

NORTHSORE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN



AMENDED

May 20, 2022



NORTHSORE

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America's Builder

APPROVED
May 20, 2022



NORTHSORE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

AMENDED

PREPARED BY:

DR HORTON
PSOMAS
LEI
BLULINE DESIGN
HALES ENGINEERING

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NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN REVISIONS

Minor Revisions

October 2019

Moved Church site south towards 550 N. and reworked townhome products in the area. Same unit count maintained.

December 2019

Page 47: Jamestown product rework in southwestern region of plan. 10 units moved to various locations throughout the plan. Adjusted the unit count total to 1760 to reflect the October 2019 plan.

February 5, 2020

Added notes on pages 32, 41, 42, 46 (provided by Blu Line Design) referencing pages with the updated October 2019 plan.

Page 32: Removed basketball courts and added pickleball courts to "The Beach" programming list.

Page 41: Relocate walking trail through apartment land towards Pony Express.

Page 46: Change fencing south of apartments from 6' privacy fence to 3-rail white vinyl fence.

Page 52: Reclassified Portside Lane to 26' private rear lane.

Page 56: Updated phasing plan.

February 2021

Shifted units away from Wilson property to avoid impacting existing trees. Same unit count maintained.

September 2021

Reconfigured density for phase 8 and adjusted phase 5 for new intersection at Pony Express and 800 East.

ADD Tracking note

Major Revisions

September 15, 2020

Total 1,760 unit count remains unchanged. Neighborhoods in later phases were reconfigured to move proposed church location and accommodate non-residential development along Pioneer Crossing.

Page 1: Updated Project Summary - Table 1

Pages 5, 31, 32, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47: Updated all graphics and tables to reflect June 2020 plan.

Page 38: Updated North Park plan.

Page 46: Added note referencing 6' privacy fencing along Pony Express

Pages 52: Updated transportation plan.

Page 56: Updated phasing plan

Pages 65, 66, 67, 68: Updated infrastructure plans.

May 4, 2021

Total unit count increased to 1,778. The neighborhood in phase 4 was reconfigured to remove the northern church site, replacing it with 18 additional residential units and a new park.

Page 1: Updated Project Summary - Table 1

Page 4: Updated Project numbers in text to match Table 1

Pages 5, 31, 32, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49: Updated all graphics and tables to reflect March 2021 plan.

Page 38: Updated North Park plan.

Page 40: Added new park (Portside Park) page

Pages 51, 52, 53: Rearranged setback exhibit order and added Rear-Loaded Cottage Lots' Setback table

Page 54: Updated transportation plan.

Page 58: Updated phasing plan

Pages 68, 69, 70, 71: Updated infrastructure plans



NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

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NORTHSHORE

VICINITY MAP

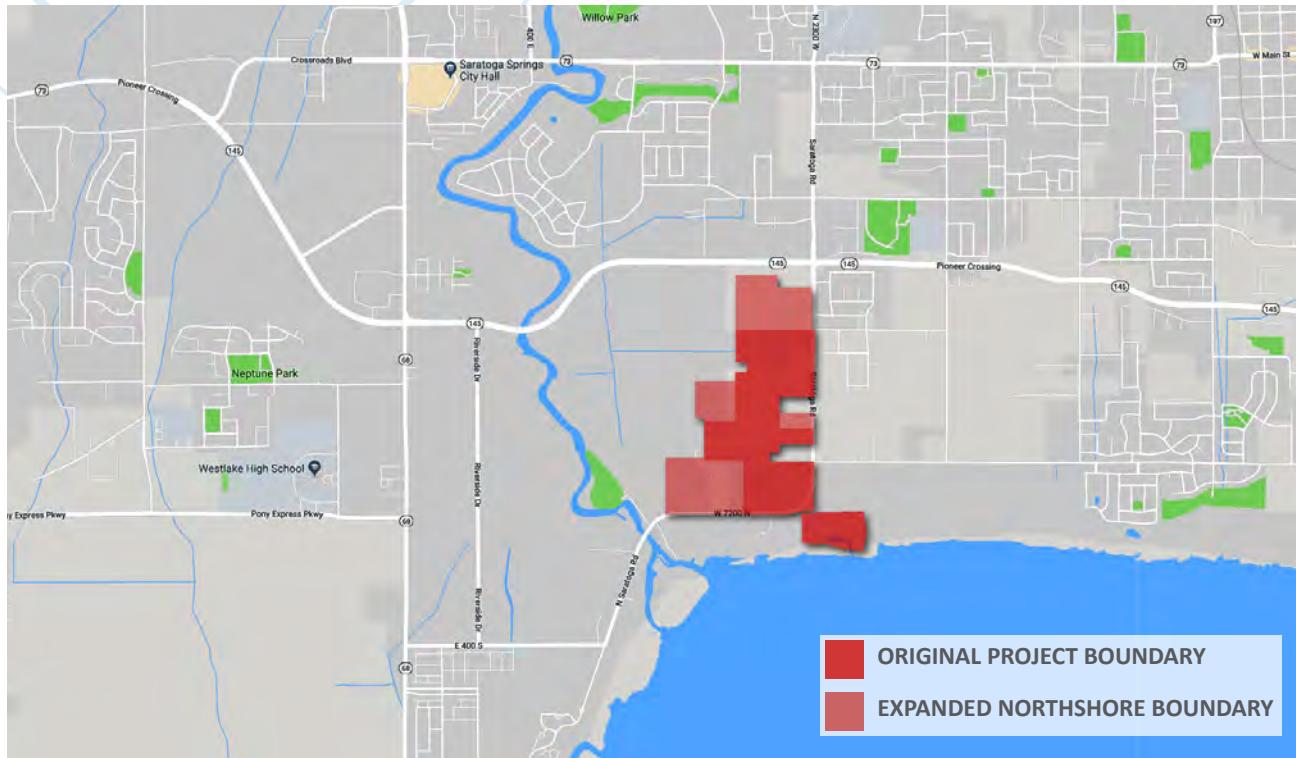


TABLE 1 - PROJECT SUMMARY

		LOT 3*	TOTAL
Total Project Area	210.02 acres	23.0 acres	229.61 acres
Total Dwelling Units	1,778 units	195 units	1,973 units
Average Gross Density	8.47 du/ac		8.59 du/ac
Saratoga Springs City Harbor Park	19.59 acres		19.59 acres
180' Pony Express R.O.W. (undeveloped)	12.35 acres		12.35 acres
Net Developable Area	178.99 acres	23.0 acres	197.67 acres
Net Residential Density	9.93 du/ac	8.76 du/ac	9.98 du/ac
Number of Buildings	432 residential (R), 3 non-residential (NR)	87 R	519 R / 3 NR

RESIDENTIAL

PARKING

Product Type	Units	Enclosed	Surface	Required	Provided
Single Family Lots	210/276	420	420	473	840
Townhomes	1,338/1,467	2,936	2,361	3,011	5,296
Apartments/Condos	230	230	290	518	520
Totals	1,778/1,973	3,586	3,071	4,001	6,656

OPEN SPACE

Saratoga Springs City Harbor Park	19.59 acres	
Project Open Space	45.26 acres	25.3% of Net Developable Area (178.99 acres)
Totals	64.85 acres	28.2% of Gross Developable Area (229.61 acres)

*Lot 3 maximum residential units if not developed as commercial.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

INTRODUCTION - NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

The Northshore Neighborhood Plan creates a framework for a Mixed Residential community in the City of Saratoga Springs, Utah. Northshore is designed as a thematic neighborhood and is the first project to implement the recently adopted Mixed Residential Zone.

The purpose of the Mixed Residential (MR) Zone "is to allow for the establishment of residential neighborhoods displaying a mix of housing types and open space types that allows for lifestyle choices and opportunities for as wide a range of demographics and socio-economics as possible. Developments in the MR Zone shall be designed to integrate a blended community of households made possible through the allowable housing mix which generates more complete and authentic neighborhoods" (19.04.06.13).

The *Neighborhood Plan* must provide the following as defined in Section 19.04.13.2:

- Neighborhood Plans include the identification and placement of lot types, open space types, and all infrastructure, utilities, grading and other aspects detailing future construction.
- Neighborhood Plans typically include new streets, ensuring the resulting blocks and the urban fabric are walkable and bikeable. Bus and rail alignments should be located outside of neighborhood blocks.
- Neighborhood Plans identify the overall theme of a community. All elements of the development shall follow a unified theme.
- Submittal of a Neighborhood Plan may occur either as part of a re-zoning application or after re-zoning has occurred.
- Northshore will be compliant with all building, fire and city codes at the time of adoption or application.



NORTHSHORE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

NORTHSHORE

Prepared March 7, 2019

NORTHSHORE-OVERALL PROJECT LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

A portion of the Southeast Quarter and Northeast Quarter of Section 24, Township 5 South, Range 1 West, and the Southwest Quarter and Northwest Quarter of Section 19, Township 5 South, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, located in Saratoga Springs, Utah.

Beginning at a point located N0°10'34"W along the Section Line 8.48 feet and West 103.61 feet from the Southeast Corner of Section 24, Township 5 South, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian; thence West 174.94 feet to the intersection with the southerly line of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 96711:2016; thence along said real property the following fourteen (14) courses: N80°44'22"E 36.65 feet; thence N69°06'55"E 103.01 feet; thence N29°48'55"W 20.26 feet; thence S68°18'12"W 92.75 feet; thence S80°44'22"W 60.37 feet; thence S85°38'36"W 67.83 feet; thence S88°49'39"W 16.19 feet; thence S89°34'52"W 277.93 feet; thence S89°57'27"W 163.58 feet; thence S89°26'51"W 162.70 feet; thence N88°57'40"W 175.05 feet; thence S88°19'44"W 25.94 feet (the previous nine courses follow along an existing fence line); thence S4°09'58"E 0.75 feet; thence S67°24'21"W 5.64 feet; thence West 0.72 feet to the southerly extension of an existing fence line; thence N0°07'30"W along said fence line 3.73 feet; thence S83°10'42"W 17.24 feet along the extension of and the north line of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 167823:2006; thence continuing along said north line S89°49'09"W 580.79 feet to an existing fence line; thence S0°05'00"E along said fence line 1.61 feet to the north line of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 167823:2006 in the official records of Utah County; thence along said north line the following six (6) courses: N89°46'30"W 44.62 feet; thence N89°43'48"W 256.26 feet; thence S89°41'22"W 239.13 feet; thence S89°56'36"W 278.42 feet; thence N89°32'36"W 44.87 feet; thence West 0.86 feet; thence N0°07'43"W along the Quarter Section Line and an existing fence line 1005.01 feet; thence N89°45'14"E 668.11 feet; thence N0°14'29"W 798.08 feet; thence N89°30'02"E 2.23 feet; thence North 113.07 feet; thence S89°45'46"W 153.72 feet; thence N0°14'14"W 713.17 feet to an existing fence line; thence N89°43'24"E along said fence line 814.05 feet to a fence corner in the west line of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 117221:2013; thence along said real property the following two (2) courses: N0°16'25"W 0.80 feet; thence N0°03'11"E 186.55 feet to the south line of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 11728:2013; thence along said real property the following two (2) courses: West 1.10 feet; thence N0°04'00"W 463.54 feet; thence N0°08'11"W along an existing fence line 1495.70 feet to a fence corner and the north line of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 85173:2018; thence along said real property and an existing fence line the following three (3) courses: S89°25'33"E 863.78 feet; thence S2°20'27"W 248.43 feet; thence S89°28'33"E 715.17 feet; thence S0°40'27"W 387.31 feet; thence S89°34'33"E 7.43 feet; thence S0°45'27"W 446.88 feet; thence N89°57'00"E 7.43 feet; thence South 58.55 feet to the south line of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 85173:2018; thence N89°40'00"W along said real property 8.41 feet; thence South 658.08 feet; thence West 9.17 feet to the northeast corner of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 117221:2013; thence S0°31'08"W along said real property 634.91 feet to an existing fence; thence along an existing fence line the following eight (8) courses: N89°25'18"W 680.77 feet; thence S1°26'00"W 326.59 feet; thence S2°10'00"E 15.56 feet; thence S89°08'00"E 218.29 feet; thence S89°52'00"E 103.93 feet; thence N89°51'00"E 193.61 feet; thence N87°40'00"E 59.82 feet; thence N88°40'00"E 110.27 feet to a rebar and cap (Wilson) marking the northeast corner of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 36827:1992, also being at a fence corner; thence S0°37'00"W along the westerly right-of-way line of Saratoga Road 638.64 feet to the north line of that real property described in Deed Entry No. 125178:2009; thence along said real property

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

the following three (3) courses: N89°46'12"W 659.09 feet; thence S0°03'24"E 42.81 feet; thence S0°49'21"E 117.33 feet; thence S89°10'39"W 200.00 feet; thence S0°49'21"E 200.00 feet; thence N89°10'39"E 200.00 feet; thence N0°49'21"W 11.02 feet; thence S89°46'11"E 656.09 feet; thence South 692.23 feet to the southeasterly right-of-way line of Saratoga Road; thence along said right-of-way along the arc of a 619.50 foot radius non-tangent curve to the right (radius bears: N67°57'34"W) 454.77 feet through a central angle of 42°03'36" (chord: S43°04'14"W 444.62 feet) to the point of beginning.

Contains: ±210.94 Acres

LESS AND EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE FOLLOW DESCRIBED PARCEL OWNED BY SARATOGA SPRINGS CITY:

Beginning at a point located 1,104.90 feet West and 2,264.96 feet South, from the Northeast Corner of Section 24, Township 5 South, Range 1 West, SLB&M to the POINT OF BEGINNING running: thence West a distance of 200.00 feet; thence South a distance of 200.00 feet; thence East a distance of 200.00 feet; thence North a distance of 200.00 feet to said POINT OF BEGINNING.

