

ORDINANCE NO. 98-11

AN ORDINANCE OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE TOWN OF EAGLE MOUNTAIN AMENDING THE EAGLE MOUNTAIN GENERAL PLAN TO INCLUDE A PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

WHEREAS, a study has been undertaken by staff and consultants for the Town of Eagle Mountain for purposes of adopting a Parks and Recreation Master Plan; and

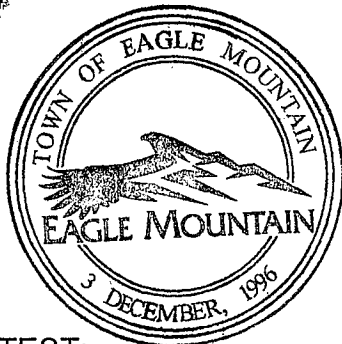
WHEREAS, a draft of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan has been reviewed by the Planning Commission and presented to the Eagle Mountain Town Council; and

WHEREAS, proper notice of the public hearing concerning the adoption of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan has been published and posted as required by law; and

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the governing body of the Town of Eagle Mountain as follows:

1. The General Plan of Eagle Mountain is amended to include as a part thereof the Parks and Recreation Master Plan hereby adopted. This amendment will include all elements of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, including a Mission Statement, Summary of Goals, a Master Plan Document, a Community Plan, Guidelines for Open Space, Trees & Landscaping, Signage, Lighting & Trail Amenities, Planned & Development Amenities, Park Classifications, Park Acreage Standards, Recreation Facility Standards, Development Standards and Residential Design Concepts.
2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon posting.

ADOPTED by the Town Council of the Town of Eagle Mountain, Utah this 27TH Day of OCTOBER, 1998.



TOWN OF EAGLE MOUNTAIN, UTAH

Robert E. Bateman

Mayor Robert E. Bateman

ATTEST:

Janet B. Valentine

Janet B. Valentine, Town Clerk





Recreation Master Plan

FINAL DRAFT

Recreation Master Plan

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Mission Statement

To provide direction and continuity to recreation planning the following mission statement may be considered as part of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan:



The mission of the Eagle Mountain City Parks & Recreation Department is to enhance the quality of life of the residents of Eagle Mountain, by providing them with many diverse recreational opportunities throughout its parks facilities and recreation programs. The Parks and Recreation Department is dedicated to providing facilities and activities to meet the citizens needs for all ages, interests, and abilities.

Summary of Goals

For the mission to be realized, the Parks and Recreation Department has developed goals that provide direction and guidance to the city administrators in formulating policies and opportunities for the parks program:

- Continually strive to enhance, preserve and conserve the natural systems and landscapes in all park and trail development.
- Pursue an aggressive land acquisition program to secure properties for future open space development.
- Provide worthwhile and challenging recreational opportunities for people of all ages, interests, and abilities by encouraging and supporting recreation programs.





- Encourage city residents input and understanding for future parks and recreation program development while promoting the value and importance that parks and recreation play in each citizen's personal life, community vitality, and their potential for improving the quality of life in general.
- Continually seek to improve the quality of park design, management and implementation in the expansion, development and maintenance of community open space and trails areas.



Master Plan Document

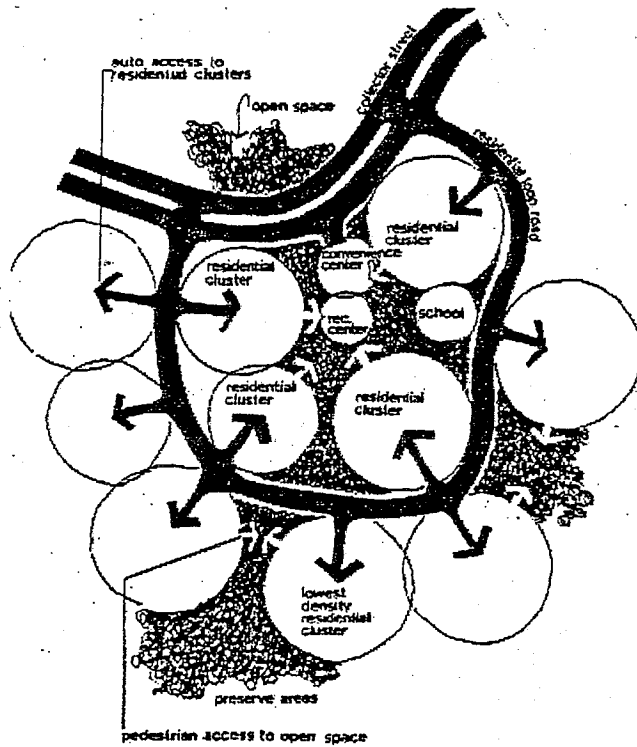
A comprehensive Recreation Master Plan has been prepared to assist the community in the realization of the established goals and objectives. The intent of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is that it is to be "user friendly" and will serve the varied needs of the city engineers, developers, planners, citizens and community leaders. The master plan should become a tool to those with special interests as an instrument designed to effect change. Using this master plan as a catalyst to bring about meaningful change the goals of special interest groups, as well as those of the city, can be met simultaneously in an orderly fashion and on a reasonable time line.



Developers and prospective home owners will find the information most helpful in determining the location of existing and proposed parks, schools, trails, and recreation open space within their planning area. It should act as a guide to city officials in determining the size, needs of recreation space with in the city boundaries, and how to best plan for managed growth.

Community Plan

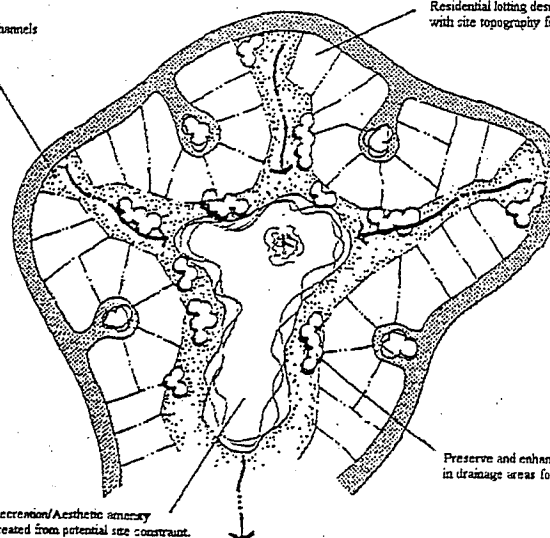
The essence of the Eagle Mountain Community Plan is the sensitive and sensible approach to locating land uses, streets and rights of way, community facilities, public open space and recreation opportunities. The focus is on creating a walkable neighborhood mix of uses that encourage social interaction. The general plan contains a good mix of uses – homes



of varying sizes and shops, offices, schools, recreation facilities – all within walking distance of one another. “Walking distance” usually means a distance coverable within a 10-minute walk or with a radius of no more than ¼ mile.

Sidewalks, well-defined public spaces, and well-designed buildings that flank the streets are intended to encourage residents to walk rather than drive to their various destinations. Every effort should be made to de-emphasize the automobile, both visually and functionally. Such design criteria as requiring residential garages and commercial parking facilities to be placed in the rear of primary buildings, and streets being kept as narrow as possible will help to realize this goal.

Preserve natural drainage channels for open space connectors.



Recreation/Aesthetic amenity created from potential site constraint.

