT. This information shall be presented annually to the Planning Commission in conjunction with an update of the City Transportation Master Plan.

63. A new access easement shall be provided on the Phase 2 Final plat to provide possible future access for the Parcel to the south with the exact location to be determined at the time of the Final Phase 2 plat with use to be restricted to properties that are within the Park City Municipal Boundary.

64. Prior to commencing any work to remediate metals impacted soils, a copy of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality approved remediation plan, prepared as part of the Utah Voluntary Clean-Up Program (VCP), shall be provided to the City.

65. The results and report of the soils investigation work prepared by IHI Environmental (May 6, 2013) that identifies and locates historic mine soils, and the remediation plan submitted to and approved by the State Department of Environmental Quality as part of the Voluntary Cleanup Program, shall be provided to the Building Department prior to issuance of any building permits for development of streets, utilities, lots, trails, parks, and all construction that requires disturbance of soil.

66. All required disclosure requirements shall be provided to prospective buyers and information regarding the soil repository shall be provided to home buyers and shall be posted on a community notice board in the clubhouse.

### **Exhibits**

Exhibit A- October 9, 2013 Staff report and Exhibits (**not attached- please see the packet from the October 9<sup>th</sup> meeting**)

Exhibit B- Revised preliminary plat (10/15/13)

Exhibit C- Revised MPD Concept site plan (July 2013)

Exhibit D- Spring Animal and Plant Survey for Park City Heights July 7, 2011

Exhibit E- Design Guideline amendments







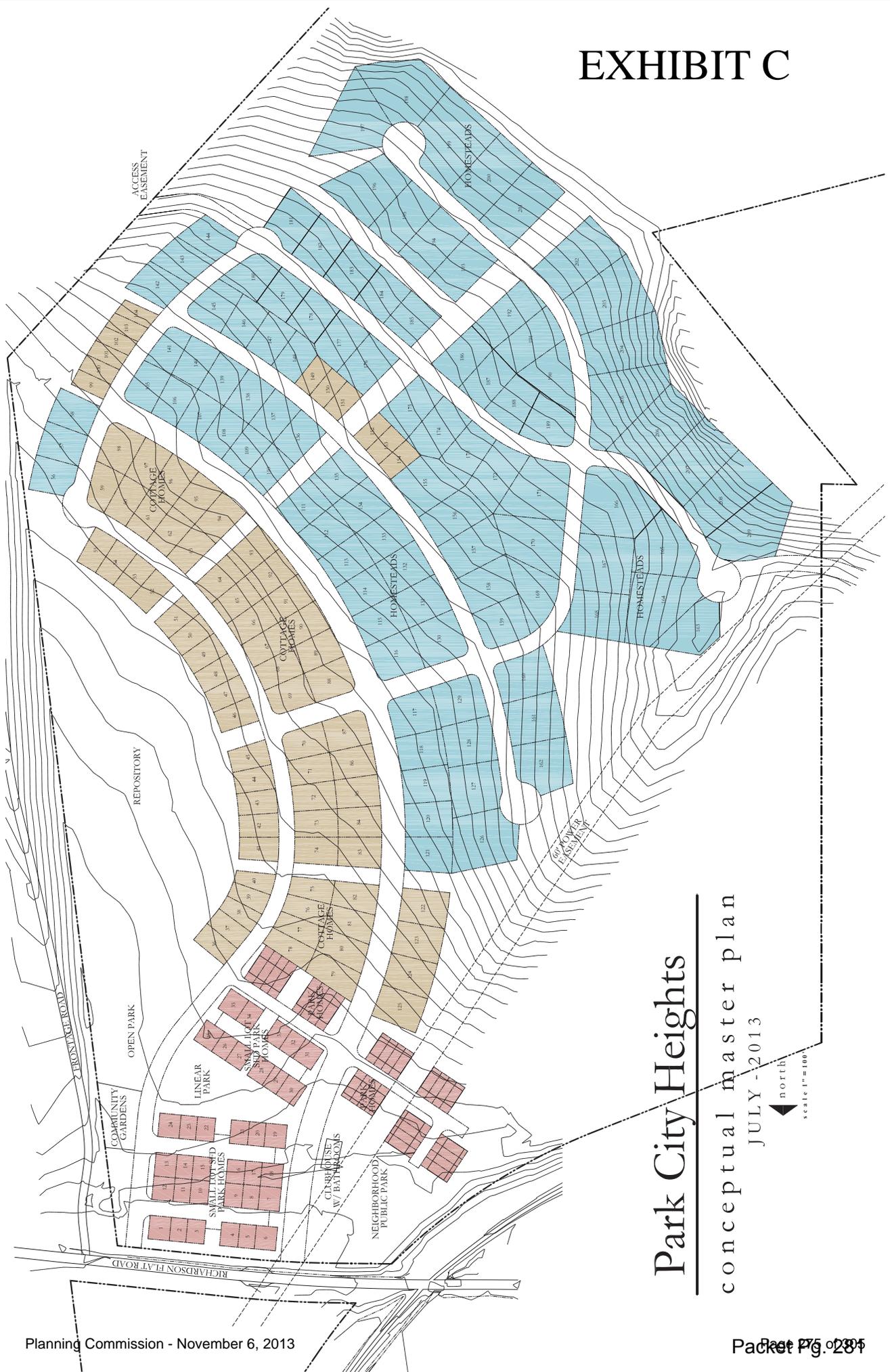








# EXHIBIT C



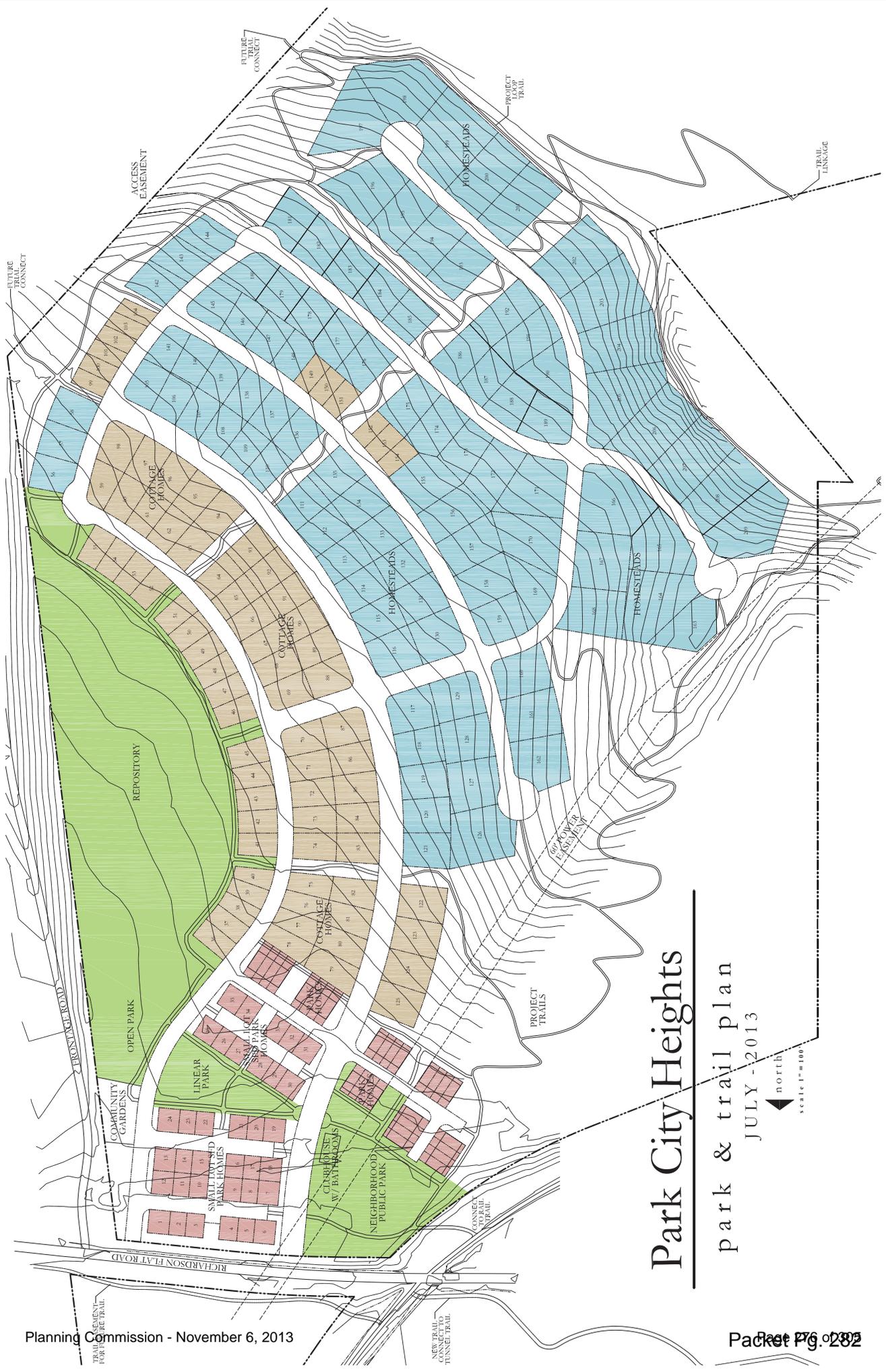
## Park City Heights

conceptual master plan

JULY -2013



scale 1"=100'



# Park City Heights

park & trail plan

JULY -2013



# EXHIBIT D

## Spring Animal and Plant Survey for Park City Heights

### Appendix D of the Biological Resources Overview For Park City Heights

Prepared by



**Logan Simpson Design Inc.**  
8 East Broadway, Suite 300  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

July 7, 2011

## Appendix D

### Park City Heights Spring Animal and Plant Survey

This appendix to the Biological Resources Overview for Park City Heights provides a report on a spring 2011 animal and plant survey of the Park City Heights property. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information to meet a condition for permitting set forth by the Park City Planning Commission. That condition (43) reads:

One additional site visit is required by certified biologists during May or June 2011 to: a) validate the observations of the preliminary biological report and, b) to further study and identify wildlife movement corridors, evidence of species of high public interest (Elk, Moose, Deer, and other small mammals), location of den or nesting sites, and any area of high natural species diversity. The report shall include additional recommendations on mitigating impacts of the development on wildlife and wildlife corridors. The report shall be provided to the Planning Department and reviewed by the Planning Commission prior to issuance of any grading or building permits.

#### Survey date and conditions

A biological reconnaissance survey of the Park City Heights property was conducted on May 31 and June 1-2, 2011, herein referred to as the spring survey. The spring survey was done by Logan Simpson Design (LSD) biologists Bruce Palmer and Gary Reese. Weather conditions during the survey were good to ideal for surveying, depending on the day and time. The only time it was less than ideal was when winds on the afternoon of June 1<sup>st</sup> limited the sightings of birds. However, repeat surveys were made of areas with excellent visibility and high bird diversity, thus the winds at that time did not compromise the overall survey. Temperatures during the day reached the low 60s degrees Fahrenheit, with mornings and evenings in the 40s and 50s. There was no precipitation during the period of the survey and no snow present within the property area.

#### Validation of preliminary biological report observations

The biological survey reviewed by the Planning Commission at their March 9, 2011 meeting was conducted between December 2010 and March 2010, herein referred to as winter survey. That survey characterized winter conditions and species observed on the Park City Heights property. The Planning Commission desired an additional survey timed in May to June to validate the winter survey observations and add any additional plant and animal species which were observed in the spring.

The spring survey supports the observations previously made, with only a few minor modifications, as discussed below. The plant and animal species observed during the spring survey are given in the final section titled: Plant and animal species observed.

Modification 1: The Mountain Big Sagebrush Shrubland habitat has an exotic grass dominating the understory. This degraded, semi-natural condition is consistent with winter characterization of the sagebrush habitat as co-dominated by an exotic grass, except that the grass first observed growing under eight inches of snow wasn't the annual cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), but rather the perennial Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*).

Modification 2: A conspicuous mammal of the Silver Creek Riparian Habitat was muskrat, rather than beaver as was previously stated to be resident (and frequently cited as present by locals). For clarity, the Silver Creek Riparian Habitat discussed in this appendix includes the Quaking Aspen Shrubland and Sparsely Vegetated Wet Meadow habitats, which were separately discussed in the winter survey.

No other modifications to the preliminary (winter) survey are needed.

### **Study and identify wildlife movement corridors**

The convergence of numerous roads in the Park City Heights project area limits the movements of large mammals regardless of the proposed development. US 40 embankment south of the junction with State Route (SR) 248 is a major barrier to wildlife movements. The US 40 underpasses at Silver Creek and Richardson Flat Road can facilitate some movement of deer to the east side of US 40. The roadway design was not optimized to facilitate movements, but it does allow potential escape routes for animals trapped in the area. In general, existing infrastructure around the Richardson Flat Road and SR 248 entry to Park City are significant barriers to large mammal movement throughout the area.

Gambel Oak Shrubland is the preferred habitat used by mule deer and elk. The local mule deer population appears to utilize this habitat where it is primarily located on the upper mountain slopes. Generally, only incidental deer use occurs where the oak vegetation transitions to sagebrush dominated bottoms. The proposed development will remove a small percentage of the Gambel Oak Shrubland habitat at the transition to the sagebrush flats. Oak shrubland on the slopes remains as open space. Deer typically water at Silver Creek, traveling up and down the northwest slopes of the mountain where there is shrub cover. The proposed development will not affect deer access to Silver Creek.

Portions of SR 248 has an eight-foot tall fence keeping large animals from entering the highway. Based on UDOT roadkill wildlife data, low deer mortality has been reported for SR 248 east of the narrows, further indicating that the area around where Richardson Flats Road intersects SR 248 is not used by mule deer as a movement corridor.

The presence of elk only on the Park City Heights property would only be considered incidental. The only observed sign of prior use was on upper slopes of the adjacent mountain. Elk in urban areas present hazards to people, pets, and vehicles, and should not be encouraged in the immediate Park City area. Presently there is little elk movement through the Park City Heights property and little would be expected due to existing barriers to their movement. These barriers include the same hindrances to movement previously discussed for mule deer.

### **Search for evidence of species of high public interest**

Planning Commission guidance specifically cited elk, moose, deer, and other small mammals as species of high public interest. No elk or moose were observed on the Park City Heights property during the spring survey, although elk scat was observed in the Gambel Oak Shrubland on steep slopes outside of the development area. Deer were seen daily in Gambel Oak Shrubland on the highest elevations of the mountain surround the Park City Heights property, but no deer were observed within the development zone.

Small mammals which were observed or their signs detected are included in the section titled: Plant and animal species observed. The species discussed include: red fox, pocket gopher, and yellow-bellied marmot. Uinta ground squirrels occurred outside the project area in the Silver Creek Riparian Habitat.

### **Locate dens, nesting sites, and any area of high natural species diversity**

An active den, presumably used by red fox, was observed in Mountain Sagebrush habitat within the proposed development area. Fox den sites are opportunistically selected, and potential den site locations are not considered to be habitat limited. The den was on level ground close to the base of the US 40 embankment; foxes with young were also observed moving among the residences bordering open space. A Brewer's sparrow nest without eggs was also observed in sagebrush near the US 40 embankment. Brewer's sparrow nesting can be expected later in June within the Mountain Sagebrush habitat type, which is the preferred nesting habitat for this species. Most of the habitat that would be removed as a result of the planned development is low habitat value sagebrush that has been degraded by off-road vehicle use, the persistent presence of traffic in the vicinity (US 40 and Richardson Flat Road), and the presence of invasive weeds. A large raptor nest was observed in a tall Douglas fir located on steep slopes outside of the development area. A red-tailed hawk circled overhead and might have been nesting there, although the inside of the nest could not be observed to determine if eggs or young were present.

### **Additional recommendations on mitigating impacts of the development on wildlife and wildlife corridors**

The spring survey provides no additional evidence that additional mitigations are needed beyond those suggested in the previous report, which included:

- Do not hinder access of wildlife to Silver Creek;
- Do not encourage the presence of large wildlife within developed areas;
- Allow for open space on the mountain slopes to provide for passage of wildlife around the development;
- Avoid/mitigate impacts to wetlands;
- Control the spread of noxious and invasive weeds from spreading into natural areas;
- Minimize clearing and grubbing from April through July to avoid disturbance to nesting birds;
- Bluebird boxes could be erected along the oak shrubland interface with development to augment nesting habitat;
- Signs encouraging the appreciation of nature may be placed in association with the rail trail;
- Unauthorized motorized travel into open space habitats would be restricted; and
- No impacts to Silver Creek habitats would occur.

### **Plant and animal species observed**

This section expands upon on intent of condition 43(a), which was to validate the observations of the preliminary biological report.

The **Mountain Big Sagebrush Shrubland** habitat at the base of the mountain classifies as an *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*/*Poa pratensis* Semi-natural Shrubland Association where it occurs on silty clay soils. On rocky soils it classifies as an *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana* - *Symphoricarpos oreophilus* /*Poa pratensis* Semi-natural Shrubland Association. Lambstongue ragwort (*Senecio integerrimus*) was abundant where there were openings in the sagebrush

canopy, especially near the US 40 embankment where natural drainage is impaired and the soils are wet in the spring. Close to Gambel oak shrublands, the ragwort was replaced by elkweed (*Swertia radiata*).

Other native plants observed in sagebrush were: bastard toadflax (*Comandra umbellata*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), romegrass (*Bromus* sp.), geranium (*Geranium viscosissimum*), glandular cinquefoil (*Potentilla glandulosa*), goldenbush (*Ericameria* sp.), gray thistle (*Cirsium undulatum*), lupine (*Lupinus* sp.), mountain snowberry (*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*), onion (*Allium* sp.), Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*), phlox (*Phlox* sp.), spring-beauty (*Claytonia lanceolata*), sulphur buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *umbellatum*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), Utah Juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*), western yarrow (*Achillea millifolium*), and locally in disturbed areas woolly mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). Non-native plants observed in sagebrush included: common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), and meadow salsify (*Tragopogon pratensis*).

The following birds were observed in the sagebrush habitat: American Robin, black-billed magpie, Brewer's sparrow, green-tailed towhee, violet-green swallow, and western meadowlark. Red fox was the only mammal observed, although there were signs of use by mule deer and pocket gopher tunnels were abundant.

The **Gambel Oak Shrubland** occupied the northeast slopes of the mountain and is classified as a *Quercus gambelii* Shrubland Alliance. Associated native plants include elkweed (*Swertia radiata*), lambstongue ragwort (*Senecio integerrimus*), and soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*). The exotic western yarrow (*Achillea millifolium*) is common.

The following birds were observed in the Gambel Oak Shrubland: black-billed magpie, Brewer's sparrow, green-tailed towhee, northern harrier, red-tailed hawk, American robin, rock wren, scrub jay, turkey vulture, woodpecker (downy or hairy), yellow-rumped (Audubon's) warbler. A pair of Swainson's hawks was observed on two consecutive days in both the Gambel Oak Shrubland and along the US 40 fence line.

Mammals utilizing Gambel Oak Shrubland include: mule deer, red fox, and yellow-bellied marmot. Elk utilize the habitat based on finding scat piles, although none were observed during the survey. Pocket gopher presence was confirmed by their tunneling.

**Mountain Big Sagebrush – Saskatoon Serviceberry Shrubland** classifies as an *Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana* -Amelanchier *alnifolia* Shrubland. Native plants include: elkweed (*Swertia radiata*), Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja* sp.), lambstongue ragwort (*Senecio integerrimus*), locoweed (*Astragalus* sp.), mountain-mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia repens*), pricklypear (*Opuntia polyacantha*), spring-beauty (*Claytonia lanceolata*), spring-parsley (*Cymopterus* sp. or *Lomatium* sp.), and yellow-bell (*Fritillaria pudica*). The exotic bur buttercup (*Ceratocephalus testiculatus*) is locally abundant where the soil has been disturbed.

The following birds were observed in Mountain Big Sagebrush – Saskatoon Serviceberry Shrubland: green-tailed towhee, northern harrier, American robin, rock wren, and turkey vulture. Mammals utilizing this habitat include pocket gopher and mule deer.

The **Douglas-fir Woodland** classifies as a *Pseudotsuga menziesii/Quercus gambelii/Arnica cordifolia* Woodland Association where dense and a *Pseudotsuga menziesii/Quercus gambelii/Arnica cordifolia* Sparse Woodland Association where more open. Heartleaf arnica (*Arnica cordifolia*) was the dominant herb, along with commonly seen false Solomon's-seal (*Smilacina racemosa*) and lion's beard (*Clematis hirsutissima*). Kentucky bluegrass was a common exotic plant.

Birds observed in the Douglas-fir Woodland included: yellow-rumped (Audubon's) warbler, chipping sparrow, falcon species, hooded oriole, mountain chickadee, olive-sided flycatcher, orange-crowned warbler, red-breasted nuthatch, violet-green swallow, and western tanager.

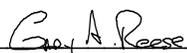
While outside the project area, the **Silver Creek Riparian Habitat** was also surveyed. For purposes of this survey, it includes the Quaking Aspen Shrubland and Sparsely Vegetated Wet Meadow habitats discussed in the original report. In the wetland and wetland edge habitats was a diverse mix of birds, including: American goldfinch, American robin, bank swallow, barn swallow, belted kingfisher, cinnamon teal, cliff swallow, killdeer, mallard, redwing blackbird, song sparrow, spotted sandpiper, violet-green swallow, yellow warbler, yellow-headed blackbird, and yellow-rumped (Audubon's) warbler. Black-billed magpies and cliff swallows were observed in the agricultural field northeast of Silver Creek. A colony of Uinta ground squirrels occupies a horse pasture along Richardson Flat Road, on the northeastern side of Silver Creek. The Silver Creek riparian area provides the greatest species diversity in the overall project vicinity. However, no aspect of the proposed development will impact this habitat.

### Conclusions

The observations and conclusions expressed in the winter survey LSD completed of the Park City Heights property remain valid following LSD's spring survey of the same area. There would be no significant impacts to wildlife species from the proposed development, nor are any mitigation actions necessary beyond those already recommended in the winter survey.

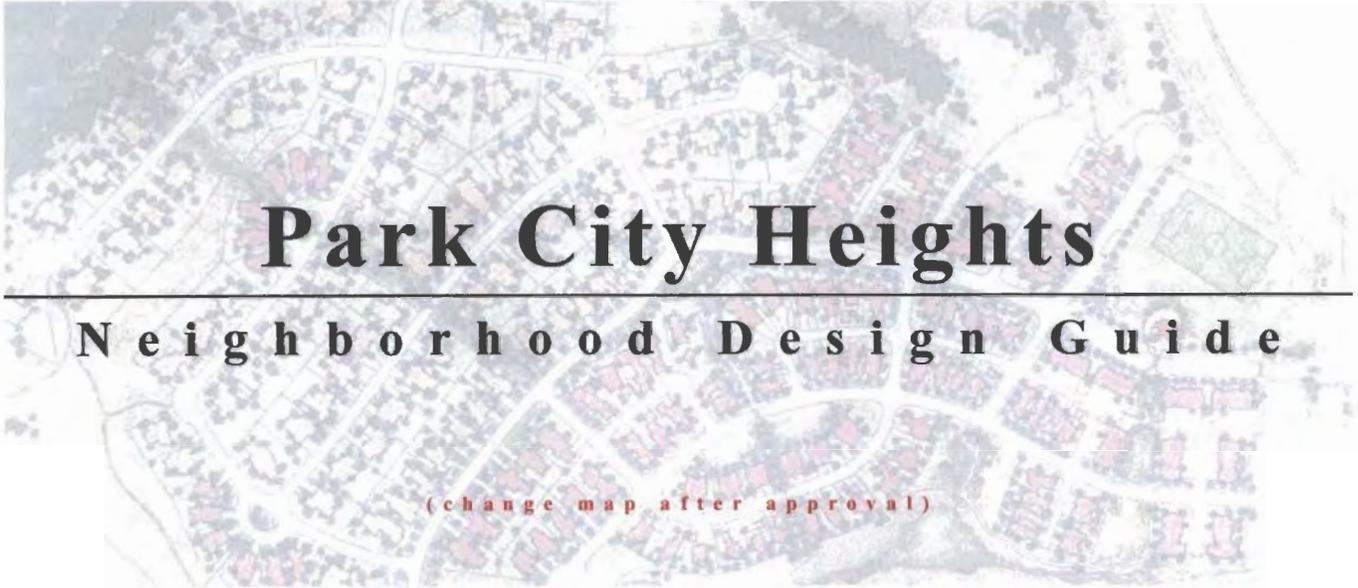
There is an existing problem in the greater Park City area with respect to the movement of large mammals. The infrastructure associated with development of the area restricts the movements of resident mule deer, as well as any incidental elk or moose which enter the area. The Park City Heights project would not exacerbate the barriers to safe movement of wildlife which already exist throughout the area. Nor would it significantly reduce quality and quantity of mule deer habitat. By adding acreage of protected open space it would actually increase acreage dedicated to the perpetuation of wildlife habitat.

### Signatures

Prepared By:  Date: June 21, 2011  
Gary A. Reese, Senior Biologist  
Logan Simpson Design Inc.

Approved By:  Date: July 7, 2011  
Bruce Palmer, Senior Biologist  
Logan Simpson Design Inc.

EXHIBIT E



~~July, 2011~~

**August, 2013**

RECEIVED  
 JUL 30 2013  
 PARK CITY  
 PLANNING DEPT.

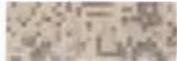
# Lot Types

Park City Heights is comprised of a variety of architectural styles found within three (3) unique and diverse Lot types: Park Homes, Cottage Homes and Homesteads.



**Park Homes**

Park Homes consist of ~~various attached housing types with varying lot sizes to accommodate these home types~~ **small lot single family homes and 4-unit multi family buildings**. All Park Homes **front or are adjacent to** a park or open space and are accessed by rear lanes and rear garages providing a focus on the front doors and front porches.



**Cottage Homes**

Cottage Homes consist of smaller single family homes on lots that range in size from ~~40' to 70' in width and 90' to 120' in depth~~ **4,200 square feet to 10,500 square feet**. The majority of Cottage Homes are accessed from local drives at the rear of the homes with ~~an emphasis on orienting front doors and porches to the residential street or open space.~~ **Prominent street oriented entry's and front porches along with semi-recessed or detached garages are used to provide an emphasis on placing people near the street.**



**Homesteads**

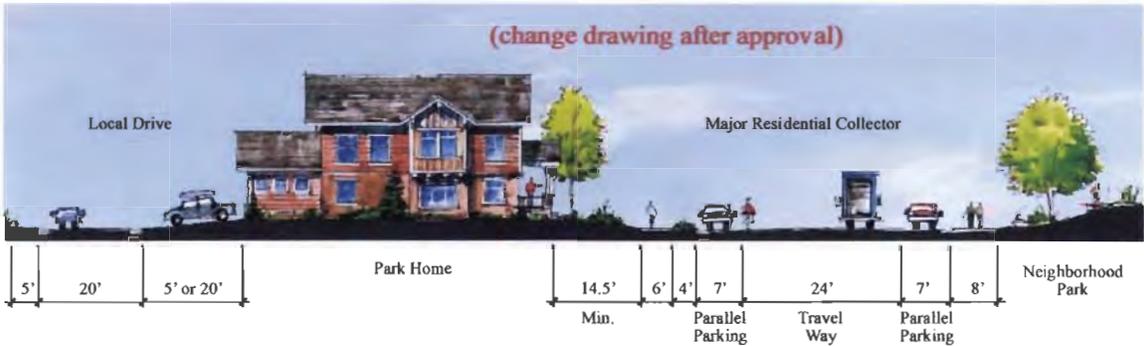
Homesteads consist of larger single family homes generally on lots ranging in size from ~~6,500~~ **8,000** square feet to 25,000 square feet. Homesteads are located across the upper slopes of the development and these lots will form the visual transition to the surrounding open space and will require the most sensitive placement to respect and respond to the existing terrain.



# Street Patterns

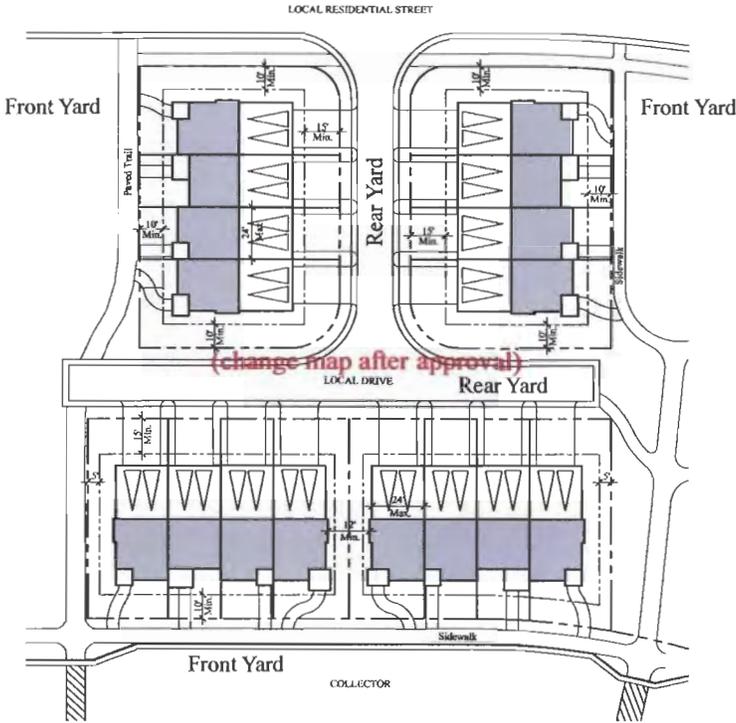


All Park Homes front **or are adjacent to** a park or open space and have **garages or structured parking** behind the homes. The front facades of these homes are oriented to walkways and trails providing great access to the neighborhood amenities surrounding them. Front porches are critical elements of these **typically larger buildings—homes**, helping to reduce the impacts of the mass on the streetscape and surrounding views into the project. Park Homes also utilize on-street parking to provide varied and shared parking alternatives minimizing the impact of the automobile within this neighborhood.



# Park Homes

# Building Placement



Park Homes **consist of small lot single family homes and vary from 2-unit to 15-unit 4-unit** Multi-Family buildings.

**Front Yard Setback:** Minimum 10' **5'** to Main Structure or Front Porches.

**Side Setback:** Minimum side separation to any adjacent Structure shall be 12' **10'**.

**Side Street Setback (Corner Lot):** 10' to all structures.

**Side Open Space Setback (Lot adjacent to Open Space):** 5' to all structures.

**Rear Yard Setback:** Minimum setback to Main structure shall be 15' **6'**.

**Front Facade:** At least 40% of the Primary Facade must be placed within 10' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.

**Local Drive Accessed Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. Garage **doors** must be placed at either ~~5'~~ **7'** from the edge of the Local Drive **Right-of-way** or a minimum of ~~20'~~ **18'** from the edge of the Local Drive **Right-of-way**.