Net Area of Project Contains: ±210.02 Acres

TO INCLUDE HARBOR PARCEL DESCRIPTION:

A portion of the Northwest Quarter of Section 30, Township 5 South, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, located in Saratoga Springs, Utah, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point located South 50.00 feet from the Northwest Corner of Section 30, Township 5 South, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian (Basis of Bearing: N0°10'34"W along the Section Line from the Southeast Corner to the East 1/4 Corner of Section 24, Township 5 South, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian); thence N89°30'22"E 250.42 feet; thence N0°29'38"W 26.58 feet; thence S89°24'27"E 38.95 feet; thence N89°42'01"E 222.02 feet; thence N89°58'23"E 76.52 feet; thence N89°04'52"E 166.99 feet; thence N89°38'06"E 74.69 feet; thence N89°21'34"E 112.46 feet; thence N89°34'23"E 220.22 feet; thence S87°35'38"E 63.07 feet; thence S8°31'58"E 95.26 feet; thence S19°36'32"E 21.26 feet; thence S14°30'26"E 28.26 feet; thence S3°00'41"E 30.72 feet; thence S7°55'53"E 75.51 feet; thence S8°21'28"E 80.49 feet; thence S13°52'27"E 19.12 feet; thence S5°19'44"E 92.05 feet; thence S16°18'12"W 130.77 feet; thence S29°32'10"E 7.79 feet; thence S12°58'58"W 216.83 feet to the settlement boundary of Utah Lake; thence along said boundary the following four (4) courses: N81°57'02"W 437.45 feet; thence N72°41'56"W 257.18 feet; thence N87°26'46"W 528.61 feet; thence S85°36'38"W 1.87 feet; thence North 586.40 feet to the point of beginning.

Contains: ±19.59 Acres

Total Project Area ±229.61 Acres



NORTHSHORE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

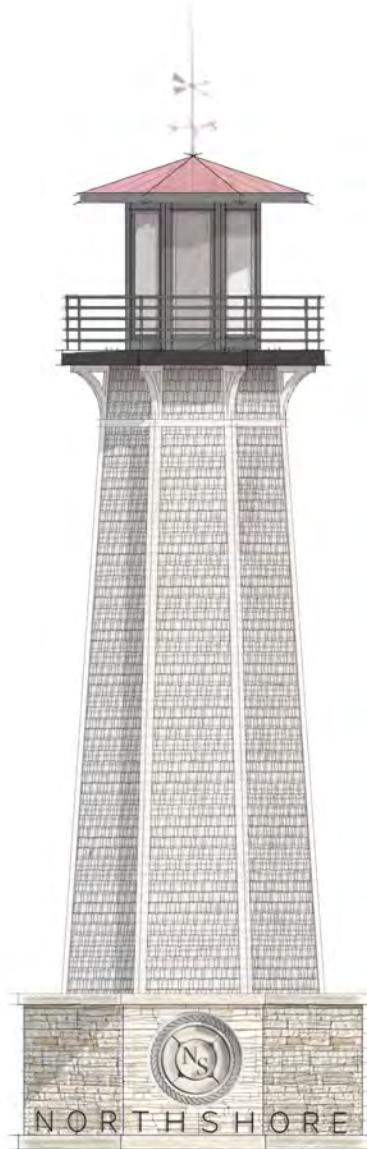
Northshore is designed as a highly amenitized Mixed Residential community containing a wide range of housing types that are geared to meet the needs of the rapidly shifting demographics found along the Wasatch Front, and more particularly in Saratoga Springs. The project encompasses 229.6 acres of land at the north end of Utah Lake. At build-out Northshore will contain a maximum of 1,973 residential units with an average blended density of 8.5 dwelling units per acre (du/ac). There are a few key features that played a significant role in determining the structure of the community.

The extension of Pony Express as a potential future transit corridor, and its location within the plan, was a critical element in determining an appropriate level of intensity in order to adequately support a future transit station. The Northshore plan places the highest densities within 1/4 mile radius of the proposed future transit station to encourage walkability and increased ridership. The MR Zone allows for a blended density of up to 12 du/ac if the property is proposed to have a future transit stop. Northshore's blended density of 8.5 du/ac complies with the MR Zone guidelines and standards.

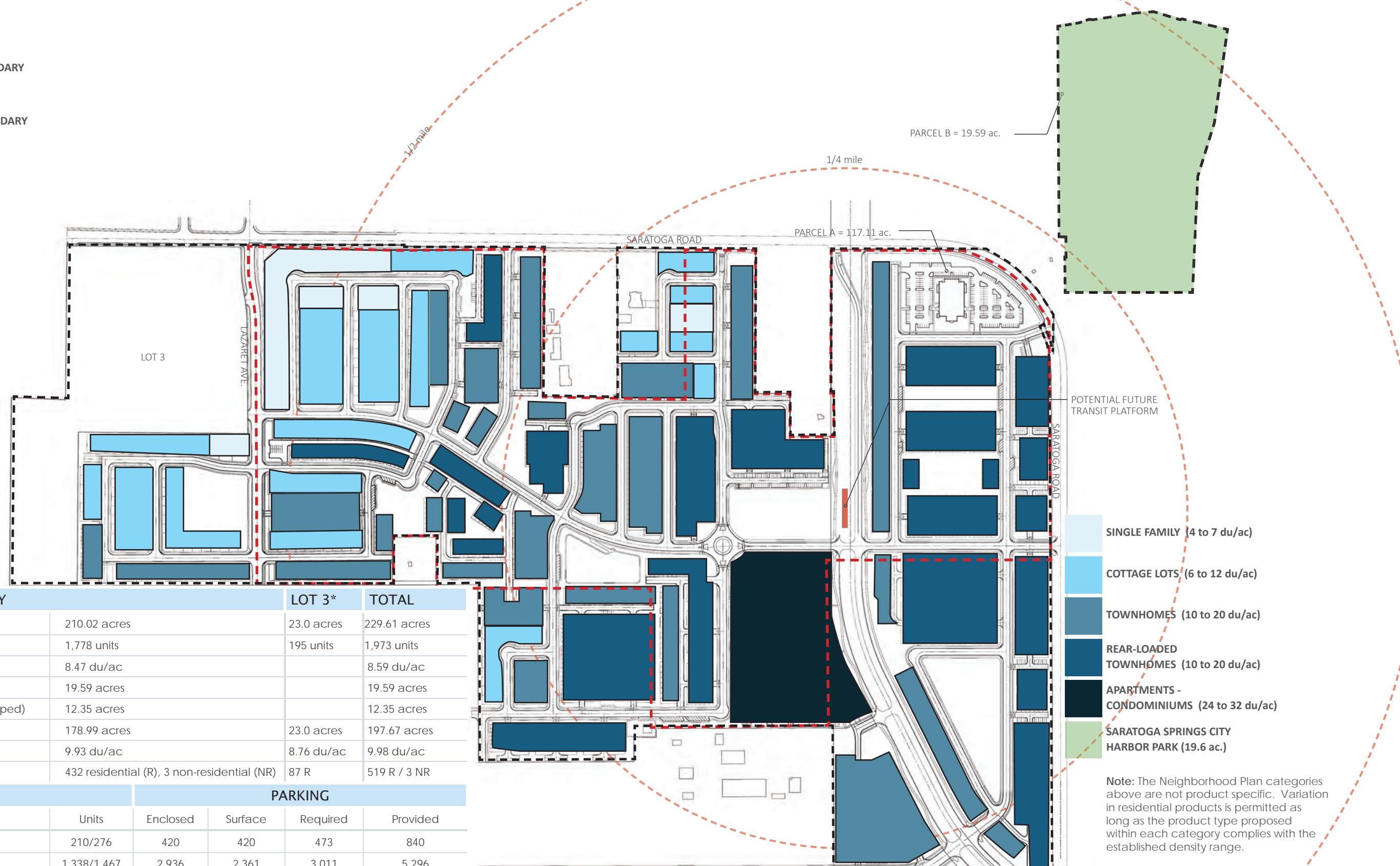
Future transit also provides the opportunity to explore reduced parking ratios. Northshore is designed as a highly-walkable community with extensive pedestrian connections to the future transit station area and therefore proposes parking reductions for multifamily units to encourage walkability. To promote mass transit opportunities within this community, areas that are planned as multifamily housing types and are within one quarter mile of the (future) transit location are allowed to apply for a reduction in the per unit parking and garage/enclosure requirements. Parking reductions and enclosure requirements would be applicable at the time of plat approval and must be approved by the city council.

Northshore is designed around a significant open space network. A great deal of thought was given to the scale and specific location of the parks within the community. The City Council has been extremely consistent in requesting that parks be large enough and strategically located within neighborhoods so that a majority of future residents have convenient access to a broad-range of open space amenities. Northshore provides meaningful open spaces that are programmed to support the needs of future residents. The project will contain open space within the main residential areas that are consistent with the City Code standards set in section 19.19 and adapted to support the character of Northshore. In addition, Northshore provides the City with a large 19.6 acre harbor park and location for a future marina. The overall open space percentage for Northshore will be between 20 - 30% of the gross acreage. The land for the harbor park will be transferred to the City as agreed to in the Annexation Agreement which was approved by City Council May 1, 2018.

Finally, Northshore contains a higher percentage of open space than what is required by Saratoga's open space calculator, and therefore average blended densities that exceed 8 du/ac are justified.



ORIGINAL PROJECT BOUNDARY
AMENDED PROJECT BOUNDARY



neighborhood plan

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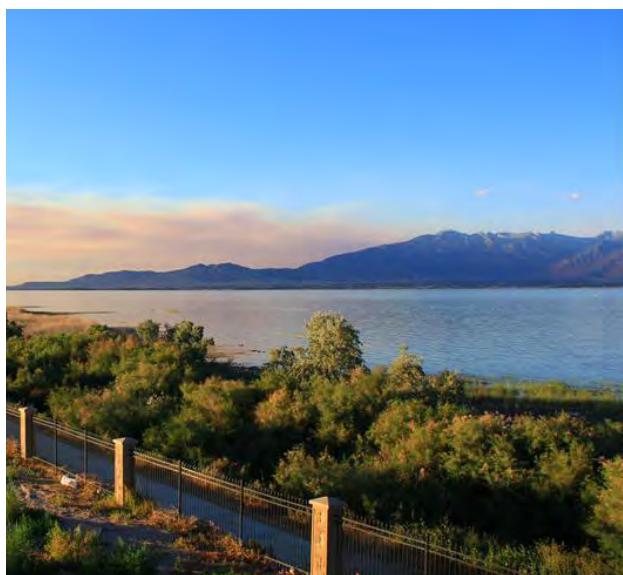
NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

CHARACTER AND THEME PLAN

The name Northshore is not only descriptive of the project's location relative to Utah Lake, but embodies the intrinsic design motif that will serve as a unifying theme for the community. Along both coastlines in the United States it is common to find small fishing villages where life on the water has influenced their aesthetic charm. These villages are generally rich in visual character and have a strong sense of place. Northshore celebrates its proximity to Utah Lake and the unique opportunity to serve as a landmark in Saratoga Springs by promoting the nautical theme and capitalizing on the history of the area.

The Character and Theme Plan will demonstrate the widespread application of this design concept through the following:

- A comprehensive open space network with specific design elements that reinforces the nautical theme and creates a sense of place.
- Community monumentation and signage that is distinctive and creates a strong sense of location and community belonging.
- Architectural style that is consistent with and support a nautical design motif mixed with a local architectural precedent.
- A street naming plan inspired by the iconic maritime classics which strengthen Northshore's purpose.





NORTHSHORE

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS

Objective

The architectural criteria presented in this document are meant to act as guidelines for the design of homes at Northshore. These guidelines are not prescriptive; rather, they comprise a body of design elements and characteristics and theming which, when implemented correctly, can create a diverse and harmonious architectural landscape.

The buildings shown in the document are representative interpretations of the proposed architectural styles, not templates for future construction. There are many possible successful interpretations of the proposed architectural styles. It should not be expected nor desired that each building will incorporate all elements of a style, or that each style will be equally represented. The design of individual buildings and the implementation of styles will be solidified by the Northshore Architectural Review Committee.

The architectural styles and themes for Northshore are derived from local precedent with a fusion of nautical form and character. The following architectural standards will govern product design within Northshore. Only the architectural styles listed below are permitted within Northshore.



Farmhouse



Modern



Craftsman



Cape Cod



Traditional

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

CAPE COD



The Northshore Cape Cod style is often characterized by simple gable roofs running in the long axis of the house as the primary roof shape. The main gable may have multiple small, yet simple gable-style dormers facing the front façade of the house. The front porch often has a shallow pitched shed-style roof supported by simple, trimmed columns with no stone or tapered bases. Although Cape Cod style homes can have smaller gabled roof porches over the front door flanked by columns when the plan does not have a broader front porch. The architectural features are often based on a symmetrical layout about the main roof structure. Windows should have smaller divided lights and utilize single-hung or slider operations. Roof overhangs, while present, should not be excessive (typically 1'-0") and fascia trim should be simple and non-stepped.

Detailing should be simple and minimize the use of corbels, haunches and excessive ornamentation. Appropriate materials may include horizontal lap siding or shake shingle siding with simple trim around windows and doors. Where appropriate, gable vents should be round "portal" style attic vents.

The example above is one interpretation of the Northshore Cape Cod style. There are many possible, successful interpretations. All elements shown here, and described in this style are not on every home.



NORTHSHORE

EXAMPLES FOR VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CAPE COD STYLE



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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

CAPE COD

Massing

- A simple overall gable roof running along the long axis of the home.
- Overall massing should be simple and emphasize the simple, rectangular footprint.
- Front porch is either broad with shallow-pitched shed roof or gabled over front door.
- Single-story and two-story plans are typical.

Roof

- Gable roofs are typical. Avoid hip-style roofs.
- Use of gabled dormers is encouraged.
- Main roof pitches should be 6:12 to 8:12.
- Secondary roof pitches at front porch shed should be 3:12 to 4:12.
- Roof overhangs at eaves should be 1'-0".

Windows & Doors

- Square proportioned windows on the main level and vertically proportioned windows in dormers are typical.
- Individual or paired windows are typical.
- Wide (4 to 6") exterior trim and cap on windows and doors are typical.
- Windows typically have smaller divided lights in a grid.

Porch / Entry

- Street-facing, one-story porches are common.
- Porch roofs are typically broad with a shed roof or over the front door and gabled.
- Wrap around porches are not typical.
- Porches have simple trimmed columns that are not tapered and do not have stone bases.
- Square columns (between 8 to 10") are typical.
- Railings are typically wood and painted to match house trim.

Details

- Detailing is simplified, and ornamentation is restrained.
- A minimal number of materials is typical. Stone is often not found on Cape Cod architecture.
- Horizontal lap siding or shake shingle siding is typical.
- Portal-style round gable vents where appropriate are typical.