Open Space

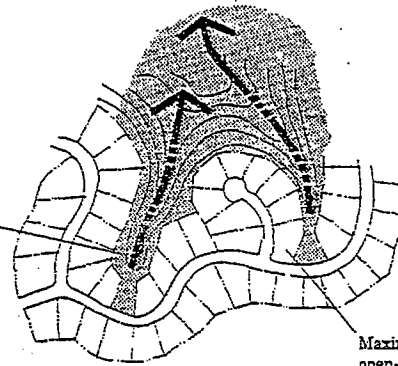


built environment.

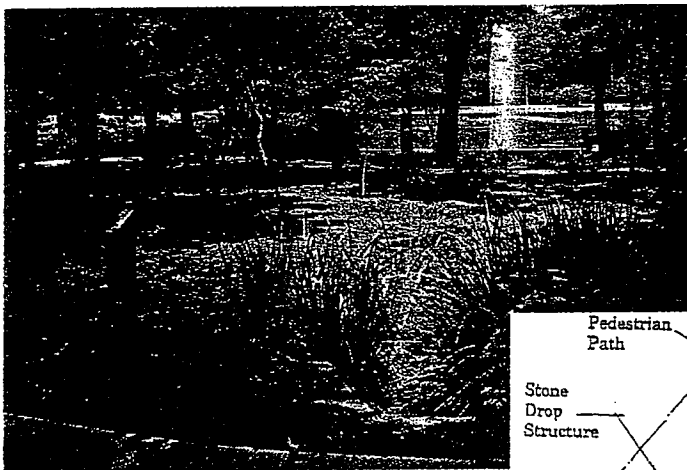
Providing space within and around residential neighborhoods is essential for creating an attractive pleasing living environment. Well-designed open space becomes more important as residential density increases or home size decreases.

The spatial relationships of the residential neighborhoods, the voids and spaces between land uses and buildings are what provide form to development patterns. The Recreation Master Plan illustrates the need for open space that is left undeveloped and available for recreational uses, preservation of natural features, or simply provide relief from the

Maintain natural drainageways and enhance as open-space corridors.



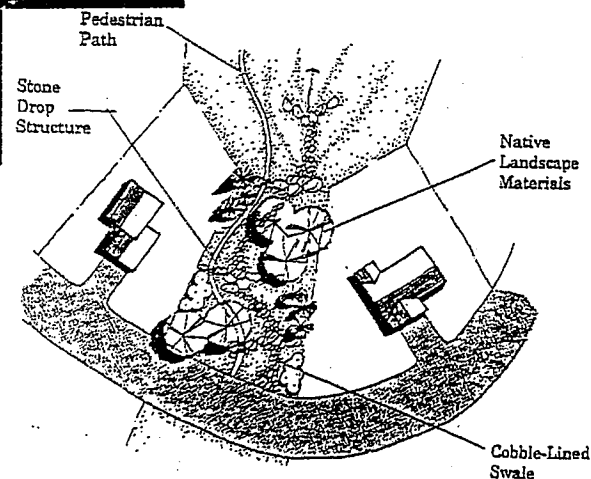
Maximize lots along open-space corridor.



- Neighborhoods should be planned to include a hierarchy of open spaces. Open space should be considered the circulation system for pedestrians, water, wildlife, and air.

The following are some of the principles, which assisted in the planning, and design of the open space represented on the plan:

- Open space should bring visual order and structure.





- Open spaces are especially well suited for safe pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian pathways.

- Open space should act as a visual and physical buffer in breaking large communities into intimately scaled neighborhoods.



- Open space increases the sense of privacy by diminishing the sense of over crowding.

- Open space must preserve important or sensitive natural areas such as wetlands and marshes, steep and easily eroded slopes, or waterways.



- Open space systems will protect floodplains and act as natural stormwater storage and groundwater recharge areas. Protecting recharge areas helps maintain the groundwater levels that existing trees and vegetation need for survival.

- Open space will be used for many forms of recreation. Most open space can be set aside as a public gathering space or a formal park. It is important that as density increases, careful design and detailing of open space be considered.

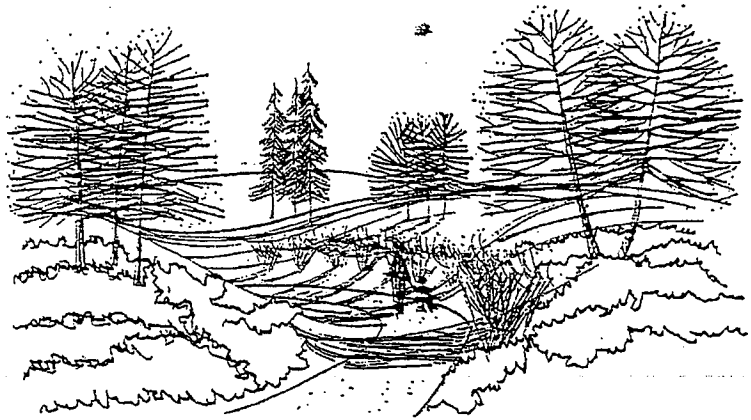


Trees & Landscaping

Probably no other site feature is more widely appreciated by the community than mature trees.

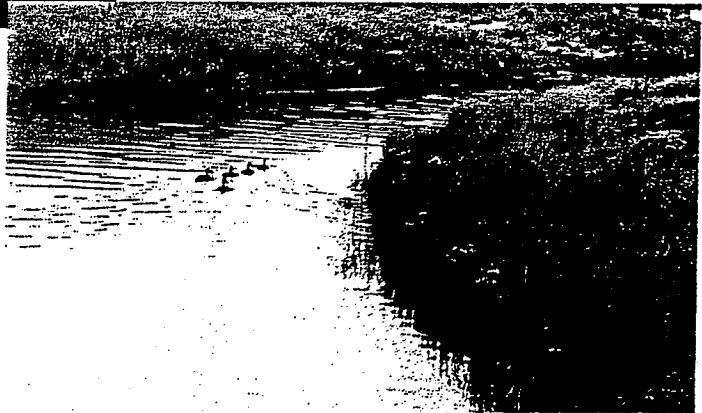
Trees improve the quality of a residential neighborhood and recreational space by:

- defining and organizing space;
- providing unity and scale;
- creating a sense of enclosure and privacy;
- serving as windbreaks;
- providing shade and cooling;
- creating benefits for wildlife;
- providing erosion control;
- softening the visual impact of undesirable elements; and
- adding seasonal interest.



Preserving existing trees whenever possible and planting of new trees should be considered a part of the recreational and residential development. Plantings may be formal, informal, or a combination of both.

Formal planting incorporates an ordering of trees and landscape elements that provide a sense of importance and grandeur in a particular setting. Both native and ornamental plant materials can be used to accomplish the design. The most effective formal treatments are those that are very simple in design.