~~**Local Residential Street Accessed Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide.~~

~~**Garage Doors:** Must be oriented to the Local Drive. Two (2) car garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of 10' wide.~~

~~**Parking:** Owner and guest parking located to the rear of homes is to be screened from off-site views, to the extent possible, through the use of proper placement, architectural screens and/or landscape planting. No enclosed structures for the storage of boats and/or motor homes are permitted.~~

## Park Homes

## Massing & Composition

### Scale of Buildings

It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. This is especially true in the Park Home area where some of the buildings may be larger than in other areas of the development. Park Homes range in size from ~~two (2) small lot single family units to fifteen (15) four (4) unit multi family buildings.~~

To avoid building forms that are boxy in massing the following criteria should be met.

~~a. Buildings with between two and four units must comply with the following requirement:~~

- ~~• No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 25'. If the 25' is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 3'.~~

~~b. Buildings housing more than four (4) units must meet the following requirements:~~

- ~~• No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 35'. If the 35' is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 3' and one of the following must occur:
 
  - ~~• The building mass should bend~~
  - ~~• The roof line should shift up or down at least 3' or take on a different ridge alignment.~~
  - ~~• Roof areas must provide variation in roof shape. No single roof shape may cover more than 2/3 the total roof area.~~~~



*Horizontal & vertical variation must occur*

### Repetition

Buildings of similar plans must offer up differentiation in elevation. Repetition of like elevations will not be permitted. The Design Review Board shall approve exterior elevations of multi family buildings and require variation between building facades to ensure diversity within the development. These requirements are applied so that the building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest.



*Repetition of like elevations is prohibited*

### Unit Size

Units in the Park Homes area will have a minimum square footage of 800 sq ft. The first floor area shall not be less than ~~800~~ **470** sq. ft. for two story units. The maximum square footage for any unit is ~~2,500~~ **2,700** sq. ft.

Note: All areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and uninhabitable basements as defined by Park City Municipal Code.

### Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present an appropriately scaled roofscape that is compatible with its use and placement.

Allowable building heights are limited by Park City Municipal Code. Generally building heights cannot exceed 28' as measured from existing natural grade at any point, excluding chimneys.

## Park Homes

# Porches

## Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street. Massing of porch elements also can help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end, porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one-story in height.

*Integration of the front porch is required in the Park Homes area.*

- Porches are usually located at the front setback line, **but may also be located at the side setback line.**
- Porches often will have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of **18" 8"** above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just "stuck on" the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an "L" shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4" of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is **6'-5"** with a minimum of **48 40** square feet.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered "lip" or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers



*Porches located at front setback*



*Properly detailed porch elements*



*Porch reduces impact of building mass to street*



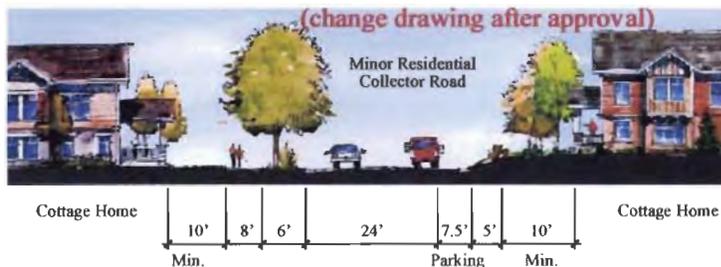
*Porches 18" 8" above grade*

## Park Homes

# Street Patterns



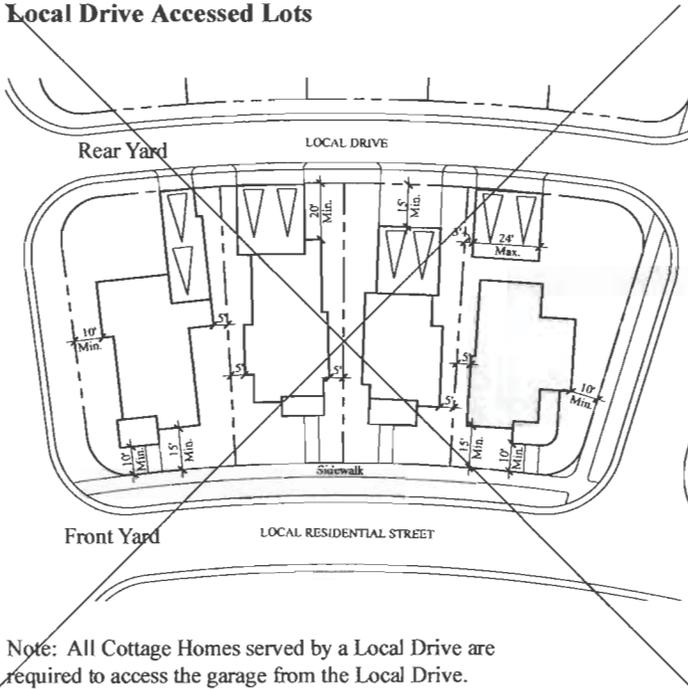
Typical Cottage Homes are single story, story and a half and two story homes placed on small traditional lots located in the heart of the neighborhood. The Cottage Homes are primarily accessed from Local Streets placing an emphasis on the homes front facade with prominent street oriented entry's and front porches and de-emphasizing garages by incorporating semi-recessed or detached garages. The Cottage Homes are placed close to the Street and Sidewalks creating an intimate setting that should include appropriate front yard landscaping and garden fencing common to traditional neighborhoods while still providing on street parking and sufficient snow storage areas.



## Cottage Homes

# Building Placement

## Local Drive Accessed Lots



Note: All Cottage Homes served by a Local Drive are required to access the garage from the Local Drive.

Cottage Homes Lots are typically 35 feet to 60 feet wide by 85 feet to 130 feet deep consist of smaller single family homes on lots that range in size from 4,200 square feet to 10,500 square feet.

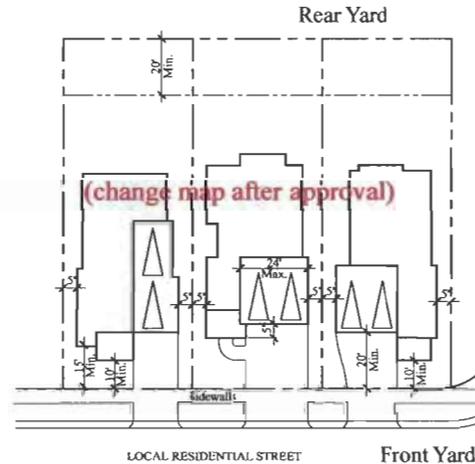
- Front Yard Setback:** 15' to Main House. Front Porches or Single Story Bays may extend to within 10' of the Sidewalk or Street ROW.
- Side Yard Setback:** Minimum setback for all homes is 5'.
- Side Street Setback (Corner Lot):** 10' for all structures.
- Rear Yard Setback:** 20' to Main House.

**Front Facade:** At least 40% of the Primary Facade must be within 5' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.

**Local Drive Accessed Detached Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. Garages must be placed at either 5' from the edge of the Local Drive or a minimum of 20' from the edge of the Local Drive but must be placed within the Lot.

## Cottage Homes

## Local Minor & Major Residential Street Accessed Lots



**Single Story Detached Garages with Local Drive access**— May be placed at 3' from the side property line. **Two Story or attached Local Drive accessed Garages** must be placed at 5 feet from the side property line. **Shall be a maximum of 17' in height.**

**Local Residential Street Accessed Attached Garages:** **Garage width must not exceed 55% of the width of the front facade of the house.** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. Garages at front or side yard shall be setback 20' or 5' behind front or side Facade (Whichever is greater). Garages must be placed a minimum of 5' from the Side Property Line.

**Garage Doors:** May be oriented perpendicular to the Local Drive. On Corner Lots with Local Drive access provided, garage doors shall not face Local Streets. Two (2) car wide garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of 10' wide.

**Parking:** Owner and guest parking located to the rear of homesites are to be screened from off-site views, to the extent possible, through proper placement, the use of architectural screens and/or landscape planting. No enclosed structures for the storage of boats and/or motor homes are permitted.

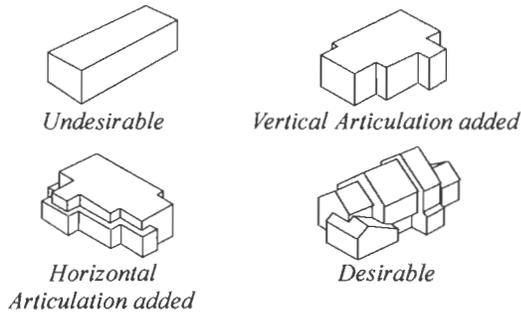
# Massing & Composition

## Built Forms Follow Contours

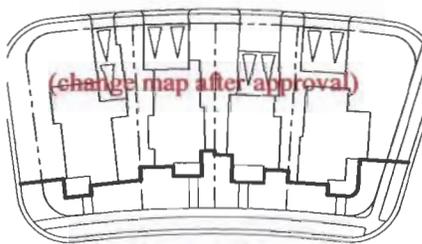
Building placement should respect existing land forms. Structures should follow contours and fit into existing land massing, rather than ignore or dominate these forms.

## Scale of Buildings

It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed 35' in length on all side elevations and 25' on all front and rear elevations. If the maximum length is reached the wall line must step a minimum of 4'.



This requirement is applied to ensure that building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest. Additive building volumes give the home an appearance that it was built over time.



Variation in individual structures contribute to a varied streetscape.

## Repetition

Repetitive massing is prohibited. There should be substantial variation in individual building forms. Homes with similar heights may only occur consecutively along a street three times before a change in massing is required. For example, three adjacent two-story homes must be followed by a one and a half story or one-story home. Also, no more than 2 similar floor plans may occur consecutively along a street. The Design Review Board shall review these requirements on a case-by-case basis per specific site conditions.



Avoid Consecutive Massing

## Residence Size

Residences in the Cottage Homes area will have a minimum square footage of 900 sq ft for single story structures. The first floor area (defined as that floor that is accessed by the front door) shall not be less than ~~800~~ 600 sq. ft. for two-story structures. The maximum square footage for any residence is 3,500 sq. ft.

Note: All areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and uninhabitable basements as defined by Park City Municipal Code.

## Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting.

Allowable building heights are limited by Park City Municipal Code. Generally building heights can not exceed 28' as measured from existing natural grade at any point, excluding chimneys.

## Side Elevations

All Cottage units with side elevations exposed or clearly visible from a public road shall pay special attention to the massing and composition to ensure appropriate scale and form to fit visually into the landscape and windows should occur in these visible end walls. Additional landscape measures may be required to achieve this requirement.

# Cottage Homes

# Porches

## Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street.

Massing of porch elements also can help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one story in height. *Integration of the front porch is required in the Cottage Homes area.*

- Porches are usually located at the front setback line.
- Porches will often have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 18" 8" above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just "stuck on" the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an "L" shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4" of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 6' with a minimum of 60 square feet.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered "lip" or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers



*Appropriate porch detailing*



*Authentic flooring materials*



*Porch roof forms are consistent with home*



*Porches are elevated 18" 8" above finished grade*

## Cottage Homes

## Garages & Garage Doors

### Garages

Garages are required in the Cottage Homes area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must accommodate at least one car. Garages must not dominate the residence when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. All garages accessed from the street must either be side entry designs or if parallel to the street, setback a minimum of 5' from the front entry elevation of the main structure. ~~Alley loaded garages may face the alleyway and must meet all site design standards.~~

The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance.

### Garage Doors

Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes. Garage doors must appear as traditional swinging, folding or sliding doors. Segmented doors are only permitted if they are constructed to appear to be one of these traditional door types and are subject to Design Review Board approval.

- Doors should be vertical paneled or planked and may incorporate glass.
- Doors may not include Diagonal, X-Bracing or Z-Braced Planks or Panels.
- Doors should be painted or stained colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single car garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- Three car garages are permitted in the Cottage Homes area but must incorporate a tandem garage **or a front and side entry garage combination** to do so. ~~Garages may only have a maximum of 2 garage doors.~~
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.



*Single garage doors are preferred*



*Front loaded garage is secondary to the home*



*Not this - door dominates visually*



*Paneled door incorporates glass*

### Driveways

Shared Driveways are allowed and encouraged but their width at the curb must be minimized. Driveways are encouraged to be concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be maintained properly.

## Cottage Homes

# Street Patterns

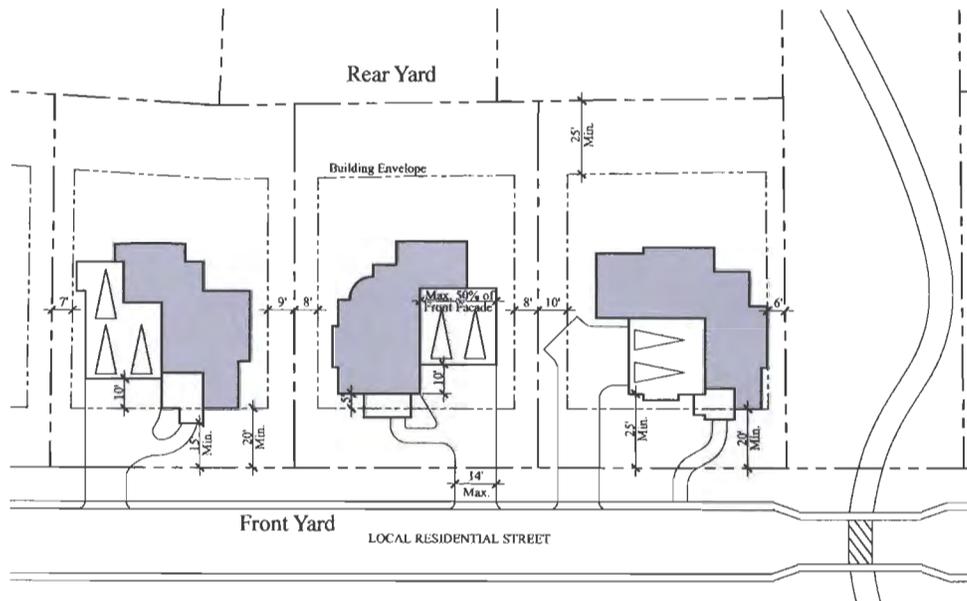


Homesteads are typically one and one-half to two story homes on the largest lots within the neighborhood providing for a varied streetscape. All Homestead lots are accessed from the Street creating a need to vary driveway alignments and garage orientations. Homestead streetscapes must provide for a variety of landscapes while also providing adequate snow storage opportunities. Emphasis should remain on the front facades and the front doors and porches for all Homesteads maintaining a consistency within the project across all product types.



## Homesteads

## Building Placement



**Homesteads Lots** consist of larger single family homes on lots that range in size from 60' to 195' wide by 110' to 200' deep-8,000 square feet to 25,000 square feet.

**Front Yard Setback:** 20' to Main House. Front Porches or Single Story Bays may extend to within 15' of the Sidewalk or Street ROW.

**Side Yard Setback:** Total side setbacks shall equal 16' with a minimum setback for all homes is 6'.

**Side Street Setback (Corner Lot):** 15' for all structures.

**Rear Yard Setback:** 25' to Main House.

**Front Facade:** Where possible it is encouraged to place the Primary Facade within 5' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.

**Street Accessed Garages:** Garage width must not exceed 50% of the width of the front facade of the house. Front-loaded garages at front yard shall be setback 25' from the property line or 10' behind the Home Facade at the front setback, whichever is greater. Side loaded garages may be placed at the 25' setback.

**Garage Doors:** Two-Car Garage doors may be 18' wide. Individual Garage Doors are encouraged and may be a maximum of 10' wide.

## Homesteads

## Porches

### Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street. Massing of porch elements can also help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one story in height. The use of porch elements in the Homestead area is highly encouraged.

- Porches shall usually be located at the front setback line.
- Porches will often have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 18" 8" above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just "stuck on" the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an "L" shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4" of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 8' with a minimum of 80 square feet.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered "lip" or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers
- Natural Stone



*Columns and posts are an integral part of architectural style*



*Front steps are integral part of home*



*Porch roof breaks up two story element*



*Porch raised a minimum of 18" 8" above finished grade*

## Homesteads

# Building Sustainability

## Home Size

All homes within Park City Heights should strive to be “modest” in scale and reflect historical development patterns of Old Town. LEED for Homes requirements provide incentives for smaller, more efficiently designed homes and may be the single most important component of attaining a home’s LEED rating. The size of a home is directly related to the short and long term material and energy consumption and should be carefully analyzed early in this process.

## Building Materials

Encourage the use of sustainable construction materials and products, including recycled content, salvaged, and FSC-certified materials. Promote sustainability through building practices that reduce energy consumption, as well as through the continued review of viable alternative energy sources.

## Alternative (Renewable) Energy Sources

Alternative energy should be used where physically viable and economically feasible. As financing options for alternative energy systems continue to evolve it may be necessary to amend the Park City Heights Design Guides to accommodate alternative methods for employing these systems into the Park City Heights development, e.g. creation of a solar garden. While energy conservation is an integral component of sustainability, alternative energy sources may provide a more effective solution to reducing the impact and consumption of fossil fuel energy.

## Solar

The use of solar equipment (e.g. panels, shingles & cells) is strongly encouraged and can be used as a Solar Electric or Solar Water Heat System. Solar Electric Systems, also known as photovoltaic (PV) systems, use solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity. Federal and State incentive programs are often available, depending on the system type and size. Systems can be roof-mounted, wall-mounted or site-mounted subject to compliance with required health and safety standards and provided that the Solar Electric System is not installed in a manner that will interfere with the solar access of an adjacent property owner. “Building integrated” photovoltaic (PV) systems are also increasingly available. PV and solar thermal systems require direct solar access for extended periods thus, careful planning is required to ensure installations are properly oriented and are not compromised by shading from adjacent buildings or vegetation.

## Geothermal

Ground Source Heat Pumps or Geoexchange systems may be allowed where feasible but in no way may it interfere with adjacent properties. Solar Heating and a Ground Source Heat Pump may be combined to form a geosolar system for even greater efficiency. Any above grade equipment must be incorporated into the landscaping and be of similar color.

## Wind

Wind energy systems may be allowed but must conform to the Park City Municipal Corporation Land Management Code.

## Construction Waste Mitigation & Recycling

Builders are required to reduce, reuse and recycle construction waste to include wood, drywall, metals, concrete, dirt and cardboard. A project construction recycling center will be established on ~~Parcels I or J~~ **site**. Separate recycling bins will be provided for different materials and it will be the responsibility of each contractor to ensure that jobsite material is recycled to the greatest extent possible. Builders are to incorporate strategies such as “efficient framing” techniques and “optimum value engineering” that reduces the amount of wood used in the framing process without compromising structural integrity. Framing with engineered lumber rather than dimensional lumber is encouraged. Engineered lumber makes good use of small trees and wood chips, where dimensional lumber comes from big trees and represent more raw material than alternatives such as roof trusses, I-joists (floor trusses), laminated veneer lumber (LVL), and structural insulated panels (SIPs).



*Solar placement may vary to maximize effectiveness*



**STREET SCENE "A"**  
conceptual FRONT elevations

**HIGH DENSITY DETACHED**  
IVORY HOMES



3C

1C

2C

**STREET SCENE "B"**  
**conceptual FRONT elevations**

**HIGH DENSITY DETACHED**  
Ivory homes

06 19 2013  
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**STREET SCENE "C"**  
conceptual FRONT elevations

**HIGH DENSITY DETACHED**  
FACTORY HOUSES

06 19 2013

woodsarchitecturalgroup, inc

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Planning Commission Meeting  
November 6, 2013  
Page 7

15. The findings in the Analysis section of this report are incorporated herein.

Conclusions of Law – 1105 Iron Horse

1. The application satisfies all Conditional Use Permit review criteria for a Light Industrial Manufacturer as established by the LMC's Conditional Use Review process [Section 15-1-10(E) (1-15)];
2. The use as conditioned will be compatible with surrounding structures in use, scale, mass, and circulation.
3. The Applicant complies with all requirements of this LMC;
4. The Use is consistent with the Park City General Plan, as conditioned; and
5. The effects of any differences in use or scale have been mitigated through careful planning.

Conditions of Approval – 1105 Iron Horse

1. A hazardous materials management plan must be approved by the Building Department, the Fire Marshall, and the Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation District prior to the issuance of a business license. If a hazardous materials management plan is not approved within 3 months of the Planning Commission approval of a conditional use permit, the conditional use permit will become void.
2. All standard conditions of project approval shall apply to this project.
3. All signs associated with the brewery must comply with the City's Sign Code and be issued a sign permit by the Planning Department.
4. No outdoor storage of goods or mechanical equipment is allowed onsite.
5. All County, State, and Federal Permits required for the use must be obtained by the owner prior to start of operations (brewing).
6. A review of the CUP will be conducted the Planning Staff within 18-months of issuance of occupancy for the brewery. The Staff will update the Planning Commission on any complaints received.

2. **Park City Heights Subdivision – Amendment to Master Planned Development and a one-year extension of the Master Planned Development Approval** (Application PL-13-02010)

Planner Whetstone stated that the Planning Commission reviewed this item during a Work Session, and again at their regular meeting on October 9<sup>th</sup>. At that time the Commissioners discussed the

amendment and suggested changes to the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Conditions of Approval of the original Park City Heights MPD.

Planner Whetstone noted that the second page of the Staff report outlined eight items that were discussed at the October 9<sup>th</sup> meeting. Due to time constraints, The Planning Commission continued the item to allow time to discuss the design guidelines.

The Staff had done an analysis of the changes and redlined the findings of fact, conclusions of law and conditions of approval to include the suggested changes from the October 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, as well as changes that the Staff made based on additional information from the applicant.

Planner Whetstone noted that the requested extension was included in the plat amendment and it would automatically be approved if the Planning Commission approves the amendments to the preliminary subdivision plat.

Planner Whetstone informed the Commissioners that if they needed to make additional changes, she could type it into a Word document for their review during the discussion.

The Staff recommended that the Planning Commission conduct a public hearing and consider approving the amendments and the extension of the Park City Heights MPD, according to the findings of fact, conclusions of law and conditions of approval as stated and amended in the Staff report.

Chair Worel referred to page 249 of the Staff report, Item (i) and the wording, "intentionally left blank." Planner Whetstone replied that the crossed out language in red was left with that phrase so they could see the language that was being removed. If the amendments are approved, Item (i) would be removed and the space would be left blank. That lets everyone know that (i) was not included in the amendment, but (j) stayed the same.

Chris Gamvroulas with Ivory Development introduced Planning Consultant, Spencer White; Environmental Consultant, Amy Findley; Project Manager, Brad Mackey; and Ben Hathaway, legal counsel. Mr. Gamvroulas stated that the objective this evening was to show the changes that were made to the plan following the meeting on October 9<sup>th</sup>, and to respond to some of the items outlined in the Staff report. He requested approval this evening so they could move forward with the preliminary plat in December in order to meet the timeline of closing homes in 2014.

Spencer White reviewed the changes to the master plan based on comments and concerns expressed on October 9<sup>th</sup>. He noted that due to the size of the repository they had proposed to eliminate two commercial parcels that had the potential for a daycare center or some other commercial function for the development, and replaced it with small lot single-family detached Park homes. Mr. White indicated the location of the community gardens in the last plan. Based on comments at the last meeting, the community gardens were removed from that location. There will be places around the clubhouse that could accommodate smaller community gardens. The original approval called for 15,000 square feet of community gardens and that area could now be used for a commercial function.

Mr. White stated that another issue was the repository and how the trails would function around the repository. The concern related to snow storage and the detention basins. Mr. White pointed out that the detention basins create a buffer between the homes, the streets, the trails, and the repository. They were also proposing a two rail fence that would run along the edge of the trail as a visual barrier between the manicured landscape and what will be a natural seeded landscape on the repository.

Mr. Gamvroulas noted that it would be a grass seed mix over the top of the repository, but it will not be manicured. He stated that a two rail fence still allows permeability on to the repository site, but provides a visual queue that something is on the other side.

Mr. White commented on the eight discussion items from the last meeting that were outlined in the Staff report. One was the reluctance to increase the size of the clubhouse for a daycare facility, or the ability to add on to the clubhouse. He stated that they would rather build one clubhouse of the proposed size, and have the ability on a separate parcel to do a daycare or any other type of commercial use in that area. That was a change from the last plan to the current plan.

Commissioner Wintzer wanted to know why that was preferred over building a full size clubhouse. Mr. Gamvroulas replied that a 3,000 square foot clubhouse would be sufficient to provide for this community. There was no guarantee that there would be a demand for a daycare. To build a 5,000 square foot clubhouse was cost prohibited. If there is a demand for some type of support commercial or a daycare, they could construct a building in a different location for that use. Commissioner Wintzer asked if the developer would pay for the daycare or support commercial when there is a demand. Mr. Gamvroulas answered yes.

Mr. White stated that the original language in the findings of fact addressed the conditional use permit process and other things, and that would remain the same.

Chair Worel opened the public hearing.

There were no comments.

Chair Worel closed the public hearing.

Commissioner Hontz referred to page 267 of the Staff report and Conditions 63, 64, 65, 66. She appreciated the language regarding the easement. She suggested revising the language to read, "An easement to the parcel to the south shall be provided at the request of Park City Municipal if all property provided accesses within the Park City Municipal boundary."

Assistant City Attorney McLean offered a legal recommendation that also pertained to Finding #9. She had looked through the Code to see if there was anything to link this to annexation of the Gilmore property. The Code talked about construction of dead-end roads in 15-7.3-10. Ms. McLean suggested that Planning Commission request that the applicant offer for dedication an easement for emergency access only. The City Engineer will analyze the offered easement of dedication to determine whether it is warranted per the County and City master streets plans. Under the Code the City Engineer can make a recommendation. It will be offered up for dedication and the City Council

will have the ability to review it and determine whether it is warranted to accept that dedication based on the streets master plans. She pointed out that the Fire District asked for it from the standpoint of emergency access; but not for street connectivity.

Commissioner Hontz stated that she would support taking out the entire requirement. She assumed they would want the adjacent property owner to meet the standard and the City would want to understand what they were trying to do. She did not think they should make it easier at this time to provide the emergency access, since they might not necessarily deem what they were doing as annexable into the City. Commissioner Hontz understood that they were trying to be good neighbors, but the Fire District is not the Planning Commission and they do not have to include their recommendation.

Assistant City Attorney McLean stated that the Planning Commission could leave the easement between the parties as another alternative. Ms. McLean was unsure whether the property was within the annexation declaration area.

The Commissioners agreed to eliminate the last part of Finding of Fact #9 that was written in light blue in the Staff report, and to eliminate Condition of Approval #63 entirely.

Commissioner Hontz referred to Condition #64 and asked if the Voluntary Cleanup Program would become a public document if it is submitted to the City. Assistant City Attorney McLean replied that she was not familiar with the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

Amy Findley stated that it is a public document. All documents pertaining to the site are currently public documents. The Voluntary Cleanup Program is publicly accessible.

Commissioner Hontz referred to Condition #66, and she assumed that the VCP was different than the actual report. Ms. Findley explained that the VCP is the Voluntary Cleanup Program run by the State. It is a document that documents the work that is required by the Voluntary Cleanup Program. The report documents exactly what is on the property and the lateral/vertical extent of any soil and ground water impacts.

Commissioner Hontz turned to page 15 and 16 of the report. She believed this was the type of information a citizen would be looking for if they were a prospective buyer. She was certain it met State standards and Federal guidelines; however, the information in the conclusion is exactly what the impacted soils contained in the summary. She expected to see the exact wording of what was found in the soils, instead of the words "impacted soils" or "concentrations". Commissioner Hontz did not think the information provided was clear, but she would read it and know there was an issue. Commissioner Hontz stated that her concern was making sure that someone who takes the time to understand the situation can actually understand the information. She did not believe the report was clear enough for the average person to understand.

Assistant City Attorney McLean stated that the Voluntary Cleanup Program is a well-established program. It is State mandated and they are very thorough. They make sure that what is proposed meets safe standards and they follow through on what is proposed. Ms. McLean noted that the document was prepared for the State for a specific purpose, and she did not believe the Planning

Commission could mandate what should go into the report and/or what could be disclosed. The State has certain requirements on what needs to be disclosed for soils and Ms. McLean did not think it was appropriate to pick on one project. If they want those types of changes and disclosures, she would recommend that the Planning Commission apply it throughout the City and make all areas with remediated soils and/or heavy soils have such disclosures.

Commissioner Hontz respected Ms. McLean's comments; however, she personally has extensive background in environmental studies and development. Commissioner Hontz noted that the report clearly states what was found on the site. She was simply asking that it be stated again in the conclusion in a concise format.

Commissioner Hontz remarked that throughout the Country multiple projects have been built in areas that have needed to be cleaned up. However, she does not like how the government treats the public after it is cleaned up by saying that everything is fine and the public does need to know anything more. Commissioner Hontz stated that there is an application before the Planning Commission under which they were allowed to address this issue. She did not believe she was asking for anything beyond the standard of what would be expected of any developer. Commissioner Hontz stated that she was not asking for an unrealistic disclosure. She wanted disclosure of what exactly happened in the cleanup in a format that the average person could understand.

Ms. Findley remarked that all the information was contained in the report, and Section 4 talks about the results. She explained that it was a complex investigation and they had collected over 1200 soil samples in four distinct investigation areas, as well as ground water samples. Ms. Findley stated that it was not something that could be summarized clearly in a paragraph in the conclusion; however, the result section details where all the samples were collect and the concentrations. All the tables clearly define the extent of impacts in each area and the site was gridded.

Commissioner Hontz stated that she had read the entire report, and she disagreed with Ms. Findley about not being able to summarize a conclusion. Planner Whetstone clarified that the entire report was 700 pages with appendices and figures. She had only provided the Planning Commission with the text.

Mr. Gamvroulas noted that this report had been accepted by the EPA and the EQ. He understood Commissioner Hontz's concern in terms of what a lay person should be able to read and understand. Mr. Gamvroulas stated that the purpose of the Site Characterization is not what it will be in the future, but what it is and how it is found today. The Remedial Action Plan is the other report of what happens. A final report is the Certificate of Completion, at which time the site characterization is no longer valid because it is the past.

Commissioner Hontz stated that for Condition #66, she wanted a condition of approval that supports informing the public in a way that is not overly inflammatory or restrictive.

Mr. Hathaway stated that if they were dividing up and selling the property as is, there would be obvious concerns. However, that is not the case. The property for sale would be remediated, clean property and posted with a certificate of completion. It would be cleaned up according to EQ

standards, and by Utah Statute, no one acquiring the property would ever be responsible for what occurred in the past, once the certificate of completion is issued. He was not aware of any requirement that would require a seller of remediated property to disclose anything. However, Ivory Development has a practice of disclosing everything about all pieces of property and they make available to all prospective purchasers, all information related to ground water, soils, master plan issues, etc. Ivory has a library of for each of their projects and this would be included in that library and available to any prospective buyer who requests to see it. Mr. Hathaway stated that in addition, they have drafted language that would be included in the contract itself. It is a statement that would go to the prospective purchasing public. Mr. Hathaway passed around copies of the drafted statement.