CAPE COD

Materials

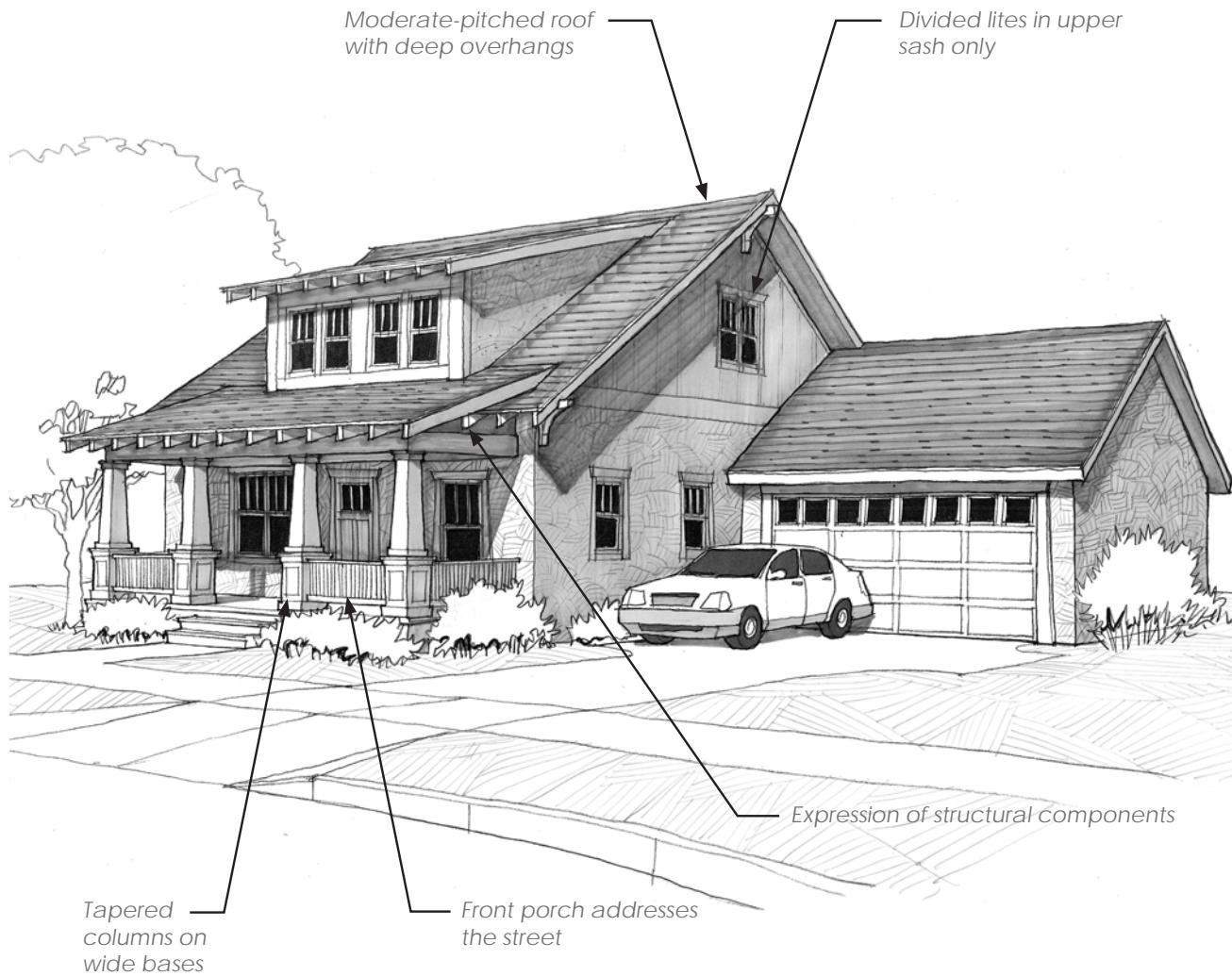
- Wall materials may include stucco, horizontal lap siding (vinyl siding prohibited), shake shingle siding, cultured stone and/or brick.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house with a minimum 2-foot return on lots interior to the block.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house and extend across the entire secondary frontage on corner lots.
- Architectural asphalt shingle roofing.
- Aluminum soffit and fascia when applicable to the style.
- Vinyl windows.



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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

CRAFTSMAN



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

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



EXAMPLES FOR VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CRAFTSMAN STYLE



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

Ornamentation is restrained. Details that are characteristic of the style include exposed rafter tails, tapered columns and trim elements, and diagonal knee braces at gable ends. Wall materials may include stone, brick, stucco, shingles, and siding.

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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

CRAFTSMAN

Massing

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

Roof

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

Windows & Doors

- Individual windows are typically square or vertically oriented.
- Windows are often mulled together in pairs or threes.

- Double-hung windows with divided lites in upper sashes only, usually in a three-over-one configuration, are typical.
- Limited use of small accent windows and angled bays is encouraged.
- A single, rectilinear door is typical.
- Large lites in doors are common and are often divided to match the windows.
- Wide trim (5 to 6-inch) with head trim extending past the jamb is typical for doors and windows. Tapered side trims are typical.

Porch / Entry

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

Details

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



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



CRAFTSMAN

Materials

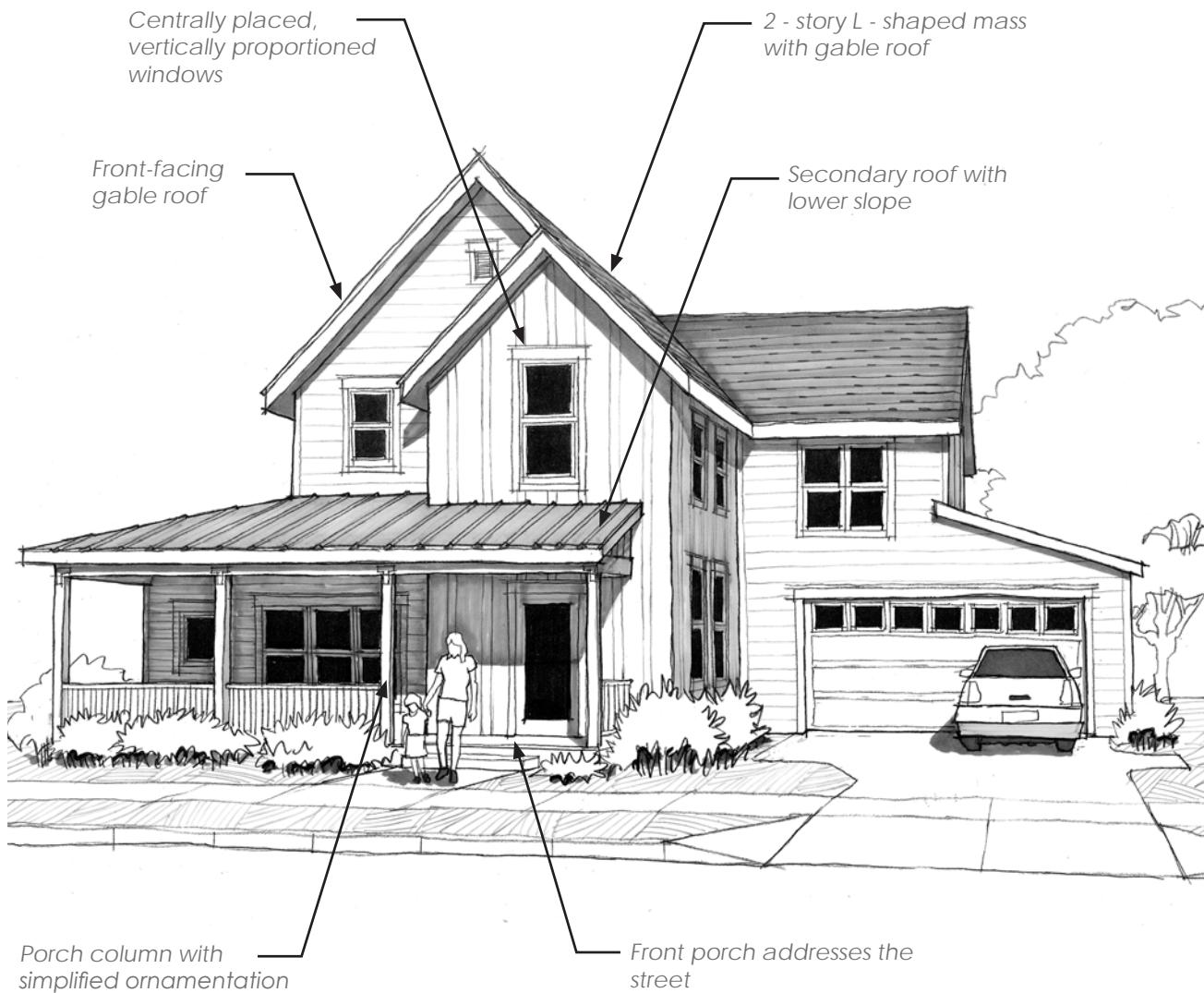
- Wall materials may include stucco, board & batten siding, shake shingle siding (vinyl siding prohibited), cultured stone, and/or brick siding.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house with a minimum 2-foot return on lots interior to the block.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house and extend across the entire secondary frontage on corner lots.
- Architectural asphalt shingle roofing.
- Aluminum soffit and fascia when applicable to the style.
- Vinyl windows.



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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

FARMHOUSE



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

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



EXAMPLES FOR VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FARMHOUSE STYLE



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

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

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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

FARMHOUSE

Massing

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

Roofs:

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

Windows & Doors:

- Vertically proportioned double and single-hung windows are typical.
- Individual or paired window treatments are common.
- Square and angled bay window treatments are common.
- Wide (4 to 6-inch) exterior trim and cap moldings on windows and doors are typical.
- Limited use of multi-pane sashes with divided lites is encouraged and may occur in both sashes in

the following configurations: one-over-one, two-over-one, two-over-two, four-square-grid-over-one, and four-square-grid-over-four-square-grid.

- Lites in doors are common and often express ornamentation.

Porch / Entry

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

Detail Elements:

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



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



FARMHOUSE

Materials:

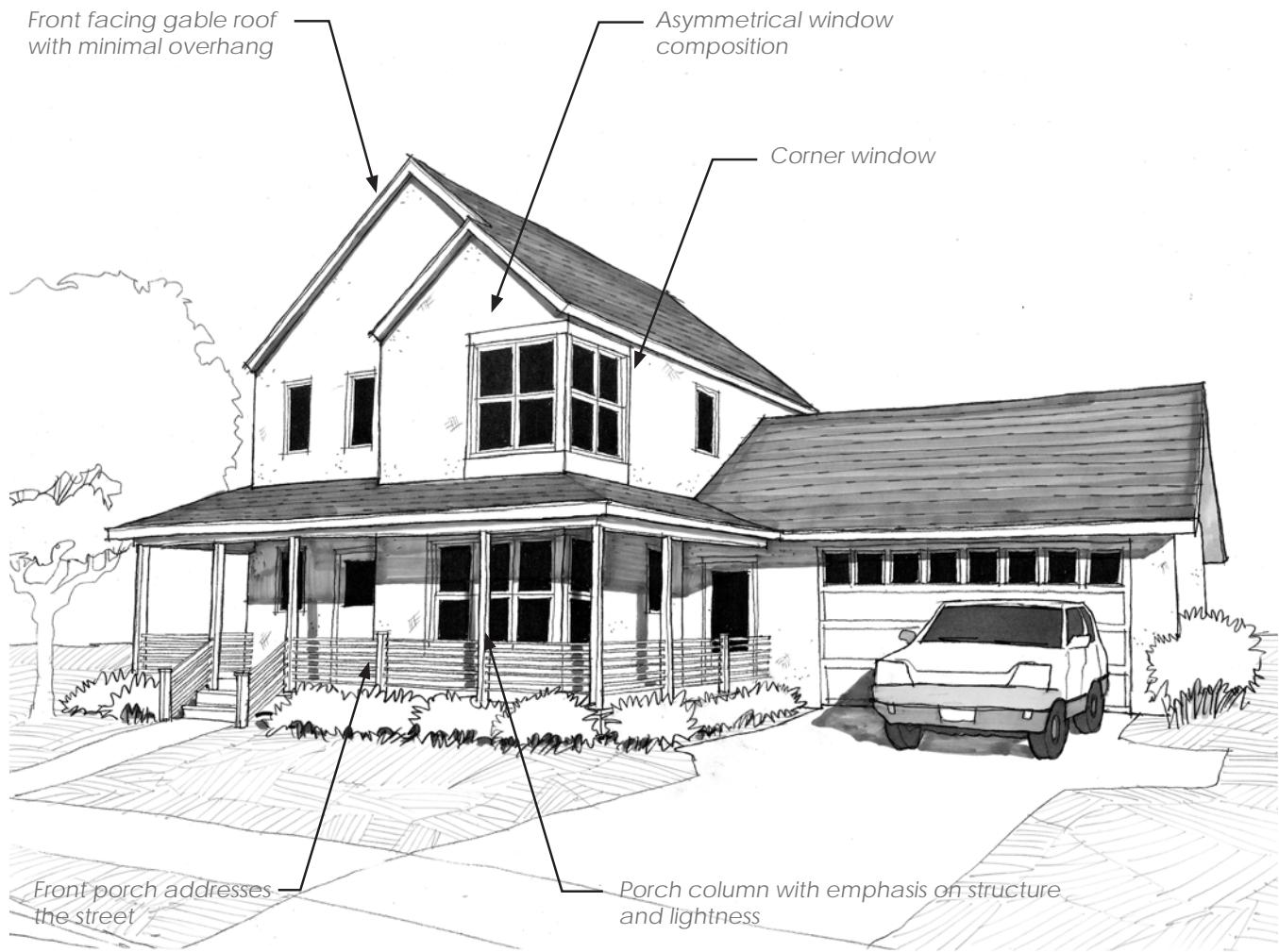
- Wall materials may include stucco and horizontal lap siding and board & batten siding (vinyl siding prohibited).
- Corner boards may be painted the same color as the body of the building
- Architectural asphalt shingles for main roofs is encouraged. Asphalt or metal on secondary roofs is permitted.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house with a minimum 2-foot return on lots interior to the block.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house and extend across the entire secondary frontage on corner lots.



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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

MODERN



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

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



EXAMPLES FOR VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF MODERN STYLE



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

Unlike some interpretations of the modern style, in which unique building elements are employed and exaggerated to maximize individual expression, the Modern style values simplicity and restraint. Unique and special elements should be used in moderation to achieve a harmonious neighborhood character.

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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

MODERN

Massing

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

Roofs:

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

Windows & Doors:

- Asymmetrical window compositions are typical.
- Horizontal windows are suitable within compositions if the overall effect is vertical.
- Corner window compositions are common.
- Window walls are common.
- Facades with window wall compositions should be balanced with smaller individual apertures.
- Casement and picture windows are typical.