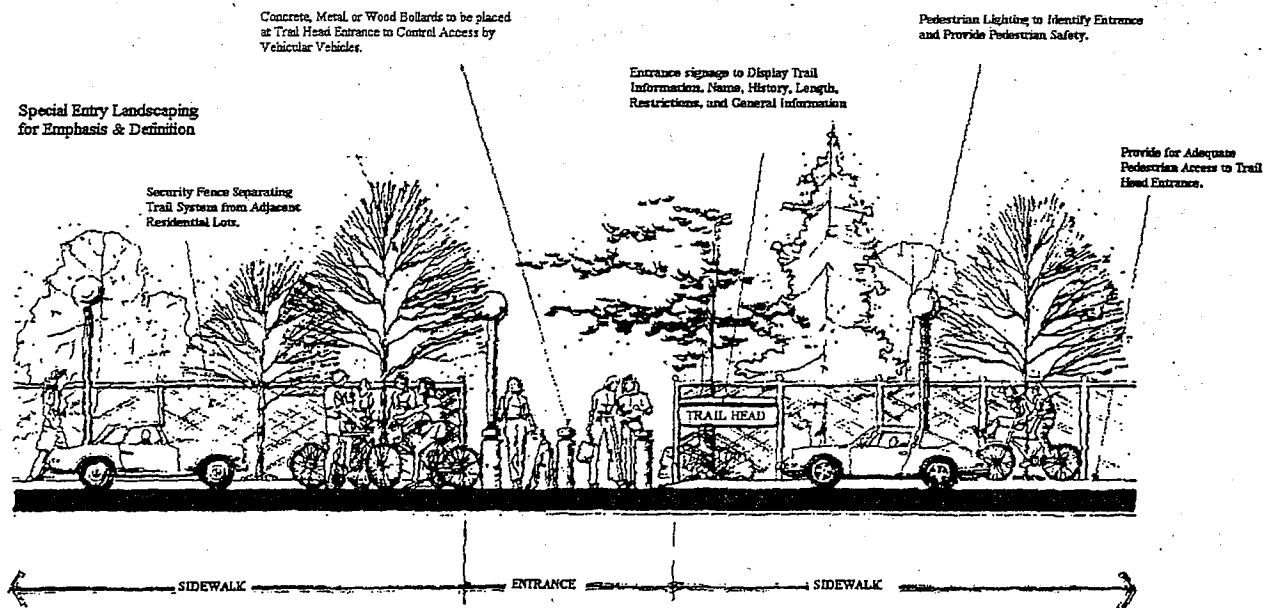
Informal planting incorporates trees and landscape elements as an extension of the natural landscape. Groves of native evergreen and deciduous trees can be planted to extend woodlands, while grasses and shrubs can extend and relate to natural wetland marshes.

In public areas and private yards, informal groupings of shrubs, and ground covers can create a pleasing natural effect. These plantings generally have lower maintenance requirements than formal plantings.

Signage, Lighting and Trail Amenities

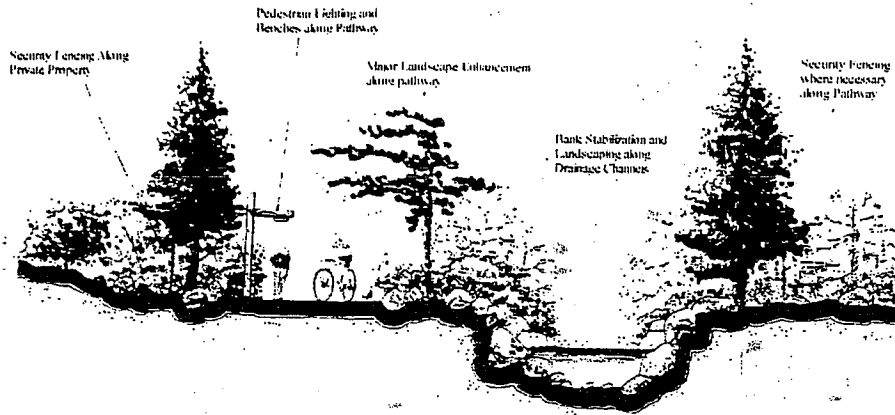
A well-designed and integrated open space and recreational sign & lighting system can help direct, orient, identify, and inform the public who will use the system. Generally, the following principles apply to a coordinated recreational sign and lighting program:

- Signs and lighting should complement the architecture; they should be constructed of high-quality material, and should meet local ordinances.



- Signs should display clear and concise messages. Directional signs should reinforce an efficient flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
- Signs oriented to vehicular traffic should be legible to drivers.

- Neither signs nor lighting should obstruct driver or pedestrian sight lines.
- Directional signs should be located far enough in advance of decision points



Typical Pathway Section

to allow time for appropriate maneuvers.

- Signs, lighting and other site furniture should be installed only where needed and should be kept to a minimum to avoid visual clutter.

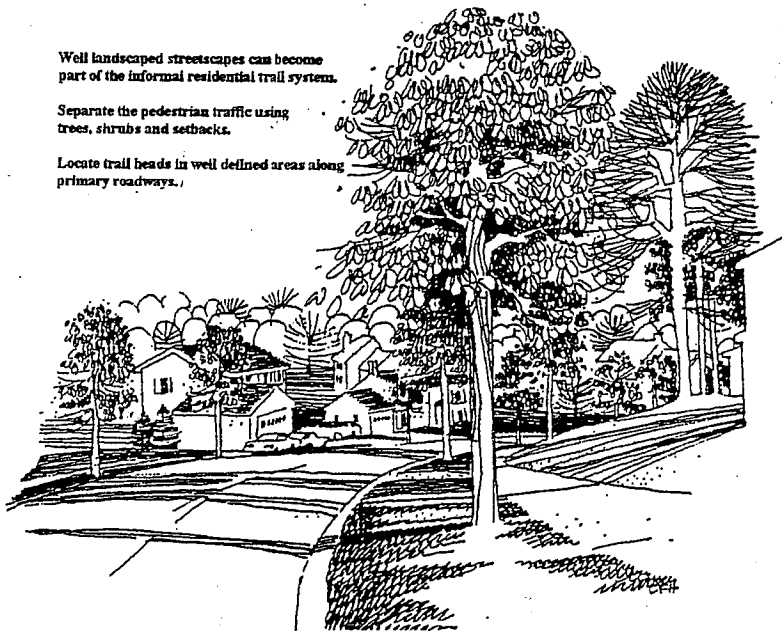
Planned and Developed Amenities

Planned and developed amenities are added to the community during the development process and can generally be grouped into three categories: planning amenities, recreation amenities, and image amenities.

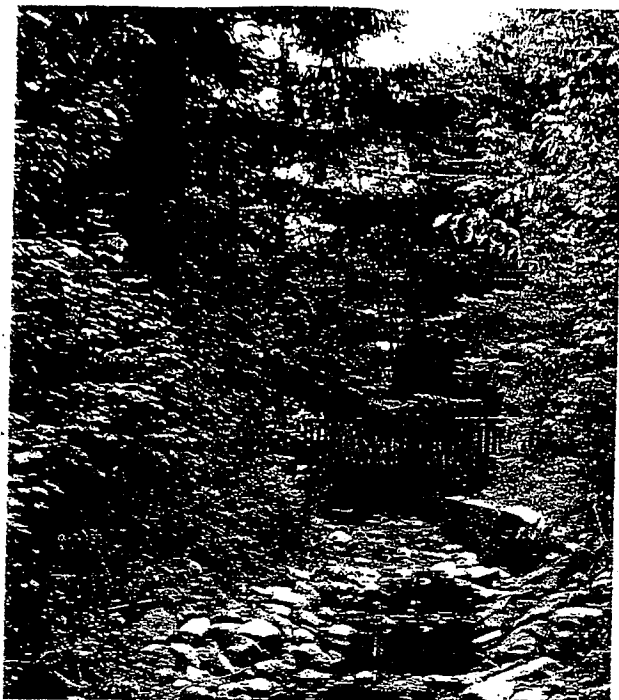
Well landscaped streetscapes can become part of the informal residential trail system.

Separate the pedestrian traffic using trees, shrubs and setbacks.

Locate trail heads in well defined areas along primary roadways.



Planning amenities should be introduced into the community through creative layout and design of the site. Clustering of homes, solar orientation, open space networks, and view corridors are examples of planning amenities.