Commissioner Hontz understood from Mr. Hathaway's comments that there was no required disclosure. Mr. Hathaway replied that case law in Utah requires disclosure of anything material to the buyer. It is left up to the developer to decide what is material to the buyer because it is not specifically defined.

Commissioner Hontz suggested that they eliminate Condition #66 on page 267 regarding all required disclosure requirements. Planner Whetstone noted that Condition #66 was written for the soil repository. The Staff understood that the concern was with the repository and that people knew what was there. The requirement was not for the lots because those would be cleaned and issued a certificate. Commissioner Hontz did not believe there was a required disclosure for the repository either.

Director Hontz suggested revising Condition #66 to incorporate the statement Mr. Hathaway submitted into the condition and say, "similar to this language." She thought the draft statement did a good job of indicating that something was there and it is now clean. She still had concerns with the last part of Condition #66 because this was not the type of information she would want to see in community noticing. She preferred to indicate a place where people could go to look up all the information that is available.

Mr. Hathaway clarified that in the contract packet that goes to all prospective purchases is a property condition that is unique for each subdivision. He assumed that Condition #66 as it relates to the cap would be included on one of those conditions. It is part of the neighborhood and part of the master plan and it would be disclosed. Mr. Hathaway stated that the language they have been discussing would also be included in those disclosures, along with all the other disclosures that would be made. He emphasized that it would be contained in a contract that the buyer receives and reviews before they can make an offer to purchase the home. It also invites them to the library to look deeper into the issues.

Ms. Findley remarked that all documents pertaining to the site characterization and the cleanup action would be available online on the State of Utah website.

Commissioner Hontz suggested revising Condition #66 to say, "...a disclosure, similar to the handout, shall be provided to prospective buyers and home buyers regarding the soils repository and site conditions." She preferred to eliminate or reword the last part of the condition regarding community noticing at the clubhouse.

Assistant City Attorney McLean advised the Planning Commission that this was a Master Planned Development amendment. She understood Commissioner Hontz's concern about transparency, but she was unable to find a provision in the Code that would support Condition #66 because it is not an issue that the Code addresses. Commissioner Hontz noted that the Counsel representing the applicant stipulates that they intend to provide the information regardless. Ms. McLean stated that the applicant could choose to stipulate to a certain condition. However, she understood that the information was provided as part of the sales packet, but it is not typically posted in clubhouses. Ms. McLean stated that if the Planning Commission puts conditions of approval on the applicant, they need to make sure it can be supported by Code.

Commissioner Hontz asked if the applicant was willing to stipulate to Condition #66 as amended. Mr. Gamvroulas replied that it would depend on the language. He stated that generally speaking they would agree to stipulate to some type of language indicating that the applicant would provide disclosure either through the sales process or through covenants of the remediated site and the existence of a repository within the boundary of the MPD.

Commissioner Hontz was comfortable with the wording Mr. Gamvroulas suggested, but adding, "more historical and environmental contamination." Mr. Gamvroulas stated that the applicant would disclose that it was contaminated and cleaned up, but they would not add a page showing every place where it was contaminated, because it is no longer contaminated. They would disclose within the sales contracts and/or the covenants of the community. He noted that this was not a negative for Ivory Development because they would be able to issue a certificate to the buyer letting them know that the area is clean. However, he did not want the Planning Commission to wordsmith his sales contracts because it is a private contract with another private person or entity.

Commissioner Hontz clarified that she was only trying to use the language that was drafted that hit on the key words to address her concerns. Mr. Gamvroulas stated that the language would be in a sales contract with a personal buyer, and he believed it was a relationship between Ivory Development and the buyer. He pointed out that disclosure ends with the buyer because when that person sells to someone else, at that point Ivory Development had no control over whether or not the seller discloses it to a future buyer. Anything meaningful or long lasting should be in the Covenants because that is a lasting document that affects everyone within the development.

Mr. Gamvroulas was not opposed to a condition that generically requires them to disclose within the Covenants the existence of the repository, that the area went through the VCP, and that they have received a certificate of completion. Ms. Findley stated that the area the repository lays on will be reported on the Covenants as a requirement of the Voluntary Cleanup Process.

Planner Whetstone drafted language for Condition #66 to read, "That the applicant stipulate to a condition that a disclosure regarding the Voluntary Cleanup Program, shall be included in the CC&Rs concerning the remediated site and the soil repository." The sentence regarding noticing in the clubhouse was removed.

Mr. Hathaway suggested "...regarding the developer's participation in the Voluntary Cleanup Program and received a Certificate of Completion shall be included in the CC&Rs." He deleted the remaining language, "concerning the remediated site and the soil repository." The Commissioners

and Mr. Gamvroulas were comfortable with Condition #66 as amended.

Mr. White referred to page 250 of the Staff report, Finding of Fact #1(o). He was unsure how the Planning Commission felt about the proposed commercial site, but if that was approved, the underlined language in red would not be necessary. Finding 1(o) was changed to read, "A 3,000 sf community center/club house shall be constructed by the developer. Exterior bathrooms will be available for park users." Mr. White suggested that they move the last sentence of #1(o) regarding the daycare and add it as #1(u). The Commissioners concurred. The language was revised and expanded to read, "Construction of support commercial such as a daycare facility, café, or other support commercial/offices would be the responsibility of the owner/developer of said property."

Mr. White referred to page 253 of the Staff Report, Finding #26 regarding the geotechnical study. He noted that there were two different soil studies in the same paragraph and that needed to be clarified and changed. Mr. White was comfortable with the first sentence as written; however, the redlined language beginning with "Further soils investigation work was conducted..." was a different type of soils study and should be moved to Finding #49, which talks about the historic mine soils. Mr. White suggested adding language to Finding 26 to say, "A new and an additional Geotech report was prepared on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011 and provided to Staff."

Mr. White explained that one study was the Geotechnical Soils report to build structures on the site. The second study was the Site Characterization Report related to the contaminated soils. It was important to keep the two studies separate. Commissioner Hontz preferred to address the Site Characterization report as a separate Finding #50.

Mr. White referred to Finding #37 on page 255 of the Staff report and noted that the language references Parcels I and J, which no longer exist. Mr. Gamvroulas stated that when they do the new preliminary plat, it would replace the current preliminary plat and parcels I and J would not be reflected. He thought the entire Finding could be removed. Mr. White agreed, since the same issues were addressed in the revisions to Finding 1(o) and 1(u).

Planner Whetstone questioned whether someone looking back might wonder why Parcels I and J were not shown. Commissioner Wintzer thought they should wait to address the issue when they review the new preliminary plat. He did not believe it was necessary to have the history in these Findings of Fact.

The Commissioners were comfortable deleting the language in Finding #37 and replacing it with "Intentionally deleted."

Chair Worel asked if the extension was part of these amendments or if it was a separate issue. Assistant City Attorney McLean remarked that it was within the MPD and addressed in Condition #36 with the extended date.

MOTION: Commissioner Thomas moved to APPROVE the proposed Amendments to the Park City Heights MPD and the Extension of the approval based on the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Conditions of Approval contained in the Staff report, with the edits and revisions that were made this evening. Commissioner Wintzer seconded the motion.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously.

It was noted that Condition #36 had October 26, 2014 as the expiration date of the extension and that needed to be changed to reflect one year from the date of approval, which would be November 6, 2014. Assistant City Attorney McLean recommended that the Planning Commission make an amended motion to change the date in Condition #36 to reflect the correct date.

MOTION: Commissioner Thomas amended his previous motion to include changing the expiration date in Condition #36 regarding the extension, from October 26, 2014 to November 6, 2014. Commissioner Wintzer seconded the motion.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously.

Chair Worel called for discussion or comments on the Design Guidelines. Mr. White referred to a previous comment by Commissioner Hontz regarding the small lot single family detached homes and privacy issues with the yards. Mr. White stated that they looked at those and made minor adjustments to the site plan. More depth was added to the lot lines and because of that, the applicant was proposing a small change to the fences in the small lot single-family detached Park Homes only. Mr. White noted that previously the design guidelines did not allow for privacy fences. It only allowed for open or rail fencing to provide physical separation, but not visual separation. Mr. White stated that the rear yard setback was approximately 15 feet. The homes would be tight together and they believe a six foot privacy fence makes sense in that location only. Mr. White proposed adding language to that affect under Fences, Gardens, Walls and Gates.

Commissioner Hontz asked about the width of the lot. Mr. Spencer replied that the widths vary. The widest is 54', the middle lot is 42' and the end lot is 46'. The lots themselves are 67' deep.

The Commissioners accepted the proposed change.

#### Findings of Fact

1. The Park City Heights MPD includes the following:

a. 160 market rate units distributed in a mix of: cottage units on smaller lots (lots are approximately 6,000 to 8,600 sf in size); single-family detached units on approximately 8,000 sf to 27,000 sf lots; and single family detached on two upper lots which are approximately 44,000 and 48,000 sf each. The approximate distribution of types of product is identified in the Design Guidelines.

b. 28 deed restricted townhouse units (44.78 affordable unit equivalents or AUE). These 28 units meet the required IHC affordable units under their affordable housing obligation and are configured as seven four-plexes.

c. 16 deed restricted units (32 AUE). These 16 units meet the affordable housing required by the CT zone (LMC 15-2.23-4(A) (8)) and the Affordable Housing Resolution 17-99. These units are configured as a mix of single-family detached, cottage homes, and townhouse

units. These units will be configured as Single Family Detached Cottage Homes and dispersed throughout the cottage homes area.

d. 35 additional non-required deed restricted affordable units in a mix of unit types. These units will be configured as small lot Single Family Detached Park Homes.

e. All units (including all deed restricted units) will be constructed to, National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards Silver Certification (or other equivalent Green Building certification approved by the Planning Director) OR reach LEED for Homes Silver Rating (minimum 60 points). Green Building Certification or LEED rating criteria to be used shall be those applicable at the time of the building permit submittal.

In addition to meeting Green Building or LEED for Homes checklists and in order to achieve water conservation goals, each house must either: 1) achieve at a minimum, the Silver performance Level points within Chapter 8, Water Efficiency, of the National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards; OR 2) achieve a minimum combined 10 points within the 1) Sustainable Sites (SS2) Landscaping and 2) Water Efficiency (WE) categories of the LEED for Homes Checklist. Points achieved in these resource conservation categories will count towards the overall score. Third party inspection will be provided. An industry standard Third Party inspector shall be mutually agreed upon by the Chief Building Official and the applicant prior to building permit issuance.

f. A total of 171.5 acres of open space (not including open space within individual lots) is provided. This is approximately 72% of the entire 239 acres. This total includes the 24 acre parcel located adjacent to Highway 248 that is deeded to the City for open space.

g. An additional 5 acres of deeded open space is provided on Round Valley Drive adjacent to US 40 south of the Park City Medical Center. This open space is not included in the 72% figure. This is in exchange for transferring the 28 IHC deed restricted townhouse units to the PC Heights neighborhood. This parcel is deed restricted per requirements of the Burbidge/IHC Annexation and Development Agreements.

h. A dedicated 5.70 acres ( ) of public neighborhood parklands with fields, tot lot and playground equipment, shade structure, paths, natural areas, and other amenities to be designed and constructed by the developer and maintained by the City. This parkland is included in the open space calculations. Bathrooms are proposed in the club house with exterior access for the public park users. Community gardens may be developed by the HOA in close proximity to the parkland within open space areas adjacent to the small lot Park Homes or the Park Homes.

i. intentionally left blank

j. 3 to 4 miles of soft surface trails within and around the property and an additional mile or so of hard surfaced sidewalks and paths along the Project's streets.

k. Trail connections to the Rail Trail and Quinn's trail, including trail on the north side of Richardson Flat Road from the 248 underpass to the Rail Trail and trail on the south side of the

Road from the project to the Rail Trail. Trail connections to the south property line for future connections to the Jordanelle area. Trail easements on north side of Richardson Flat Road from Rail Trail to the east property line. Trail connections to the Park City and Snyderville Basin back country trails system. Trails are further described in Finding #11.

l. A Transit bus shelter along Richardson Flat road including “dial-a-ride signs” (City bus service is expected to be extended to Park City Heights and the Park and Ride).

m. Bike racks at the club house and Public Park.

n. Cross walk across Richardson Flat road at the rail trail.

o. A 3,000 sf community center/club house shall be constructed by the developer; Exterior access bathrooms will be available for park users.

p. Water infrastructure improvements that enhance the City’s overall water system and provide redundancy as required by the Water Agreement executed as part of the Annexation Agreement. Water shares were dedicated to the City as part of a pre-annexation agreement.

q. Transportation improvements to the Richardson Flat/248 intersection including lane improvements and installation of a traffic signal to provide intersection safety (controlled left turn) and putting the Park and Ride facility and Park City Heights on the City bus route. These transportation improvements meet the requirements in the Annexation Agreement.

r. Following Wildlife recommendations as identified in the Biological Resources Overview prepared by Logan, Simpson Design, Inc. amended March 17, 2011.

s. Design Guidelines approved as part of this MPD apply to all lots, with the exception of the 2 upper lots proposed to be subject to the CCRs for the Oaks at Deer Valley, or equivalent.

t. No sound barrier walls or structures along US 40 within or related to the MPD.

u. Construction of support commercial such as a daycare facility, café, or other support commercial/offices would be the responsibility of the owner/developer of said property.

2. The Park City Heights MPD is subject to the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement approved by the City Council on May 27, 2010. The Annexation Agreement sets forth terms and conditions of annexation, zoning, affordable housing, land use, density, transportation and traffic, phasing, trails, fire prevention, road and road design, utilities and water, fiscal impact analysis, snow removal, fees, and sustainable development requirements for the 239 acre Park City Heights MPD. The MPD as conditioned is in compliance with the requirements of the Annexation Agreement.

3. The Park City Heights Annexation Agreement includes a Water Agreement as an integral component. The Water Agreement sets forth terms and conditions related to water facilities,

restrictions regarding water, and phasing of development as it relates to completion of water infrastructure. The MPD as conditioned is in compliance with the Water Agreement.

4. On June 17, 2010, the applicants submitted a pre-MPD application based on the annexation approval and agreement. The Planning Commission reviewed the pre-MPD application at two (2) meetings (July 14 and August 11, 2010) and found the application to be in initial compliance with applicable elements of the Park City General Plan.

5. On June 30, 2010, the applicants submitted a complete MPD application.

6. The property was posted and notice was mailed to property owners within 300 feet. Legal notice was also published in the Park Record as required by the Land Management Code.

7. Public hearings on the MPD were held on October 13th, November 10th, and December 8th, 2010 and on February 9th, February 23rd, March 9th and March 23rd, 2011 and on April 27, 2011.

8. The property is located within the Community Transition (CT) zone. The MPD is in compliance with all applicable requirements of the CT zone, including density, uses, building setbacks, building height, parking, open space, affordable housing, and sustainable development requirements.

9. Access to the site is from Richardson Flat Road, a public road previously known as Old Dump Road. No access is proposed to the currently unimproved US 40 frontage road (UDOT) along the east property line. No roads are provided through the Park City Heights MPD to the Oaks, Royal Oaks, or any other neighborhood within the Deer Valley MPD, consistent with the Annexation Agreement.

10. Utilities are available in the area, however extension of utilities or utility upgrades to the development site are required. A final utility plan will be submitted with the final subdivision plats to be reviewed by the Interdepartmental and Utility Service providers Development Review Team. City Staff will provide utility coordination meetings to ensure that utilities are provided in the most efficient, logical manner and that comply with best practices, including consideration of aesthetics in the location of above ground utility boxes. Location of utility boxes shall be shown on the final utility plans. The MPD phasing plan shall be consistent with conditions of the Annexation Agreement related to provision of public services and facilities.

11. The MPD includes 1) a paved connector trail on the south side of and separated from Richardson Flat Road, from the project to the Rail Trail, 2) a paved connector trail on the north side of and separated from Richardson Flat Road, from the SR 248 underpass to the Rail Trail, 3) a trail connection from trails within the project to the south property boundary line, 4) a trail easement along the north side of and separated from Richardson Flat Road from the Rail Trail to the east property boundary line, and 5) several miles of paved and soft surfaced trails throughout the development. All trails will be constructed by the developer consistent with the Park City Trails Master Plan.

12. The MPD includes a dedicated neighborhood public park to be constructed by the developer according to the City's parks plan, and as further directed by the City Council. Bathrooms are provided at the clubhouse with exterior access for the park users.

13. Parking within the MPD is proposed at two spaces per unit within private garages. Additional surface parking is provided for guests, the community gardens/park areas, and the neighborhood clubhouse/meeting area. The streets have been designed to allow for parking on one-side per the City Engineer. Final street design will be determined at the time of the final plat and additional off-street guest parking areas will be incorporated into the design.

14. The proposed MPD density of 1 unit per acre complies with the density allowed by the CT zone. (239 units on 239 acres) The net density is 0.82 units per acre (195 units on 239 acres), excluding the 44 required deed restricted housing units. The density is consistent with the Annexation Agreement. If the additional 35 deed restricted affordable units are excluded in this analysis the net density is 0.67 units per acre (160 units on 239 acres).

15. The LMC requires a Sensitive Lands Analysis for all Master Planned Development applications. The MPD application included a Sensitive Lands Analysis.

16. A portion of property is located within the designated SR 248 Entry Corridor. This area is identified in the MPD as open space and all required entry corridor setbacks of 200' are complied with.

17. The property contains SLO designated steep slopes, ridgelines and wetland areas. These areas are identified in the MPD as open space areas and all required wetland and stream setbacks are complied with.

18. A wildlife study was conducted and a report (December 2010) was prepared by Logan Simpson Design, Inc. A revised report was prepared on March 17, 2011. The wildlife study addresses requirements of the Land Management Code and provides recommendation for mitigation of impacts on wildlife. An updated report was submitted by Logan Simpson Design, Inc. on July 7, 2011. The purpose of the updated report was to provide additional recommendations on mitigating impacts of the development on the wildlife in the area; to validate the observations of the earlier biological reports; to further study and identify wildlife movement corridors, evidence of species of high public interest such as Elk, Moose, Deer, and other small mammals; locations of dens or nesting sites; and to identify any areas of high native species diversity.

19. The site plan complies with the minimum MPD required 25' setback around the perimeter of the property. Setbacks range from 25' to 690' (greater to the south property line).

20. The locations of the proposed units are consistent with the MPD site planning and Sensitive Lands Overlay criteria.

21. The property is visible from the designated LMC Vantage point along State Road 248 and a visual analysis was conducted by the applicant from this Vantage point. Additional visual

analysis was provided from the intersection of Richardson Flat Road and SR 248. Units along the western perimeter are most visible along the minor ridge from SR 248. Any units along this perimeter that are over the 28' height limit as measured in the zone will be required to obtain an Administrative Conditional Use Permit.

22. Intentionally left blank.

23. Design Guidelines for the Park City Heights MPD address site planning, setbacks, house sizes, architecture and design, sustainability and best practices, landscaping and water conservation, and other requirements of the Annexation Agreement.

24. A comprehensive traffic study and analysis of the Property and surrounding properties, including existing and future traffic and circulation conditions was performed by the Applicant's traffic consultant, Hales Engineering, dated June 7, 2007, on file at the Park City Planning Department. An updated traffic volume and trip generation report was provided by Hales Engineering on September 27, 2010. An additional traffic update was provided in 2008 by InterPlan Co at the request of the City Transportation Department. The Hales Engineering study was utilized during the annexation process in the determination of density and requirements for traffic and transportation related impact mitigations. The City's Transportation Department prepared a Short Range Transit Development Plan to study demand for transit, routes, efficiency of the transit system, etc. This Transit Plan addresses the timeline for bus service in the Quinn's Junction area. The City's Transportation Master Plan update will include the projected traffic from Park City Heights MPD in the recommendations for transportation improvements within the City.

25. Construction traffic is required to be addressed in the Construction Mitigation Plan.

26. A Geotechnical Study for the Park City Heights Development was provided by Gordon, Spilker Huber Geotechnical Consultants, Inc. (June 9, 2006). Expansive clay soils were encountered across the site in the upper two and one-half to nine and one-half feet. Shallow bedrock was found within portions of the site. Special construction methods, removal of these unsuitable soils, and other mitigations are spelled out in the Study. An additional geotechnical report was prepared by AGECE dated December 20, 2011 and submitted to the City.

27. A Fire Protection Report (March 2011) identifies potential Wildland urban interface areas within the MPD. Prior to issuance of building permits the Building Department will review individual building fire protection plans for compliance with recommendations of the Fire Protection Report and applicable building and fire codes. The fire protection component of the plan shall ensure that Park City's ISO rating is not negatively affected by development of the site.

28. Affordable housing obligations of the MPD are consistent with the affordable housing described by the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement, Housing Resolution 17-99 and as required by the CT zone. The MPD provides up to an additional 35 deed restricted housing units over the 28 deed restricted townhouse units (44.78 affordable unit equivalents (AUE) required by the IHC MPD and the 16 deed restricted units (32 AUE) required by the CT zone for the 160

market rate units). These affordable units are configured as a mix of single-family detached, cottage units, and attached townhouse units. The additional 35 non-required deed restricted affordable units are proposed to be configured as the small lot Park homes as part of this MPD consistent with the needs described in Housing Market Assessment for Park City, dated September 2010. All units are proposed as for sale units. Defining the configuration of units to be as follows:

- a. 35 Deed restricted units will be configured as Small Lot Single Family Detached Park Homes.
- b. 28 Deed restricted townhouse units will be configured as attached Four-plex Park Homes.
- c. 16 Deed restricted units will be configured as Single Family Detached Cottage Homes dispersed throughout the development.

29. No building height exceptions have been requested and all buildings will comply with the height limitations of the CT zone.

30. Lots have been positioned to minimize visual impacts on adjacent structures. Potential problems on neighboring properties caused by shadows, loss of solar access, and loss of air circulation, have been mitigated to the extent possible as further described in the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

31. Utilities must be extended to the site to sustain the anticipated uses. Thirty (30') foot wide non-exclusive utility easements are generally necessary for long term maintenance and shall be dedicated on the final subdivision plats. Off-site improvements are necessary to serve the site with utilities.

32. Off-site trail and intersection improvements may create traffic delays and potential detours, short term access and private driveway blockage, increased transit time, parking inconveniences, and other impacts on the adjacent neighborhoods and to the community in general. Construction Mitigation Plans are required and shall be required to include mitigation for these issues.

33. A Construction Mitigation Plan (CMP) is necessary to identify impacts and propose reasonable mitigation of these impacts on the site, neighborhood, and community due to construction of this project. The CMP shall include information about specific construction phasing, traffic, parking, service and delivery, stock-piling of materials and staging of work, work hours, noise control, temporary lighting, trash management and recycling, mud and dust control, construction signs, temporary road and/or trail closures, limits of disturbance fencing, protection of existing vegetation, erosion control and storm water management.

34. Final road designs will be provided to the Planning Commission for review with the final subdivision plats. To minimize visual impacts and to minimize disturbance of existing vegetation due to large areas of cut and fill slopes, low retaining structures (in steps of 4' to 6') are recommended. These low retaining structures may be stepped to minimize their height. Design of these retaining structures is included in the PC Heights Design Guidelines to ensure consistency of design, materials, and colors throughout the development.

35. A storm water run-off and drainage plan is necessary to ensure compliance with Park City's Storm Water Management policies and plans and storm water Best Management Practices for storm water during construction and post construction with special considerations to protect the wetlands delineated on and adjacent to the site.

36. A financial guarantee for all landscaping and public improvements is necessary to ensure completion of these improvements and to protect the public from liability and physical harm if these improvements are not completed by the developer or owner in a timely manner. This financial guarantee is required prior to building permit issuance.

37. Intentionally deleted.

38. A master sign plan is required for Planning Department review and approval and all individual signs, including subdivision identification signs, require a sign permit prior to installation.

39. Sound mitigation may be desired by owners of units along US 40. Conditions of approval prohibit sound barrier walls within the MPD. However, other sound mitigation measures may be accomplished with landscaping, berming, smart housing design and insulation, and sound barriers constructed as part of the dwelling units.

40. Section 15-6-4 (G) of the LMC states that once the Planning Commission has approved an MPD, the approval shall be put in the form of a Development Agreement.

41. The applicant stipulates to the conditions of approval.

42. The discussion in the Analysis sections of the March 23, 2011, October 9, 2013, and November 6, 2013 Planning Commission Staff Reports are incorporated herein.

43. The applicants have met with Rocky Mountain Power and have increased the Rocky Mountain Power line setbacks as required by this Utility.

44. The site plan for the proposed MPD has been designed to minimize the visual impacts of the development from the SR 248 Entry Corridor and has preserved, through open space, the natural views of the mountains, hillsides and natural vegetation consistent with Park City's "resort character".

45. The 171.5 acres of open space adjacent the development, the trail connections and improvements, and proposed neighborhood public park, as conditioned, will provide additional recreational opportunities to the Park City community and its visitors, which strengthens and enhances the resort character of Park City.

46. The opportunities for mixed affordable housing types, including rental units, within the development will strengthen the resort economy by providing attainable housing options in a sustainable and energy efficient community for workers in Park City's tourism/resort based industries.

47. Surrounding uses include open space, Highway 248, US 40, the Rail Trail, the Municipal Water Treatment Plant, Quinn's recreation complex (fields and ice rink), and the IHC medical center and offices.

48. The MPD provides direct connection to and critical improvements of the Rail Trail and provides alternative transportation opportunities for recreation and commuting, such as biking, walking, in-line skating, and cross country skiing to Park City's business district at Prospector Square (within 2 miles) and to the IHC medical complex.

49. The MPD provides for remediation of historic mine soils for the good of the greater Park City community.

50. Further soils investigation work was conducted and a Site Characterization Report was prepared by IHI Environmental (May 6, 2013) to identify and locate historic mine soils and to draft a remediation plan to submit to the State Department of Environmental Quality as part of the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

#### Conclusions of Law

1. The amended MPD, as conditioned, complies with all requirements outlined in the applicable sections of the Land Management Code, specifically Chapter 6- Master Planned Developments Section 15-6-5.

2. The amended MPD, as conditioned, is compatible with surrounding structures in use, scale, mass, and circulation.

3. The amended MPD, as conditioned, is consistent with the Park City General Plan.

4. The amended MPD, as conditioned, is consistent with the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement in terms of uses, density, housing types, site plan, affordable housing, open space, trail connections, road and intersection improvements, interconnectivity within the neighborhood, and provided neighborhood amenities.

5. The amended MPD, as conditioned, strengthens and enhances the resort character of Park City by providing a residential neighborhood of mixed housing types and prices connected by trails to parks, schools, recreation facilities, employment centers, medical facilities, and commercial areas and that is buffered by larger interconnected areas of open space that preserve entry corridor views of the resort areas and provide wildlife movement corridors.

6. The amended MPD, as conditioned, is Compatible in use, scale and mass with adjacent properties, and promotes neighborhood Compatibility.

7. The amended MPD provides amenities to the community so that there is no net loss of community amenities in that trail improvements, parkland, affordable housing, potential for neighborhood support daycare/commercial are provided, and remediation of historic mine soils on the site will be undertaken at a benefit to the community at large.

8. The amended MPD is consistent with the employee Affordable Housing requirements as adopted by the City Council at the time the Application was filed. Additional affordable house, above that required is provided within the neighborhood.

9. The amended MPD has been designed to place Development on the most Developable Land and preserves significant features and vegetation to the extent possible. Seventy percent of the property remains in open space, with much of the undeveloped land containing significant vegetation and characterized by steeper slopes, visible hillsides, and sensitive ridgeline areas.

10. The amended MPD promotes the Use of non-vehicular forms of transportation through the pedestrian friendly site design and by providing trail connections, sidewalks, access to the Rail Trail, and easy access to parks and open space areas.

11. The MPD and MPD amendments have been noticed and public hearings held in accordance with the LMC.

#### Conditions of Approval

1. All standard project conditions shall apply (Attached).

2. A final subdivision plat for each phase, or sub phase, of development shall be submitted for review by the Planning Commission and City Council and shall be recorded prior to issuance of building permits for individual units within that plat. The plats shall be consistent with the LMC, preliminary plat and the PC Heights site plan and documents reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission during the MPD approval. Final street design, including final cut and fill calculations and limit of disturbance areas, shall be submitted with all final subdivision plats to be reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission during final subdivision review. Off-street guest parking areas shall be identified on the final plats.

3. A limit of disturbance area (LOD), maximum building footprint and/or house size limitation and a setback requirement table for the lots shall be included on the final plats consistent with the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

4. A note shall be added to the final plats stating that a landscape plan shall be submitted for City review and approval for each lot, prior to building permit issuance for that lot.

5. A note shall be added to the final plats stating that all units (including all deed restricted units) shall be constructed to, National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards Silver Certification (or other equivalent Green Building certification approved by the Planning Director) OR reach LEED for Homes Silver Rating (minimum 60 points). Green Building Certification or LEED rating criteria to be used shall be those applicable at the time of the building permit submittal.

In addition to meeting Green Building or LEED for Homes checklists and in order to achieve water conservation goals, each house must either: 1) achieve at a minimum, the Silver performance Level points within Chapter 8, Water Efficiency, of the National Association of

Home Builders National Green Building Standards; OR 2) achieve a minimum combined 10 points within the 1) Sustainable Sites (SS2) Landscaping and 2) Water Efficiency (WE) categories of the LEED for Homes Checklist. Points achieved in these resource conservation categories will count towards the overall score.

Third party inspection will be provided. An industry standard Third Party inspector shall be mutually agreed upon by the Chief Building Official and the applicant prior to building permit issuance.

6. A final landscaping and irrigation plan for common areas shall be submitted with the final plats for each phase. Entry and perimeter landscaping shall be completed within six (6) months of issuance of the first building permit, weather and ground conditions permitting. Other Project landscaping, shall be completed within nine (9) months of issuance of 50% of building permits or within six (6) months of any individual Certificate of Occupancy. Landscaping materials and irrigation shall comply with the requirements of the Annexation Agreement, including the Water Agreement, and the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

7. All exterior building materials, colors and final design details must comply with the approved Park City Heights Design Guidelines and shall be approved by staff prior to building permit issuance.

8. All exterior lighting, including any street and/or path lighting shall be designed to limit the trespass of light into the night sky as much as possible and shall conform to the LMC Sections 15-5-5-(I) and 15-3-3(c) and the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

9. All exterior lighting, with the exception of bollard lighting at the park shall be privately maintained.

10. A Construction Mitigation Plan (CMP) shall be submitted and approved by the City for compliance with the Municipal Code, as a condition precedent to issuance of any grading or building permits. The CMP shall address construction phasing, staging, storage of materials, circulation and traffic, parking, service and delivery, re-vegetation of disturbed areas, temporary signs and construction lighting, hours of operation, dust and mud control, storm water management, and other items as may be required by the Building Department. The immediate neighborhood and community at large shall be provided notice at least 24 hours in advance of construction work impacting private driveways, street closures, and interruption of utility service. The CMP shall include a site and landscape plan for the sales office building (either within the clubhouse or within a finished unit) to address landscaping, lighting, and parking for the sales office. Construction Mitigation Plans shall provide mitigation measures for traffic delays and potential detours, short term access and private driveway blockage, increased transit time, parking inconveniences, and other impacts on the adjacent neighborhoods and to the community in general.