- Divided lites are not used.
- Wide (4 to 6-inch) exterior trim and cap moldings on windows and doors are typical.
- Unique front doors are common.

Porch/Entry

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

Detail Elements:

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



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



MODERN

Materials:

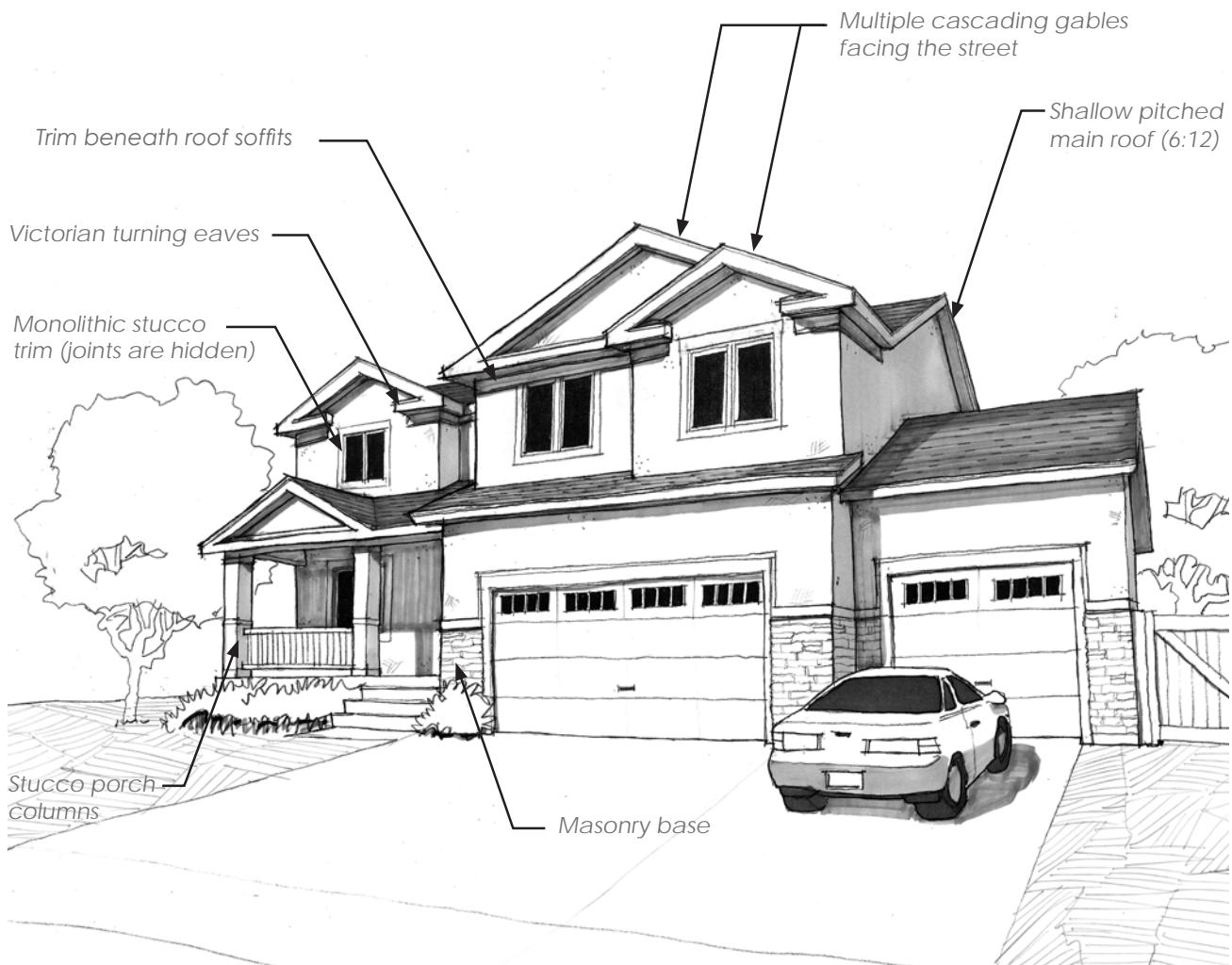
- Wall materials may include horizontal and vertical siding (vinyl siding prohibited), corrugated metal, and stucco.
- Corner boards may be painted the same color as the body of the building. Changes in materials must occur at an inside corner.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house with a minimum 2-foot return on lots interior to the block.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house and extend across the entire secondary frontage on corner lots.
- Architectural asphalt shingles for main roofs is encouraged. Asphalt or metal on secondary roofs is permitted.
- Stone and brick shall be permitted on "modern" style elevations. All brick styles and coursing methods shall be permitted. Stone shall be permitted using either mortar or dry-stacked methods. River rock shall not be permitted. Colors of all masonry shall comply with the color palette guidelines for the Northshore community.



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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

TRADITIONAL



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

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



NORTHSHORE

EXAMPLES FOR VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF THE TRADITIONAL STYLE



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

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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

TRADITIONAL

Massing

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

Roof

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

Windows & Doors

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

Porch / Entry

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

Details

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

Materials

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



TRADITIONAL

Materials

- The use of two or three different materials on the exterior is typical.
- Wall materials may include stucco and limited masonry veneer to provide base for the elevation.
- On the roof, asphalt shingles are typical.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house with a minimum 2-foot return on lots interior to the block.
- Materials used on the front elevation must wrap the corner of the house and extend across the entire secondary frontage on corner lots.



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

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

EXTERIOR COLOR PALETTE

Colors will be appropriate per the architectural style of each dwelling. Bright artificial colors, neons, fluorescents, etc. are prohibited.

The use of color is a critical factor in creating the overall neighborhood character. A well-orchestrated color palette based on Utah's native elements and those found in coastal environments can bring unity to the neighborhood as well as highlight key areas.

Environmental and Regional Appropriateness

The inspiration for the Northshore color palette needs to be developed based on the natural colors of the actual flora from the site, and the inescapable colors of the backdrop of the lake. Appropriate colors include native/natural hues found in the landscape near bodies of water or reminiscent of seaside settlements.

Stylistic Appropriateness

It is critical that color is used in a way that honors the traditions of the architectural styles being offered in Northshore. It is often the case that fewer colors used on individual buildings is more successful than a variety of colors.

Rhythm and Placement

The relationship between the colors of neighboring buildings is important when choosing a palette for a block face. A collective rhythm is created by balancing building elements that are the same color across many buildings and uniquely colored elements that express individual homes.

Contrast and Trim

In general, color schemes for Northshore can have contrast between main body and trim colors. In some cases, painting the corner and window trim the same color as the siding is desirable as it will reduce contrast and put an emphasis on building massing and form.

Roofing Materials and Colors

Color variation with roofing materials is especially important to create diversity and architectural interest.

COLOR SCHEME #A
(COASTAL PALETTE)



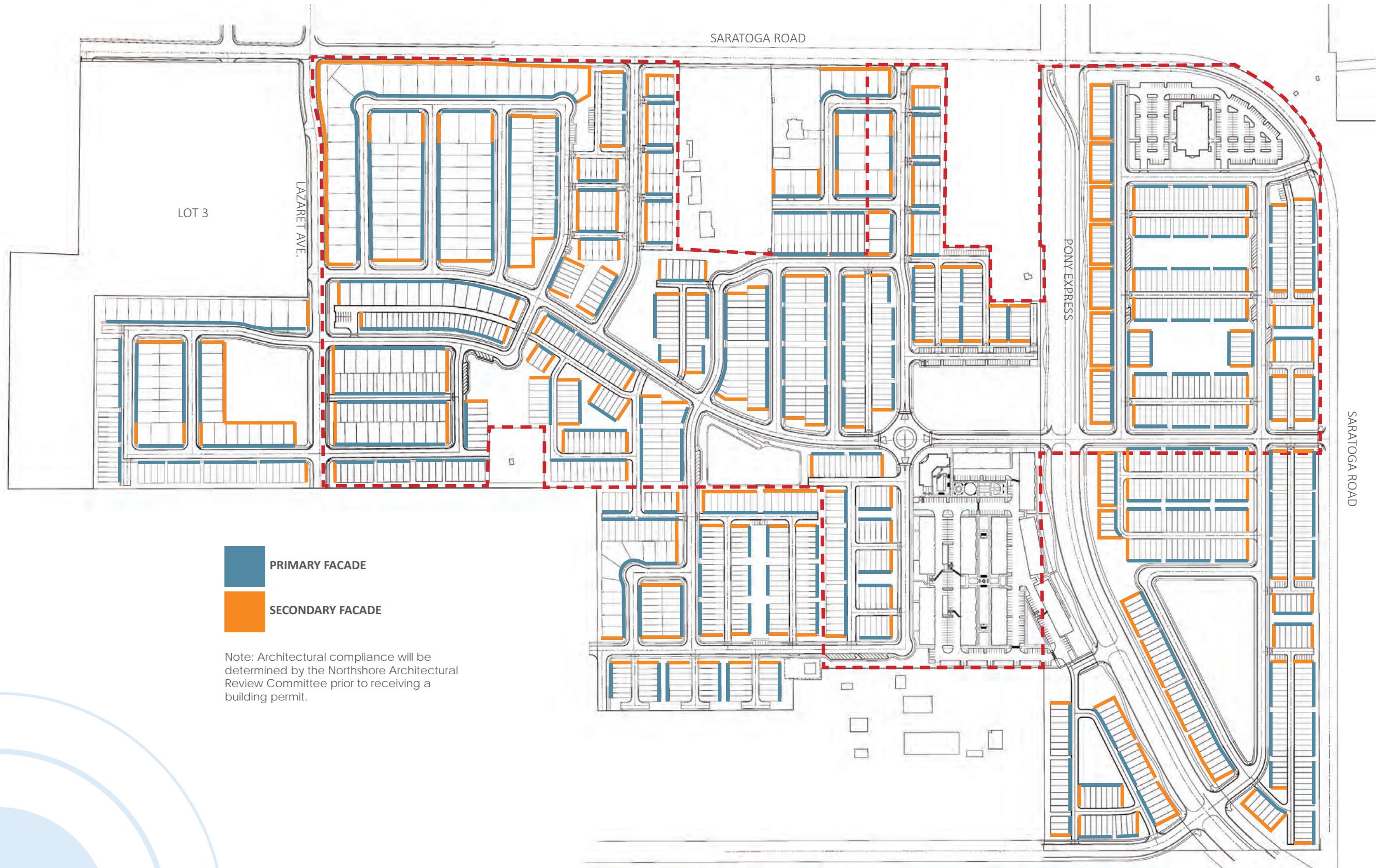
COLOR SCHEME - B
(CAPE COD STYLE)





NORTHSHORE

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architectural facade plan





parks & open space | programming

NORTHSHORE

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

THE BEACH

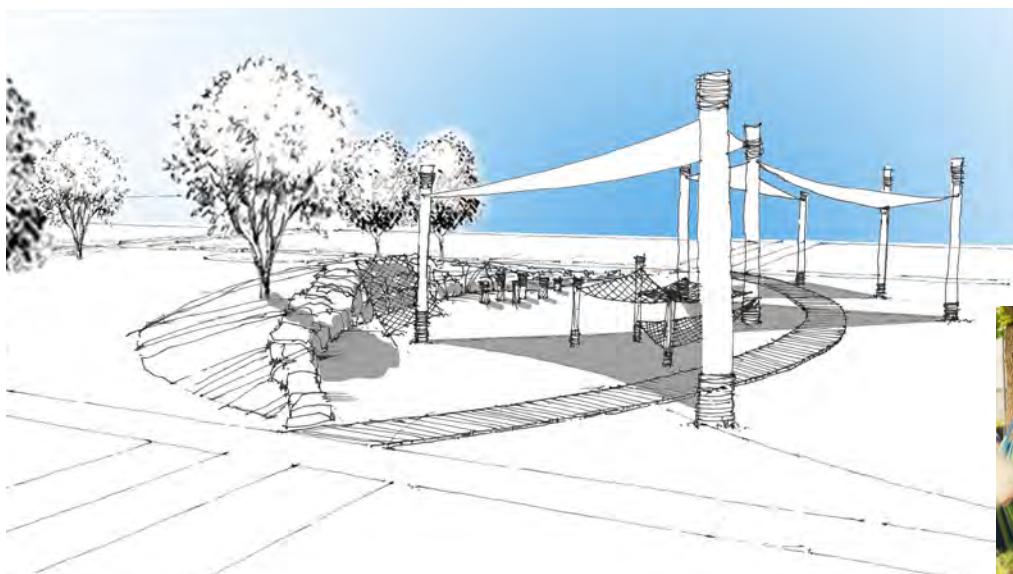
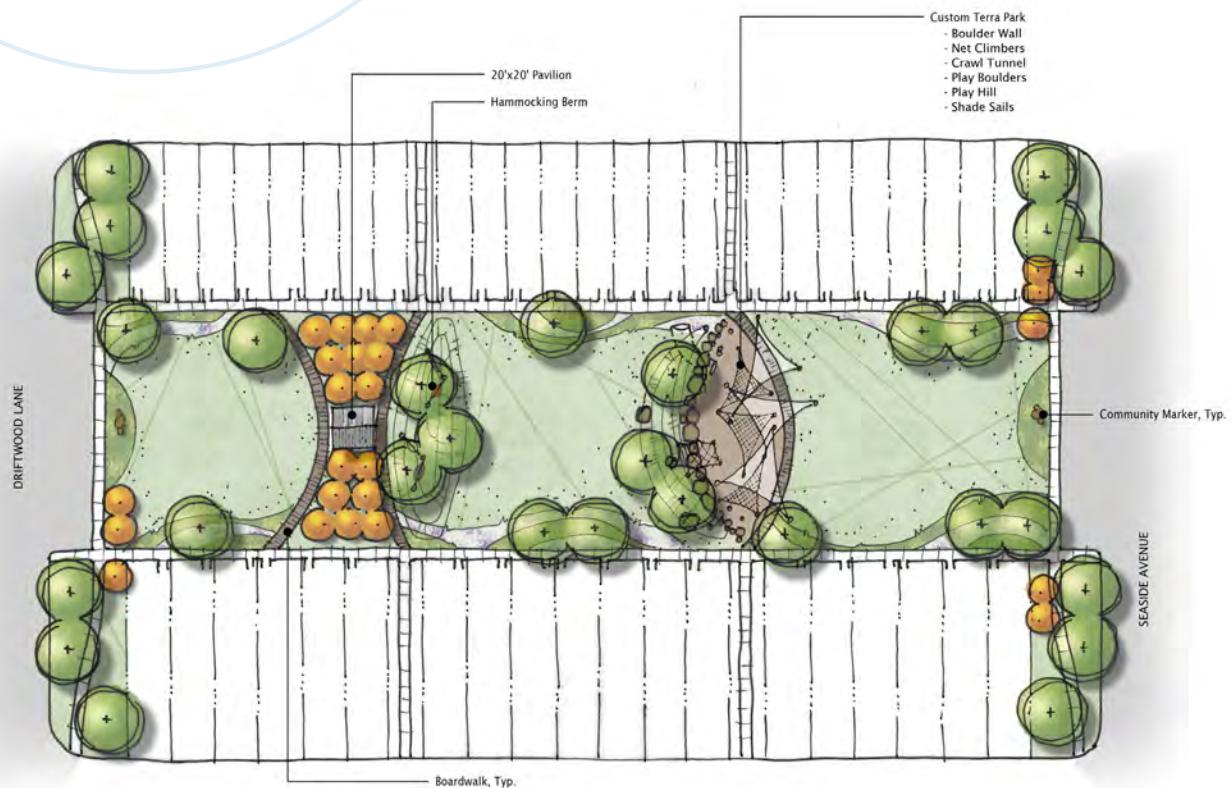