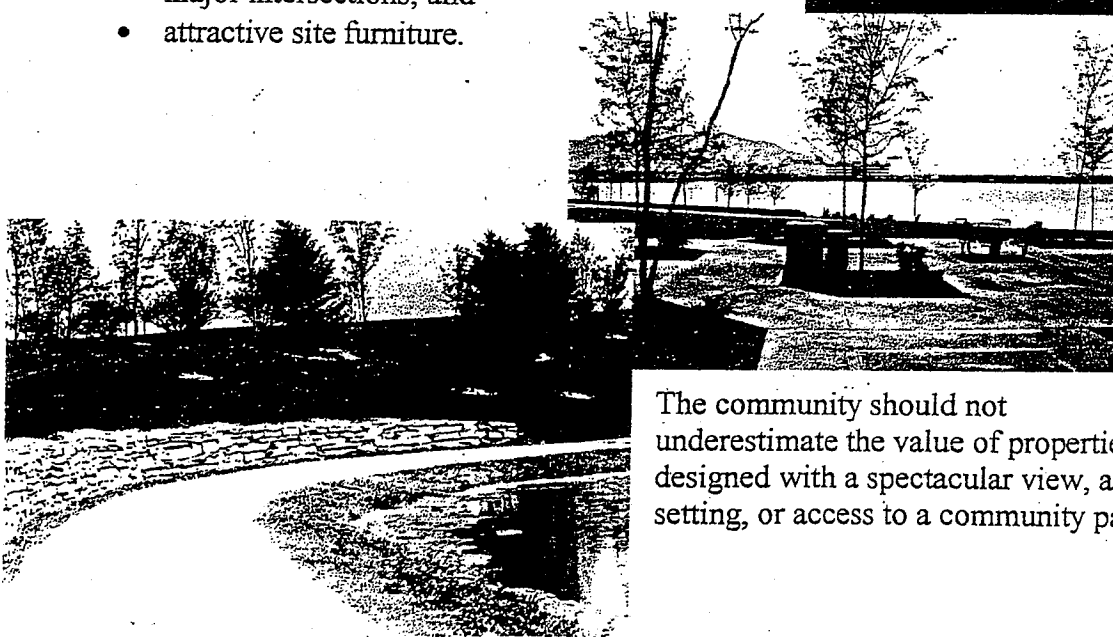
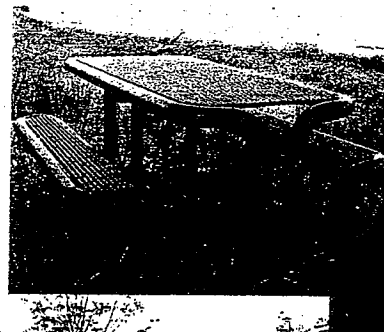


Recreation amenities are features that residents use during their leisure time. Most high-cost amenities – clubhouses or swimming pools, golf courses, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, soccer fields, etc. – fall into this category. But opportunities abound to create affordable recreation amenities as well. Children's playgrounds, community garden plots, jogging or exercise trails, equestrian trails, picnic shelters, and barbecues can be provided at little cost and require minimal land area.

Image amenities provide for the opportunity to create a special community identity. Image amenities may seem less tangible than recreation

amenities, but they will set the community apart from the standard, run of the mill, development as a special place to live. Image amenities can include:

- entrance landscaping;
- graphic identity used on entrance signs and in marketing materials;
- roadway landscaping;
- special street lights and accent lighting;
- decorative fences at property perimeters and major intersections; and
- attractive site furniture.



The community should not underestimate the value of properties designed with a spectacular view, a setting, or access to a community park.



The open space and recreation amenities will:

- enhance a project's image;
- increase real estate values;
- provide city government added leverage needed for rezoning decisions;
- add market advantage;
- make use of most of the undevelopable land; and
- create a social focus for the entire community.

Park Classification

It is mandatory in the Eagle Mountain Community for development to set aside a minimum of 20% open space and desirable that even a greater percentage be obtained by acquisition of land for open space, parks and facilities. The Recreation Master Plan identifies various types or classes of park development, based on size, use and particular community needs. Regional parks, as an example, are intended to service the entire Eagle Mountain Community, whereas Community and Neighborhood parks are designed to service an immediate neighborhood or a group of neighborhoods comprising an individual community. Development standards and park classes collectively offer a balanced approach to an adequate and fair distribution of parks and facilities, as they are made accessible to all citizens.

Included in the following document are various examples and descriptions of the major park classifications. The graphic examples are for reference as to the scale, type of amenities included in each park, and the relative organization of various recreation opportunities.

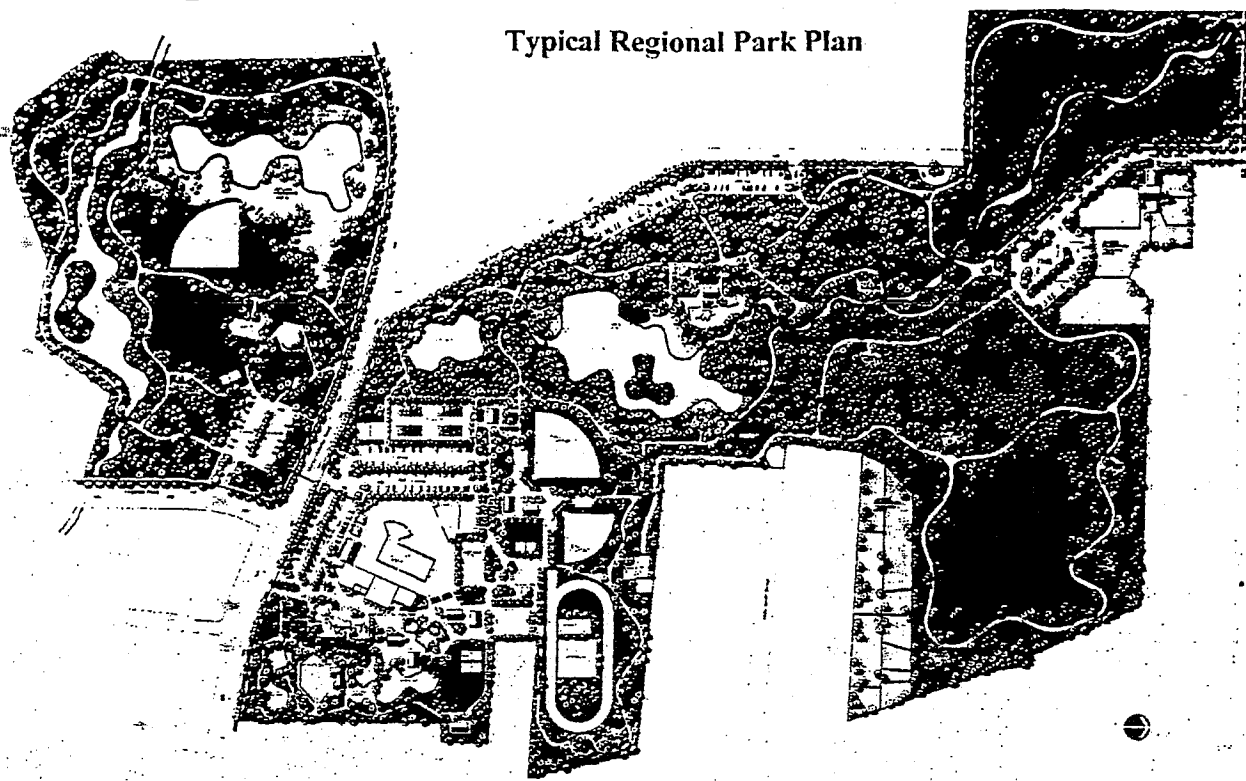
Regional Parks



**Regional Park
Symbol**

Parks that serve all of the Community of Eagle Mountain and its surrounding areas without preference to any specific neighborhood or planning area. It may include large natural open spaces or special theme parks.