11. The CMP shall address disposal and treatment of all excavated materials. The capping of exposed soils within the City's Soils Ordinance Boundary is subject to all applicable regulations and requirements of the Park City Soils Ordinance Title 11, Chapter 15- Park City Landscaping

and Maintenance of Soil Cover. A detailed Limit of Disturbance (LOD) plan shall be submitted as part of the CMP. The Limits of Disturbance for the entire site shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible, using best construction practices, and shall include the use of additional low retaining walls and steeper slopes to prevent unnecessary disturbance of native vegetation.

12. A construction recycling area and an excavation materials storage area shall be provided within the development to reduce the number of construction trips to and from the development. This condition applies at a minimum to the first two phases of development and may be waived for subsequent phases of development upon request by the applicant and upon review by the Planning, Building, and Engineering Departments.

13. A storm water run-off and drainage plan shall be submitted with the building plans and approved prior to issuance of any building permits. The plan shall follow Park City's Storm Water Management Plan and the project shall implement storm water Best Management Practices. Post development drainage shall not exceed pre-development drainage conditions and special consideration shall be made to protect the wetlands delineated on and adjacent to the site.

14. Maintenance of sidewalks (including, without limitation, snow removal), trails, lighting, and landscaping within the rights-of-way and common areas, with the exception of the Public Park and public trails, shall be provided by the HOA, unless otherwise agreed upon by the City Council. Language regarding ownership and maintenance of the open space and common areas shall be included on the final subdivision plats.

15. A financial guarantee, in a form and amount acceptable to the City and in conformance with the LMC Subdivision Regulations, for the value of all public improvements, pedestrian amenities and trails, sidewalks, bus stop amenities, landscaping (including landscaping to re-vegetate and re-landscape areas disturbed by construction related to the MPD) to be completed according to the final approved plans shall be provided to the City prior to building permit issuance for new construction within each phase of construction. All public improvements shall be completed according to City standards and accepted by the City Council prior to release of this guarantee.

16. Final utility plans, consistent with preliminary utility plans reviewed by the Planning Commission during the MPD review, shall be submitted with the final subdivision plats. Utility plans shall be reviewed by the Interdepartmental staff members and the utility service providers as the Development Review Team. Utilities for the MPD shall be placed underground.

17. The City Engineer shall review and approve all associated utility and public improvements plans (including streets and sidewalks, grading, drainage, trails, public necessity signs, street signs and lighting, and other required items) for compliance with the LMC and City standards as a condition precedent to final subdivision plat recordation. This shall include phasing plans for street construction to ensure adequate fire turn-around that minimize disturbance of native vegetation. Due to expansive soils in the area, grading and drainage plans shall include a comprehensive lot drainage plan for the entire phase of each final subdivision plat.

18. Above ground utility boxes must be shown on the final utility plans. The location of these boxes shall comply with best practices for the location of above ground utility boxes. These

boxes shall be located in the most efficient, logical, and aesthetic locations, preferably underground. If located above ground the boxes shall be screened to minimize visual impacts and locations shall be approved by the City Engineer.

19. The Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation District's review and approval of the utility plans and final subdivision plats, for conformance with the District's standards for review, is a condition precedent to plat recordation and building permit issuance.

20. All construction, including grading and trails, within the Park City Soils Ordinance area shall comply with restrictions and requirements of the Park City Soils Ordinance (Municipal Code Title 11, Chapter 15).

21. Trail improvements necessary to connect the Rail Trail to the Hwy 248 tunnel trail on the north side of Richardson Flat Road, as well as the trail connection from the Rail Trail to the public park on the south side of Richardson Flat Road, will likely impact the wetlands in this area. Precedent to issuance of a building permit for these trails a wetlands impacts and enhancements plan shall be reviewed by the Planning Staff. All required wetlands permits shall be obtained from the required agencies.

22. Mitigation for the disturbance of any wetland areas shall be identified on the trail construction plan and shall include enhancements of wetlands as an amenity feature for users of the trail system.

23. Enhancements to wetland areas and other disturbed areas within the MPD could include but are not limited to educational signs, such as identification of plants and animals, ecological processes, wetlands ecology, and insights into seasonal changes to the landscape; plantings that encourage and/or provide food sources for wildlife; additional on-site water sources; cleanup of degraded areas; and new nesting habitat/bird and small mammal boxes.

24. Lots 89 and 90 of the amended preliminary subdivision plat have been shifted to match the trail phasing plan to locate the trail connection on the open space.

25. All construction, including streets, utilities, and structures shall comply with recommendations of the June 9, 2006, Geotechnical Study for the Park City Heights Development provided by Gordon, Spilker Huber Geotechnical Consultants, Inc. Special construction methods, removal of unsuitable soils, and other mitigation measures are recommended in the Study. Additional soils studies and geotechnical reports may be required by the Building Department prior to issuance of building permits for streets, utility installation, and structures.

26. A detailed review against the Uniform Building and Fire Codes in use at the time of building permit submittal is a condition precedent to issuance of full building permit.

27. Fire protection and emergency access plans shall be submitted prior to the issuance of any building permits and shall be consistent with applicable building and fire codes and shall take into consideration the recommendations of the Fire Protection Report (March 2011). The fire

protection plans shall include any required fire sprinkler systems and landscaping restrictions within the Wildland interface zones. The plans shall ensure that Park City's ISO rating is not negatively affected by the development.

28. A limit of disturbance area shall be identified during the building permit review and construction fencing will be required to mitigate construction impacts. Silt fencing is required during construction in areas where run-off and construction may impact adjacent wetlands, water ways, and undisturbed areas as determined by the Building Department.

29. Trail easements for all proposed trails in the MPD shall be platted on the final recorded subdivision plats, unless they are located within designated public open space parcels. All trails shall be constructed consistent with the Park City Trails Master Plan and the Snyderville Basin Trails Master Plan. Connections to undeveloped property to the south providing future connections to the Wasatch County shall be consistent with the Wasatch County Trails Plan.

30. Construction of the public park, trails within the first phase, trail connections to the Rail Trail on both the north and south sides of Richardson Flat road, as described in the findings, and other neighborhood amenities associated with the first phase, shall commence upon issuance of the 40th building permit for Phase I (as described in the Annexation Agreement) and shall be complete within 9 months from commencement of construction, unless otherwise directed by City Council. In subsequent phases, trails, amenities, and other improvements shall be completed prior to issuance of 50% of the certificates of occupancy for the units within that phase, or as otherwise stated in the Development Agreement.

31. The neighborhood public park shall be developed in accordance with standards set forth and required by the City Council, Recreation Advisory Board and city standards. A minimum area of 100 by 80 yards shall be initially free from fixed improvements until final field design is approved or further conditioned at subdivision approval. The park will include bathrooms in the club house with exterior access for park users.

32. An Affordable Housing Plan, consistent with the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement and as required by LMC Section 15-6-5 (J), shall be reviewed by the Planning Commission and a recommendation shall be forwarded to the Park City Housing Authority. The Park City Housing Authority shall approve the final Park City Heights Affordable Housing Plan prior to issuance of any building permits for units within the MPD.

33. As a condition precedent to receiving a certificate of occupancy for any market rate unit the City shall be provided with proof of compliance with the approved Affordable Housing Plan.

34. A master sign plan for the neighborhood shall be submitted, reviewed for compliance with the Park City Sign Code, and approved by the City, as a condition precedent to issuance of any individual sign permits.

35. No sound barrier walls or structures along Hwy 40 are permitted within the MPD. To the extent sound mitigation measures are utilized within the MPD, such measures shall be limited to landscaping and berms, energy efficient housing design and insulation, and sound mitigation

constructed as part of the design of the dwelling units and shall be reviewed by the Planning Department for compliance with the Design Guidelines.

36. Approval of this Master Planned Development is subject to LMC Chapter 6- Master Planned Developments and shall expire on October 26, 2014, unless Construction, as defined by the Uniform Building Code, has commenced on the project.

37. Pursuant to Section 15-6-4 (G) of the LMC, once the Planning Commission has approved an MPD, the approval shall be put in the form of a Development Agreement. The Development Agreement must be ratified by the Planning Commission within 6 months of this approval. The Development Agreement shall be signed by the Mayor on behalf of the City Council and recorded with the Summit County Recorder.

38. The Park City Soils Boundary shall be identified on the final plats (if applicable).

39. Timing of completion of all required items and public benefits shall be further described and stated in the Development Agreement.

40. No through roads may be provided through the Park City Heights MPD to the Deer Valley MPD subdivisions.

41. A re-vegetation plan for all disturbed areas (existing and newly disturbed) that are not landscaped with finished landscaping shall be submitted with the final road and utility plans for each phase. Re-vegetation of all disturbed areas within Phase One, that are not planned to be landscaped with finished landscaping, such as road and utility installation, soil remediation, other existing disturbed areas, shall be completed prior to issuance of the 28th certificate of occupancy for the Park City Heights MPD. If this area is used as a construction staging, construction recycling area, and excavated materials storage area, a new construction staging area will need to be approved by the Planning Department for the remainder of Phase I and for subsequent phases and shall be re-vegetated in a like manner with the issuance of certificates of occupancy for the final units in the respective phase.

42. Noxious weeds shall be managed per the Summit County noxious weeds ordinances during construction and in perpetuity by including regulations in the CMP, Design Guidelines, and CCRs.

43. One additional site visit was required by certified biologists during May or June 2011 to: a) validate the observations of the preliminary biological report and, b) to further study and identify wildlife movement corridors, evidence of species of high public interest (Elk, Moose, Deer, and other small mammals), locations of den or nesting sites, and any areas of high native species diversity. The report, provided to the Planning Department by Logan Simpson Design Inc. on July 7, 2011, included additional recommendations on mitigating impacts of the development on wildlife and wildlife corridors. The report was provided to the Planning Department on July 7, 2011.

44. Clearing and grubbing of vegetation and soils shall be minimized from April through July to avoid disturbance of nesting birds, unless a detailed search for active nests is conducted and submitted to the Planning Director for review by a certified wildlife biologist and any active nests are protected during construction

45. Left blank intentionally.

46. Due to the visual exposure of lots on the minor ridge, lots on the western perimeter, namely Lots 23, 24, 30, 31, 66, 67, 76, and 77 of the preliminary subdivision plat prepared by Ensign dated 1/17/11, shall be required to obtain a conditional use permit prior to building permit issuance, if proposed building heights are greater than twenty-eight feet (28'). Reconfigured Lots have been moved down the hill farther away from the minor ridge as much as possible and the concern for visual exposure is lessened with the revised plan. Lots 76 and 77 remain the same.

47. The applicants shall approach the adjacent property owner to the west to explore a mutually agreeable plan for incorporating the parcel into the Park City MPD and transferring density to the Park City Heights neighborhood in exchange for open space designation of this highly sensitive and visible parcel of land and the potential to relocate the upper western cul-de-sac to a less visible location.

48. All work within the Rail Trail ROW requires review by and permits issued by the Utah State Parks/Mountain Trails Foundation, in addition to the City. The Rail Trail shall remain open to pedestrians during construction to the extent possible.

49. High energy use amenities, such as snow melt systems, heated driveways, exterior heated pools and fireplaces, shall require energy off-sets and/or require the power to be from alternative energy sources, as described in the Park City Heights Design Guidelines.

50. All conditions, requirements, and stipulations of the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement and Water Agreement continue to apply to this MPD.

51. The final MPD phasing plan shall be consistent with conditions of the Water Agreement as to provision of public services and facilities.

52. All transportation mitigation requirements, as stated in the Annexation Agreement, continue to apply to this MPD.

53. The Applicant must meet all applicable bonding requirements.

54. Bus shelters on both the north and south sides of Richardson Flat Road shall be constructed within 60 days of issuance of the 40th certificate of occupancy. The shelter design and location shall be approved by the City Planning, Engineering, Building, and Transportation Departments and shall include a sign with the phone number of the Park City Bus service dial-a-ride. Information regarding the dial-a-ride service shall be posted within the shelters.

55. Sheet c4.0 (LOD Erosion Control Plan) shall be amended as follows: Note 1 shall read that the LOD for roadways is not to extend beyond 3' from the cut/fill limits as shown on the plan. Note 2: A 4 to 6 foot engineered wall shall be used in areas outside the limits of future home and driveway construction and where proposed cut/fill is in excess of 10' vertical as measured from the top back of curb to cut/fill catch point. Note 3: Proposed retaining walls shall not exceed 6 feet where they are necessary. A system of 4' to 6' walls with no individual wall exceeding 6', (i.e. tiered walls) may be used. The walls shall be separated by a 3' landscaped area from top back of lower wall to toe of upper wall. Note 4: Exceptions to these standards may be granted by the Planning Commission at the time of final subdivision plat review as necessary to minimize overall total disturbance.

56. House size limitations for all lots within the MPD shall be identified in the Design Guidelines subject to further appropriate reduction if found necessary during the final subdivision plat process, taking into consideration the size of the lots, visibility of the lots from the LMC Vantage Points, solar access of adjacent lots, onsite snow storage, and ability to achieve Points, solar access of adjacent lots, onsite snow storage, and ability to solar access of adjacent lots, onsite snow storage, and ability to achieve LEED for Homes Silver rating to meet the applicable standards of LMC 15-7.3-3..

Nothing herein shall preclude the applicant from proposing alternative methods of mitigation. Specifically, and without limitation, the Design Guidelines shall provide that house sizes of the Homestead lots shall be no greater than the following: (as delineated below by lot numbers per the preliminary plat prepared by Ensign and dated 1/17/11)

Lots 58 thru 66- 4000 square feet  
Lots 130 thru 154- 4000 square feet  
Lots 163 thru 164- 4000 square feet  
Lots 70 thru 72- 5000 square feet  
Lots 105 thru 129- 5000 square feet  
Lots 155 thru 156- 5000 square feet  
Lots 77 thru 98- 6000 square feet

The Design Guidelines shall reflect a preference for smaller homes consistent with (a) "best practices" in sustainable design and development to address the materials and energy impacts of larger homes and (b) the historic pattern of residential development in Old Town.

57. The Park City Heights Design Guidelines were approved by the Planning Commission prior to ratification of the Development Agreement by the Planning Commission and shall be used to review all activity and permits for compliance with the MPD.

58. The Park City Heights Design Guidelines are an integral component of the Park City Heights MPD and substantive amendments to the Design Guidelines require Planning Commission approval. Minor amendments shall be reviewed by the Planning Director for consideration and approval.

59. Adequate snow storage easements, as determined in consultation with the Park City Public Works, will be granted to accommodate for the on-site storage of snow. Snow storage shall not block internal pedestrian sidewalks and circulation trails. Removal of snow from the Park City Heights MPD is discouraged with the final decision to haul snow from this area to be made by the City's Public Works Director. The soil repository shall not be utilized for snow storage. Storm water detention areas to the west of the designed repository shall be allowed to be utilized for snow storage as well as storm water.

60. To further encourage non-vehicular transportation, trail maps will be posted in the clubhouse for the benefit of future residents. There will also be a ride-share board located within the clubhouse that residents may utilize in order to plan carpooling which will further limit trips from the development. The dial-a-ride phone number shall be posted at the ride-share board. The HOA shall post information and consider a bike-share program.

61. The Park City Heights Design Guidelines and CCRs shall include information related to the history of the site and Quinn's Junction region.

62. All transportation mitigation elements, as required by the Park City Heights Annexation Agreement (July 2, 2010) continue to apply to this MPD. The Applicants, as required by the Annexation Agreement, shall complete, with the first Phase (first 90 UEs) of the MPD (as described in the Annexation Agreement), the SR248/Richardson Flat intersection improvements with all required deceleration and acceleration lanes; and shall include the required infrastructure (fiber optic, control boxes, computer links, etc.) to synchronize this traffic signal with the UDOT coordinated signal system on SR 248, within the Park City limits at the time of this MPD. At the time the traffic signal is installed, the Applicants shall request in writing that UDOT fully synchronize signals along SR 248, with supporting data as applicable. Required improvements to Richardson Flat Road, including 5' wide bike lanes, as stated in the Annexation Agreement, shall be complete with the first Phase (first 90 UEs) of the MPD. The cost sharing methodology between the Applicants and any assigns, for these mitigation elements, shall be detailed in the Park City Heights Development Agreement. The Applicant shall provide an annual assessment of traffic counts and bus needs generated by the MPD for five (5) consecutive years following issuance of the first certificate of occupancy. The applicants shall participate with the City to conduct an annual assessment, which shall include peak period counts of both summer and winter traffic in the vicinity of the SR 248/Richardson Flat Road intersection, and submit such to UDOT. This information shall be coordinated with best available UDOT data and analysis. This assessment shall be incorporated into ongoing Park City Transportation Master Plan and the Park City Transit planning efforts with UDOT. This information shall be presented annually to the Planning Commission in conjunction with an update of the City Transportation Master Plan.

64. Prior to commencing any work to remediate metals impacted soils, a copy of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality approved remediation plan, prepared as part of the Utah Voluntary Clean-Up Program (VCP), shall be provided to the City.

65. The results and report of the soils investigation work prepared by IHI Environmental May 6, 2013) that identifies and locates historic mine soils, and the remediation plan submitted to and

approved by the State Department of Environmental Quality as part of the Voluntary Cleanup Program, shall be provided to the Building Department prior to issuance of any building permits for development of streets, utilities, lots, trails, parks, and all construction that requires disturbance of soil.

66. The applicants stipulate to a condition that a disclosure regarding the developer's participation in the Voluntary Clean-up Program and receipt of certificate of completion shall be included in the CCRs.

### **3. General Plan – Overview of draft changes**

#### **Neighborhoods**

Maps of the individual neighborhoods were on display through the room.

Planning Manager Sintz stated that a lot of the issues that were raised when discussing the different elements filtered down to neighborhoods. A number of items that were marked had been discussed or modified in previous discussion. For that reason there were less neighborhood issues in this section of the General Plan. Other than changes to the maps, the discussion was primarily a confirmation of some of the smaller items. She encouraged the Commissioners to speak up if an item was missing so it could be incorporated into the final draft.

#### **Thaynes**

Planning Manager Sintz referred to page 314 of the original General Plan Draft. She commented on a request to define different types of open space and there was a specific reference to the barn that was listed on page 314. Since that discussion took place, the Staff added a new section under the Natural Setting Strategy Section on open space. Planning Manager Sintz noted that this was new information that came out of the discussion, and she asked for comments on the breakdown of open space.

Director Eddington remarked that the Staff worked with COSAC and they looked at some of the old definitions from Summit Land Conservancy. They also looked at the City's definition for different open space from open space documents. The Staff tried to define passive and active open space. He noted that "urban" was a little more focused on what the Planning Commissioner deals with in MPDs, etc. Director Eddington stated that the Staff compiled all the information into a simple format that could serve as a guiding document for passive, active and urban.

Commissioner Hontz referred to page 23 of the Green Section. She thought pools were a good representation of active space, but she questioned whether private pools should be considered the same as public pools. Commissioner Wintzer suggested adding the word "public" in the language to make the distinction. The Commissioners concurred.

Planning Manger Sintz asked if Commissioner Hontz had the same concern with Fields and Courts. Commissioner Hontz thought the word "public" should also be inserted in that language. Planning Manager Sintz suggested revising the language on the previous page under Active Open Space to



# Park City Heights

## N e i g h b o r h o o d   D e s i g n   G u i d e

~~August, 2013~~

February, 2017

Updated Image to reflect  
Amended Master Plan

# Table of Contents

## *Forward - Area History*

### *Overview*

Design Philosophy .....	1
Lot Types .....	2

## *Community & Architecture Patterns*

### Park Homes

Street Patterns .....	3
Building Placement .....	4
Massing & Composition .....	5
Walls .....	6
Porches .....	7
Windows & Doors .....	8
Garages & Garage Doors .....	9
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	10
Roof Appurtenances .....	11
Home Appurtenances .....	12
Example Gallery .....	13

### Cottage Homes

Street Patterns .....	14
Building Placement .....	15
Massing & Composition .....	16
Walls .....	17
Porches .....	18
Windows & Doors .....	19
Garages & Garage Doors .....	20
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	21
Roof Appurtenances .....	22
Home Appurtenances .....	23
Example Gallery .....	24

### Homesteads

Street Patterns .....	25
Building Placement .....	26
Massing & Composition .....	27
Walls .....	28
Porches .....	29
Windows & Doors .....	30
Garages & Garage Doors .....	31
Roof Patterns & Materials .....	32
Roof Appurtenances .....	33
Home Appurtenances .....	34
Example Gallery .....	35

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# Table of Contents

## *Landscape Guidelines*

Landscape Appurtenances . . . . .	36
Grading and Retaining . . . . .	38
General Landscape Guidelines . . . . .	40
Enhanced Landscape Zone . . . . .	41
Transitional Landscape Zone . . . . .	42
Natural Landscape Zone . . . . .	43
Plant List A . . . . .	44
Plant List B . . . . .	45
Plant List C . . . . .	46

## *Sustainability*

Building Sustainability . . . . .	47
Community Sustainability . . . . .	50
Landscape Sustainability . . . . .	52
Disclaimers . . . . .	53

## Area History

The Park City Heights neighborhood is situated in an area commonly referred to as Quinn’s Junction. This area today is home to the United States Ski and Snowboard Association, the National Ability Center and a growing first rate medical community anchored by the Park City Medical Center. Quinn’s Junction takes its name from Mr. Quinn who homesteaded the area in the 1920’s. He was a cigar maker in Park City.

This area also has a connection to Park City’s rich mining history. The intersection of what is today Hwy 248 and Hwy 40 was named Keetley Junction by the Union Pacific railroad after John (Jack) Keetley who was the Superintendent of the Ontario Mine from 1902 until his death in 1912. This was the point where the Ontario Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad left the Park City Branch to serve the station at the Ontario drainage tunnel at Keetley in Wasatch County. This was a major traffic point on the Park City Branch, loading 200 tons per day when in 1925 several mining companies merged to form the Park Utah Consolidated Mining Company. In 1995 this area was flooded as part of the Jordanelle Dam project.

The Union Pacific Park City Branch Railroad grade has been preserved as a 28-mile rail-trail and bikeway providing recreational and alternative transportation options. The “Rail Trail,” as it is commonly known, follows the historic route of the Union Pacific railroad spur from the mining town of Park City to the main Union Pacific Railroad line still in use at Echo. A connector trail is provided in the Park City Heights neighborhood to access this historic trail. The Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail has been open since 1992, and is one of America’s first 500 rail trails.



The Park City Heights neighborhood is south of Silver Creek and Richardson Flats, areas historically used for mining-related activities including storage of excess ore and excavated materials and currently undergoing remediation. The road currently known as Richardson Flats Road has gone by several names over the years, some more colorful than others including Highway (US) 40, Gun Club Road and Old Dump Road. In 1980 the Utah Department of Transportation built a relocation of US-40 to get it out of the valley that would be filled by the Jordanelle Reservoir. The locally popular name “Old Dump Road” refers to its use as the path to the official county landfill that used to be located by Richardson Flat near what is today the Park and Ride. Local lore attributes the name Gun Club Road to another hobby – shooting at road signs and other items dumped in the area. Today the road is owned by Summit County.

# Design Philosophy

Park City has a rich Architectural Heritage that has created a collection of neighborhoods, remarkable for their diversity and unique character. Park City Heights is a new mountain neighborhood that blends a variety of home and lot types, architectural styles and landscapes that use key character elements found in these diverse Park City neighborhoods. Located within an important entry corridor to Park City, Park City Heights must establish itself as a distinct neighborhood while still fitting within the context of the existing and surrounding natural and architectural fabric. It is important to represent an “Old Town” and “Park City” character within the development, but replicating these styles is not desired. Park City Heights strives to become an “authentic” neighborhood designed around neighborhood parks, open spaces and trails, a variety of home types and lot sizes and diverse architectural elements. For homes in Park City Heights, the emphasis is on simple structural expressions using a vocabulary of architectural elements found within Park City including Victorian, Cottage, Arts and Crafts, Prairie Style, and Modern and Contemporary styles. Each Home within Park City Heights with the exception of the 2 lots accessed from Deer Valley will be required to meet and adhere to the following guide with the intent that each and every Home contributes to the community as a whole. The Deer Valley lots must adhere to the C.C. & R’s of the Oaks at Deer Valley.

## Applicability

Design Guidelines have been created to ensure all improvements at Park City Heights preserve the natural beauty of the surrounding landscape and generate a unified community design. The Guidelines are intended to provide direction to owners and designers to ensure compatibility with the desired character at Park City Heights. They explain the architectural aesthetics and site considerations that are to guide the design and construction of all new buildings, building additions, site work, and landscaping within Park City Heights. These Guidelines are not intended to create a homogenous, look alike neighborhood of earth tones and mountain timbers, but rather are intended to create a harmonious and diverse community of unique and varied homes that will form the foundation for a vibrant and successful mountain neighborhood.

The Design Guidelines are organized into six sections:

- Overview
- Park Homes
- Cottage Homes
- Homesteads
- Landscape Patterns
- Sustainability

Each section is designed to provide key information that will help homeowners make architectural and site planning decisions for their homes within Park City Heights. Each Lot Type is provided with a set of specific Community and Architectural Patterns. The Community Patterns section provides building setback, street character, garage placement and orientation for each product type within the development. The Architectural Patterns section presents Guidelines for individual architectural elements and key details, materials and applications to help owners create compatible homes within a neighborhood setting.

The Landscape Patterns and Sustainability sections apply to each Lot Type throughout the development. The Landscape Patterns provide a list of appropriate landscape materials for all lot and home types and emphasizes the importance of appropriate plant materials for the various landscape forms and spaces for each home and lot. The Sustainability section focuses on specific sustainable measures that must be incorporated by every home within the project.

Each Lot owner or Builder must also refer to the Park City Heights Codes, Covenants and Restrictions for specific requirements and design review submittal requirements.

# Lot Types

Park City Heights is comprised of a variety of architectural styles found within three (3) unique and diverse Lot types: Park Homes, Cottage Homes and Homesteads.



• Park Homes

Park Homes consist of small lot single family homes and 4-unit multi family buildings. All Park Homes **front or** are adjacent to **or in close proximity to** a park or open space and are **primarily** accessed by rear lanes **and rear garages** providing a focus on the front doors and front porches.



• Cottage Homes

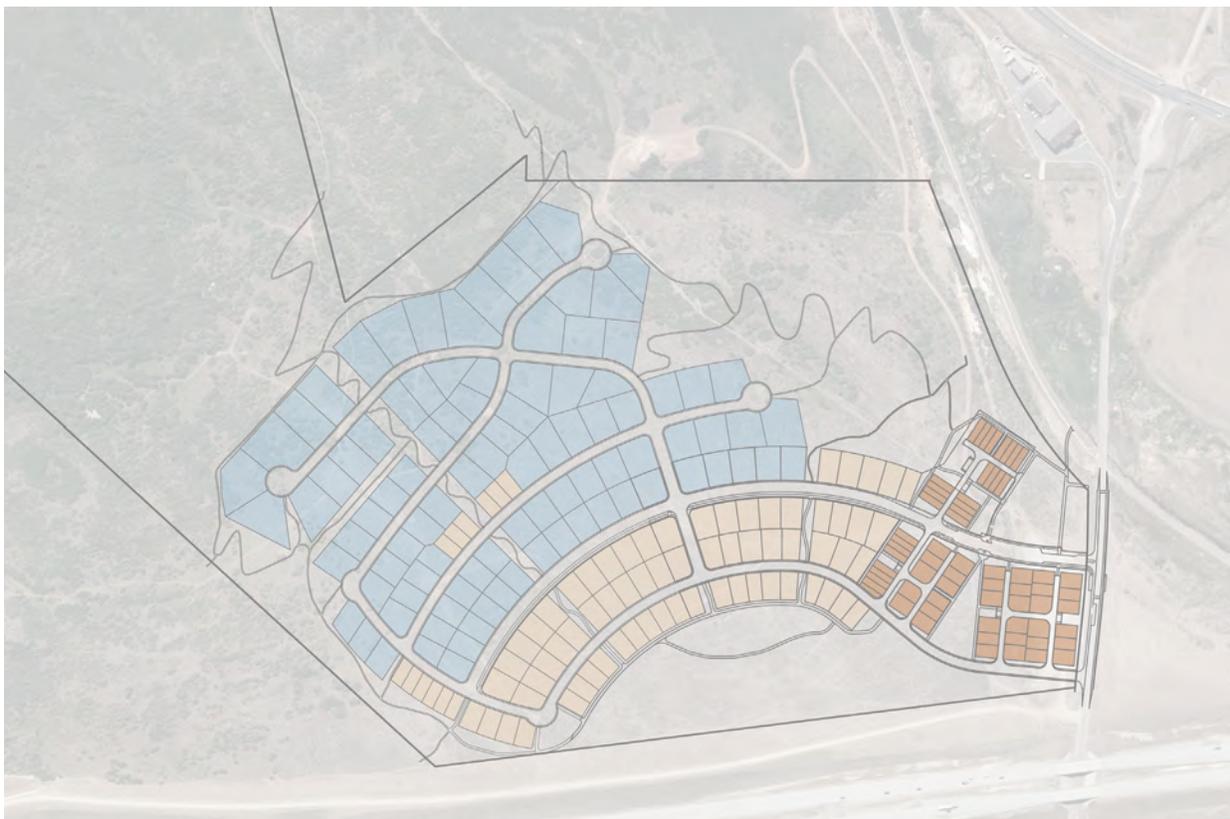
Cottage Homes consist of smaller single family homes on **varied** lot **sizes** that **generally** range **in-size** from **4,200 4,500** square feet to 10,500 square feet. Prominent street oriented entry's and front porches along with **semi-recessed or detached** garages are used to provide an emphasis on placing people near the street.



• Homesteads

Homesteads consist of larger single family homes generally on lots ranging in size from 8,000 square feet to 25,000 square feet. Homesteads are located across the upper slopes of the development and these lots will form the visual transition to the surrounding open space and will require the most sensitive placement to respect and respond to the existing terrain.

Updated Images to reflect Amended Master Plan



# Park Homes

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C o m m u n i t y   &   A r c h i t e c t u r e  
P a t t e r n s

# Street Patterns



All Park Homes are adjacent to a park or open space **and have garages behind the homes**. The front facades of these homes are oriented to walkways and trails providing great access to the neighborhood amenities surrounding them. Front porches are critical elements of these homes, helping to reduce the impacts of the mass on the streetscape and surrounding views into the project. Park Homes also utilize on-street parking to provide varied and shared parking alternatives minimizing the impact of the automobile within this neighborhood.