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NORTHSHORE

THE SAILS



NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

SOUTH BAY



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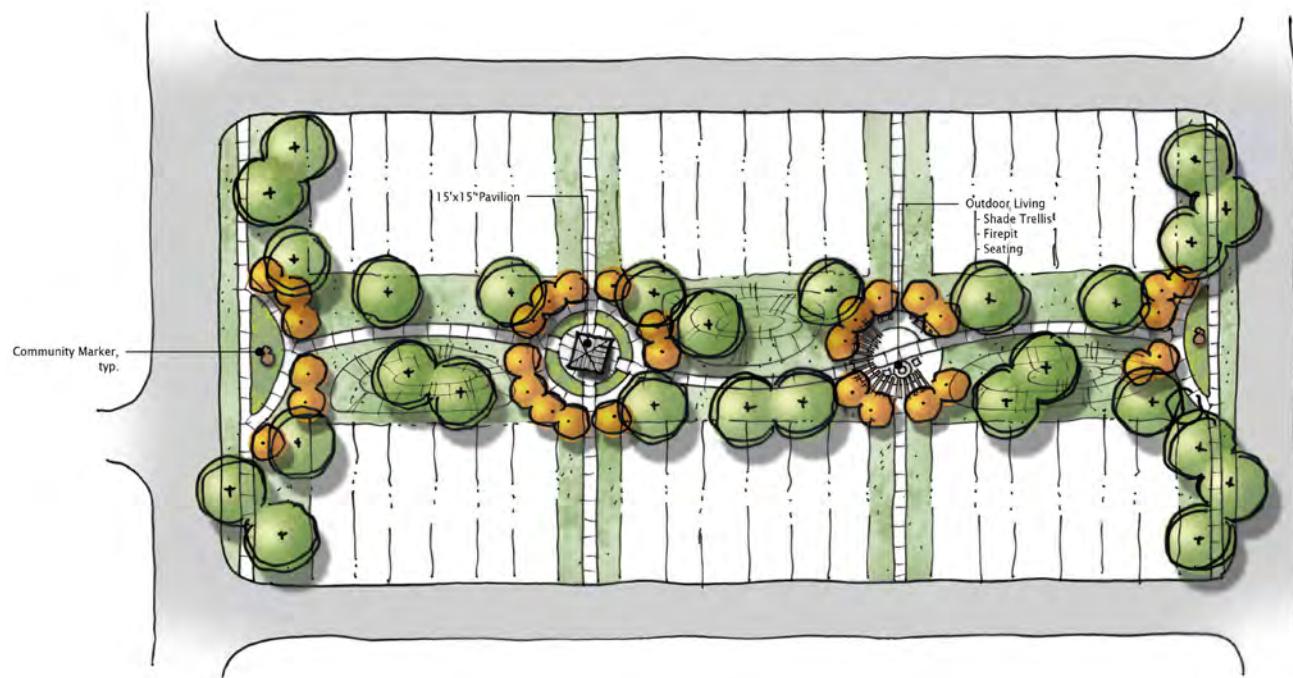


NORTHSHORE

DOCK PARK



SANDBAR PARK



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NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

ANCHOR PARK



The images on this page represent an artist's rendering and are conceptual in nature



NORTHSHORE

NORTH PARK



PARKWAY OPEN SPACE



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NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

LAGUNA SHORE PARK





NORTHSHORE

PORTSIDE PARK



NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

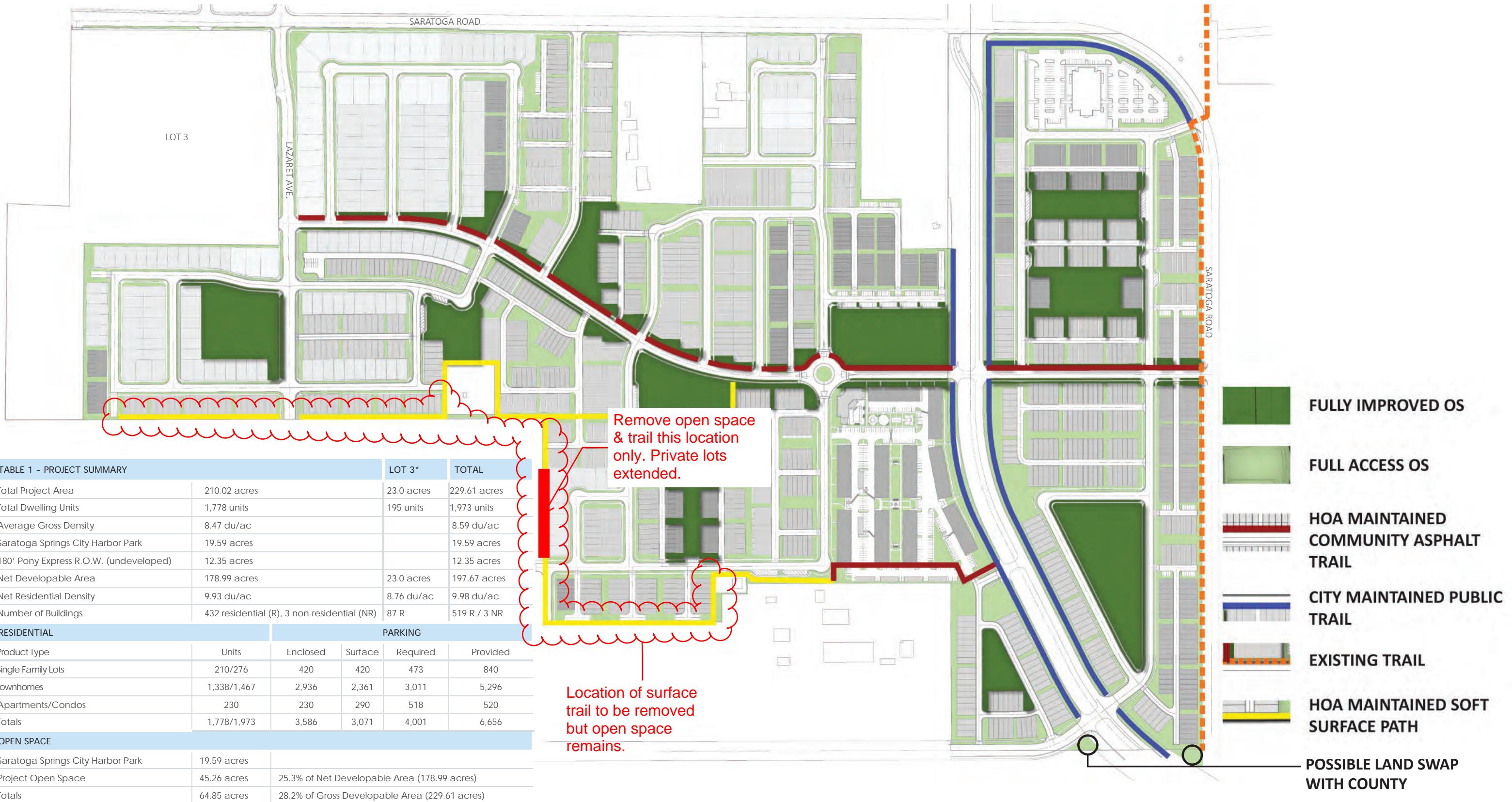


The images on this page represent an artist's rendering and are conceptual in nature



NORTHSHORE

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parks, open space, & trails

NORTH SHORE



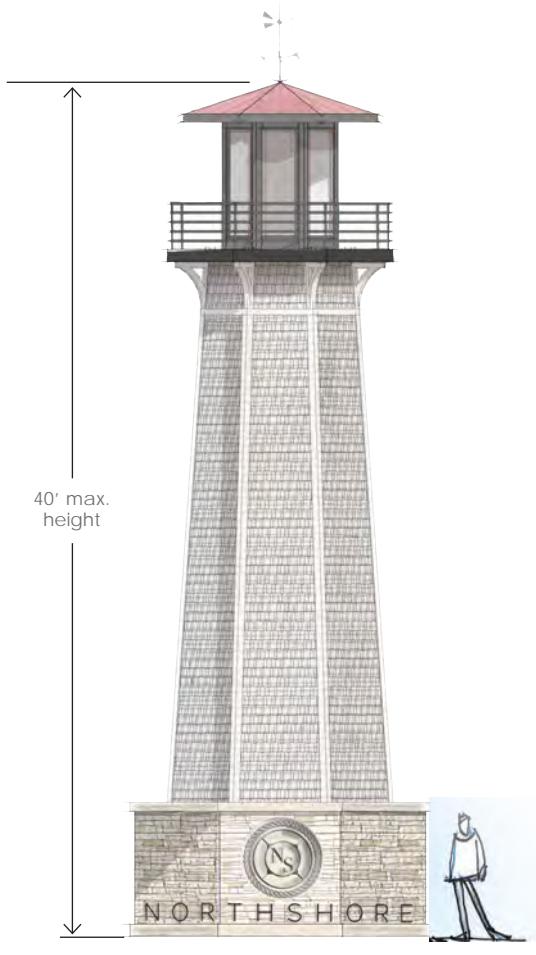


NORTHSHORE

monumentation & wayfinding

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

CONCEPTUAL MONUMENTATION



The maximum height of Community Icon structure not to exceed 40 feet



COMMUNITY ENTRANCE SIGN

The images on this page represent an artist's rendering and are conceptual in nature



NORTHSHORE

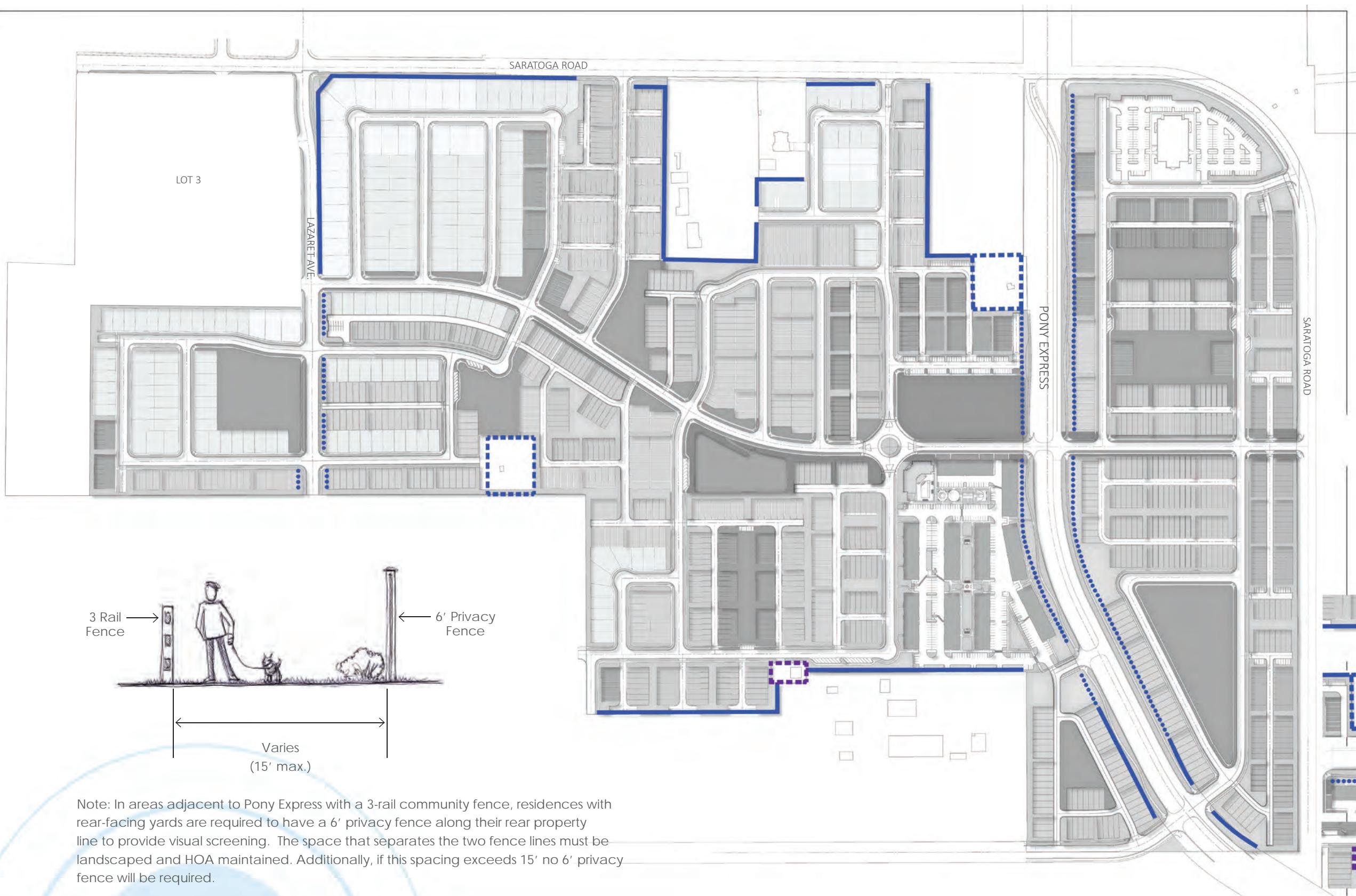
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NORTHSHORE

street naming plan





fencing plan

NORTHSHORE



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NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

TABLE 2A - LOT STANDARDS

SINGLE FAMILY LOTS

BUILDING CONFIGURATION

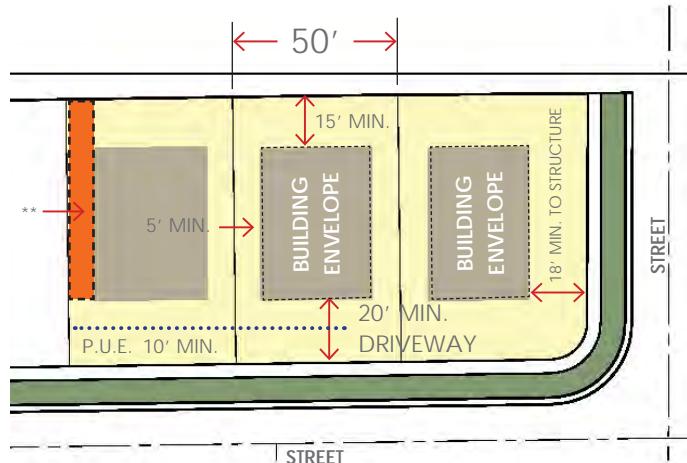
Minimum Lot Size	5,000 sq. ft.
Height - Principal Building	35 ft. max.
Lot Coverage	50% max
Lot Width	50 ft. min.
Lot Frontage	30 ft. min.*

SETBACKS - PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Front Setback Principal	20 ft. min. ****
Street Side Setback	18 ft. min. ***
Interior Side Setback	5 ft. min.
Rear Setback	15 ft. min.