Typical Regional Park Plan



They focus on a full range of passive and active recreational facilities that may or may not be generally provided in the more locally oriented neighborhood parks. They usually will provide group picnicking pavilions, swimming pools, community/recreation centers, baseball diamonds, softball complexes, tennis facilities and other major features. Parks in this class may include any combination of amenities also found in community or neighborhood parks. The public, to augment the open space amenities provided to the community, may also use high school grounds and facilities.

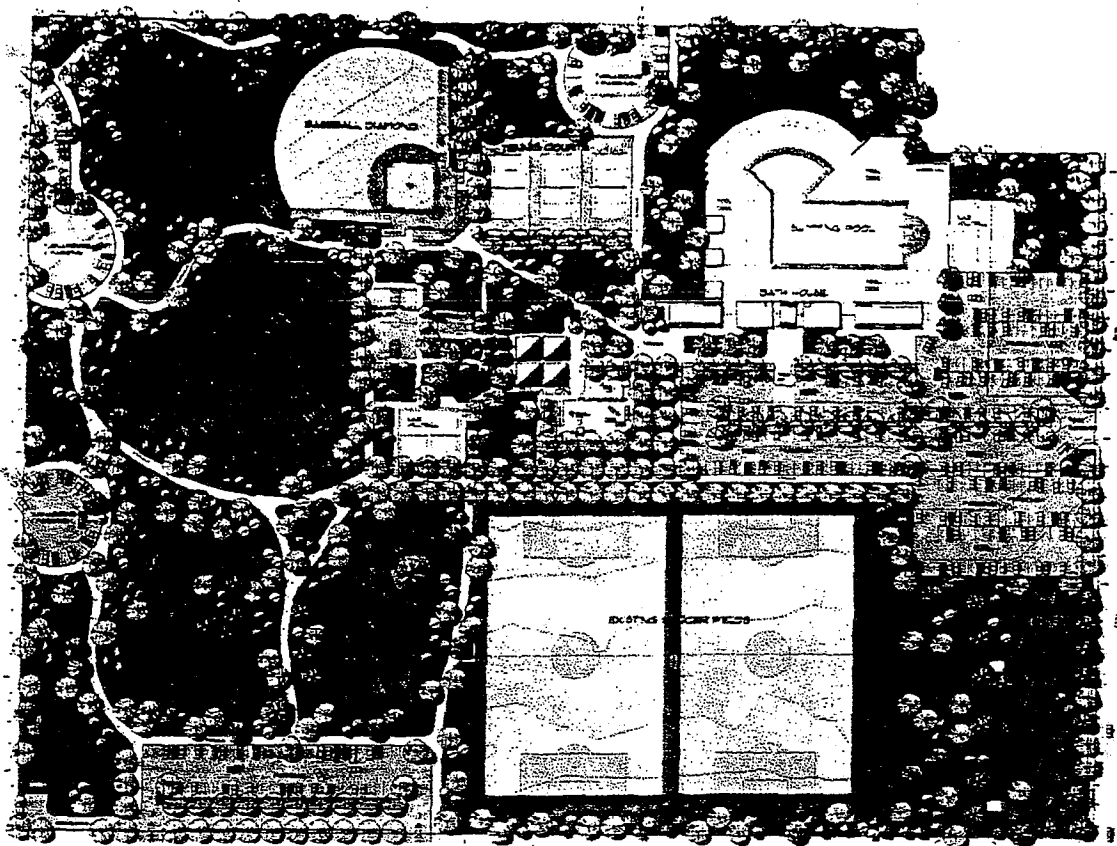
Typically a regional park a minimum of 20 acres.

Community Parks



**Community Park
Symbol**

Community Parks are typically intended to serve a segment of the community comprised of a group of neighborhood parks. They may include many of the facilities found in regional parks but at a smaller, less intensive scale. Larger picnic pavilions, playground areas, tennis courts, volleyball courts, basketball courts, formal and informal ball diamonds may be included. The public to augment the open space amenities provided to the neighborhood may also use High School, Junior High Schools and Elementary School grounds and facilities.



Typical Community Park Plan

The standard desirable size is approximately 10 to 20 acres.

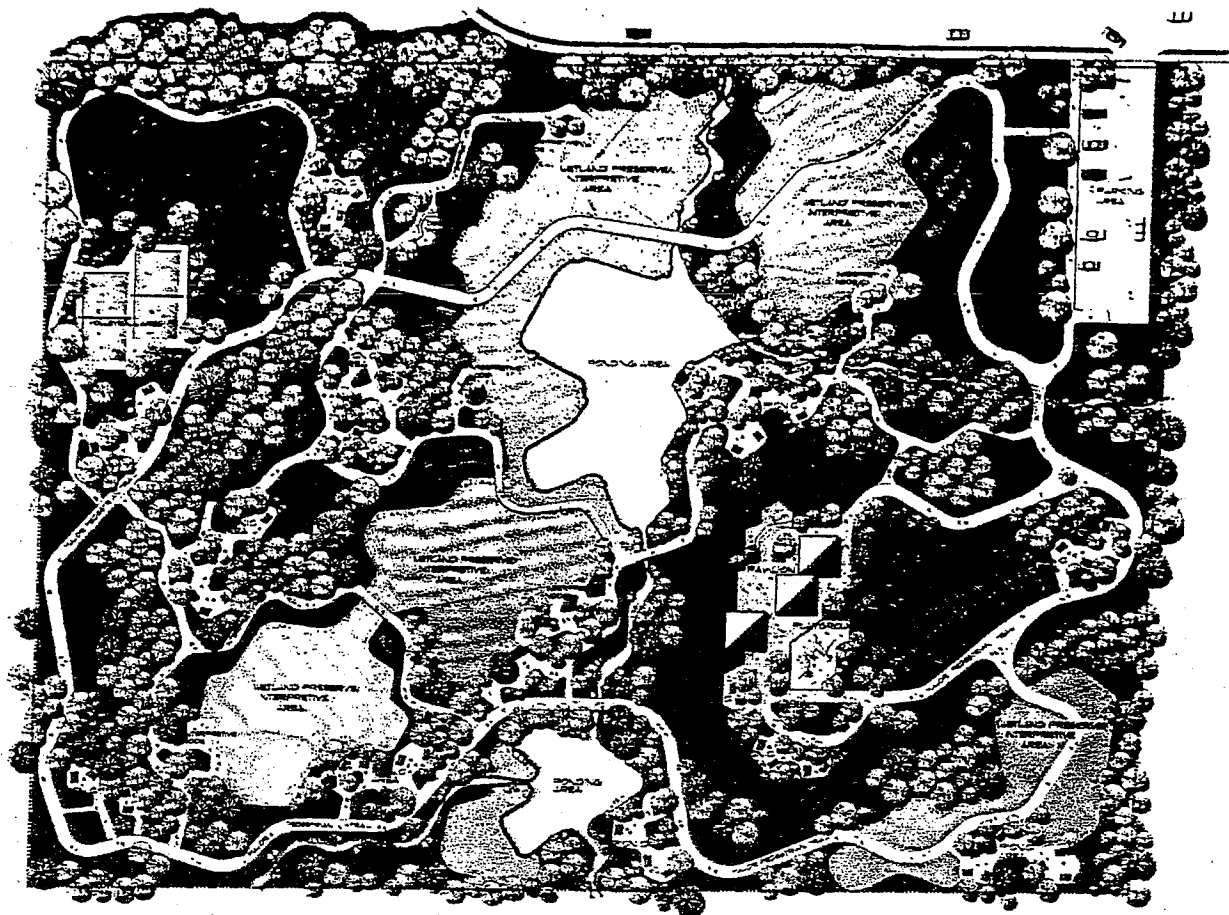
Neighborhood Parks



Neighborhood Park Symbol

These parks should be designed and structured so that they accentuate an informal, casual atmosphere. They may include individual picnic tables and small group picnicking pavilions, play ground areas, tennis courts, volley ball courts, basketball courts, and informal ball diamonds. The public to augment the open space amenities provided to the neighborhood may also use Elementary and junior high school grounds and facilities.