Updated Images to reflect Amended Master Plan



Small Lot Single Family Park Home

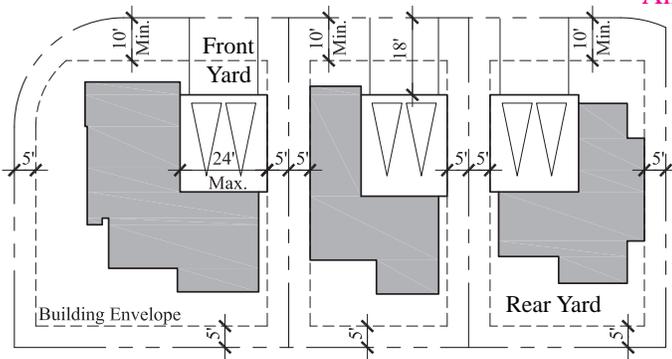
Ledger Way

Neighborhood Park

## Park Homes

# Building Placement

Updated Images to reflect Amended Master Plan



**Small Lot Single Family Detached:**

Park Homes consist of **thirty-five (35)** small lot single family **detached** homes and **twenty-eight (28)** **4-unit** multi-family **attached** units and **clubhouse/amenities** buildings.

**Small Lot Single Family Detached:**

- Front Yard Setback:** Minimum 10'
- Side Yard Setback:** Minimum 5'
- Side Yard Street Setback (Corner Lot):** Minimum 5'
- Rear Yard Setback:** Minimum 5'

**Multi-Family Attached:**

- Front Yard Setback:** Minimum 5'
- Interior Unit Side Yard Setback:** No minimum - units are attached
- End Unit Side Yard Setback:** Minimum 2'
- Rear Yard Setback:** Minimum 10'

**Clubhouse/Amenity Structure(s):**

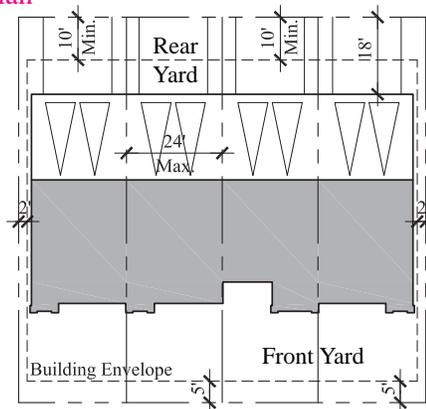
- Front Yard Setback:** Minimum 3' for main Structure\*
- Side Yard Setback:** No minimum
- Side Yard Street Setback:** No minimum
- Rear Yard Setback:** No minimum

\* Exceptions: Roof overhangs, support structures, posts, footings, patios, steps, sidewalks, balconies, gazebos, and similar Structures are allowed as exceptions.

**Front Facade:** At least 40% of the Primary Facade must be within 5' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.

**Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. Garage doors must be placed at either **7' 10'** from the **edge of the Right-of-way property line** or a minimum of 18' from the **edge of the Right-of-way property line**.

## Park Homes



**Multi-Family Attached:**

**Garage Doors:** Two (2) car **wide** garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of ~~10'~~ **9'** wide.

**Parking:** No enclosed structures for the storage **or parking** of boats and/or motor homes are permitted.

**Front Yard Exceptions:** (1) Uncovered steps leading to the Main Building provided the steps are not more than four feet (4') in height from Final Grade, not including any required handrails, and do not cause any danger or hazard to traffic by obstructing view of a street or intersection; (2) Roof overhangs, eaves, and cornices projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Front Yard;

**Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Bay Windows not more than twelve feet (12') wide, projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (2) Chimneys not more than five feet (5') wide projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (3) Window wells and light wells projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (4) Roof overhangs and eaves projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (5) Fire riser rooms extending not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (6) Window sills, belt courses, cornices, trim, and other ornamental features projecting not more than six inches (6") beyond the window or Structure to which it is attached. In no case shall an exception be allowed if contrary to the International Building Code.

**Front, Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Fences, retaining walls, stairs, pathways, trails, sidewalks, patios, driveways, similar Structures, screened mechanical and utility equipment, and approved Parking Areas are allowed as exceptions in the Front/Side/Rear Yards as approved by the Design Review Board.

# Massing & Composition

## Scale of Buildings

It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. This is especially true in the Park Home area where **some of the attached** buildings may be larger than in other areas of the development. Park Homes range in size from small lot single family **units homes** to 4-unit multi family **attached** buildings.

To avoid building forms that are boxy in massing the following criteria should be met.

- No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed **25' 35'**. If the **25' 35'** is reached the wall line must step a minimum of **3' 2'** (Small Lot Single Family Detached units only).
- No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed **45'**. If the **45'** is reached the wall line must step a minimum of **1'** (Multi-family Attached units only).

In addition to a horizontal shift, it is encouraged to provide a vertical shift as well. This can be accomplished with the following:

- Roof lines should shift up or down to take on a different ridge alignment.
- Roof areas must provide variation in roof shape. No single roof shape should dominate the total roof area.

## Repetition

Buildings of similar plans must offer up differentiation in elevations **and color**. **Repetition of like elevations will not be permitted.**



*Horizontal & vertical variation must occur*

## Park Homes

To ensure diversity, identical building elevations shall not be permitted on the same street frontage or directly across the street for a distance of no less than three-hundred (300) feet. The Design Review Board shall approve **exterior elevations of multi-family the use of similar plans in multi-family attached** buildings and require variations **in colors and materials** between building facades to ensure diversity within the development. These requirements are applied so **that** the building mass does not become overpowering. **Where possible, making changes to Changing the wall planes changing direction** and providing some variety in the roof form **will** yield diversity and visual interest.



*Repetition of identical elevations is prohibited*

## Unit Size

Units in the Park Homes area will have a minimum square footage of 800 sq. ft. The first floor area shall not be less than 470 sq. ft. for two story units. The maximum square footage for any unit is **2,700 2,800** sq. ft. (all areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and **uninhabitable** basements) as defined by the Park City **Municipal Land Management** Code.

## Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present **an appropriately scaled roofscape that is compatible with its use and placement a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting**. Allowable building heights are limited by the Park City **Municipal Land Management** Code. **Generally building heights cannot exceed 28' as measured from existing natural grade at any point, excluding chimneys**. No Structure shall be erected to a height greater than twenty-eight feet (28') from existing grade. Accessory Structures shall not exceed a maximum height of eighteen feet (18') to the peak of the roof.

The following exceptions apply only to the Main Structure:

- (1) A gable, hip or similar pitched roof may extend up to five feet (5') above Building Height, if the roof pitch is 4:12 or greater.
- (2) Chimneys, flues, vents, and similar Structures may extend up to five feet (5') above the highest point of the **Building**.

# Walls

## Foundation Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. ~~These walls should be a continuation of the building wall.~~ Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that their exposed surface is **covered minimized.** **Maximum exposed foundation wall height is four feet (4').** All exposed concrete must be ~~clad or~~ finished for appearance with ~~an approved exterior wall material, see Building Walls for approved materials~~ foundation plaster, stone veneer, board formed concrete or paint.

## Building Walls

Building walls are those walls above the foundation walls that form the middle of the structure. The treatment of these walls provides an opportunity to visually unify this phase of the development. The use of different materials is encouraged to give distinction to the varied forms of the building. Materials on building walls will be limited to three different types for any single structure in the Park Homes.

Approved materials are:

- **Natural Stone**
- Horizontal wood siding
- Board and batten vertical wood siding
- Machine sawn wood shingles
- Composite siding or approved similar
- Stucco (as approved by the **Design Review Board**)
- Steel (as approved by the **Design Review Board**)
- **Masonry**



Vertical siding



Horizontal & vertical siding material combinations



## Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.
- Window and Door Shutter - Should be less prominent in the Park Homes. If used they should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Design should be simple and straightforward, without undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.
- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner.



Simple wall decoration



Shutters not prominent in Park Homes

# Park Homes

# Porches

## Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street. Massing of porch elements also can help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end, porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one-story in height.

*Integration of the front porch is required in the Park Homes area.*

• Porches are usually located at the front setback line, but may also be located at the side setback line.

• Porches often will have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.

• Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.

• Porches must be a minimum of 8" above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. **Not all porches will be the same height. Porch height should vary in that porch height is a function of the topography and style of the home.** The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just "stuck on" the front of the home.

• Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an "L" shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.

• Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.

• Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4" of finished grade.

• Minimum porch depth is 5' with a minimum of 40 square feet. **In some instances porch depth will be allowed a minimum porch depth of 4'. This will require additional porch length to ensure that porches are functional.**

• All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered "lip" or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers



*Porches located at front setback*



*Properly detailed porch elements*



*Porch reduces impact of building mass to street*



*Porch height should vary*

## Park Homes

# Windows & Doors

## Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and vertical in orientation. Octagonal, circles and hexagons will not be approved. Window heads must be shaped to match roof lines or remain level. No scissor truss windows will be permitted with slopes not matching the roof line.

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the **Design Review Board**.

## Doors

**Exterior** door openings **into conditioned space** should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest. Doorways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used. The use of limited glass in entry doors is encouraged, ex. ½ lights with divided lights. Full glass doors are discouraged.

## Trim

Within the Park Home product expressive trim is identified as a key architectural element. Trim shall be proportioned to the size of the opening. Trim shall project a minimum of one-half inch past the leading edge of the adjacent siding. Most trim shall be flat. Any shapes must have a simple profile. Siding must abut trim (trim shall not be installed on top of siding).



*Predominantly rectangular*



*Vertical proportion*



*Doorway is complimentary to materials of the home*



*Door is protected from weather*



*Trim proportion to the size of the openings*



*Expressive trim*



*Trim with simple profile*

# Park Homes

# Garages & Garage Doors

## Garages

Garages or **Parking Structures** are required in the Park Homes area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must provide a minimum of one car per residential unit. Garages must not dominate the structure when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. **All garages must be accessed from the Local Street. Parking Structures may be accessed from Residential Streets. Garages may be side entry designs or accessed perpendicular from the Local Street.** The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance(s).



*Paneled doors are encouraged to incorporate glass*

## Garage Doors

Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes. **Garage doors must appear as traditional swinging, folding or sliding doors.** Segmented doors are **only permitted allowed** if they are constructed to appear to be one of **these** the traditional door types, **or similar, as shown in the images (see images this page)** and are subject to Design **Review** Board approval.



*Door is painted to match body of the home*

- Doors should be paneled and may incorporate glass.
- Doors **should are encouraged to** be painted **or stained** colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- Garages for an individual unit are limited to **two** (2) garage doors in the Park Home area. A **two** (2) car tandem garage is allowed.
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.
- **Doors may include Diagonal, X-Bracing or Z-Braced Planks or Panels if consistent with the design of the home.**



*Single doors are preferred where feasible*



*Living area overhangs garage to lessen visual impact*

## Driveways

Shared Driveways are allowed and encouraged but their width at the curb must be minimized. Driveways are encouraged to be concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be properly maintained.



*Segmented doors - help to visually appear as two separate doors*

**Added new Image**

## Park Homes

# Roof Patterns & Materials

## Roof Patterns

Roof elements play a major part in how the overall building design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

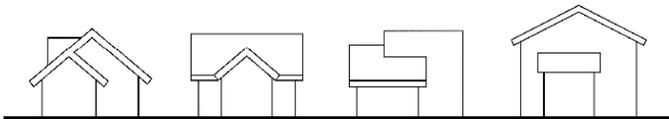
- Allowable roof pitches for sloped roofs are between **4:12 3:12** and **8:12 12:12** (roof pitch less than 4:12 may not extend up to five feet (5') above the twenty eight foot (28') Building Height)
- Allowable roof types are: gable, hip, partial hip and flat.
- Shed roofs may only be used as secondary roof forms (shed roofs may have a pitch of no less than 2:12)
- Flat roofs are also an allowable roof form (flat roofs may be sloped for drainage)

Roof forms need to be broken down to address human scale so as not to become boxy. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the buildings mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into the Park Homes where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of “green” landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces.

Building designs will incorporate a primary roof form with secondary elements attached to the primary form. See Massing & Composition for additional criteria.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, fake mansard, Gambrel or Domed



*Variation in Roof Forms Contributes to a more Visually Rich Neighborhood*

## Roof Overhangs

Roof overhangs protect walls and openings **from weather** and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 12” and a max of **24” 36”**. Roof overhangs less than 12” requires **Design Review Board committee** approval. **Overhangs of 0” are allowed on flat roofs.** **Wood, composite and aluminum are allowed materials for fascia and soffit.**

## Park Homes



*Overhangs protect walls*



*Appropriate roof overhangs*

**Changed Image**

## Roof Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, min.30 year
- Copper, must oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- **Self adhering single ply** Membrane roofing (at flat roofs)
- Solar Shingles
- Green roofs

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing



*Primary roof form broken up with secondary roof elements*



*Roof is broken up to relate to human scale*

# Roof Appurtenances

## Roof Appurtenances

Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

• Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

• Snow Melt Systems should only be considered when all other alternatives have been explored fully. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

• Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions must be approved by the **Design Review Board committee**.

• Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

• Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

• **Horizontal direct vent fireplaces are allowed but chimneys are encouraged.** When used, chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

• Mechanical vents 6" or larger must be enclosed in an appropriate architectural structure to match building components. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All other unenclosed exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

• Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the **Design Review Board committee**.

• Solar Panels are allowed and encouraged and should be placed to maximize their effectiveness while also minimizing their visual impacts on adjacent owners and the community as a whole.

## Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina, painted to match the surface to which they are attached or match the trim color of the home.

## Rain Storage Devices

All rain storage devices must be placed underground.



*Mechanical vents reflect architectural style*



*Gutters match surface or trim color*



*Solar panels located to maximize effectiveness and minimize visual impact*



*Skylight placed flush to roof and color blends well with roof*

## Park Homes

# Home Appurtenances

## Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

## Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars. Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Corporation Municipal Code / Land Management Code standards (found at [www.parkcity.org](http://www.parkcity.org)). **Floodlighting and moonlighting are prohibited.**

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## Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street or Local Street.

## Accessory Structures

No accessory structures are permitted.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

## Park Homes

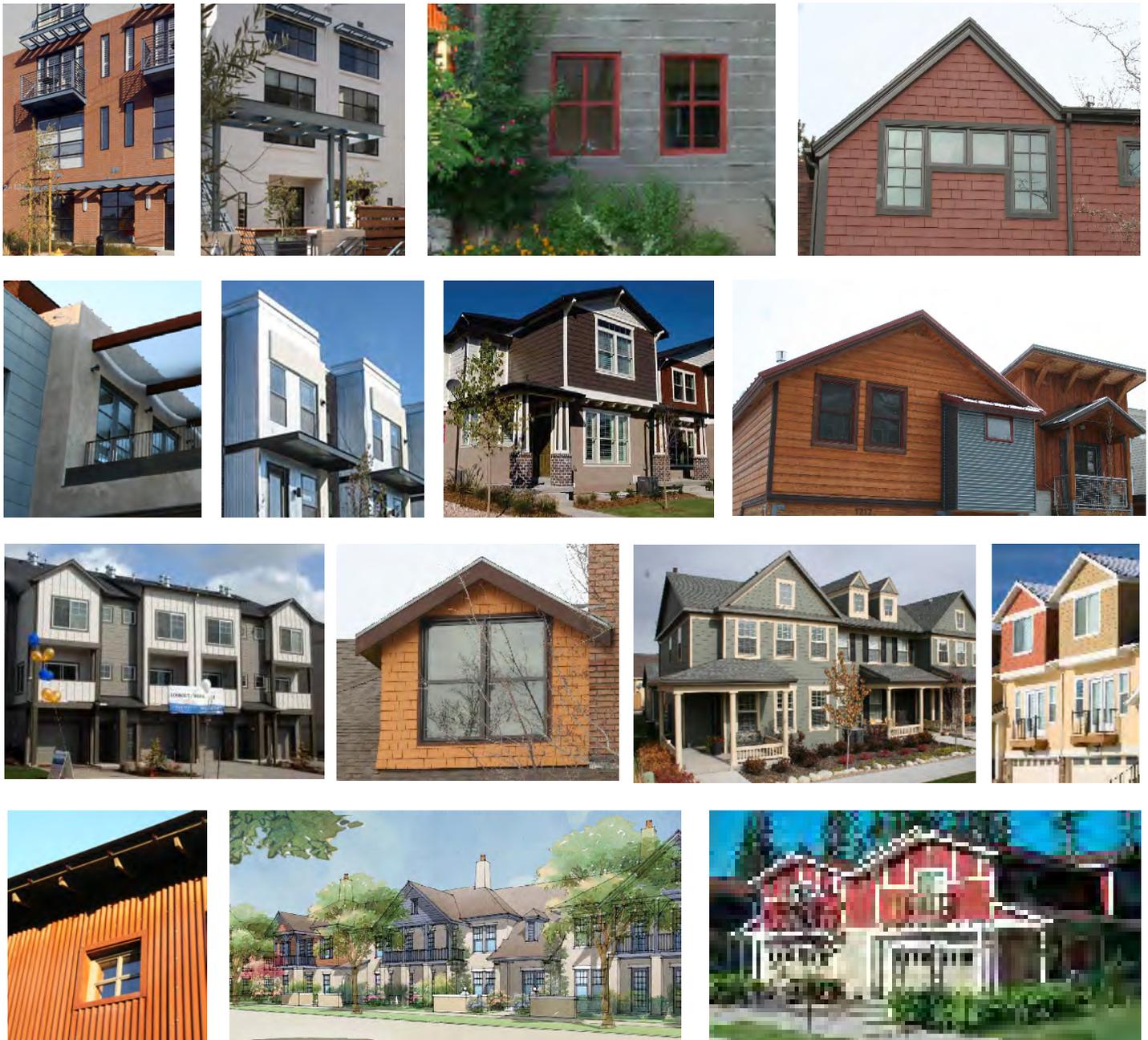
# Example Gallery

## Exterior Colors

The Park Homes have a diverse range of building size. With this diversity comes an opportunity to introduce a broad range of color ranges seen in other phases of the development. Smaller buildings such as duplex & fourplex buildings should follow the standard established by the Cottage Homes guidelines & utilize primary colors. White & light gray are not considered primary colors. Buildings larger than four units Multi-family buildings should must utilize colorful earth tones in an effort to lessen their visible mass.

## Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
  - Expressive Trim
  - Exposed Structural Elements
  - Low Sloping/Flat Roofs
  - Emphasis on Front Porches
  - Mining Meets Modern
  - Not Resort Mountain Timber
  - Mountain Contemporary
- Simple Forms
  - Garages Secondary
  - Grouped Windows
  - Creative Materials



## Park Homes

# Cottage Homes

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C o m m u n i t y   &   A r c h i t e c t u r e  
P a t t e r n s

# Street Patterns



Typical Cottage Homes are single story, story and a half and two story homes placed on traditional lots located in the heart of the neighborhood. The Cottage Homes place an emphasis on the homes front facade with prominent street oriented entry's and front porches and by incorporating semi recessed garages or detached garages and, where feasible, garages that are accessed from the side street. The Cottage Homes are placed close to the street and sidewalks creating an intimate setting that should include appropriate front yard landscaping and garden fencing common to traditional neighborhoods while still providing on street parking and sufficient snow storage areas.



Updated Images to reflect Amended Master Plan



Piper Way

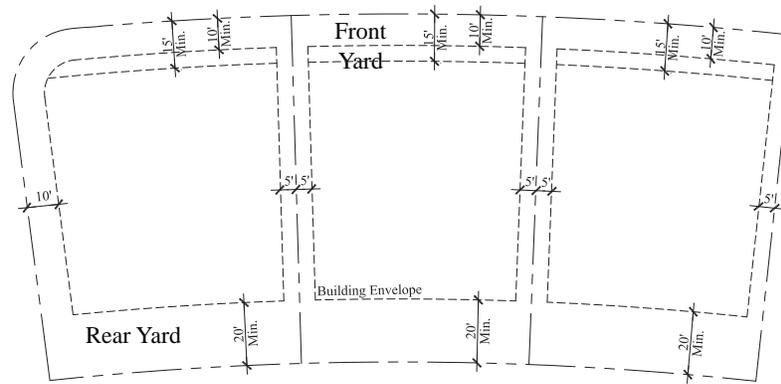
Cottage Home

Cottage Home

Ledger Way

## Cottage Homes

# Building Placement



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Cottage Lots:

Cottage Homes consist of single family **detached** homes on lots that range in size from approximately 4,200 square feet to 10,500 square feet.

**Front Yard Setback:** 15' to Main House - 20' to front of garage. Front Porches or Single Story Bays may extend to within 10' of the **Sidewalk or Street ROW** property line.

**Side Yard Setback:** Minimum **setback for all homes is 5'**

**Side Yard Street Setback (Corner Lot):** **Minimum 10' for all structures to Main House - 15' to front of garage (side load garage).**

**Rear Yard Setback:** **Minimum 20' to Main House**

**Front Facade:** **At least 40% of the Primary Facade must be within 5' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.**

**Attached Garages:** Garage door width must not exceed 55% of the width of the front facade of the house. Shall be a maximum of 24' wide. **Garages at front or side yard shall be setback 20' or 5' behind front or side Facade (Whichever is greater). Garages must be placed a minimum of 5' from the Side Property Line.** Attached Garages shall be a maximum of 26' wide. Garages shall be setback a minimum of 5' behind Facade.

**Detached Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide **May be placed at 3' from the side property line** and shall be a maximum of 18' in height. **Detached garages shall be setback a minimum of 5' behind facade.**

**Garage Doors:** Two (2) car wide garage doors may be a maximum 18' wide. Single doors may be a maximum of 10' wide.

## Cottage Homes

**Parking:** No enclosed structures for the storage or parking of boats and/or motor homes are permitted.

**Front Yard Exceptions:** (1) Uncovered steps leading to the Main Building provided the steps are not more than four feet (4') in height from Final Grade, not including any required handrails, and do not cause any danger or hazard to traffic by obstructing view of a street or intersection; (2) Roof overhangs, eaves, and cornices projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Front Yard; (3) Porches and Bay Windows, not more than ten feet (10') wide, projecting not more than five feet (5') into the Front Yard;

**Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Bay Windows not more than twelve feet (12') wide, projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (2) Chimneys not more than five feet (5') wide projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (3) Window wells and light wells projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (4) Roof overhangs and eaves projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (5) Hot tubs and decks located at least five feet (5') from the Side/Rear Lot Line; (6) Window sills, belt courses, cornices, trim, and other ornamental features projecting not more than six inches (6") beyond the window or Structure to which it is attached. In no case shall an exception be allowed if contrary to the International Building Code.

**Front, Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Fences, retaining walls, stairs, pathways, trails, sidewalks, patios, driveways, similar Structures, screened mechanical and utility equipment, and approved Parking Areas are allowed as exceptions in the Front/Side/Rear Yards as approved by the Design Review Board.

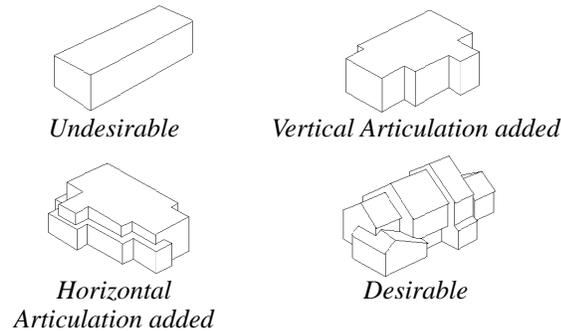
# Massing & Composition

## Built Forms Follow Contours

Building placement should respect existing land forms. Structures should follow contours and fit into existing land massing, rather than ignore or dominate these forms.

## Scale of Buildings

It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed **35' 45'** in length on **all any** side elevation and 25' on **all** front and rear elevations **without a break or step**. If the maximum length is reached, **the wall line must step a minimum of 4' any combination of vertical and horizontal stepping can be added together to achieve a minimum of 3' shift, subject to the architectural style of the home.**



This requirement is applied to ensure building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest. Additive building volumes give the home an appearance that it was built over time.

## Repetition

**Buildings of similar plans must offer up differentiation in elevations and color. To ensure diversity, identical building elevations shall not be permitted on the same street frontage or directly across the street for a distance of no less than three-hundred (300) feet. Also, no more than 2 similar floor plans may occur consecutively along a street.** The Design Review Board shall review these requirements on a case-by-case basis per specific site conditions. Homes with similar heights may only occur consecutively along a street three times before a change in massing is required. For example, three adjacent two-story homes must be followed by a one and a half story or one-story home. There should be substantial variation in individual building forms.

## Cottage Homes

## Residence Size

Residences in the Cottage Homes area will have a minimum square footage of 900 sq ft for single story structures. The first floor area (defined as that floor that is accessed by the front door) shall not be less than 600 sq. ft. for two-story structures. The maximum square footage for any residence is 3,500 sq. ft. (all areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and **uninhabitable** basements) as defined by the Park City **Municipal Land Management Code**.

## Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting. Allowable building heights are limited by **the Park City Municipal Land Management Code. Generally building heights can not exceed 28' as measured from existing natural grade at any point, excluding chimneys. No Structure shall be erected to a height greater than twenty-eight feet (28') from existing grade. Accessory Structures shall not exceed a maximum height of eighteen feet (18') to the peak of the roof.**

The following exceptions apply only to the Main Structure:

- (1) A gable, hip or similar pitched roof may extend up to five feet (5') above Building Height, if the roof pitch is 4:12 or greater.
- (2) Chimneys, flues, vents, and similar Structures may extend up to five feet (5') above the highest point of the Building.

## Side Elevations

All Cottage units with side elevations exposed or clearly visible from a public road shall pay special attention to the massing and composition to ensure appropriate scale and form to fit visually into the landscape and windows should occur in these visible end walls. Additional landscape measures may be required to achieve this requirement.



*Avoid Consecutive Massing*

# Walls

## Foundation and Retaining Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. ~~These walls should be a continuation of the building wall.~~ Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that their exposed surface is **limited minimized**. **Maximum exposed foundation wall height is four feet (4')**. All exposed concrete must be ~~clad or~~ finished for appearance with **foundation plaster**, stone veneer, board formed concrete or **concrete with an exposed aggregate paint**. Retaining Walls should appear to be an extension of the foundation walls of the structure. Retaining Wall materials may include stacked rock or materials to match foundation wall material **subject to Design Review Board approval**. ~~No Retaining Walls may be placed within the side yard setbacks unless they are placed perpendicular to the lot line.~~



*Foundation wall too exposed*

## Building Walls

Building walls are those walls above the foundation walls that form the middle of the structure. The treatment of these walls provides an opportunity to visually unify this phase of the development. The use of different materials is encouraged to give distinction to the varied forms of the building. Materials on building walls will be limited to three different types for any single structure in the Cottage Homes.

Approved materials are:

- **Natural Stone**
- Horizontal wood siding
- Board and batten vertical wood siding
- Machine sawn wood shingles
- Composite Board siding or approved similar
- Stucco (as approved by the Design Review Board)
- Steel (as approved by the Design Review Board)
- **Masonry**



## Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.
- Window and Door Shutters - They should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Their design should be simple and straightforward, with out undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.
- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner.



*Shutters sized to match openings*



*Shutters are simple and straightforward*



*Simple Bay Window adds interest to home*



*Does not appear operable*

# Cottage Homes

# Porches

## Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street.

Massing of porch elements also can help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one story in height.

*Integration of the front porch is required in the Cottage Homes area.*

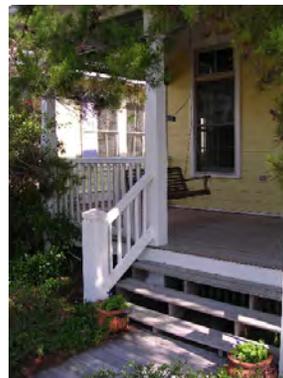
**• Porches are usually located at the front setback line:**

- Porches will often have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 8” above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. **Not all porches will be the same height. Porch height should vary in that porch height is a function of the topography and style of the home.** The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just “stuck on” the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an “L” shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4” of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 6’ with a minimum of 60 square feet.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered “lip” or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers



*Appropriate porch detailing*



*Authentic flooring materials*



*Porch roof forms are consistent with home*



*Porches above grade*

## Cottage Homes

# Windows & Doors

## Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and vertical in orientation. Windows are often single, paired or in strips of three (3) or more. Octagonal, circles **arched** and hexagon shaped windows will not be approved. Window heads must be **shaped to match roof lines or remain level**. **No scissor truss windows will be permitted with slopes not matching the roof line.**

**Windows should not be placed within 12" of any building corner.**

**Window placement is critical and should be studied carefully for aesthetic appeal, rhythm, and proportion.**

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the review of the **Design Review Board committee**.

## Doors

**Exterior** door openings **into conditioned space** should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest.

Doorways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used.

Doors are encouraged to be colorful architectural focal points. **Full glass storm doors are allowed.**

**The use of limited glass in entry doors is encouraged, ex. ½ lights with divided lights. Full glass doors are discouraged.**

## Cottage Homes



*Windows predominantly rectangular and vertical in proportion*



*Window heads must be level*

## Trim

Within the Cottage Home product expressive trim is identified as a key architectural element. Trim shall be proportioned to the size of the opening with a minimum width of three and one-half inches. Trim shall project a minimum of one-half inch past the leading edge of the adjacent siding. Most trim shall be flat. Any shapes must have a simple profile. Siding must abut trim (trim shall not be installed on top of siding).



*Trim proportioned to size of opening*



*Expressive trim*



*Trim should be simple, flat*



*Doors should be colorful, architectural focal points*

# Garages & Garage Doors

## Garages

Garages are required in the Cottage Homes area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must accommodate at least one car. Garages must not dominate the residence when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites.

All garages accessed from the street must either be side entry designs or if parallel to the street must be setback a minimum of 5' from the front entry elevation or element of the main structure or be side entry designs. The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance(s).



Single garage doors are preferred **Added new Image**

## Garage Doors

Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design themes. **Garage doors must appear as traditional swinging, folding or sliding doors.** Segmented doors are **only permitted allowed** if they are constructed to appear to be one of **these the** traditional door types, **or similar, as shown in the images (see images this page)** and are subject to Design Review Board approval.

- Doors should be **vertical** paneled **or planked** and may incorporate glass.
- Doors **should are encouraged to** be painted or stained colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single **car** garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- Three car garages are permitted in the Cottage Homes area but must incorporate a tandem garage or a front and side entry garage combination to do so.
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.
- Doors may **not** include Diagonal, X-Bracing or Z-Braced Planks or Panels **if consistent with the design of the home.**

## Driveways

Shared Driveways are allowed and encouraged but their width at the curb must be minimized. Driveways are encouraged to be concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be properly maintained.