SETBACKS - ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

Front Setback	20 ft. min., but shall be in-line with or behind principal building
Side Setback	5 ft. min.
Rear Setback	5 ft. min.



** Access and use easements may be applied to sideyards at preliminary plat by developer

*** If there is no gas utility in the PUE, the street side setback can be 10 ft. min.

**** 20 ft. min. to garage door. Non-habitable projections can encroach into front setback a maximum of 5 feet.

APARTMENTS - CONDOMINIUMS

BUILDING CONFIGURATION

Minimum Lot Size	Varies
Height - Principal Building	45 ft. max.
Lot Coverage	65% max
Lot Width	N/A
Lot Frontage	N/A

SETBACKS - PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Front Setback Principal	20 ft. min. to front plane of the building
Street Side Setback	15 ft. min.
Interior Side Setback	12 ft. min. between buildings
Rear Setback	20 ft. min. between buildings

SETBACKS - ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

To Be Determined at Site Plan





NORTHSHORE

TABLE 2B - LOT STANDARDS

TOWNHOMES

BUILDING CONFIGURATION

Minimum Lot Size	1,320 sq. ft.
Height - Principal Building	40 ft. max.
Lot Coverage	75% max
Lot Width	18 ft. min.
Lot Frontage	N/A

SETBACKS - PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Front Setback Principal	20 ft. min. ****
Street Side Setback	15 ft. min. ***
Interior Side Setback	0 ft. min.
Rear Setback	10 ft. min.

*** If there is no gas utility in the PUE, the street side setback can be 10 ft. min.

**** 20 ft. min. to garage door. Non-habitable projections can encroach into front setback a maximum of 5 feet.



REAR-LOADED TOWNHOMES

BUILDING CONFIGURATION

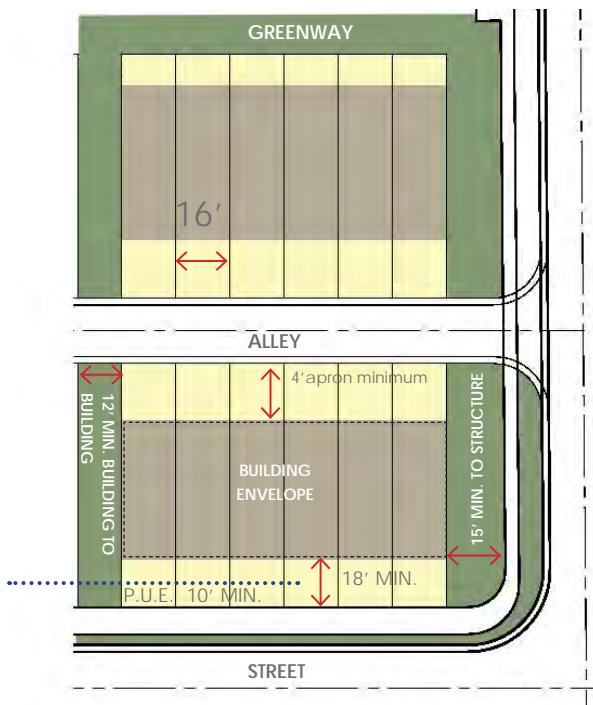
Minimum Lot Size	800 sq. ft.
Height - Principal Building	40 ft. max.
Lot Coverage	75% max
Lot Width	16 ft. min.
Lot Frontage	N/A

SETBACKS - PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Front Setback Principal	18 ft. min. ****
Street Side Setback	15 ft. min. ***
Interior Side Setback	0 ft. min.
Rear Setback	4' apron minimum

*** If there is no gas utility in the PUE, the street side setback can be 10 ft. min.

**** 20 ft. min. to garage door. Non-habitable projections can encroach into front setback a maximum of 5 feet.



NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

TABLE 2C - LOT STANDARDS

COTTAGE LOTS

BUILDING CONFIGURATION

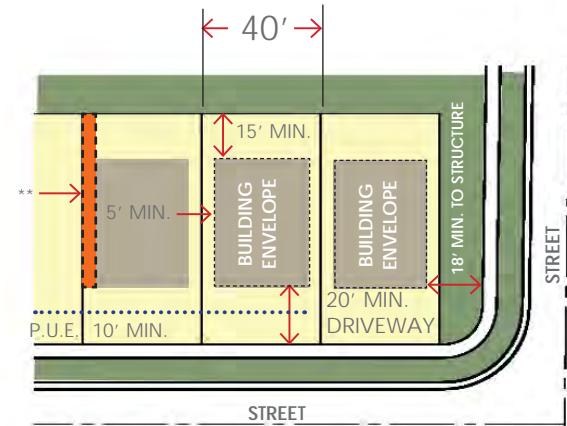
Minimum Lot Size	3,200 sq. ft.
Height - Principal Building	35 ft. max.
Lot Coverage	50% max
Lot Width	40 ft. min.
Lot Frontage	30 ft. min.*

SETBACKS - PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Front Setback Principal	20 ft. min. ****
Street Side Setback	18 ft. min. ***
Interior Side Setback	5 ft. min.
Rear Setback	15 ft. min.

SETBACKS - ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

Front Setback	20 ft. min., but shall be in-line with or behind principal building
Side Setback	3 ft. min.
Rear Setback	3 ft. min.



* Lot frontage for multi-family and attached products refers to the width of the individual units, not the width of the entire building.

** Access and use easements may be applied to sideyards at preliminary plat by developer

*** If there is no gas utility in the PUE, the street side setback can be 10 ft. min.

**** 20 ft. min. to garage door. Non-habitable projections can encroach into front setback a maximum of 5 feet.

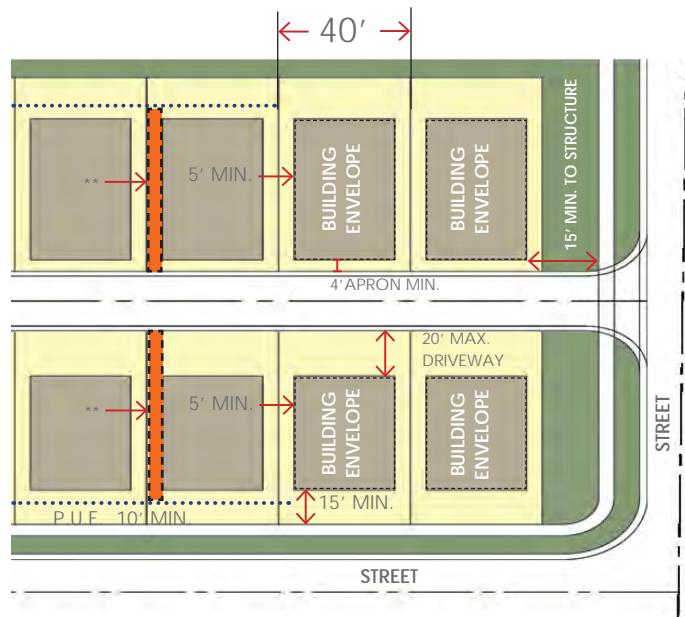
REAR-LOADED COTTAGE LOTS

BUILDING CONFIGURATION

Minimum Lot Size	3,200 sq. ft.
Height - Principal Building	35 ft. max.
Lot Coverage	60% max
Lot Width	40 ft. min.
Lot Frontage	30 ft. min.*

SETBACKS - PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Front Setback Principal	15 ft. min. ****
Street Side Setback	15 ft. min. ***
Interior Side Setback	5 ft. min.**
Rear Setback	4' apron min. 20' driveway max.



* Lot frontage for multi-family and attached products refers to the width of the individual units, not the width of the entire building.

** Access and use easements may be applied to sideyards at preliminary plat by developer

*** If there is no gas utility in the PUE, the street side setback can be 10 ft. min.

**** 20 ft. min. to garage door. Non-habitable projections can encroach into front setback a maximum of 5 feet.



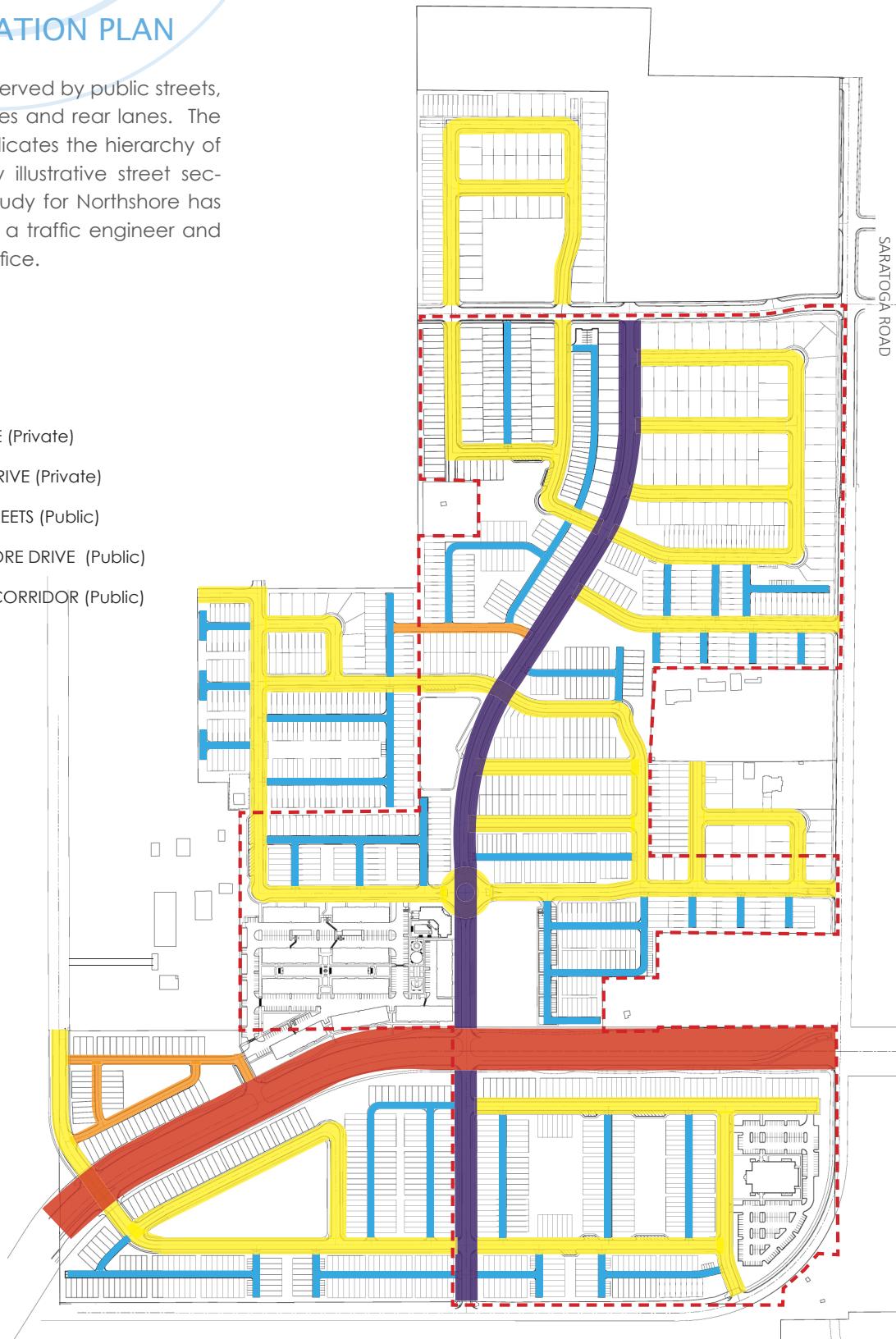
NORTHSHORE

TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Northshore will be served by public streets, private shared drives and rear lanes. The diagram below indicates the hierarchy of streets followed by illustrative street sections. The traffic study for Northshore has been prepared by a traffic engineer and on-file in the City office.