The standard minimum size is approximately 5 to 10 acres.



Typical Neighborhood Nature Park



Mini-Parks

The neighborhood mini-park is the smallest park unit in the parks and recreation system. They are mainly single-purpose parks designed with benches, a small number of individual picnic tables, playground equipment, and more passive lawn space. Generally mini-parks, preferably 2 to 3 acres in size, will only be constructed where neighborhood conditions preclude development of more sizable parcels and no other alternatives are available. Individual lots $\frac{1}{2}$ acre or less in size should not be considered for development. These parks are to be constructed by the individual developers and maintained by the homeowners Associations.

Trails



Pedestrian/Equestrian Trail Symbol

Trails in the Eagle Mountain region are developed for one or more modes of nonmotorized recreational travel, i.e., walking, jogging, hiking, biking, and horseback riding. This may also include trails of regional and/or historical significance, where they transverse the valley. The standard desirable size is variable, determined by its location, use and length. Location of Trail Heads along the open space trail system is extremely important. Easy access and location near park nodes is preferred. Trail Heads may be designated by some historical marker, name or significance or by some other representative title that is important to the community it serves.



Nature Areas



Park Related Open Space & Facility Symbol

Tracts of land designated by the Eagle Mountain City Master Plan as nature areas that exhibit inherent landscape qualities (ecosystems, flora and fauna, aquatic environment, topography, etc.) and have the appearance of being unaltered by mankind.

These areas are, by design, only minimally developed to promote the enjoyment of natural landscapes by the public. Nature areas serve the public's need for viewing and studying nature and wildlife habitats, and for recreational activities



such as picnicking, hiking, fishing, and boating. Other passive play areas may be offered on a limited and informal scale. The standard desirable size is variable determined by its location, environmental sensitivity, potential use, terrain and quality.

Special-Use Parks



Planned Golf Course Symbol

Parks which evolve as a result of providing facilities for a single-purpose activity or function, often serving the special interest needs of equestrians, swimmers, golfers, etc.

They can include varied uses such as equestrian centers, race tracks, fairgrounds, golf courses, swimming pools, rodeo grounds, model airfields, ATV and motocross tracks, BMX tracks, skateboard parks, special needs parks, equestrian training facilities, polo fields, roller hockey facilities, amphitheaters, as well as many other uses.

The standard size is variable and depends upon the size and needs of each individual facility.

Other Representative Land Uses

	Agriculture		Resort Commercial
	Residential		Business/Industrial
	Commercial		Parking/Service Access
	Business		Airport/Industrial
	Industrial		College Campus
			Sinks/Open Space

The final recreation master plan is not intended to be representative of a definitive or final land use plan or comprehensive general plan. The other land uses indicated by various colors and symbols are intended for reference to potential nodes, land uses, circulation and area designations.



Future School Site Symbol



Future Church Site Symbol



Existing/Proposed
Major Roadways



Community
Boundary Line

Park Acreage Standards

The following standards should serve as a guide only in the planning of necessary park and recreation facilities. As the communities demographics and needs change through time, so also, will the standards and park class will change or grow with the community. Each neighborhood, community or region should be studied individually and sensitively, on an on going basis, flexible basis to determine what specific needs must be met.

Park Class	Minimum Standards
Regional Parks	5-10 acres per 1,000 population
Community Parks	Determined by Community Needs
Neighborhood Parks	1 acre per 1,000 population
Mini-Parks	Required in Most Subdivisions
Trails	Determined by Master Plan
Nature Areas	Determined by Existing Conditions
Special-Use Parks	Determined by Community Needs
Community Standards	2.5 acres/400 units

Recreation Facility Standards

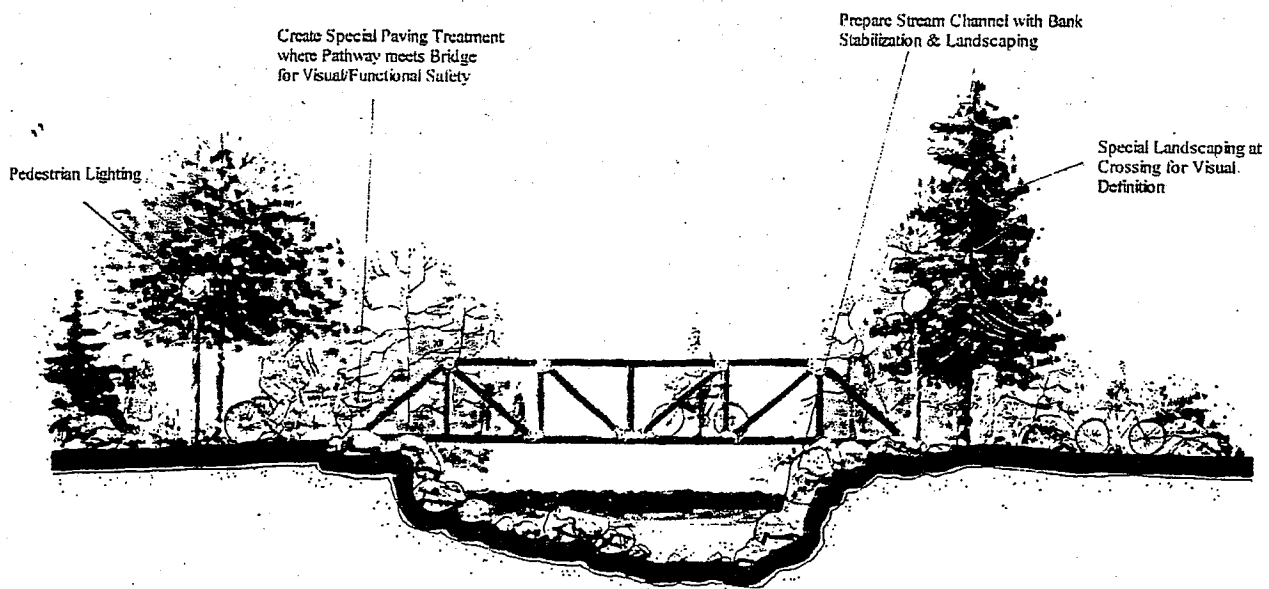
Park Class	Minimum Standards
Community/Regional Facilities	
• Golf Courses	as determined by community needs
• Swimming Pools	1 per 10,000 population
• Baseball Diamonds	1 per 5,000 population
• Softball Diamonds	1 per 5,000 population
• Soccer/Football Fields	1 per 5,000 population
• Handball/Racquetball Courts	1 per 20,000 population
• Gymnasiums	1 per 10,000 population
• Recreation Centers	1 per 10,000 population
• Ice Skating Rinks	1 per 100,000 population
• ¼ Mile Running Tracks	1 per 20,000 population
Neighborhood Facilities	
• Informal Ball Diamonds	1 per 5,000 population
• Tennis Courts	1 per 2,500 population
• Basketball Courts	1 per 5,000 population
• Outdoor Volleyball Courts	1 per 20,000 population
• Major Group Picnic Pavilion	1 per 5,000 population

It must be noted that the individual qualities of each park project (topography, vegetation, existing trees, water resources, etc.) markedly influence its layout and design. Subsequently the actual types and number of physical facilities to be placed on a site is predicated upon available acreage and the final configuration of the park development plan.