Front loaded garage is secondary to the home



Not this - door dominates visually



Paneled door incorporates glass



Not this - Garage door is dominant element  
**Added new Image**



Segmented doors - help to visually appear as two separate doors  
**Added new Image**

# Cottage Homes

# Roof Patterns & Materials

## Roofing Patterns

Roofscapes dramatically shape a neighborhood and therefore require special design attention. In Historic Neighborhoods, it is obvious that a variety of roof forms, masses and slopes give great diversity to communities. Roof elements play a major part in how the overall residence design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

- Allowable roof pitches for sloped roofs are between **6:12 3:12** and 12:12 (**roof pitch less than 4:12 may not extend up to five feet (5') above the twentyeight foot (28') Building Height**)
- Allowable roof types are: gable, hip, partial hip and flat
- Shed roofs **and flat roofs** may **only** be used as secondary **roof** forms (**shed roofs may have a pitch of no less than 2:12**)
- **Flat roofs are also an allowable roof form (flat roofs may be sloped for drainage)**
- Roof dormers are encouraged to punctuate second story roof mass

Roof forms should remain simple. All two story homes need to incorporate single story or secondary elements which will help the overall forms to sit within the topography better. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the homes mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into the Cottage Homes where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of “green” landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces. **Home Building** designs will incorporate a primary roof form (roof area in excess of 250 sq. ft.) with secondary elements (roof area less than 250 sq. ft.) attached to the primary form.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, Fake Mansard, Gambrel and Domed



*Two story homes incorporate single story elements*

## Cottage Homes

## Roof Overhangs

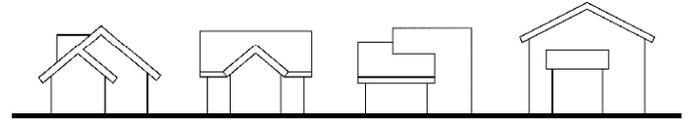
Roof overhangs protect walls and openings **from weather** and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 12” and a max of **24” 36”**. Roof overhangs less than 12” requires **Design Review Board committee** approval. Overhangs of 0” are allowed on flat roofs. Wood, composite and aluminum are allowed materials for fascia and soffit.



*Flat roof elements are appropriate and encouraged*  
**Changed Image**



*Metal as secondary roof element*



*Variation in roof forms contributes to a more visually rich neighborhood*

## Roof Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, min. **40 30** year
- Copper, must oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- **Self Adhering single ply** Membrane roofing (at flat roofs)
- Solar Shingles
- Green roofs

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing

# Roof Appurtenances

## Roof Appurtenances

Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

- Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

- Snow Melt Systems should only be considered when all other alternatives have been explored fully. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

- Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions must be approved by the Design Review Board.

- Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

- Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

- **Horizontal direct vent fireplaces are allowed but chimneys are encouraged.** When used, chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

- Mechanical vents 6" or bigger must be enclosed in a chimney. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All other unenclosed exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

- Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the **Design Review Board committee**.

- Solar Panels are allowed and encouraged but must be placed to minimize their visual impact to the neighborhood while maximizing their effectiveness.

## Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina or painted to match the surface to which they are attached.

## Rain Storage Devices

All rain storage devices must be placed underground.



*Skylights are flat to roof and do not extend to eavelines or roof peaks*



*Solar panels visual impacts are minimized*



*Gutters match trim or are appropriate for the architectural style*

## Cottage Homes

# Home Appurtenances

## Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

## Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars. Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Corporation Municipal Code / Land Management Code standards (found at [www.parkcity.org](http://www.parkcity.org)). **Floodlighting and moonlighting are prohibited.**

## Cottage Homes

## Antennae and Satellite Dishes

When possible, satellite dishes, television or radio aerials or antennas should be installed so as to be screened from the road, adjacent home sites or public areas. No satellite dish may be installed that is larger than 39" in diameter. Removal of trees to improve reception is prohibited. The screen wall is subject to Design Review Board approval and must be an integral component of the house design. In some cases, the enclosure may not be approved due to the location on the home site and its visual effect on the overall street scene or as viewed from adjacent home sites. Umbrella covers over satellite dishes are prohibited.

## Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street or **Local Street**.

## Accessory Structures

No accessory structures are permitted.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

# Example Gallery

## Exterior Colors

With the smaller homes on smaller lots there is a much higher density within the Cottage Home area than in other areas of the development. The use of rich and lively colors will help to add visual interest to this area as well as help create a strong sense of place. Earth tones are allowed but primary colors are encouraged. Building color palletes will be limited to a body, trim and window color.

## Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
- Expressive Trim
- Exposed Structural Elements
- Varied Roof Forms
- Emphasis on Front Porches
- Colorful Exteriors
- Vertical Proportions for Windows
- Classic Forms
- Simple Forms
- Garages Secondary
- Grouped Windows
- Use of Special Windows
- Architecture Forward
- Not Mountain Timber



## Cottage Homes

# Homesteads

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C o m m u n i t y   &   A r c h i t e c t u r e  
P a t t e r n s

# Street Patterns



Homesteads are typically one and one-half to two story homes on the largest lots within the neighborhood providing for a varied streetscape. All Homestead lots are accessed from the Street creating a need to vary driveway alignments and garage orientations. Homestead streetscapes must provide for a variety of landscapes while also providing adequate snow storage opportunities. Emphasis should remain on the front facades and the front doors and porches for all Homesteads maintaining a consistency within the project across all product types.



Homestead

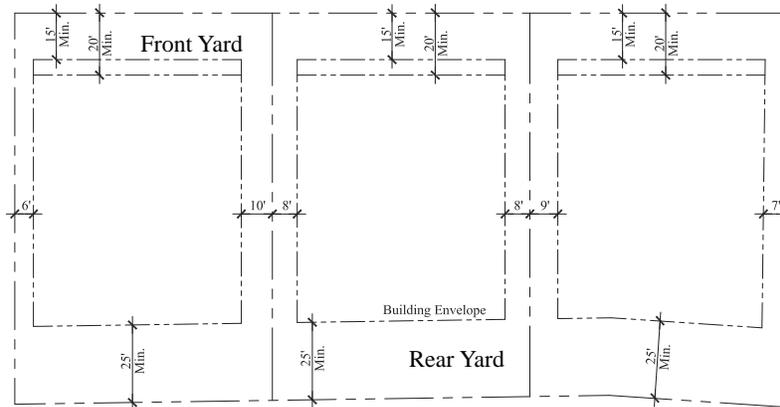
Calamity Lane

Homestead

Updated Images to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Homesteads

# Building Placement



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Homestead Lots:

Homesteads consist of larger single family **detached** homes on lots that generally range in size from 8,000 square feet to 25,000 square feet.

**Front Yard Setback:** 20' to Main House - 30' to front of garage. Front Porches or Single Story Bays may extend to within 15' of the **Sidewalk or ROW** property line.

**Side Yard Setback:** Minimum 6' - total **combined** side yard setbacks shall equal 16'

**Side Yard Street Setback (Corner Lot):** Minimum 15' ~~for all structures~~ to Main House - 25' to front of garage (side load garage). Wrapped porches may extend to within 10' of the property line.

**Rear Yard Setback:** ~~Minimum 25' to Main House.~~

~~**Front Facade:** Where possible it is encouraged to place the Primary Facade within 5' of the required minimum Front Yard Setback.~~

**Attached Garages:** Garage door width must not exceed 50% of the width of the front facade of the house. Attached Garages shall be a maximum of 38' wide. Garages shall be setback a minimum of 10' behind Facade. ~~Front-loaded garages at front yard shall be setback 25' from the property line or 10' behind the Home Facade at teh front setback, whichever is greater. Side-loaded garages may be placed at the 25' setback.~~

**Detached Garages:** Shall be a maximum of 24' wide and shall be a maximum of 18' in height. Detached garages shall be setback a minimum of 10' behind Facade.

## Homesteads

**Garage Doors:** Two (2) car **wide** garage doors may be a **maximum** 18' wide. **Individual Garage Single** doors **are encouraged and** may be a maximum of 10' wide.

**Front Yard Exceptions:** (1) Uncovered steps leading to the Main Building provided the steps are not more than four feet (4') in height from Final Grade, not including any required handrails, and do not cause any danger or hazard to traffic by obstructing view of a street or intersection; (2) Roof overhangs, eaves, and cornices projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Front Yard; (3) Porches and Bay Windows, not more than ten feet (10') wide, projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Front Yard;

**Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Bay Windows not more than twelve feet (12') wide, projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (2) Chimneys not more than five feet (5') wide projecting not more than two feet (2') into the Side/Rear Yard; (3) Window wells and light wells projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (4) Roof overhangs and eaves projecting not more than three feet (3') into the Side/Rear Yard; (5) Hot tubs and decks located at least five feet (5') from the Side/Rear Lot Line; (6) Window sills, belt courses, cornices, trim, and other ornamental features projecting not more than six inches (6") beyond the window or Structure to which it is attached. In no case shall an exception be allowed if contrary to the International Building Code.

**Front, Side & Rear Yard Exceptions:** (1) Fences, retaining walls, stairs, pathways, trails, sidewalks, patios, driveways, similar Structures, screened mechanical and utility equipment, and approved Parking Areas are allowed as exceptions in the Front/Side/Rear Yards as approved by the Design Review Board.

# Massing & Composition

## Built Forms Follow Contours

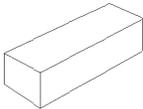
Building placement should respect existing land forms. Structures should follow contours and fit into existing land massing, rather than ignore or dominate these forms.



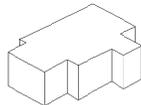
*Home responds to natural grade*

## Scale of Buildings

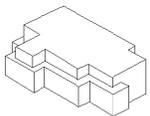
It is important that the massing of the buildings be scaled in such a way that it relates to the people living there and harmonizes with the area and its natural features. No unbroken expanse of building mass may exceed **35' 45'** in length on **all any** side elevation and 25' on **all** front and rear elevations **without a break or step**. If the maximum length is reached, **the wall line must step a minimum of 4' any combination of vertical and horizontal stepping can be added together to achieve a minimum of 3' shift, subject to the architectural style of the home.**



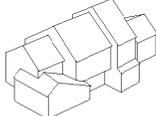
*Undesirable*



*Vertical Articulation added*



*Horizontal  
Articulation added*



*Desirable*

This requirement is applied to ensure that building mass does not become overpowering. Changing the planes of walls, changing direction, and providing some variety in the roof form yields diversity and visual interest. Additive building volumes give the home an appearance that it was built over time.

## Repetition

**Buildings of similar plans must offer up differentiation in elevations and color. To ensure diversity, identical building elevations shall not be permitted on the same street frontage or directly across the street for a distance of no less than three-hundred (300) feet.** The Design Review Board shall review these requirements on a case-by-case basis per specific site

## Homesteads

conditions. Homes with similar heights may only occur consecutively along a street three times before a change in massing is required. For example, three adjacent two-story homes must be followed by a one and a half story or one-story home. There should be substantial variation in individual building forms. **Also, no more than two similar floor plans may occur consecutively along a street.**



*Not this - Similar two-story homes repeated too often*

## Residence Size

Residences in the Homesteads will have a minimum square footage of 2,000 sq ft for single story structures. The first floor area shall not be less than 1,500 sq. ft. for two story structures and the second level shall be no more than 2/3 the main floor area. The maximum square footage for residences varies throughout the Homesteads (all areas noted are gross living areas and exclude porches, decks, garages and **uninhabitable** basements) as defined by the Park City **Municipal Land Management Code**. Refer to the recorded community plat for individual lot requirements.

## Building Height

The intent of the height guideline is to present a human-scale roofscape, one that steps with the contours of the terrain and recalls the natural setting. Allowable building heights are limited by **the Park City Municipal Land Management Code**. **Generally building heights can not exceed 28' as measured from existing natural grade at any point, excluding chimneys. No Structure shall be erected to a height greater than twenty-eight feet (28') from existing grade. Accessory Structures shall not exceed a maximum height of eighteen feet (18') to the peak of the roof.**

The following exceptions apply only to the Main Structure:

(1) A gable, hip or similar pitched roof may extend up to five feet (5') above Building Height, if the roof pitch is 4:12 or greater.

(2) Chimneys, flues, vents, and similar Structures may extend up to five feet (5') above the highest point of the Building.

## Side & Rear Elevations

All Homesteads shall pay special attention to the side elevations and shall be treated the same as the front elevation with similar materials, windows, scale, etc...

# Walls

## Foundation and Retaining Walls

Foundation walls form the base or grounding element of the structure. ~~These walls should give the building the impression of solidity and repose.~~ Foundation walls must step down with the grade change so that the exposed surface is ~~limited~~ minimized. ~~Maximum exposed foundation wall height is four feet (4').~~ All exposed concrete must be ~~clad or~~ finished for appearance with ~~a durable material such as foundation plaster,~~ stone veneer, board formed concrete or ~~concrete with an exposed aggregate paint.~~ ~~These treatments will protect the lower wall from impact and snow damage.~~ ~~Under no circumstances should lower walls be surfaced with wood, plywood, aluminum siding, steel or plastic siding, asphalt composition or brick.~~ Retaining Walls should appear to be an extension of the foundation walls of the structure. ~~Retaining Wall materials may include stacked rock or materials to match foundation wall material subject to Design Review Board approval.~~



Stone wall matches home



Not this

## Building Walls

Building walls are those walls above the foundation walls that form the middle of the structure. The treatment of these walls provides an opportunity to visually unify this phase of the development. The use of different materials is encouraged to give distinction to the varied forms of the building. Materials on building walls will be limited to three different types for any single structure in the Homesteads.

Approved materials are:

- Wood shingles
  - Natural Stone - Rectilinear stone only (No river rock)
  - Horizontal wood siding
  - **Board and batten vertical wood siding**
  - **Machine sawn wood shingles**
  - Composite Board siding or approved similar
  - Stucco (as approved by the **Design** Review Board)\*
  - Steel (as approved by the **Design** Review Board)
  - **Masonry**
  - Exposed aggregate concrete
  - Board formed concrete
- \* Stucco may only be used as an accent material.

## Homesteads



Varied wall materials provide interest and distinction to wall planes

## Wall Appurtenances

Detail elements applied to the exterior wall such as wall decoration, shutters, bay windows and flower boxes can add visual interest to the building façade. Care should be taken to not overstate or overly decorate. These elements should be functional and not simply replications of things seen elsewhere.

- Wall Decoration - Painted, relief or trimmed detail work is not recommended.
- Window and Door Shutters - They should appear operable and matched to size openings. They may be made of wood or fiberglass that resembles wood. Their design should be simple and straightforward, with out undue decoration. Painted shutters are encouraged on single windows and fully glazed doors. Hardware shall be corrosion-resistant in a compatible color. Styles may be louvered, raised or flat paneled or planked and awning shutters are permitted.
- Bay Windows and Flower Boxes - These should be designed in a simple and direct manner



Window bay extends over garage to minimize visual impact



Flower boxes detail and charm

# Porches

## Porches

A core ideal of the development is the use of covered front porches to promote a human scale, sense of entry and emphasize relationship to the street.

Massing of porch elements can also help to further ground the building by forming a base from which the building mass can grow. To this end porches should be made to convey a sense of human scale and are limited to one story in height.

*The use of porch elements in the Homestead area is highly encouraged.*

- Porches shall usually be located at the front setback line.
- Porches will often have deep eaves repeating the same rafter treatment as the main roof.
- Porch roof forms shall be consistent with the architectural style of the home.
- Porches must be a minimum of 8” above finished grade unless ADA access is required to the home. **Not all porches will be the same height. Porch height should vary in that porch height is a function of the topography and style of the home.** The front porch steps must be designed as an integral element to the design and style of the home and not just “stuck on” the front of the home.
- Porches can be used to wrap the corner of a house or fill the void created by an “L” shaped plan. Wrapped porches are strongly recommended for Corner Lots.
- Creativity consistent with the architectural style of the house shall be used in designing columns, posts, brackets, railing, trim and molding.
- Columns, where provided, must terminate at the porch deck or extend to within 4” of finished grade.
- Minimum porch depth is 8’ with a minimum of 80 square feet.

- All porches shall be properly detailed with authentic porch edge conditions, including a cantilevered “lip” or edge. If the porch surface is left as natural or colored concrete the face of the cantilevered lip must also remain as natural or colored concrete. If the porch surface is finished with another material, then that material should wrap the face of the porch lip.

Appropriate Porch flooring surfaces include:

- Wood or Composite Decking
- Natural or Approved Colored Concrete
- Tile or Concrete Pavers
- Natural Stone



*Columns and posts are an integral part of architectural style*



*Front steps are integral part of home*



*Porch roof breaks up two story element*



*Porch raised above finished grade*

# Homesteads

# Windows & Doors

## Windows

Windows should be predominantly rectangular in shape and **may be square, horizontal or vertical** in orientation. **Windows are often single, paired or in strips of three (3) or more.**

Octagonal, circles, **arched** and hexagon shaped windows will not be approved. Window heads must **be shaped to match roof lines or remain level.** **No scissor truss windows will be permitted with slopes not matching the roof line.**

**Windowss should not be placed witin 12" of any building corner.**

**Windows should be utilized as a feature element within a wall plane.**

**Window placement is critical and should be studied carefully for aesthetic appeal, rhythm, and proportion.**

Windows may be constructed of the following materials:

- Wood
- Wood clad with color fast vinyl or aluminum
- Metal clad windows must be coated with an approved finish
- Vinyl

**Note: If divided light windows are proposed the window must be a true divided light. Snap in grids, or grids between glass pains will not be approved.**

Note: The glass and frames used in windows and skylights cannot be highly reflective. The lenses of skylights must be clear, gray or bronze. All skylights must be low profile. No bubble type skylights will be permitted. Skylight locations should integrate well with the exterior design and not seem random. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. The type and location of skylights are subject to the review of the **Design Review Board.**

## Doors

**Exterior door openings into conditioned space** should be protected from weather. Porches, overhangs and other architectural features can shield openings and add interest.

Doorways should be rectangular in shape. They should be made of a material and finished in a manner that is complimentary to the other exterior materials being used.

Doors are encouraged to be architectural focal points. **Full glass storm doors are allowed.**

**The use of glass in entry doors is encouraged, ex. ½ lights with divided lights. Full glass doors are discouraged.**

## Homestead Homes



*Windows are rectangular and window heads must remain level*



*Window is a feature element within this wall plane*

## Trim

**Expressive trim is identified as a key architectural element.** Trim, when used, shall be proportioned to the size of the opening with a minimum width of three and one-half inches. Trim shall project a minimum of one-half inch past the leading edge of the adjacent siding. Most trim shall be flat. Any shapes must have a simple profile. Siding must abut trim (trim shall not be installed on top of siding).



*Doors should be significant architectural features of the Homestead homes*

# Garages & Garage Doors

## Garages

Garages are required in the Homestead area of the development. They can be attached or detached and must accommodate two cars at a minimum. Garages must not dominate the residence when viewed from the street, especially in areas visible from right-of-ways, common areas and adjacent home sites. Side entry garages are preferred where feasible. Side entry garages may be placed at the front setback. Front entry garages must be setback a minimum of 10' from the front facade of the main structure. The use of overhangs and significant architectural details are encouraged to visually lessen the impact of the garage entrance(s).

## Garage Doors

- Garage doors must be provided with detailing that is tied to the homes overall design theme.
- Doors may include Diagonal, X-Bracing or Z-Braced Planks or Panels **if consistent with the design of the home.**
- **Doors should be paneled and may incorporate glass.**
- Doors **should are encouraged to** be painted or stained colors similar to the body of the home to lessen their visual impact.
- Single-car garage doors are preferred. The use of single doors allows for more variety in the garage elevation.
- If more than a two car garage is planned, no more than a two-car garage door or two single-car garage doors can occur on the same wall plane. Must offset third door wall plain by a minimum of 24". No more than three garage doors may occur in the same elevation. Tandem garages are allowed.
- No garage door over 9' high will be approved.



*Segmented doors - help to visually appear as two separate doors*

Added new Image



*Patio over garage lessens its visual impact*



*Door stain compliments the homes architectural style*



*Not this - Garage doors for three cars occur on the same wall plane*

## Driveways

Driveway accesses are to be a maximum of 14 feet wide, except where they provide a turnaround or parking at a garage. Driveways and parking designs are to consider snow shed and snow storage requirements. Every effort shall be made to minimize the paved areas of driveways and turnarounds while still conforming to parking requirements.

Only one driveway entry is permitted per Homesite. All driveways are to follow alignments that minimize grading, tree/shrub removal, or other disruption of the Homesite.

Driveways that cross challenging slopes may require special grading and/or retaining wall treatments. Owners and their Consultants are to design site-specific solutions that maintain a balance between minimizing site disturbance and creating driveways that do not compromise the community aesthetic.

Driveway and garage layouts are to minimize the visibility of garage doors and driveway parking from off-site.

Driveways are encouraged to be natural stone, unit pavers, concrete, colored concrete, stamped colored concrete, unit pavers, turf block or other permeable pavers or other pattern and texture methods approved by the Design Review Board. Asphalt drives will be permitted but must be properly maintained.

## Homesteads

# Roof Patterns & Materials

## Roofing Patterns

Roof elements play a major part in how the overall residence design relates to human scale and to the topography of the site. Roof forms can also help bring developments together visually through the use of reoccurring underlying principles.

- Allowable roof pitches for sloped roofs are between 4:12 3:12 and 8:12 12:12 (roof pitch less than 4:12 may not extend up to five feet (5') above the twenty eight foot (28') Building Height)
- Allowable roof types are: gable, hip, partial hip and flat
- Shed roofs and flat roofs may only be used as secondary roof forms (shed roofs may have a pitch of no less than 2:12)
- Flat roofs are also an allowable roof form (flat roofs may be sloped for drainage)
- Roof dormers are encouraged to punctuate second story roof mass

Roof forms should remain simple. All two story homes need to incorporate single story or secondary elements which will help the overall forms to sit within the topography better. Generally roof structures and roof lines should step with the topography of the site creating the appearance that the homes mass steps with and follows the slope of the site. Flat roofs should be incorporated into Homesteads where feasible and utilized for snow storage, water collection, reduced roof impacts and the creation of "green" landscaped roofs, roof gardens or patio spaces. Home Building designs will incorporate a primary roof form (roof area in excess of 250 sq. ft.) with secondary elements (roof area less than 250 sq. ft.) attached to the primary form.

The following roof shapes are not permitted:

- Mansard, Fake Mansard, Gambrel and Domed



Roof dormer punctuates second story mass



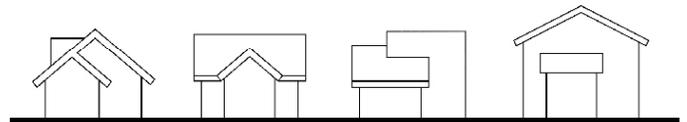
Simple roof forms

## Roof Overhangs

Roof overhangs protect walls and openings from weather and contribute to the buildings character. Roofs should overhang walls a minimum of 24" 12" and a max of 36". Roof overhangs less than 24" 12" requires Design Review Board approval. Overhangs of 0" are allowed on flat roofs. Wood, composite and aluminum are allowed materials for fascia and soffit.



Prominent overhangs contribute to a home's character



Variation in roof forms contributes to a more visually rich neighborhood

## Roof Materials

Allowed roofing materials are:

- Architectural composition shingles, min. 40 30 year
- Copper, must be allowed to oxidize and turn bronze
- Zinc, flat finish
- Cor-ten steel
- Self-adhering single-ply Membrane roofing (at flat roofs)
- Solar Shingles
- Green roofs

The following materials can be used with approved color selection:

- Aluminum
- Steel

Standing Seam Metal or corrugated roofs shall be primarily allowed on accent and porch roofs.

The following roofing materials are not allowed:

- Wood Shakes
- Highly reflective metals
- Asphalt rolled roofing

## Homesteads

# Roof Appurtenances

## Roof Appurtenances

### Approved Dormer Shapes:

- Shed Dormers
- Gable Dormers
- Hip Dormers

• Snow Diverters should be used wherever sufficient amounts of snow may accumulate over occupied areas such as entries, patios, porches, driveways and decks. Special care should be taken with metal roofing as it is prone to releasing snow which can cause injury to people or damage to property.

• Snow Melt Systems should be only considered when all other alternatives have been explored. Proper roof design is imperative to eliminate the dependency of snow melt systems and their energy consumption.

• Roof top stairs, mechanical and electrical areas are required to be placed within the roof structure and are not permitted to be placed on the roof unless shielded. Shielding solutions will be approved by the Design Review Board.

• Ornaments like finials, scroll work on the ridge or barge and eave boards or decorative turrets are discouraged.

• Skylights are not to be highly reflective and must be installed flush against the roof. They should not extend to the eave line. As mentioned elsewhere in these guidelines bubble type skylights will not be approved. Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted.

• **Horizontal direct vent fireplaces are allowed but chimneys are encouraged.** When used, chimneys must be enclosed in a chase. The chase may be clad with wood siding, stucco, stone or approved metal. Chimney caps are required and must be constructed of approved material. Exposed metal chimneys and spark arrestors are not permitted.

• Mechanical vents 6" or bigger must be enclosed in a chimney. When chimneys are required their size, shape and height should match that of other chimney elements on the roof. All **other unenclosed** exposed vents must be coated to match the roof color.

• Clerestories should be placed within the field of the roof and cannot extend to the eave lines except as approved by the **Design Review Board committee.**

• Solar Panels are allowed **and encouraged** but must be placed to minimize their visual impact to the neighborhood while maximizing their effectiveness.

## Gutters and Downspouts

Gutters and downspouts should be metal or copper, have a factory finished metallic patina or painted to match the surface they are attached.

## Rain Storage Devices

Any above ground rain storage devices should be appropriately screened from neighboring properties and roadways. All devices should be painted to match the building color or be of similar materials to limit the visual impacts. Below grade devices are encouraged where possible.



*Chimneys enclosed with stone and wood provide architectural feature*



*Solar panels visual impacts are minimized*



*Gutters must complement the homes style*

## Homesteads

# Home Appurtenances

## Mechanical Equipment

Care must be given in designing a home to the location of utility equipment to avoid prominent exposure of mechanical equipment and meters to public view. Compressors, meters, utility boxes and miscellaneous equipment shall be grouped and located and screened to minimize the impact on neighbors and the community.

Utility meters are typically required to have impact protection. The location and design of this impact protection shall be included on the construction plans. The design shall satisfy the building department and utility provider requirements.

Screens can be comprised of either landscaping or landscaping and wood that is compatibly detailed to harmonize with the homes exterior. Exposed vents, grilles and other mechanical, electrical and plumbing components should be coordinated with building elements. Consider locating the dryer exhaust vent, hose bibs, waterproof outlets etc. below the first floor beam. Conceal these items to the extent possible and coordinate visible items with the foundation piers and screens.

No roof mounted mechanical equipment is allowed unless mounted on a flat roof element and is not visible from public view.

## Lighting

Front porch lights should be a primary architectural focus. Outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from light sources. The intent is to produce an enticing low level throughout the community that creates a warm ambience while maintaining views of the night sky and stars. Exterior lighting shall be kept to a minimum and shall be limited to porches, courtyards, garage entries, addresses and to mark paths.

The light source must conform to Park City Municipal Corporation Municipal Code / Land Management Code standards (found at [www.parkcity.org](http://www.parkcity.org)). **Floodlighting and moonlighting are prohibited.**

## Antennae and Satellite Dishes

When possible, satellite dishes, television or radio aerials or antennas should be installed so as to be screened from the road, adjacent home sites or public areas. No satellite dish may be installed that is larger than 39" in diameter. Removal of trees to improve reception is prohibited. The screen wall is subject to Design Review Board approval and must be an integral component of the house design. In some cases, the enclosure may not be approved due to the location on the home site and its visual effect on the overall street scene or as viewed from adjacent home sites. Umbrella covers over satellite dishes are prohibited.

## Trash Containers

Space shall be provided in an adequate and appropriate side or rear yard or interior portion of the garage to accommodate at least one trash and one large recycling container per unit and must be concealed from view from the Street.

## Accessory Structures

Accessory structures will be permitted per Park City Municipal Code. It is important that the massing and scale, as well as forms, materials, and other detailing be coordinated with the main buildings. Design and materials shall be consistent with the guidelines for the homes.



*Lights should complement architectural style but remain simple in form*

# Homesteads

# Example Gallery

## Exterior Colors

Since the sizes of residences in the Homestead area are larger than in other areas of the development the use of earth tone colors are encouraged. The use of earth tone colors will allow the larger forms to blend better with the natural landscape and create some distinction between this area and other areas of the development. The use of accent colors will be allowed and is encouraged at entries and gathering points.

## Key Elements

- Varied Wall Planes & Massing
- Expressive Trim
- Exposed Structural Elements
- Varied Roof Forms
- Emphasis on Front Porches
- Stone Integrating Building to Site
- Not Resort Mountain Timber
- Mountain Contemporary
- Simple Forms
- Garages Secondary
- Grouped Windows
- Creative Materials
- Mountain Cottage
- Second Story Porches



## Homesteads

# **Landscape Guidelines**

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# Landscape Appurtenances

## Paths, Outdoor Stairs and Terraces

Paths, outdoor stairs and terraces are to follow the natural topography and respond to existing vegetation patterns. Retaining walls and building foundations are to be used together with paths, outdoor stairs and terraces to tie the architecture to the land. All Improvements are to be located within the Enhanced and Transitional Landscape Zones.

Approved materials for outdoor use include stone, chipped stone, decomposed granite and/or wood. The use of stone that is similar to or matches that found naturally within the Wasatch Mountain region is encouraged for terraces, stairs, paths and other landscape structures.

## Outdoor Fireplaces

Outdoor wood burning fire pits or fireplaces are prohibited. Apparatus that utilize alternate energy sources are encouraged.

## Lighting

All outdoor landscape lighting should be low voltage lighting and meet night sky requirements. All outdoor lighting must be controlled with a timer or motion sensor to limit lighting use and shall conform to ~~LMC sections 15-5-5(i) and 15-3-3(c) and these design guides~~ **Park City Municipal Corporation Municipal Code / Land Management Code standards (found at [www.parkcity.org](http://www.parkcity.org)).**

## Fences, Garden Walls and Gates

The use and placement of fences are to be minimized. In the Park Home and Cottage Home lots fences are allowed in the front, side and rear yards. Front yard fences shall be a minimum of 30" in height and a maximum of 42" in height. Side yard and rear yard fencing may be a maximum of 6 feet in height and may not start until 10 feet behind the front facade of the home.



*Fences should be open picket or rail fences*

Privacy fences (maximum of 6 feet in height) will be allowed in the small lot single family detached Park Homes in both the side and rear yards. Privacy fences may be allowed in the Cottage Homes in rear yards where lots back other lots and in side yards up to the rear of the home. All other fences should be open picket or rail fencing to provide physical separation but not complete visual separation. Additional screening may be achieved through the use of landscape and/or landscape screens.

No fences are allowed within the Homestead Lots ~~or within those Cottage lots placed among the Homestead lots~~ with the exception of pet enclosures or pool fencing. Pool fences shall be a minimum of 6 feet in height or as required by Code. Pool and spa fences may require additional detailing and landscape treatments, as specified by the Design Review Board to mitigate off-site visibility.