LEGEND

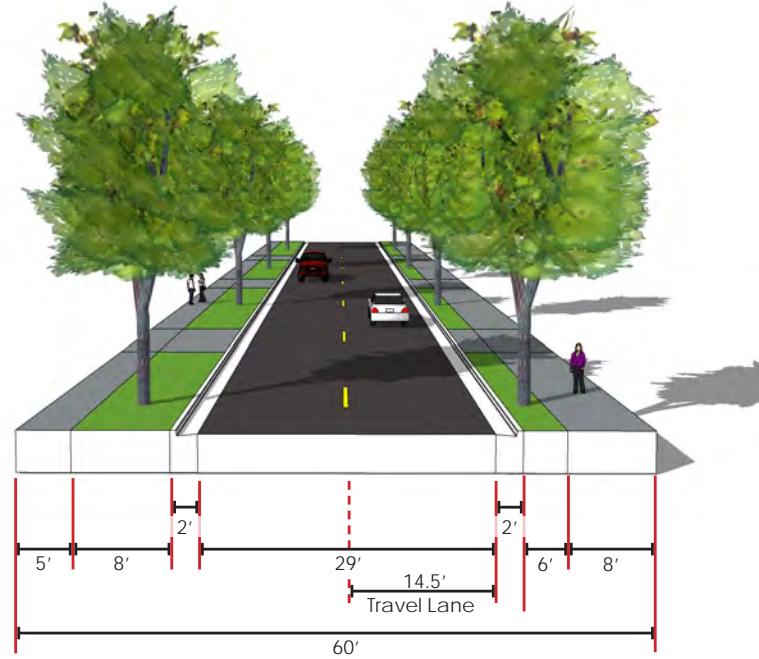
- 26' REAR LANE (Private)
- 30' SHARED DRIVE (Private)
- 59' LOCAL STREETS (Public)
- 60' NORTHSHORE DRIVE (Public)
- 180' TRANSIT CORRIDOR (Public)



NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

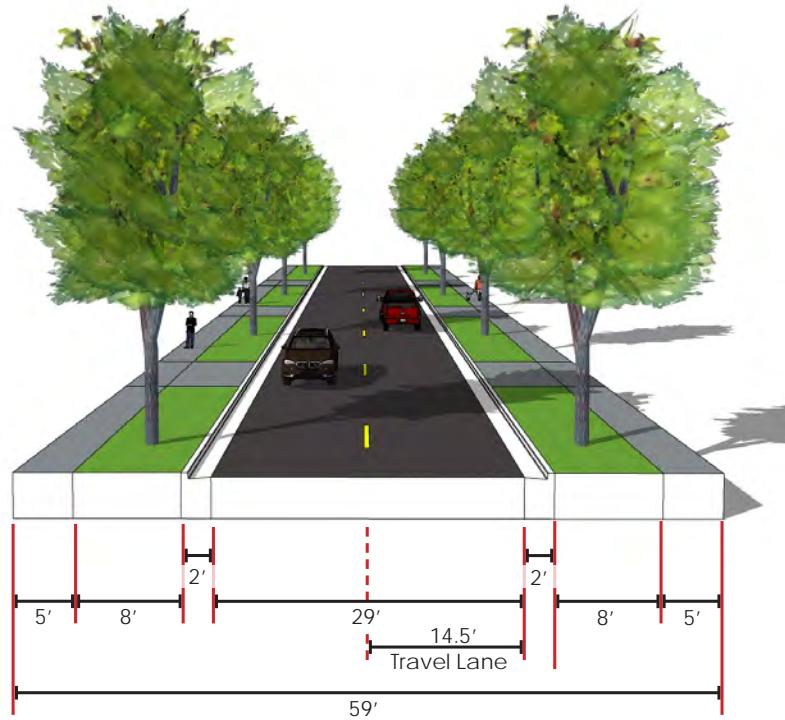
Northshore Drive 60' ROW Section (Public)

* Complies with
Saratoga Springs City Street Standards



Local streets 59' ROW Section (Public)

* Complies with
Saratoga Springs City Street Standards

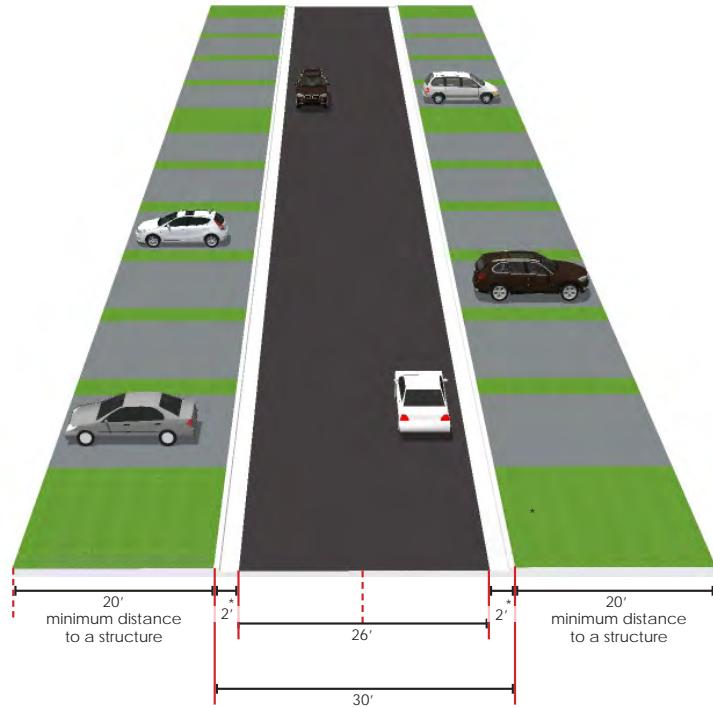




NORTHSHORE

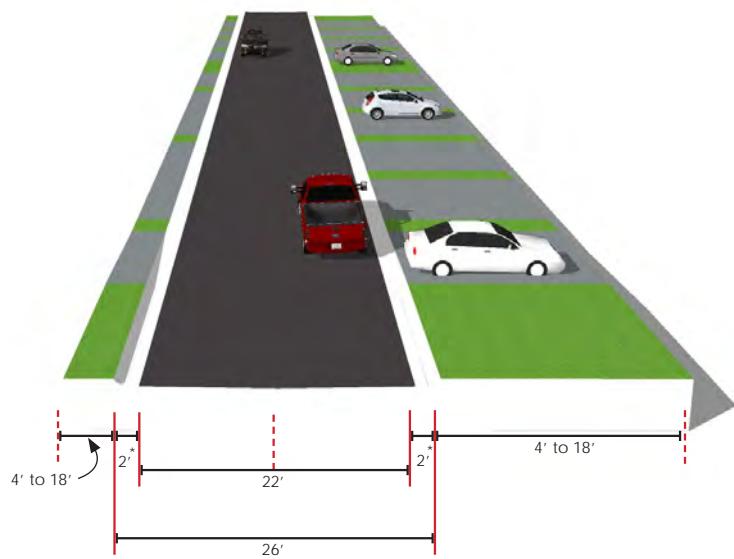
Shared Drives 30' ROW Section (Private)

* Complies with
Saratoga Springs City Street Standards



Rear Lanes 26' ROW Section (Private)

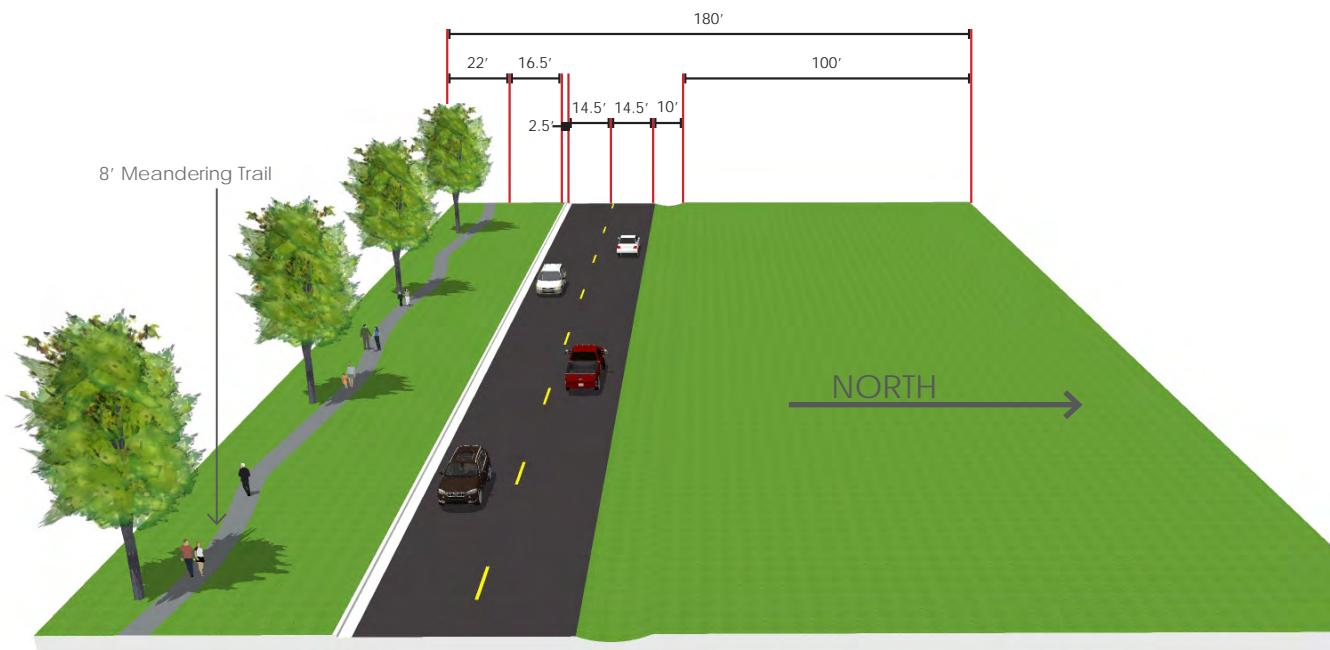
* Complies with
Saratoga Springs City Street Standards



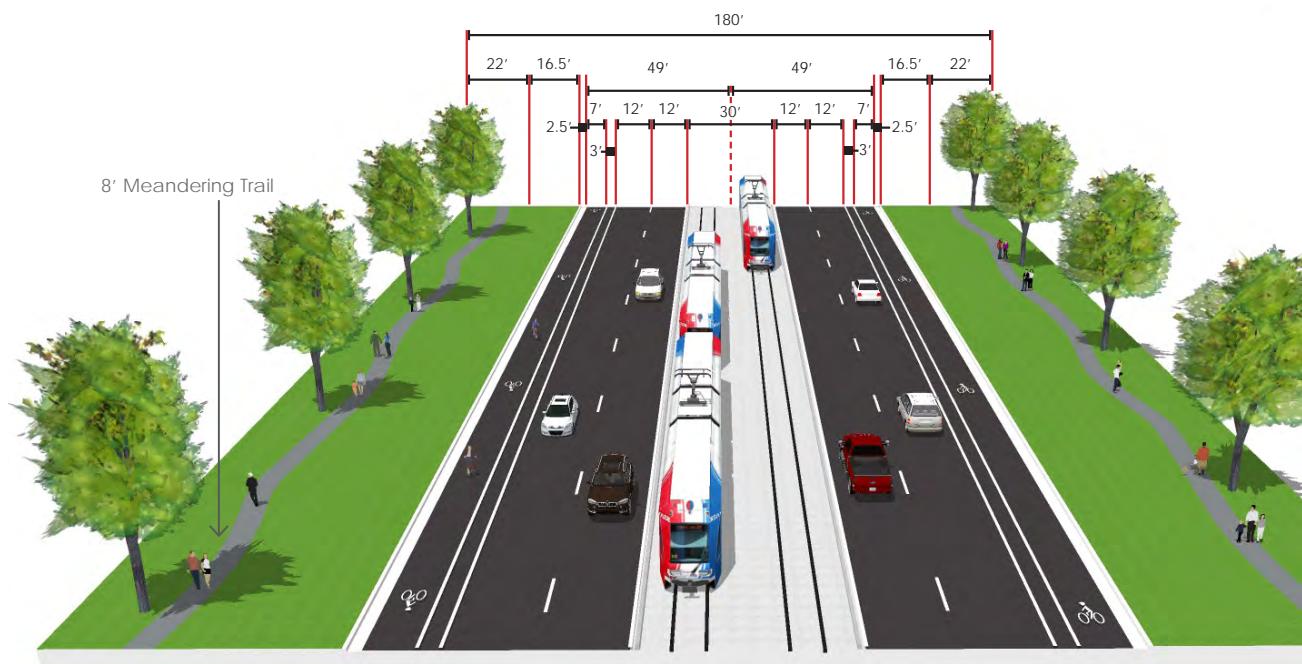
* Note curb as mountable/driveable.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Transit Corridor 180' ROW Section (Public)