Development Standards

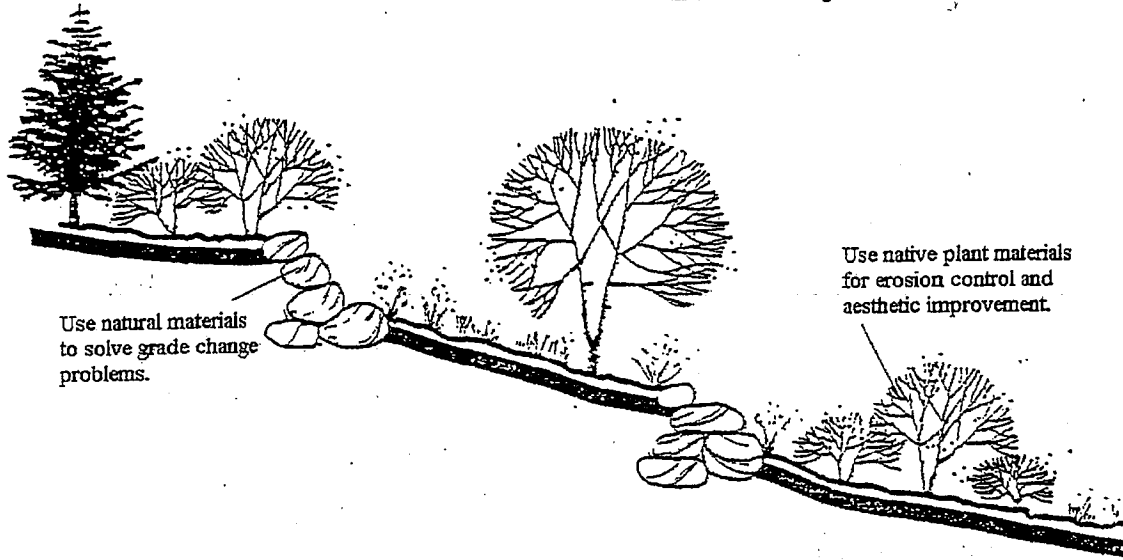
Detailed development standards for each type of park and park facility should be prepared by the City Administrators or Parks and Recreation Board. These standards will serve to guide developers and city officials in developing and maintaining consistent, high quality park facilities and systems throughout the community.

Following are a few graphic examples of areas that standards must be established and followed:



Bridge-Creek Crossing

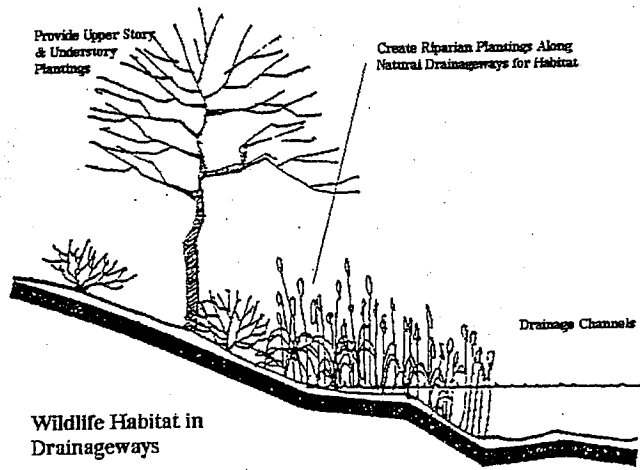
Create natural parklike amenities in surface drainage areas.



Use natural materials to solve grade change problems.

Use native plant materials for erosion control and aesthetic improvement.

Grading & Drainage



Provides Upper Story & Understory Plantings

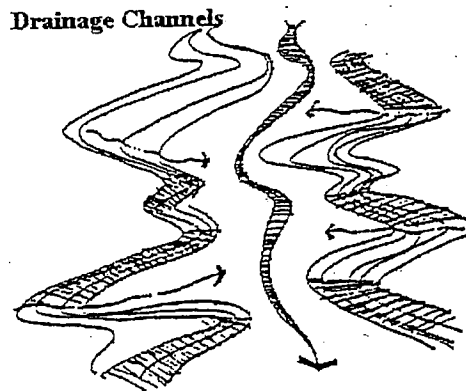
Create Riparian Plantings Along Natural Drainageways for Habitat

Drainage Channels

Wildlife Habitat in Drainageways

Create riparian and wetland habitat areas in natural drainage, lowland areas. Plant with native, riparian landscaping.

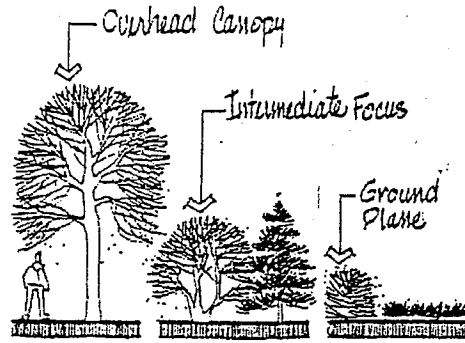
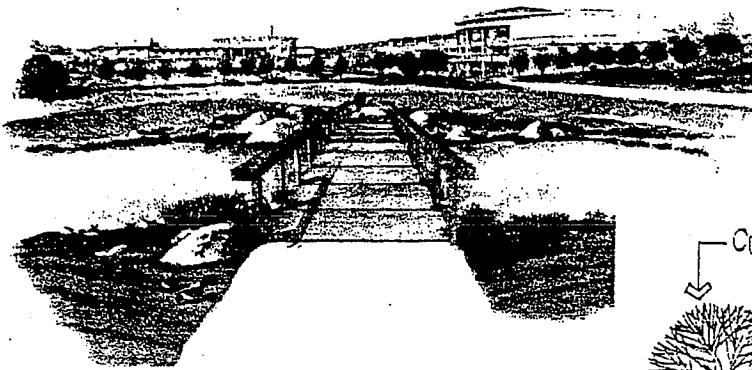
Use natural drainage channels as a basis for the open space system throughout the community.