Fences used as pet enclosures may likewise extend up to 6 feet in height provided they are not visible from the street. Wire mesh, finished to recede into the landscape, may be added to wood rail fence at pet enclosures. Pet enclosure size and location shall be as approved by the Design Review Board.

Fence and gate designs are to utilize styles consistent with the homes architectural vernacular. Materials may include wood picket, metal picket, wrought iron, stone or a combination. No solid color (black is ok for metal fences) or highly reflective fence materials will be allowed. Gates are permitted only as a component of an approved fence or wall and are to be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone and not at driveway entries. Vegetation is to be planted in front of and behind fences to blend them with the surrounding vegetation.

## Trellises

Trellises are permitted and should occur in the landscape or as an attachment to the home. Trellis material should match materials used on the home and should be appropriately scaled and located to function as a secondary element.

*Trellises provide visual interest to the home and landscape*



# Landscape Appurtenances

## Play Structures

Play structures, trampolines, swing sets, slides, or other such devices are allowed only when the application is made in advance with the Design Review Board. Approval for such equipment may be granted when it is proposed to be placed within fenced, rear yard areas, is constructed and finished with materials which are complementary to the structure, is limited in height to eight feet or less, and for which the colors of the equipment are in keeping with the intent of these guidelines.

## Tennis, Sports Courts and Basketball Standards

Due to the extensive clearing required by tennis courts, they will not be permitted.

Sport courts will be allowed only when acceptable measures to minimize their impacts are included in the plan. Wall-mounted or freestanding basketball goals may be allowed subject to the Design Review Board approval. Support posts of a freestanding basketball goal shall be painted to blend unobtrusively with its visual backdrop surrounding, and the backboard must be clear. No Lighting may be used for any of the above mentioned uses.

## Address Markers

Address marker designs for homes within Park City Heights should meet Park City standards (Title 12).

## Sound Barriers

No sound walls or **sound prevention** structures are permitted within Park City Heights. Sound mitigation **shall may** be provided with landscaping, berms, appropriate home and site design incorporating sound mitigation construction practices as approved by the Design Review Board.

## Pools, Spas and Water Features

All pools, spas and water features are to adhere to the following Guidelines:

Pools, Spas and other water features are to be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone only. These must be visually connected to the Residence and designed as an integral part of the house's exterior design.

The introduction of landscaped water features, such as artificial creeks, is not allowed. Small decorative fountains are permitted within courtyards and/or other outdoor spaces **not visible from off-site**.

Swimming pools will be approved within the Homesteads only and on a Lot by Lot basis. Pool safety measures are to be made in accordance with local governmental regulations. All pool heaters or pool heat sources must be powered by alternative energy sources or offsets.

All above ground Spas should be located to minimize the visual impact of the spa structure to adjacent homes and to the street. Privacy screening may be required.



*Spa is tucked under a deck and screened with an evergreen shrub hedge*

Spa and water feature equipment enclosures are to appear as extensions of the home and/or located in underground vaults to contain noise. Solid noise absorbing covers for equipment will be required after installation if it is discovered that the equipment is audible from adjacent properties.

# Grading and Retaining

## Site Grading

Mass grading of the property has resulted because of impacted soils and other expansive and fat clays. As continued phases are developed, additional grading and soil mitigation may result in continued mass grading. The impacted soils will be regraded and landscaped or revegetated to prevent erosion. The objective in site grading shall be to preserve the integrity **and form** of the natural landscape **if/where it exists**, by responding sensitively to existing topography, **and** maintaining the natural drainage patterns and **to** conserving the general visual character of **grading/clearing sites and settings the site**. **All** Work on roads, driveways or lots **must shall** be done in a manner that minimizes disruption and alteration of existing topography. Grading, clearing and retaining activities shall be in accordance with Park City standards. **Over-excavation or excessive clearing of cut and fill slopes will not be allowed.**

Grading **must shall** be limited to what is reasonably necessary **for the construction of roads, driveways and homes**. The maximum gradient allowed on cut and fill slopes shall not exceed 2:1. However, because soil on fill slopes as steep as 2:1 is difficult to protect from erosion, it is recommended that these slopes be gentler in gradient wherever the terrain permits (3:1 is a more workable maximum gradient for successful revegetation). All approved cut and fill slopes shall be revegetated by the placement of topsoil, plant materials, and/or the approved seed mix appropriate for slope stabilization **within the time frame specified by Park City**. Topsoil will be the key to the revegetation effort and will require enough thickness so as to be effective in the revegetation success.

## Clearing and Grubbing

Clearing and grubbing of vegetation and soils **in areas that have not been mass graded**, shall be minimized from April thru July to avoid disturbance of nesting birds, unless a detailed search for active nests is conducted and submitted to the Planning Commission for review by a certified wildlife biologist.

## Roadway Retaining Walls

Where possible, road cut and fill treatments shall minimize the horizontal length by utilizing a retaining wall. Retaining walls shall be natural rock. No manufactured materials will be allowed. All stone shall be of a consistent color throughout the project and should generally be a beige or light tan sandstone similar to the Sunrise Blend available in Brown's Canyon.



Wall Color

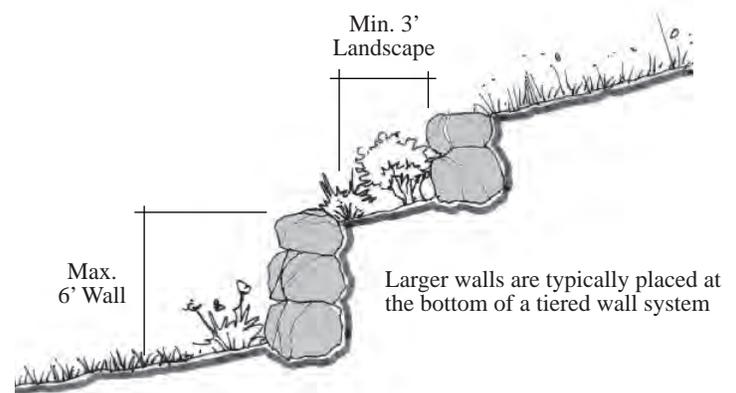


Minimum 3' landscaped shelf between walls

## Site/Lot Retaining Walls

Proposed retaining walls shall not exceed 6 feet where they are necessary. A system of 4' to 6' walls (i.e. tiered walls) with no individual wall exceeding 6' may be used. The walls shall be separated by a minimum 3' landscaped area from top back of lower wall to toe of upper wall.

Retaining walls located within property setbacks must be setback from the property line at least the distance equivalent to the height of the wall, e.g. a 4' wall must be located a minimum of 4' from the property line. A maximum 4:1 slope shall also be provided from the bottom of the wall to the property line to ensure a smooth transition between lots.



Tiered Retaining Wall Section

# Grading and Retaining

## Driveways

Driveways shall be placed along roads to help reduce the visual effects of cuts and fills. Each **Homestead** lot may be accessed by a single driveway only. Access drives, especially in the Homesteads, shall be located so as to preserve and avoid important natural features, such as large or significant plant materials, drainage ways, and rock outcroppings, so as to minimize disruption of the existing landscape. Retaining walls may be required on driveways to reduce the visual effect and should be incorporated into the design and construction of the road providing access to the lot.

## Lot Grading

All lot development must generally conform to the existing landform. Grading shall be minimized **where possible**. The extent of any site grading shall be approved by the Design Review Board based on a determination not only of its impact on the natural landform and existing vegetation, but also on the determination of the visual impacts that may result from the grading. The construction of cut and fill slopes will be performed to neat and clean lines that are visually appealing. Excavation or fill must be limited to four (4) feet vertically outside of the structure that is exposed to view. Walk-out basements must meet this requirement. The Design Review Board reserves the authority to disapprove of any exposed excavation or fill transition that is abrupt or unnatural in appearance.

Topsoil should be separated from other excavated material and stockpiled on site for later re-use. As much as possible, cut and fill grading quantities should balance to minimize excessive excavation or fill requirements. Every attempt must be made to minimize cut and fill necessary for the construction of a home to reduce heavy truck traffic to the home site. The project developer is providing an on-site excavation storage area for any materials to be re-used. This storage area will be available at a minimum thru Phase 1 and 2 of the development. No excess fill may be placed on a lot. Fill locations within the development may be appropriate for excess fill placement and lot owners are encouraged to coordinate with the master developer for location and timing if possible. If no site is available within the project it is the responsibility of the lot owner to legally dispose of excess fill material outside of the project.

## Revegetation

All disturbed areas must be revegetated with approved plant material or seed mix per Park city standards to reduce propagation of noxious weeds and minimize adverse storm water impacts. See Plant List C for the approved Native Grass seed mix and application rate.

## Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds must be managed consistent with the Park City Municipal Code, **Title 6, Section 6-1-1** and the Summit County Weed Management Plan.

Noxious weeds which become established on graded land in the project area should be physically removed or herbicide treated to prevent their spread throughout the project area and onto adjacent lands.



*Dyer's Woad*



*Thistle*

# General Landscape Guidelines

Landscape Improvements should incorporate, rehabilitate and enhance existing vegetation when appropriate, utilize indigenous and/or regional species, and minimize areas of intensive irrigation.

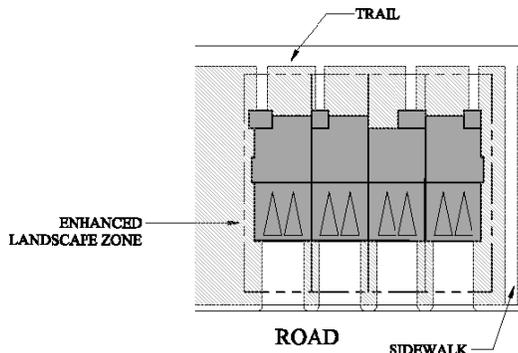
New trees and shrub plantings are to be a mix of sizes that will blend naturally into the surrounding vegetation near the developments edges.

The **general** landscape design **for on** each Homesite is to gradually transition from the Home to the lot edge or Natural Area to match adjacent landscapes and/or enhance existing native landscape patterns.

Three Landscape Zones have been created within the development areas:

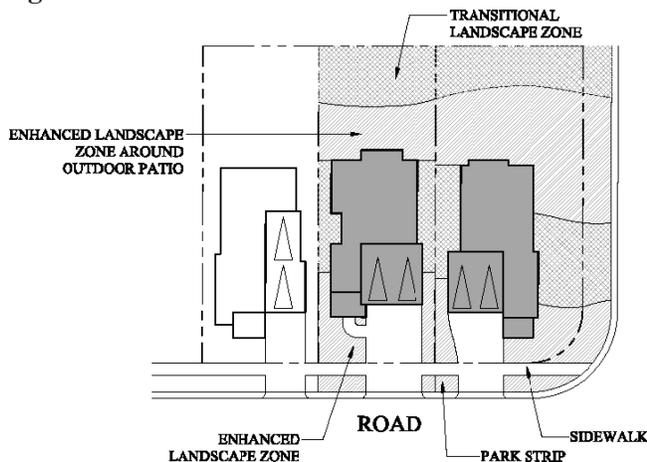
- Enhanced Landscape Zone
- Transitional Landscape Zone
- Natural Landscape Zone

## Park Home Lot



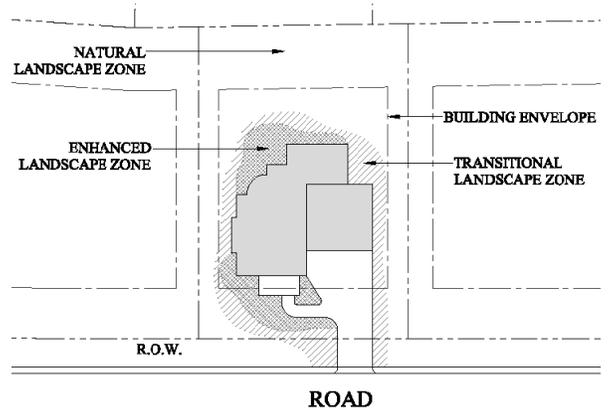
Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Cottage Home Lot



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Homestead Lot



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Wildlife

Due to the proximity to the natural open space surrounding the proposed development and the potential to attract foraging animals, landscape plans should be sensitive to the use and protection of plants that may be desirable to animals.

## Approved Plant List

The Design Review Board has approved a list of plants deemed to be inherently compatible with the natural Park City landscape, including indigenous and non indigenous species. Such plants are listed in Plant Lists A, B and C of this Design Guide. Proposed plants not on the Approved Plant List are to be identified on all landscape submissions with a full description of the plant and the intent of its proposed use.



Diverse landscape with minimal irrigation needs



The use of turf should be minimized and placed for maximum use or visual appeal.

# Enhanced Landscape Zone

The Enhanced Landscape Zone is that portion of the **building** lot adjacent to the home and exterior living spaces including front porches, patios and terraces. In the Park Home and Cottage Home lots the Enhanced Landscape Zone may extend to the Street right-of-way (ROW). Plant lists A, B and C contains a list of plant materials that are appropriate for use in the Enhanced Landscape Zone.

Plant materials may be planted in more formal planting patterns within the Enhanced Landscape Zone adjacent to the home (**generally within 10' of the structure**). Planting beyond this area should begin to transition to a more natural and random planting pattern.

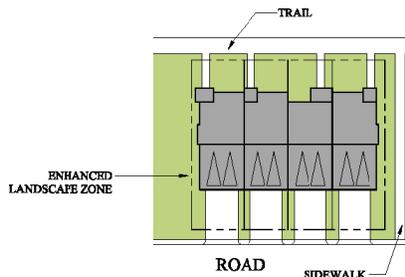


*Enhanced landscaping around porches should be emphasized*

New plantings are to be used to frame important viewsheds, reduce the visual impact of the residence, and screen outdoor service areas and other improvements from adjacent Homesites and off-site views. Larger scale planting materials including trees and large shrubs are to be planted adjacent to buildings to soften the architectural edge and blend buildings with the landscape.

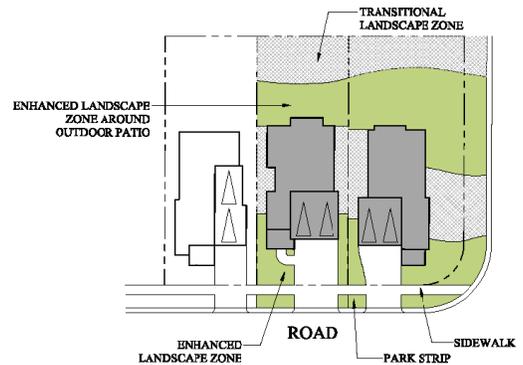
Manicured or groomed yards shall only be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zones. Grasses are to be used only as specimen plants. Plant material and irrigation in the ROW and/or park strip shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner and is subject to any requirements of Park City Municipal Code.

## Park Home Lot



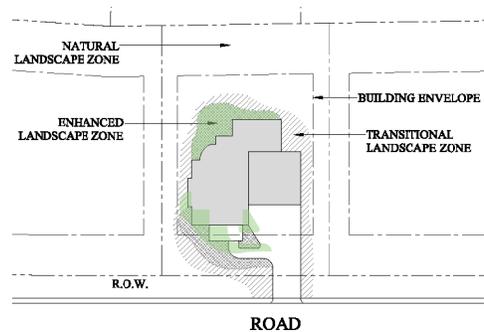
Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Cottage Home Lot



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Homestead Lot



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Park Strip Landscaping

The intent of the park strip landscaping standard is that thirty three percent (33%) or more of the park strip surface be covered with vegetation within three (3) years of planting or when planting has reached maturity, whichever comes first. For lots with two (2) or more street frontages, this standard shall be applied separately to each adjacent park strip on each street frontage.

It shall be the property owner's responsibility to ensure that erosion does not deposit soil or other material on sidewalks or in the street. Materials such as bark, shredded plant material, and compost, may be used as water conserving mulch for plants and may also be used as the only material in portions of a park strip.

**Gravel** Large diameter rocks and boulders may be used on portions of the park strip. Large diameter rocks and boulders shall be kept a minimum of eighteen inches (18") away from **existing** street trees. Organic mulch **or gravel** shall be used near street trees. No annuals are allowed within the park strip landscape.

# Transitional Landscape Zone

The Transitional Landscape Zone is that portion of a homesite that falls outside of the Enhanced Landscape Zone but is disturbed during construction and within which an Owner must enhance/revegetate the landscape. All areas of the homesite which were disturbed by construction activity must be restored and revegetated, and must be appropriately tended, until the new landscape and natural vegetation is reestablished. The Transitional Landscape Zone is that area that transitions from the Enhanced Landscape Zone to an adjacent homesite or to a Natural Landscape Zone. Plant lists B and C contain a list of plant materials that are appropriate for use in the Transitional Landscape Zone.

In order to blend improvements with the site, plant materials are to be planted in natural groupings to mimic the natural planting patterns found on and around the site.

The line of interface between this Transitional Zone and the natural landscape or adjacent home shall occur along a soft irregular edge creating a smooth, natural transition.

New plantings are to be used to frame important viewsheds, reduce the visual impact of the residence, and screen outdoor service areas and other improvements from adjacent Homesites and off-site views.

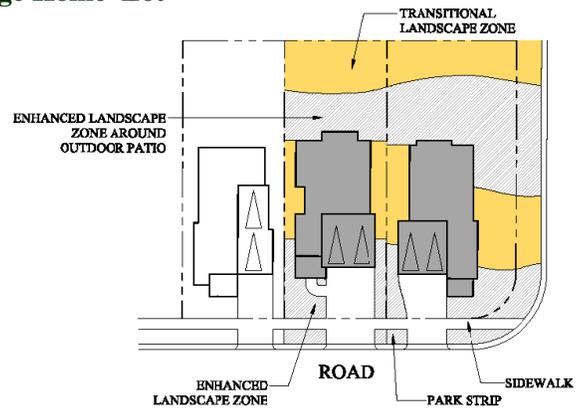
Plant material and irrigation in the ROW shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner.

Only Drip Irrigation is allowed in the Transitional Zone.



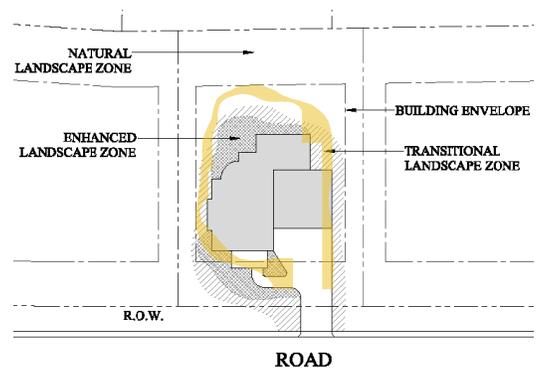
*Landscaping should transition from enhanced plantings to adjacent homes or native areas*

## Cottage Home Lot



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Homestead Lot



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

## Park Strip Landscaping

The intent of the park strip landscaping standard is that thirty three percent (33%) or more of the park strip surface be covered with vegetation within three (3) years of planting or when planting has reached maturity, whichever comes first. For lots with two (2) or more street frontages, this standard shall be applied separately to each adjacent park strip on each street frontage.

It shall be the property owner's responsibility to ensure that erosion does not deposit soil or other material on sidewalks or in the street. Materials such as bark, shredded plant material, and compost, may be used as water conserving mulch for plants and may also be used as the only material in portions of a park strip.

Gravel Large diameter rocks and boulders may be used on portions of the park strip. Large diameter rocks and boulders shall be kept a minimum of eighteen inches (18") away from existing street trees. Organic mulch or gravel shall be used near street trees. No annuals are allowed within the park strip landscape.

## Natural Landscape Zone

The Natural Landscape Zone is that portion of the lot that lies outside of the homes disturbed area of construction, and must remain as natural area, or revegetated area to the standards outlined in this section.

Most Cottage and Park Home lots will not contain natural landscape zones. Only those lots adjacent to existing natural open space may have natural landscape zones within the lot area.

The Natural Landscape Zone is to be planted only with those plant materials identified within Plant List C.

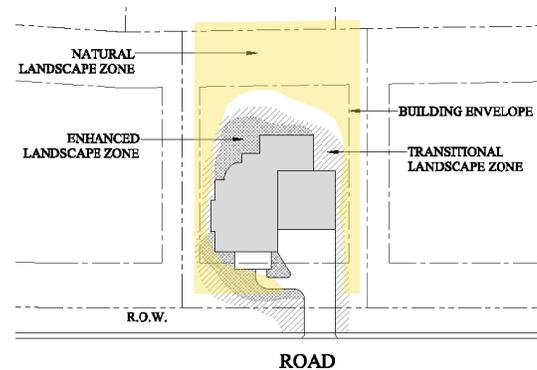
Landscape transitions to existing open spaces should be carefully planted so as to best create a seamless revegetated landscape. In addition, the density and mix of any added plant material in the Natural Landscape Zone will be required to approximate the density and mix found in the general area.

Excluding trees, permanent irrigation of the Natural Area on homesites with existing vegetation is not permitted, since the indigenous vegetation does not require additional water. Permanent irrigation of the Natural Area can lead to disease and death of the native plants, and aid in the spread of undesirable plant species or weeds.

Temporary irrigation of all revegetation in the Natural Areas is allowed. Permanent irrigation for newly planted trees is permitted.

Plant material and irrigation in the ROW shall be installed and maintained by the Lot Owner.

### Homestead Lot



Updated Image to reflect Amended Master Plan

# Plant List A

## Trees

Celtis reticulata - Western Hackberry  
 Malus spp. – Crabapple  
 Pinus contorta - Lodgepole Pine  
 Prunus padus - Mayday Tree  
 Pyrus calleryana – Flowering Pear  
 Robinia pseudoacacia - Black Locust

## Shrubs

Cornus alba - Variegated Dogwood  
 Cornus sericea flaviramea - Yellowtwig Dogwood  
 Cotoneaster acutifolius’ - Peking Cotoneaster  
 Euonymus alatus ‘compacta’ - Burning Bush  
 Pinus mugo - Mugo Pine  
 Pinus mugo - Big Tuna Mugo Pine  
 Prunus besseyi - Western Sand Cherry  
 Prunus tomentosa - Nanking Cherry  
 Syringa vulgaris - Lilac

## Perennials

Alcea rosea - Hollyhock  
 Alchemilla spp. - Lady’s Mantle  
 Armeria maritima - Sea Thrift or Sea Pink  
 Artemisia spp. - Silermound  
 Astilbe spp. – Astilbe  
 Centaurea dealbata – Bachelor Button  
 Cerastium tomentosum - Snow in Summer  
 Chrysanthemum spp. - Daisy  
 Coreopsis - Coreopsis  
 Delphinium - Larkspur  
 Dianthus - Dianthus  
 Dicentra spectabilis - Bleeding Heart  
 Doronicum spp. - Leopard’s Bane  
 Hemerocallis - Daylilly  
 Heuchera - Coral Bells  
 Iris missouriensis - Western Blue Flag  
 Iris siberica - Siberian Iris  
 Lavendula spp. - Lavender  
 Liatris spp. - Gayfeather  
 Lysimachia punctata - Loosestrife  
 Monarda didyma - Bee balm  
 Nepeta mussini - Catmint  
 Papaver orientale - Oriental Poppy  
 Prunella - Prunella  
 Pulsatilla vulgaris - Pasque Flower  
 Rudbeckia spp. - Black-eyed Susan

Sagina subulata. - Irish Moss  
 Salvia spp. - Sage  
 Tradescantia spp. - Spider Wart  
 Pulsatilla vulgaris - Pasque Flower  
 Rudbeckia spp. - Black-eyed Susan  
 Sagina subulata. - Irish Moss  
 Salvia spp. - Sage  
 Tradescantia spp. - Spider Wart

## Grasses

Aristida purpurea - Purple Threeawn  
 Bouteloua curtipendula - Side Oats Grama  
 Elymus cineris - Great Basin Wild Rye  
 Lolium spp. - Ryegrass  
 Miscanthus spp. - Maidengrass  
 Panicum spp. - Switchgrass  
 Phalaris spp. - Ribbongrass  
 Poa alpina - Alpine Bluegrass  
 Poa secunda - Sandberg Bluegrass  
 Schizachyrium spp. - Little Bluestem

## Groundcover

Aegopodium podagraria - Bishop’s Weed  
 Ajuga spp. - Bugleweed  
 Arctostaphylos uva-ursi - Kinnikinnick  
 Fragaria sp. - Strawberry  
 Gallium odoratum - Sweet Woodruff  
 Hypericum calycinum - St. John’s Wort  
 Juniperus horizontalis - Wiltoni Juniper  
 Juniperus sabina - Calgary Carpet & Buffalo  
 Lamium spp. - Nettle  
 Lysimachia nummularia - Creeping Jenny  
 Phlox - subulata - Creeping Phlox  
 Potentilla verna nana - Spring Cinquefoil  
 Saponaria sp. - Soapwort  
 Thymus spp. - Thyme  
 Veronica spp. - Veronica  
 Vinca minor - Vinca

## Vines

Clematis sp. - Clematis  
 Lonicera x brownii ‘Dropmore Scarlet’ - Dropmore Scarlet  
 Honeysuckle  
 Parthenocissus quinquefolia - Virginia Creeper

# Plant List B

## Trees

*Abies concolor* - White Fir  
*Acer x freemanii* - Autumn Blaze Maple  
*Acer ginnala* - Amur Maple  
*Acer platanoides* - Norway Maple  
*Acer truncatum* - Norwegian Sunset Maple  
*Acer truncatum* - Crimson Sunset Maple  
*Alnus incana* - Thinleaf Alder  
*Amelanchier x grandiflora* - Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry  
*Crataegus crus-galli 'Inermis'* - Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn  
*Crataegus crus-galli 'Inermis'* - Crusader Hawthorn  
*Picea pungens* - Colorado Green Spruce  
*Pinus flexilis* - Limber Pine  
*Pinus mugo* - Tannenbaum Mugo Pine  
*Pinus nigra* - Austrian Pine  
*Pinus silvestris* - Scotch Pine  
*Populus x acuminata* - Lanceleaf Cottonwood  
*Populus angustifolia* – Narrowleaf Cottonwood  
*Populus tremuloides 'Erecta'* - Swedish Aspen  
*Tilia sp.* - Linden

## Shrubs

*Caragana arborescens* - Siberian Pea Shrub  
*Cornus sericea* - Redtwig & Alleman's Compact Dogwood  
*Cornus sericea* - Baileyi Dogwood  
*Fallugia paradoxa* - Apache Plume  
*Lonicera tatarica* - Tatarian Honeysuckle  
*Mahonia repens* - Creeping Oregon Grape  
*Paxistima myrsinites* - Mountain Lover or Oregon Boxwood  
*Physocarpus malvaceus* – Ninebark  
*Potentilla fruticosa* – Shrubby Cinquefoil  
*Ribes alpinum* - Alpine Currant  
*Ribes aureum* - Golden Currant  
*Rosa Woodsii* - Wood's Rose  
*Salix spp.* - Willow  
*Sorbaria sorbifolia* - Ashleaf Spirea  
*Spiraea sp.* - Spiraea

## Perennials

*Achillea millefolium* - Western Yarrow  
*Aconitum columbianum* - Monkshood  
*Agastache rupestris* - Hyssop  
*Alcea sp.* - Hollyhock  
*Antennaria rosea* - Pussy Toes  
*Aquilegia caerulea* - Columbine  
*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* - Kinnikinnick  
*Campanula spp.* - Bellflower  
*Fragaria spp.* - Strawberry  
*Gaillardia spp.* - Gaillardia  
*Hosta sp.* - Hosta  
*Linum spp.* - Flax  
*Lupinus spp.* - Lupine  
*Papaver nudicaule* - Iceland Poppy  
*Sedum spp.* - Sedum  
*Solidago sphacelata* - Goldenrod  
*Viguiera multiflora (Heliomeris multiflora)* - Showy Goldeneye

## Bulbs - As appropriate for Region

# Plant List C

## Trees

Abies lasiocarpa – Subalpine Fir  
 Acer glabrum - Rocky Mountain Maple  
 Juniperus scopulorum-Rocky Mountain Juniper  
 Pinus aristata - Bristlecone Pine  
 Prunus virginiana – Chokecherry  
 Populus tremuloides - Quaking Aspen  
 Pseudotsuga menziesii - Douglas Fir  
 Quercus gambelii - Gambel Oak

## Shrubs

Amelanchier alnifolia - Saskatoon Serviceberry  
 Artemisia tridentata - Big Sage  
 Atriplex canescens - Four Wing Saltbrush  
 Cercocarpus ledifolius - Curleaf Mountain Mahogany  
 Chrysothamnus nauseosus - Rubber Rabbitbrush  
 Gutierrezia Sarothrae - Snakeweed  
 Purshia tridentata - Antelope Bitterbrush  
 Rhus glabra - Smooth Sumac  
 Rhus trilobata - Three Leaf/Oakbrush Sumac  
 Sambucus canadensis - Adams Elderberry  
 Sambucus canadensis aurea - Golden Elderberry  
 Shepherdia argentia - Buffalo Berry  
 Symphoricarpos occidentalis - Western Snowberry

## Perennials

Allium acuminatum - Tapertip or Wild Onion  
 Aster spp. - Aster  
 Balsamorhiza sagittata - Arrowleaf Balsamroot  
 Calochortus nuttallii - Sego Lily  
 Castilleja chromosa - Indian Paintbrush  
 Erigeron spp. - Fleabane  
 Eriogonum umbellatum - Sulfer Flower  
 Geranium spp. - Geranium  
 Helianthus - Sunflower  
 Oenothera spp. - Evening Primrose  
 Penstemon spp. - Penstemon  
 Sphaeralcea spp. - Globemallow  
 Vicia americana - American Vetch  
 Wyethia amplexicaulis - Mule's Ear

## Grasses

Achnatherum hymenoides - Indian Ricegrass  
 Bromus marginatus - Mountain Brome  
 Elymus lanceolatus spp. - Streambank Wheatgrass  
 Festuca longifolia - Hard Fescue

Festuca ovina - Sheep Fescue  
 Festuca rubra - Red Fescue  
 Festuca rubra commutata - Chewing Fescue  
 Pascopyrum smithii - Western Wheatgrass  
 Pseudoroegneria spicata - Bluebunch Wheatgrass  
 Poa bulbosa - Bulbous Bluegrass  
 Sitanion elymoides - Bottlebrush Squirreltail  
 Stipa viridula - Needle Grass

## Native Grass Seed Mix - Granite Seed (801)768-4422

20.0% Slender Wheatgrass  
 ——— (Elymus trachycaulus ssp. trachycaulus)  
 26.25% Western Wheatgrass  
 ——— (Pascopyrum smithii)  
 22.5% Bluebunch Wheatgrass  
 ——— (Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. spicata)  
 5.0% Sheep Fescue  
 ——— (Festuca ovina)  
 3.75% Sandberg Bluegrass  
 ——— (Poa sandbergii)  
 22.5% Indian Ricegrass  
 ——— (Achnatherum hymenoides)

15% Slender Wheatgrass (Agropyrontrachycaulum)  
 10% Nevada Bluegrass (Poanevadensis)  
 9% Squirreltail (Sitanionhystrix)  
 20% Bluebunch Wheatgrass (Agropyronspicatum)  
 10% Western Wheatgrass (Agropyronsmithii)  
 10% Thickspike Wheatgrass (Agropyrondasystachyum)  
 15% Mountain Brome (Bromuscarinatus)  
 0.25% Yarrow (Achilleamillifolium)  
 0.5% Blueflax (Linumperenne)  
 0.25% Silver Lupine (Lupinusargenteusvar.argenteus)  
 10% Rye (Loliumperenne)

## Seeding Rate

Broadcast - 30 pls pounds per acre

Seeding shall be applied by broadcast and raked into the top 1/4" of the top layer of soil. Hydro-mulch shall be sprayed over the prepared seeded areas. Hydro-mulch shall consist of fertilizer at the rate of six (6) pounds per one thousand (1000) square feet and "fiber mulch" at the rate of fourteen hundred pounds (1400) per acre of area.

Seeding shall occur only during the following seasons:

Spring - Spring thaw to May 1st

Fall - September 15th until consistent ground freeze.

# Sustainability

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## Building Sustainability

Park City Heights has been conceived and planned using sustainable site design concepts and green building principles. The main objectives are: (1) Create a standard where homes are durable, healthy, comfortable, affordable and energy-efficient; and (2) Protect, conserve and ensure the long-term availability of water, one of the community's most precious and scarce natural resources.

~~The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) Green Building Rating System represents the U.S. Green Building Council's effort to provide a national standard for green building. By using established and innovative practices, standards and technologies, LEED provides common design guidelines and a third-party certification tool.~~ Sustainable building is a whole systems approach to the design, construction, and operation of the home and the community. By incorporating ~~the building standards of the U.S. Green Building Council;~~ sustainable building standards, Park City Heights will ensure that energy and resources are used efficiently.

Sustainable buildings are designed and constructed to incorporate environmental considerations and resource efficiency into every step of the home building and land development process with the goal to minimize the home's environmental impact.

Residential building quality is a very important and integral part of a sustainable community because it directly contributes to the long-term satisfaction of the people who live there. Park City's semi-arid climate makes certain that effective and sustainable water management is a constant priority. Reducing water consumption is critical to water conservation.

To create a more sustainable community and environment the following standards apply:

Each home ~~must meet the LEED for Homes Silver Rating but owners are strongly encouraged to achieve a higher LEED for Homes rating~~ shall be constructed to National Association of Home Builders National Green Building Standards Silver Certification (or other equivalent Green Building certification approved by the Planning Director) OR reach LEED for Homes Silver Rating (minimum 60 points).



Owners are encouraged to achieve a higher Green Building certification rating when physically and economically viable establishing Park City Heights as the leading example in Park City's sustainability goals and objectives.

**AND  
IN ADDITION**

~~Each home must achieve a combined 10 points within the Sustainable Sites Landscaping and the Water Efficiency sections of LEED for Homes Checklist.~~

In order to achieve water conservation goals, each home must either: 1) achieve at a minimum, the Silver performance level points within Chapter 8, Water Efficiency, of the National Association of Home Builders Green Building Standards; OR 2) achieve a minimum combined 10 points within the Sustainable Sites Landscaping (SS2) and the Water Efficiency (WE) sections of LEED for Homes Checklist.

Points achieved in ~~this Landscaping and Water Efficiency section~~ these resource conservation categories will count towards the overall score.

~~A Third Party Inspection is required to ensure that the home meets the LEED for Homes Silver rating.~~ An industry standard Third Party inspector shall be ~~selected mutually agreed upon~~ by the Park City Chief Building Official ~~prior to permit issuance~~ and the applicant prior to issuance of a building permit to provide third party inspection for compliance with Green Building requirements.



In addition to the requirements above, there are other fundamental elements that may be applied to achieve higher levels of sustainability and should be incorporated into each home. These sustainability elements include design practices that apply to three specific categories within the development:

- Building Sustainability
- Community Sustainability
- Landscape Sustainability

# Building Sustainability

## Home Size

All homes within Park City Heights should strive to be “modest” in scale and reflect historical development patterns of Old Town. **LEED for Homes, Sustainable building requirements provide incentives for smaller, more efficiently designed homes and may be the single most important component of attaining a home’s Leed rating.** The size of a home is directly related to the short and long term material and energy consumption and should be carefully analyzed early in this process.

## Building Materials

**Designs shall** encourage the use of sustainable construction materials and products, including recycled content, salvaged, and FSC-certified materials **and shall** promote sustainability through building practices that reduce energy consumption, as well as through the continued review of viable alternative energy sources.

## Alternative (Renewable) Energy Sources

Alternative energy should be used where physically viable and economically feasible. As financing options for alternative energy systems continue to evolve it may be necessary to amend the Park City Heights Design Guides to accommodate alternative methods for employing these systems into the Park City Heights development, e.g. creation of a solar garden. While energy conservation is an integral component of sustainability, alternative energy sources may provide a more effective solution to reducing the impact and consumption of fossil fuel energy.

## Solar

The use of solar equipment (e.g. panels, shingles & cells) is strongly encouraged and can be used as a Solar Electric or Solar Water Heat System. Solar Electric Systems, also known as photovoltaic (PV) systems, use solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity. Federal and State incentive programs are often available, depending on the system type and size. Systems can be roof-mounted, wall-mounted or site-mounted subject to compliance with required health and safety standards and provided that the Solar Electric System is not installed in a manner that will interfere with the solar access of an adjacent property owner. “Building integrated” photovoltaic (PV) systems are also increasingly available. PV and solar thermal systems require direct solar access for extended periods thus, careful planning is required to ensure installations are properly oriented and are not compromised by shading from adjacent buildings or vegetation.

## Geothermal

Ground Source Heat Pumps or Geoexchange systems may be allowed where feasible but in no way may it interfere with adjacent properties. Solar Heating and a Ground Source Heat Pump may be combined to form a geosolar system for even greater efficiency. Any above grade equipment must be incorporated into the landscaping and be of similar color.

## Wind

Wind energy systems may be allowed but must conform to the Park City Municipal Corporation Land Management Code.

## Construction Waste Mitigation & Recycling

Builders are required to reduce, reuse and recycle construction waste to include wood, drywall, metals, concrete, dirt and cardboard. A project construction recycling center will be established on site. Separate recycling bins will be provided for different materials and it will be the responsibility of each contractor to ensure that jobsite material is recycled to the greatest extent possible. Builders are to incorporate strategies such as “efficient framing” techniques and “optimum value engineering” that reduces the amount of wood used in the framing process without compromising structural integrity. Framing with engineered lumber rather than dimensional lumber is encouraged. Engineered lumber makes good use of small trees and wood chips, where dimensional lumber comes from big trees and represent more raw material than alternatives such as roof trusses, I-joists (floor trusses), laminated veneer lumber (LVL), and structural insulated panels (SIPs).



*Solar placement may vary to maximize effectiveness*

# Building Sustainability

## In-Home Recycling

It is required to provide an in-home recycling center in each dwelling unit where materials are separated and free from contamination. Encourage the use of available street side recycling service or materials can be taken to the Park City recycling center.



## ENERGY STAR®

In addition to each home meeting the required **LEED for Homes Silver Rating, green building requirements**, all homes will be built to ENERGY STAR® Standards for the year in which the building permit is issued. All appliances installed should be ENERGY STAR approved.



## Skylights

Skylights are an effective way to light and heat a home passively. Low-E glass or triple glazed acrylic units save energy and money while keeping the home more comfortable. Skylights must be integrated with the design of the home. Skylights should be designed as an integral part of the roof. Only flat skylights with clear or bronze glazing will be allowed, while bubble or dome skylights with frosted or colored glazing are not.

Light pollution from skylights will not be permitted. All light sources shall be shielded and both outdoor and indoor lighting will be carefully reviewed to assure that neighboring properties are protected from direct light sources.

## Fireplaces

All fireplaces must be non wood burning and comply with Park City Municipal regulations. Apparatus that utilize alternate/renewable energy sources are encouraged.

## Non Air-Conditioned Homes

Provide as an environmentally sensitive option to buyers to reduce energy consumption. This can be augmented by installing ceiling fans which improve interior comfort by circulating cold and warm air. Ceiling fans can be adjusted to either draw warm air upward during summer months or push it downward during the winter.

## Heated Driveways

Heated Driveways may be allowed, but only if it receives its power from an Alternative Energy Source as specifically approved by the Design Review Board.

## Lighting

Develop and design strategies to provide natural lighting in each home. It is encouraged to install high-efficiency lighting systems with advanced lighting controls. Include motion sensors tied to dimmable lighting controls and provide task lighting which reduces general overhead light levels.

All homes are required to install compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), halogens, or light emitting diodes (LEDs), or other approved bulbs or light source at time of construction. These light bulbs and sources last longer and use less energy than traditional incandescent bulbs. Most states are incorporating new laws that effectively phase out the traditional light bulb. The Department of Energy has set efficiency standard levels for all light bulbs, and today's standard incandescents cannot meet those levels. The traditional incandescent light bulbs will not be allowed.



# Community Sustainability

## Transportation

Encourage alternative modes of transportation through site planning and building orientation that emphasize connections to sidewalks, bike paths and trail networks. Homes should be placed and built incorporating easy connections for pedestrian and bike access to trails, sidewalks and streets. These options make it easier for people to choose alternative modes of transportation that contribute to a more sustainable environment that is healthier and more enjoyable for everyone.

## Open Space

Encourage design that emphasizes the natural connection to open space and parks. Provide maximum continuity of open space and preserve important natural vistas that reinforce a sense of place and relationship to the natural environment. Integrate views and access into the greenway network from homes. Promote the development of site plans that create attractive, comfortable outdoor spaces.

## Topography

Integrate natural site features such as topography, views and vegetation into site design. Building placement should follow contours rather than being placed at right angles to the prevailing slope. On sloping sites, staggering placement of homes along opposite sides of the street, rather than siting homes directly opposite one another, can provide better preservation of views. Use topography to create continuous green space connectivity between homes. Retain the maximum possible amount of natural vegetation. Avoid excessive grading and cutting of hillsides.

## Water Conservation

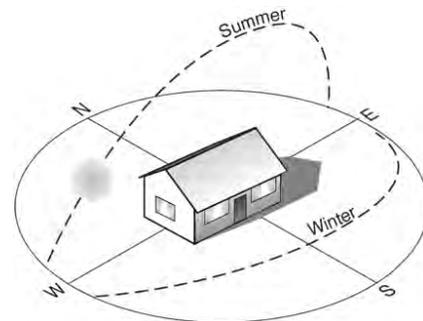
Incorporate the installation of low flow toilets and flow reducers on faucets and shower heads. Flow reducers can cut water usage of faucets by as much as 40% with little noticeable effect. Park City Heights has defined the minimum Low Flow as:

- Toilets - 1.5 gallons per flush
- Kitchen Faucets – 2.0 gallons per minute
- Bathroom Faucets – 1.8 gallons per minute
- Shower Heads – 2.4 gallons per minute

## Solar Orientation

Where possible, the longer axis of the home should be oriented east/west. By orienting the home in that direction, the longer dimension of the home faces sunny south. The optimum position for maximum solar benefits is true south but you can vary the orientation within 15-20 degrees of that direction with minimal effect. This placement creates optimum conditions for the use of passive and active solar strategies reducing energy costs substantially.

**Design shall** encourage site and building placement that improves energy efficiency by incorporating natural cooling and passive solar heating. This may include extended eaves, window overhangs, awnings and tree placement for natural cooling, and building and window orientation to take advantage of passive solar heating.



*Proper Home Orientation can substantially reduce Energy Consumption*

## Stormwater Management

Pervious pavement is designed to allow percolation or infiltration of stormwater through the surface into the soil below where the water is naturally filtered and pollutants are removed. Design that uses alternatives to reduce impervious pavement is a positive step toward improving the quality of our water resource and is highly encouraged. However, pervious pavement is easily compromised by plowing that dislodges pavers and sanding which disrupts the pavements filtration process and should be reviewed carefully.



*Permeable pavement options should be explored*

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# Community Sustainability

## Fire Protection

### Roofing Materials & Fire Sprinklers

Roofing Materials must be non-combustible and have a Class “A” Fire Rating. No wood shake roofing material will be permitted.

All buildings over 750 square feet must be constructed with an Automatic Fire Extinguishing System installed as required and approved by Park City.

### Fires

No person shall build, ignite or maintain any outdoor fire of any kind for any purpose with the exception of a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue or grill and they are located a minimum of thirty (30) feet from any combustible material or nonfire-resistant vegetation.

### Defensible Space

On all Homestead lots and those lots that are directly adjacent to existing shrub or tree vegetative growth owners should place an emphasis on utilizing fire-resistant vegetation or growth within the planned landscape adjacent to all buildings and structures to minimize the potential of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure. (generally 30’ minimum). Deadwood shall be regularly removed from trees.

# Landscape Sustainability

## Hydrozoning

Grouping plants that have similar water requirements. Hydrozoning is a key component of a water-efficient irrigation system and landscape. Plant species with similar needs should be selected and grouped within each hydrozone. It is also effective to create microclimate zones so that plants with higher water needs are closest to the house and plants with lower water needs are on the perimeter of the garden or landscape.

Each hydrozone will contain plants that will be irrigated on the same schedule, using the same irrigation method. Generally, each hydrozone is served by one valve or control zone (although more than one valve may be required to service an area due to flow and water pressure). By using controllers with multiple run times that are able to support low-volume systems (cycle and soak) and by dividing the landscape into hydrozones, each area will receive the amount of water it needs without puddling or runoff. The result of hydrozoning is improved plant health and less water use.



*Turf not a dominate component of the landscape*

## Turf

Turf, when used, must not be a dominant component of the landscape. Individual homesites in the Park Home and Cottage Home lots shall not contain turf areas greater than 20% of the total lot area. Individual homesites in the Homestead lots shall not contain turf areas greater than 15% of the homes total lot area. All turf area must be located within the Enhanced Landscape Zone.

## Irrigation

All landscape areas within the Enhanced and Transitional Landscape Zones shall be irrigated. All irrigation provided shall be drip irrigation with the exception of turf areas. All drip tubing shall be concealed below plant bed mulch and must remain covered at all times.

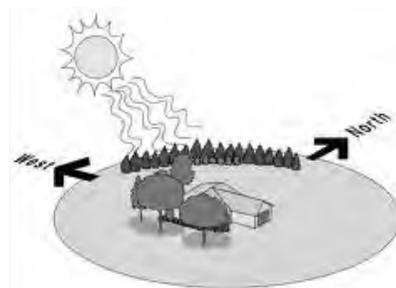
All irrigation systems shall be controlled by an automatic controller which includes a rain sensor. Rain sensors should be utilized to detect the presence of rainfall and disable the irrigation controller from operating during periods of wet weather. Rain Sensors should be adjusted to suit the requirements of the landscape and soil conditions for each home.

## Rain Harvesting

Water tanks used for storing harvested rain from roofs are encouraged (see Roof Appurtenances/Rain Storage Devices for approvals). Rainwater tanks are installed to make use of rain water (rain, hail, sleet or snow) for later use especially for landscape watering, thus reducing one's reliance of culinary water for irrigation.

## Shade Trees/Heat Gain

Deciduous trees placed on the south and east or west can shade your home in the summer before dropping their leaves in the winter to let the sunlight into your home. Trees can bring the ambient temperature down as much as five degrees on a hot day. This reduces heat gain, allowing for cooler ventilation. Deciduous trees and vines in front of south facing walls and windows will further cool homes.



*Properly placed trees can reduce energy consumption throughout the year*

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## Disclaimers

1. Any Commercial or Community structures proposed within the project boundaries are required to follow these Design Guides and should follow all Guides required for Park Homes.
2. Unless addressed in these Guides all additional requirements must follow the projects Codes, Covenants and Restrictions (C.C. & R'S) as adopted and/or the Park City Municipal Codes.
3. Illustrations and Photos are included throughout the Guidelines to help convey the thoughts and concepts described in the document's text. These images are intended to express general design concepts and are not meant to impose specific plans or design solutions.

## Planning Commission Staff Report



**Subject:** Park City Heights Design Guidelines  
**Author:** Kirsten Whetstone, MS, AICP  
**Date:** August 24, 2016  
**Type of Item:** Ratification of amended Park City Heights Master Planned Development (MPD) Development Agreement Exhibit G – Park City Heights Design Guidelines

### Summary Recommendations

Staff recommends the Planning Commission review and ratify the revised Exhibit G (Park City Heights Design Guidelines) of the recorded Amended Park City Heights Master Planned Development (MPD) Development Agreement and direct Staff to record the revised Exhibit G at Summit County.

### Topic

**Applicant:** Ivory Development LLC, owner  
**Applicant's representative:** Brad Mackay and Spencer White  
**Location:** Richardson Flat Road, east of SR 248 and west of US 40  
**Zoning:** Community Transition (CT)  
**Adjacent Land Uses:** Open Space, Rail Trail, US 40, Quinn's Water Treatment Plant, and vacant land

*Disclosure:* The City retains a security interest as the holder of a Trust Deed in conjunction with a prior transaction regarding the property. However, the City is not an "applicant" and does not have any current ownership in the property.

### Proposal

Attached are the Park City Heights Design Guidelines (Exhibit A) redlined to show amendments approved by the Planning Commission on November 6, 2013, with additional revisions approved by the Planning Director in 2014, highlighted in yellow. Staff requests the Commission ratify the amended Design Guidelines so that this document can be recorded at Summit County as an amendment to Exhibit G of the recorded Amended Park City Heights Development Agreement (Exhibit B).

### Background

The Park City Heights MPD was initially approved by the Planning Commission on May 11, 2011. The original Development Agreement was ratified by the Planning Commission on October 26, 2011, executed on November 18, 2011, and recorded at Summit County on November 23, 2011.

On November 6, 2013, the Planning Commission approved amendments to the Park City Heights MPD and preliminary plat due to soil conditions discovered on the site that necessitated a re-design of the lower site plan and changed the configuration of the Park Home and Cottage units. The Design Guidelines were also amended at that time.

to reflect these changes. The amended MPD Development Agreement was ratified by the Commission on September 24, 2104 and recorded at Summit County on November 4, 2014.

During review of building permits in 2014 for the first units and Clubhouse, the applicants and Staff discovered that the recorded Design Guidelines were in black and white, the photos were not clear, and that additional clarifications were needed in terms of descriptions for lots, unit types and configurations due to changes in the MPD site plan and subdivision plat (as further described below).

Because the Design Guidelines are an attachment to the recorded Development Agreement, Staff is requesting Planning Commission review and ratification of the amendments to Exhibit G of the Amended Development Agreement (Design Guidelines), in order to record a clean (un-redlined) and color version of the amended Design Guidelines.

### **Analysis**

The redlined Design Guidelines were recorded at Summit County as a black and white document that is not legible. Additional administrative revisions were approved by the Planning Director in September of 2014 after the Development Agreement and Guidelines were recorded at Summit County. These revisions provided clarity in terms of descriptions of lot types and street patterns to reflect the revised plat and the revised MPD site plan. Descriptions for the amended unit and lot types and configurations were corrected. These further amendments included the following:

- 1) Include setback exceptions (such as for bay windows, eaves, porches, etc.) that apply per the CT zone and in compliance with the LMC;
- 2) Include setbacks for the Clubhouse;
- 3) Include height exceptions that apply per the CT zone (such as 5' for pitched roofs of at least a 4:12 pitch);
- 4) Revise the concept plan illustrations to match the amended MPD and plat;
- 5) Change photos to comply with the amended MPD;
- 6) Delete statements about LEED construction, consistent with the MPD conditions that did not require LEED standards, but conditioned the following: "all units will be constructed to National Association of Builders National Green Building Standards Silver Certification (or other equivalent Green Building certification approved by the Planning Director)" OR reach LEED for Homes Silver Rating (minimum 60 points).; and
- 7) Other administrative design clarifications such as roof materials, articulation, stepping, repetition of design within 300', etc. as highlighted in Exhibit A.

Section 15-6-4 (G) of the Land Management Code states that once the Planning Commission has approved a Master Planned Development for a project (*or an amendment*), the approval shall be put in the form of a Development Agreement. The Development Agreement must be ratified by the Planning Commission and signed by the Mayor on behalf of the City Council prior to recordation at the Summit County Recorder's office.

These proposed changes to Exhibit G of the recorded Amended Development Agreement are consistent with the approved amended Master Planned Development and are not contrary to the site and lot requirements of the CT Zone or the LMC. These amendments to the Design Guidelines are considered administrative and do not affect the force and effect of the recorded Development Agreement.

### **Department Review**

The Planning Department has reviewed the amended Design Guidelines for consistency with the November 6, 2013, amended Park City Heights MPD approval and the October 15, 2014 Amended Development Agreement. Planning, Engineering and Legal Departments have reviewed this staff report.

### **Recommendation**

Staff recommends the Planning Commission review and ratify the revised Exhibit G (Park City Heights Design Guidelines) of the recorded Amended Park City Heights Master Planned Development (MPD) Development Agreement and direct Staff to record the revised Exhibit G at Summit County.

### **Exhibits**

Exhibit A- Proposed Amended Exhibit G (Park City Heights Design Guidelines) to the Amended Park City Heights Development Agreement

Exhibit B- Recorded Amended Development Agreement (recorded November 4, 2016) (including recorded Exhibit G Design Guidelines) (note only Exhibits A, B, C and G are included with this report).

Exhibit C- Minutes of November 6, 2013 Planning Commission meeting

Planning Commission Meeting  
August 24, 2016  
Page 20

height throughout town as evidence in comments by the Planning Commission and the public.

MOTION: Commissioner Joyce moved to CONTINUE the Bonanza Park East Master Planned Development Pre-application to October 26, 2016. Commissioner Thimm seconded the motion.

VOTE: The motion passed unanimously.

**2. Park City Heights MPD- Ratification of Amended Development Agreement – Design Guidelines. (Application PL-13-02209)**

Planner Kirsten Whetstone reported that this was an administrative item for ratification of the Amended Park City Heights Design Guidelines. She noted that the Design Guidelines were amended when the Planning Commission approved the amended MPD in 2013 based on the soil and changes to the site. There was a configuration of lots and layout at the entrance.

Planner Whetstone stated that the Design Guidelines were amended and recorded in 2014. However, with the building permits they realized that additional changes needed to be made to make it consistent with the MPD. One was the LEED requirements, which was an “or” because it was a Green Building Standard or LEED. She noted that those changes were approved by the Planning Director and when the applicant wanted to get them recorded, the Staff thought they should first come to the Planning Commission because they are an exhibit to a recorded document.

Planner Whetstone commented on recent changes identified by the Staff regarding basements and building height that they wanted referred back to the LMC. Those were the handwritten changes reflected on pages 5, 16 and 27. Each one for house size talks about excluding the basement, and the Staff wanted it tied back specifically to the way the LMC excludes basements. Language was added to say, “As defined by the Park City Land Management Code”. The language for Height currently says, “As defined by the Park City Municipal Code”, and that changed to read, “As defined by the Park City Land Management Code.” Planner Whetstone noted that those were the only highlighted changes.

The Staff recommended that the Planning Commission review, approve, and ratify the amended Design Guidelines in Exhibit A. The changes shown in yellow were made by the Planning Director. The handwritten changes would be cleaned up and the document would be recorded at the County. It would be ideal if the County will record them without any

redlines and in color. Planner Whetstone noted that the public have been interested in purchasing homes and they cannot read the recorded version of the Design Guidelines.

Chair Strachan opened the public hearing.

There were no comments.

Chair Strachan closed the public hearing.

Chair Strachan did not understand the history of the amendment or the substantive effect of the amendments. He thought the revision on Exhibit A were too vague. It says per the LMC, but he thought it was important to know the exact citations to the LMC that apply.

Chair Strachan understood that the changes to the old Design Guidelines were done administratively, but he would like to know the history behind those changes because they were not approved by the Planning Commission. Chair Strachan recalled that the original Guidelines were vigorously debated. When he read the Staff report for this meeting, it was the first time that he knew there were strike-outs and that things were removed from the Design Guidelines after the project was approved.

Chair Strachan noted that Exhibit C attached to the Staff report did not show the discussion that the Planning Commission had over these Design Guidelines, and he remembered a lively discussion about the LEED certification. Chair Strachan stated that any time there are height exception changes he wants to know exactly what they were. Without that information he was not confident or comfortable with a motion to approve amendments to the Design Guidelines when he was not sure what the amendments are. Chair Strachan clarified that he was not saying that the changes could not be remedied, but he needed the pertinent information.

Planner Whetstone explained that there are no height exceptions to the CT Zone. However, there is a standard height exception for a pitched roof of 5'. The Design Guidelines said 28' but it did not have the exception. Planner Whetstone stated that none of the setback exception like the 3' for the eve, or the chimney or the bay windows were in the Design Guidelines but they are standard in the LMC. The applicant was not asking for those as a change to the Guidelines. Planner Whetstone remarked that because the CT zone has a 25' setback for everything, the MPD identified the setbacks, and those were part of the approval. Planner Whetstone pointed out that design guidelines were definitely part of the discussion when the MPD was amended.

Chair Strachan agreed. However, he has never seen the ones attached with the strike-throughs, and those were not approved. Planner Whetstone clarified that it was the Exhibit

that was discussed by the Planning Commission when it was approved in 2013. Chair Strachan requested to see the minutes from that meeting, because that was not his recollection. Planner Whetstone stated that the Guidelines were included in the Staff report when they were approved, and she would provide that Staff report. She explained that the redlines were brought to the Planning Commission and suggested that maybe Chair Strachan was not present for that meeting. She recalled that the MPD amendment was discussed over three or four meeting and the Design Guidelines were always part of that discussion. The redlines in the recorded version were part of the packet.

Chair Strachan recalled all the meetings and he was wary of why they would change things like height the exception now. Planner Whetstone reiterated that there were no height exceptions. They were only adding the height exception for a pitched roof to the Guidelines, which is already allowed in the LMC. Chair Strachan believed the Planning Commission deliberately left out the 5' exception.

Chair Strachan assumed there was an issue, or they would not be asking the Planning Commission to amend it. He asked what the Planning Commission needed to change. Planner Whetstone referred to page 5 of the Design Guidelines, which was page 84 of the Staff report, and noted that for basements they were adding language, "As defined by the Park City Land Management Code". This language is important because of the way they measure to determine whether basements are included or not. Under Building Height, the change was that no structure shall be erected, but it did not specify a height. The zone height says 25' and allows an additional 5'. The change is important because these Guidelines are the documents for reviewing building permits, and they wanted the language to match the CT zone.

Spencer White, representing the applicant, emphasized that they were not asking for any special consideration. If someone reads through the Design Guidelines, they should know exactly the City's height restrictions without going to the LMC. He explained that they incorporated the language straight from the LMC into the Design Guidelines to avoid confusion.

Mr. White stated that through the MPD process there were a few lots on a ridge and they were going to limit some of those heights. In the MPD process, those lots were removed from the ridge when they redid the lot configurations. He clarified that those were the only lots that had specific restrictions, but those lots no longer exist because they were removed in the MPD amendment.

Chair Strachan clarified that the issue was that he did not understand exactly what was being changed. He pointed to pages 83 and 84 as examples. He stated that handwritten notes revised per the LMC and highlighted section did not have the same specificity with

which they dealt with the entire packet of Design Guidelines. He was concerned that ratifying what may be considered administrative amendments were actually substantive amendments. For example, revise the concept plan illustrations. Planner Whetstone noted that the concept plan was on the first page. It was the revised plan that the Planning Commission had approved, but the recorded version had the old layout. Chair Strachan referred to page 75, which was a new concept plan with a highlight that said, "correct layout". May was scratched out and August was written in. He asked if that would be the recorded document. Planner Whetstone replied that Mr. White would make the final changes. She did not have the ability to make the changes because it was a PDF. Since it was a recorded document she had to write in the changes until Mr. White could make the changes on the appropriate pages. Once the changes are made it will be recorded.

Mr. White understood that Chair Strachan was asking for a redlined version showing what exactly was changed. Chair Strachan wanted a way to determine whether the change is administrative or substantive. He was not comfortable approving changes that Mr. White still needed to fix. What the Planning Commission reviews for an approval should be exactly what they are approving. He was concerned that the recorded document could be different from what they thought they were approving.

Mr. White pointed out that some of the changes were requested by the City. He understood Chair Strachan's concerns and he was willing to come back with a redline set for discussion at another meeting. His only request is to have the final set recorded as quickly as possible. Mr. White stated that the changes are not substantive to Park City Heights. It does not change the design of the homes and there were no issues on their part.

Commissioner Phillips stated that as he read the Staff report it was very difficult to understand why the changes were being made. After hearing Planner Whetstone answer Chair Strachan's questions, it would have been helpful to have that information in the Staff report, especially, since the other Commissioners were not on the Planning Commission when Park City Heights was approved.

Planner Kirsten offered to provide additional information for the next meeting. Chair Strachan thought it would also be helpful to know what changes were made by former Planning Director Eddington and the history behind those changes.

Director Erickson stated that if the other Commissioners were having a difficult time understanding the changes, the Staff would provide background information and bring them back for review.

Commissioner Band found it confusing and she had actually called Planner Whetstone when she was reading the Staff report. Commissioner Joyce thought this was a good opportunity to use color coding. They could use one color for what has already been approved by the Planning Commission, another color for changes that have never been approved by the Planning Commission, and other colors for additional categories to help with clarification.

Chair Strachan believed that Mr. White and Planner Whetstone understood their concerns and that they needed to walk the Planning Commission through the process.

Commissioner Thimm stated that he was confused when he saw a color version and a black and white version. He tried to his best to understand what it all meant, but it would have been helpful to have a redline version. Commissioner Thimm supported Commissioner Joyce's suggestion for color coding to keep it all in one document. Chair Strachan suggested that Planner Whetstone also include a separate, clean version for the Planning Commission to approve.

Chair Strachan asked Mr. White for a status update. Mr. White stated that currently four affordable townhome units are ready for final approval. Six of the Park Homes, which are the small lot, single-family detached affordable units have final approval. Four other affordable townhomes are under construction. One market rate unit is under construction and nearly final. They have applications in for other building permits. Mr. White stated that they were working with Anne and Rhoda to finalize the pricing on the affordable units and those ten units should be up for sale fairly soon.

**MOTION:** Commissioner Joyce moved to CONTINUE the Park City Heights MPD Ratification of the Amended Development Agreement Design Guidelines to a date uncertain. Commissioner Band seconded the motion.

**VOTE:** The motion passed unanimously.

The Park City Planning Commission Meeting adjourned at 7:50 p.m.

Approved by Planning Commission: \_\_\_\_\_