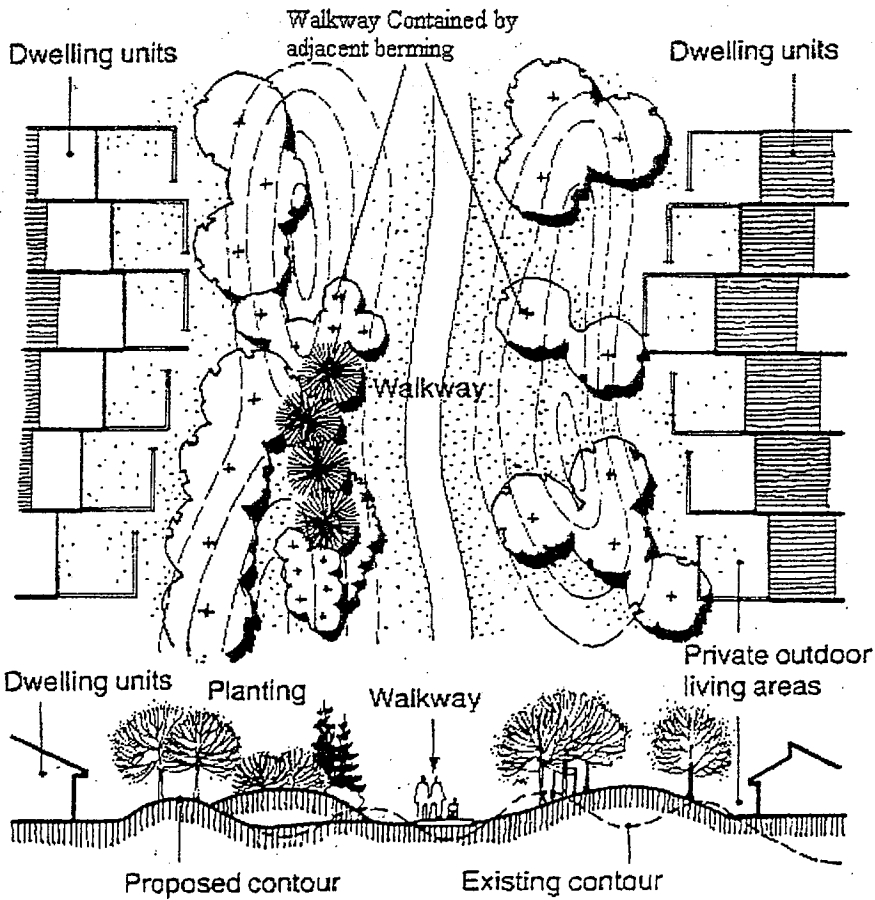
Drainage Channels

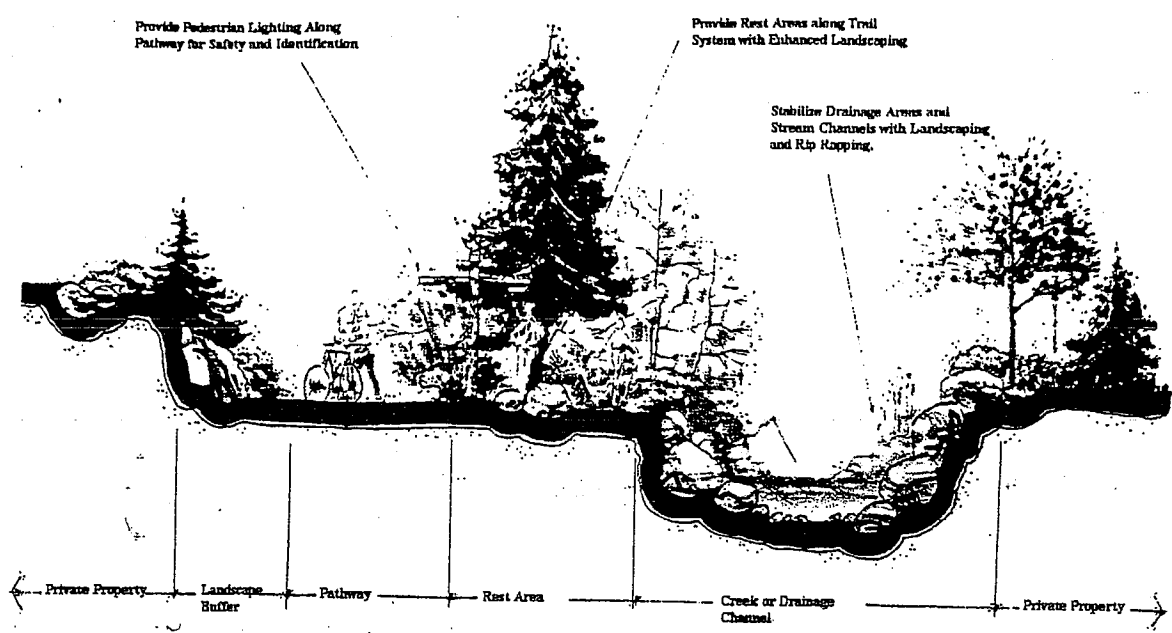
Connect Pedestrian Pathway to Important Features/Nodes

Pathway Connectivity to Major Nodes and Land Uses.

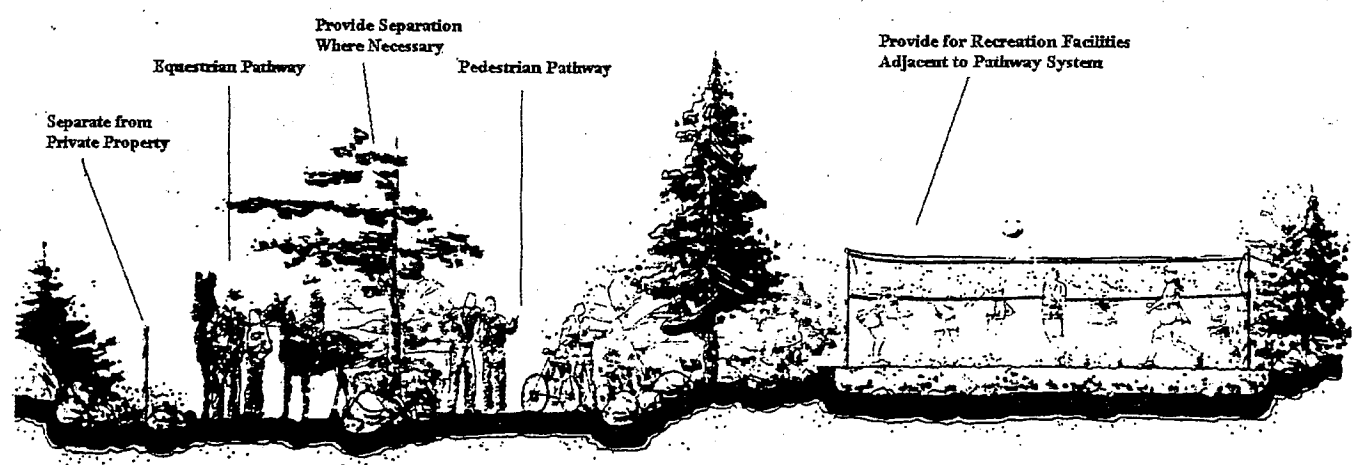


CATEGORIES OF PLANT MATERIAL



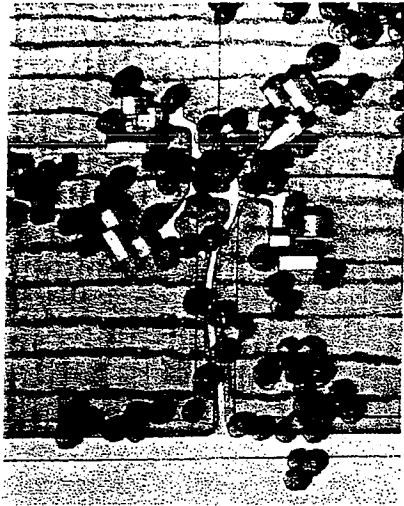


Rest/View Area



Bike/Pedestrian Path - Recreation Area

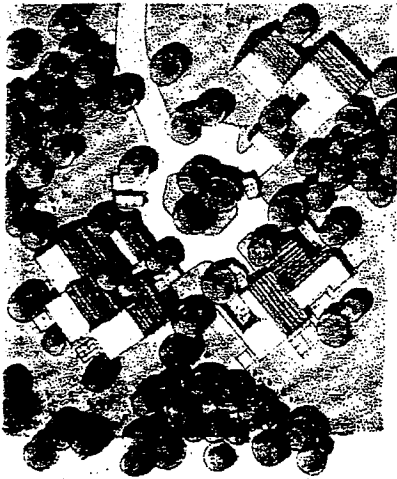
Residential Design Concepts



Typical Flag Lot



Typical Wooded Lot



Private Drive w/Turn Around



Typical Residential Street

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