Interim Condition

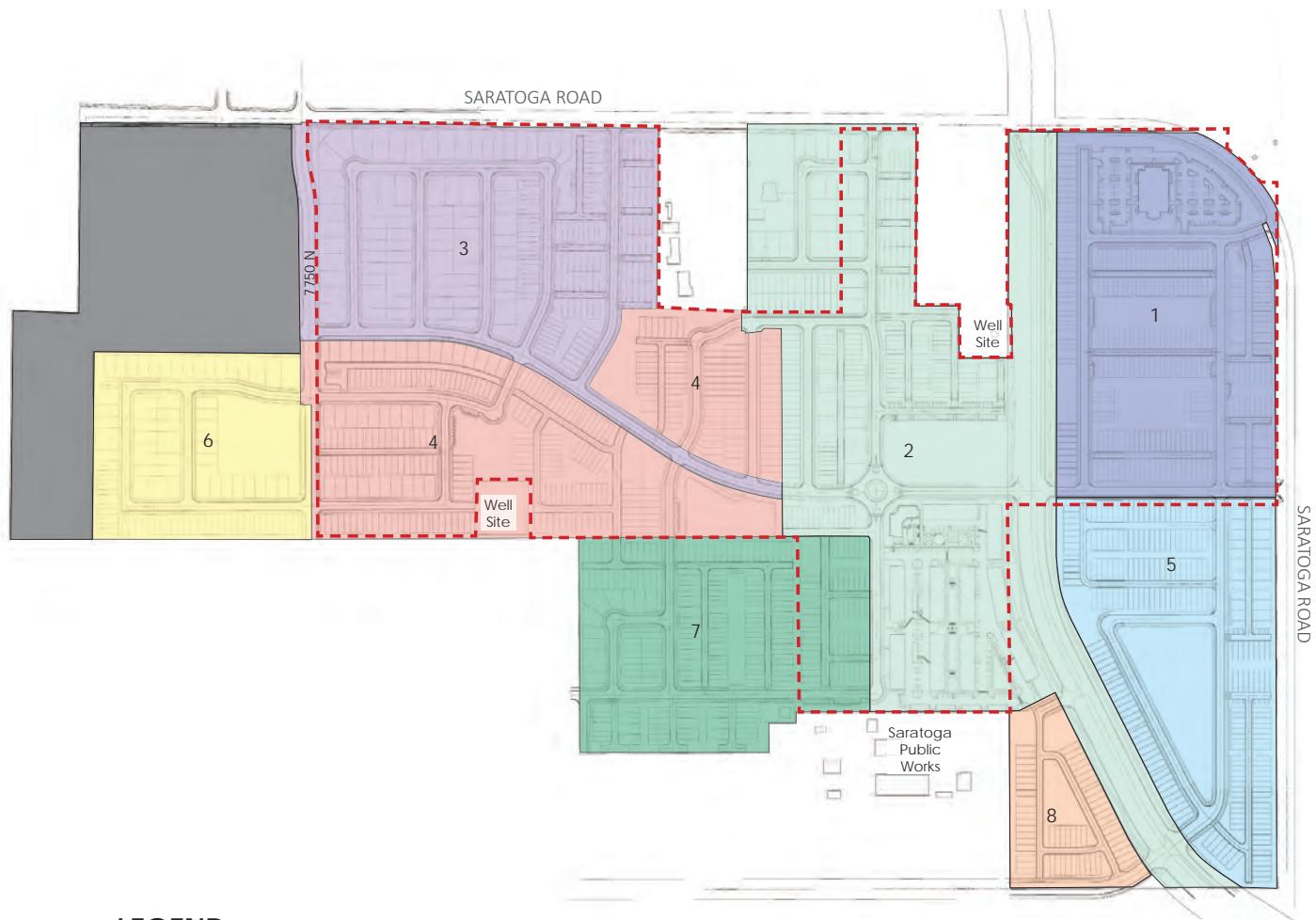


Potential future expansion with Transit



NORTHSHORE

PHASING PLAN

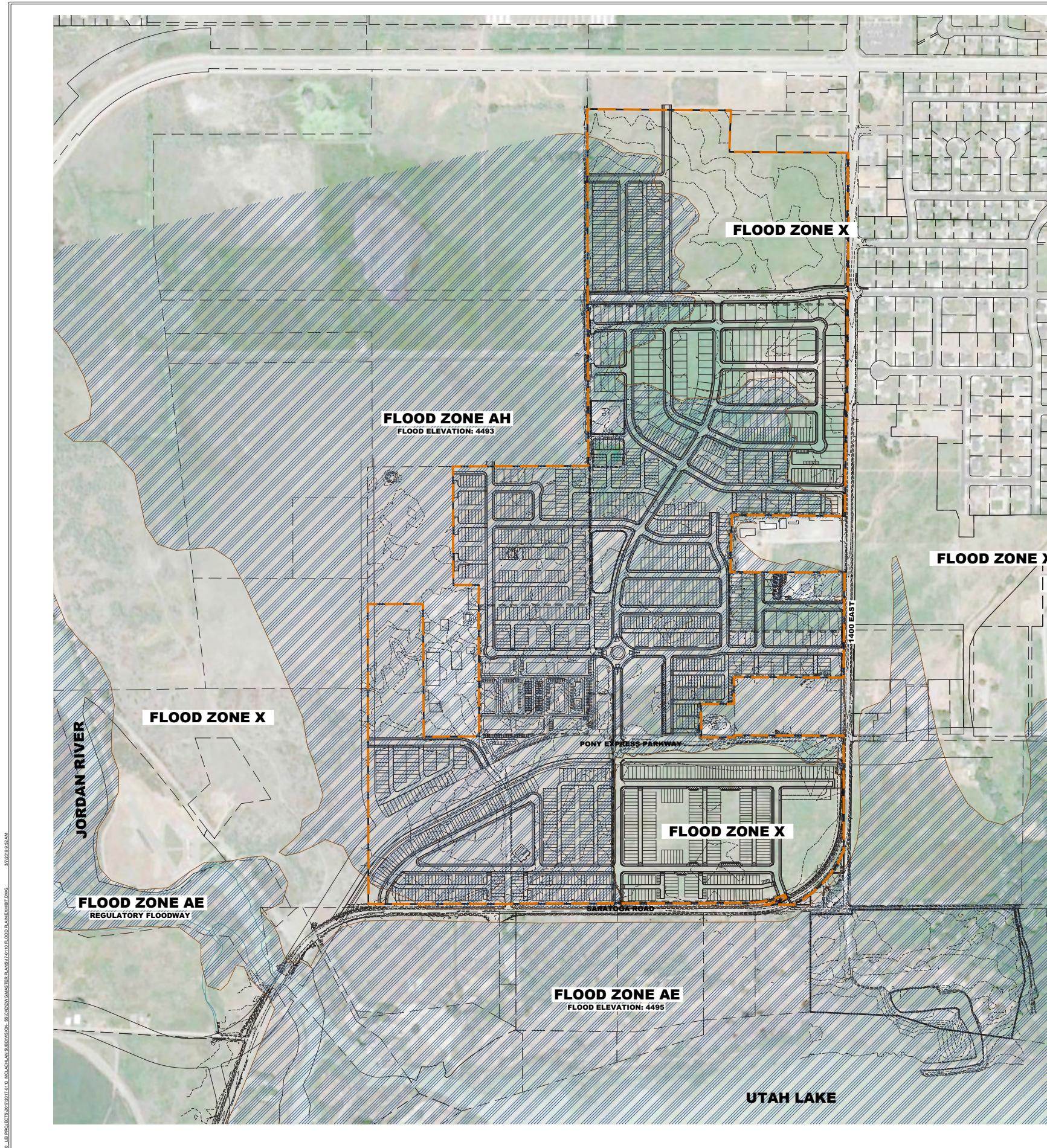


LEGEND

PHASE 1
PHASE 2
PHASE 3
PHASE 4
PHASE 5
PHASE 6
PHASE 7
PHASE 8

TABLE 3 - OPEN SPACE PERCENTAGE BY PHASE

Phase 1	5.32 acres / 25.9 acres	20.57%
Phase 2	7.98 acres / 33.7 acres	23.67%
Phase 3	2.53 acres / 27.5 acres	9.19%
Phase 4	8.18 acres / 29.4 acres	27.83%
Phase 5	6.51 acres / 20.2 acres	32.26%
Phase 6	3.32 acres / 13.0 acres	25.55%
Phase 7	4.74 acres / 19.1 acres	24.75%
Phase 8	1.99 acres / 5.9 acres	33.64%



Note: This map reflects existing conditions at initial project approval in July 2019. Current information is on file and available by contacting the Saratoga Springs City Engineering Office.

VICINITY MAP

NOTES

1. DRAINAGE ACROSS PROPERTY LINES SHALL NOT EXCEED THAT WHICH EXISTED PRIOR TO GRADING. EXCESS CONCENTRATED DRAINAGE SHALL BE CONTAINED ON SITE OR REDIRECTED TO AN APPROVED DRAINAGE FACILITY. LOTS SHALL BE GRADED TO DRAIN SURFACE WATER AWAY FROM FOUNDATION WALLS. THE GRADING SHALL FALL A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES WITHIN THE FIRST 10 FEET.
2. AREA SHOWN HEREON FALLS WITHIN FLOOD ZONE "X" (AREA DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE OF 500 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN) AS PER FIRM MAP NO 4095170105B WITH AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF JULY 17, 2002. AND FLOOD ZONE "A" (FLOOD DEPTHS OF 1 TO 3 FEET) DETERMINED FLOOD ELEVATION 4493 AS PER FIRM PLATE NO. 4095170115 B, EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 15, 1982, REVISED: JULY 17, 2002.
3. ALL FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE FREE OF GARBAGE, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, AND ANY OTHER TYPE OF DELETERIOUS MATERIAL. THE LANDOWNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO CLEAN UP AND REMOVE ANY SUCH MATERIAL IF IT IS PLACED.
4. FILL MATERIAL AND PREPARATION WITHIN STREETS TO BE PER GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.

NORTHSHORE
CITY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH
FLOOD PLAIN EXHIBIT

OWNER / DEVELOPER
D.R. HORTON®
America's Builder

ENGINEER
 LEI CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
 3302 N. MAIN STREET
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN FARM, UTAH 84660
 801-798-6555

REVISIONS

1	-
2	-
3	-
4	-
5	-

LEI PROJECT #:
2013-0902

DRAWN BY:
BLS

CHECKED BY:
NKW

SCALE:
1"=300'

DATE:
3-7-2019

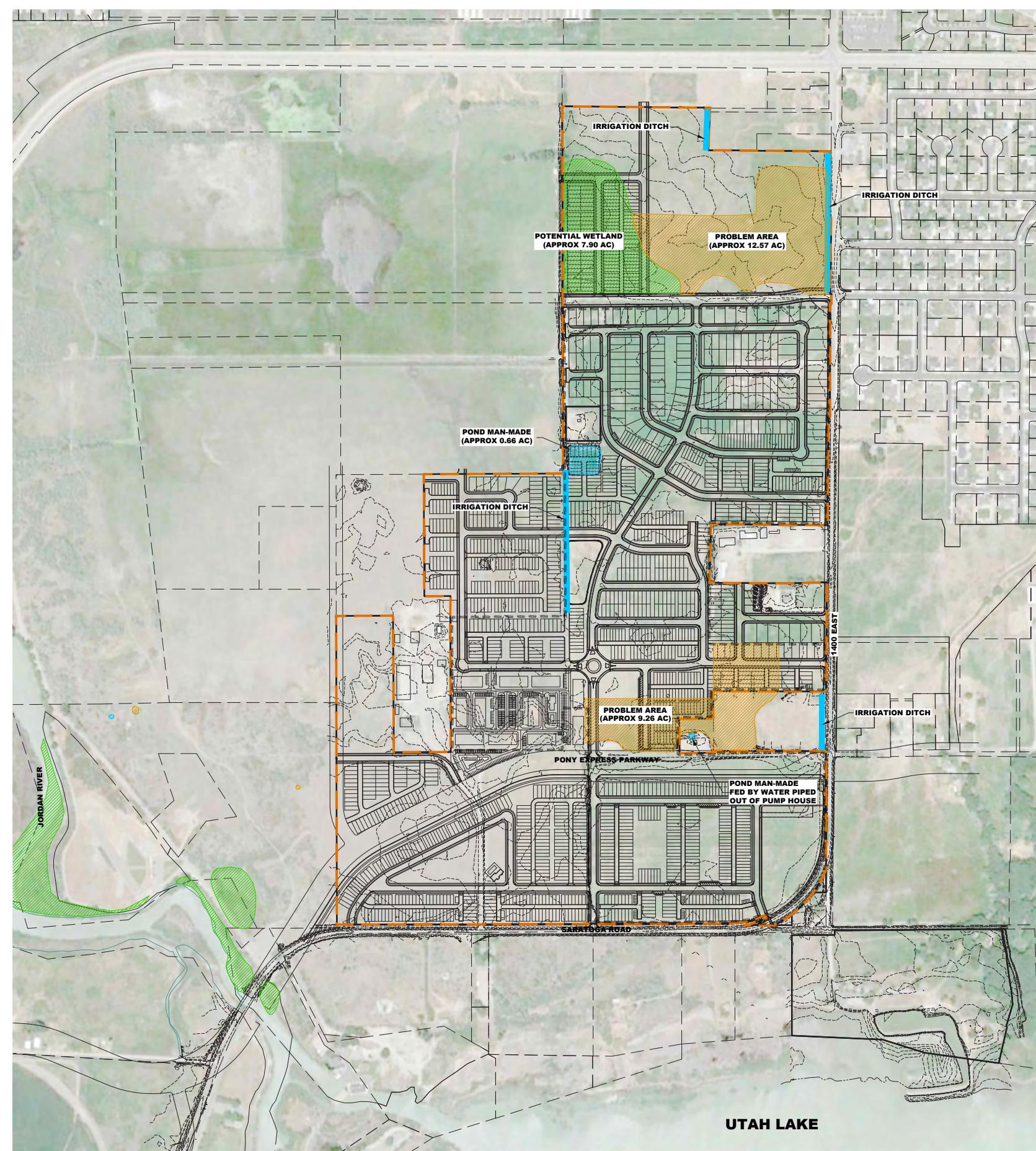
EXHIBIT
1

LEI
- A Utah Corporation -

ENGINEERS
SURVEYORS
PLANNERS

3302 N. MAIN STREET
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN FARM, UTAH 84660
 Phone: 801-798-6555
 Fax: 801-798-9393
 office@lei-eng.com
 www.lei-eng.com

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Note: This map reflects existing conditions at initial project approval in July 2019. Current information is on file and available by contacting the Saratoga Springs City Engineering Office.

VICINITY MAP

NOTES

1. DRAINAGE ACROSS PROPERTY LINES SHALL NOT EXCEED THAT WHICH EXISTED PRIOR TO GRADING. EXCESS OR CONCENTRATED DRAINAGE SHALL BE CONTAINED ON SITE OR REDIRECTED TO AN APPROVED DRAINAGE FACILITY. LOTS SHALL BE GRADED TO DRAIN SURFACE WATER AWAY FROM FOUNDATION WALLS. THE GRADED SHALL FALL A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES WITHIN THE FIRST 10 FEET.
2. AREA SHOWN HEREON FALLS WITHIN FLOOD ZONE "X" (AREA DETERMINED TO BE OUTSIDE OF 500 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN) AS PER FIRM MAP NO 4955170105B WITH AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF JULY 17, 2002, AND FLOOD ZONE "AH" (FLOOD DEPTHS OF 1 TO 3 FEET) DETERMINED FLOOD ELEVATION 1402 AS PER FIRM PANEL NO. 4955170115 B, EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 15, 1982, REVISED: JULY 17, 2002.
3. ALL FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE FREE OF GARBAGE, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, AND ANY OTHER TYPE OF DELETERIOUS MATERIAL. THE LANDOWNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO CLEAN UP AND REMOVE ANY SUCH MATERIAL IF IT IS PLACED.
4. FILL MATERIAL AND PREPARATION WITHIN STREETS TO BE PER GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
5. THIS MAP WAS PREPARED USING THE PRELIMINARY WETLANDS ASSESSMENT FROM FRONTIER CORPORATION USA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS 221 N. GATEWAY DRIVE SUITE B PROVIDENCE UT, CONDUCTED MAY 2019.

SCALE IN FEET: 1"=300'

REVISIONS

1
2
3
4
5
-

OWNER / DEVELOPER

D.R. HORTON
America's Builder

CITY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS
1307 N. COMMERCE DR. #200
SARATOGA SPRINGS, UTAH 84045
PLANNING DEPT: 801-766-9793
ENGINEERING DEPT: 801-766-6506

ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER
PHONE: 800-469-3981

DOMINION ENERGY
PHONE: 800-366-6532

ENGINEER

LEI CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AND SURVEYORS
3302 N. MAIN STREET
SPANISH FORK, UTAH 84660
801-798-0555

EXHIBIT

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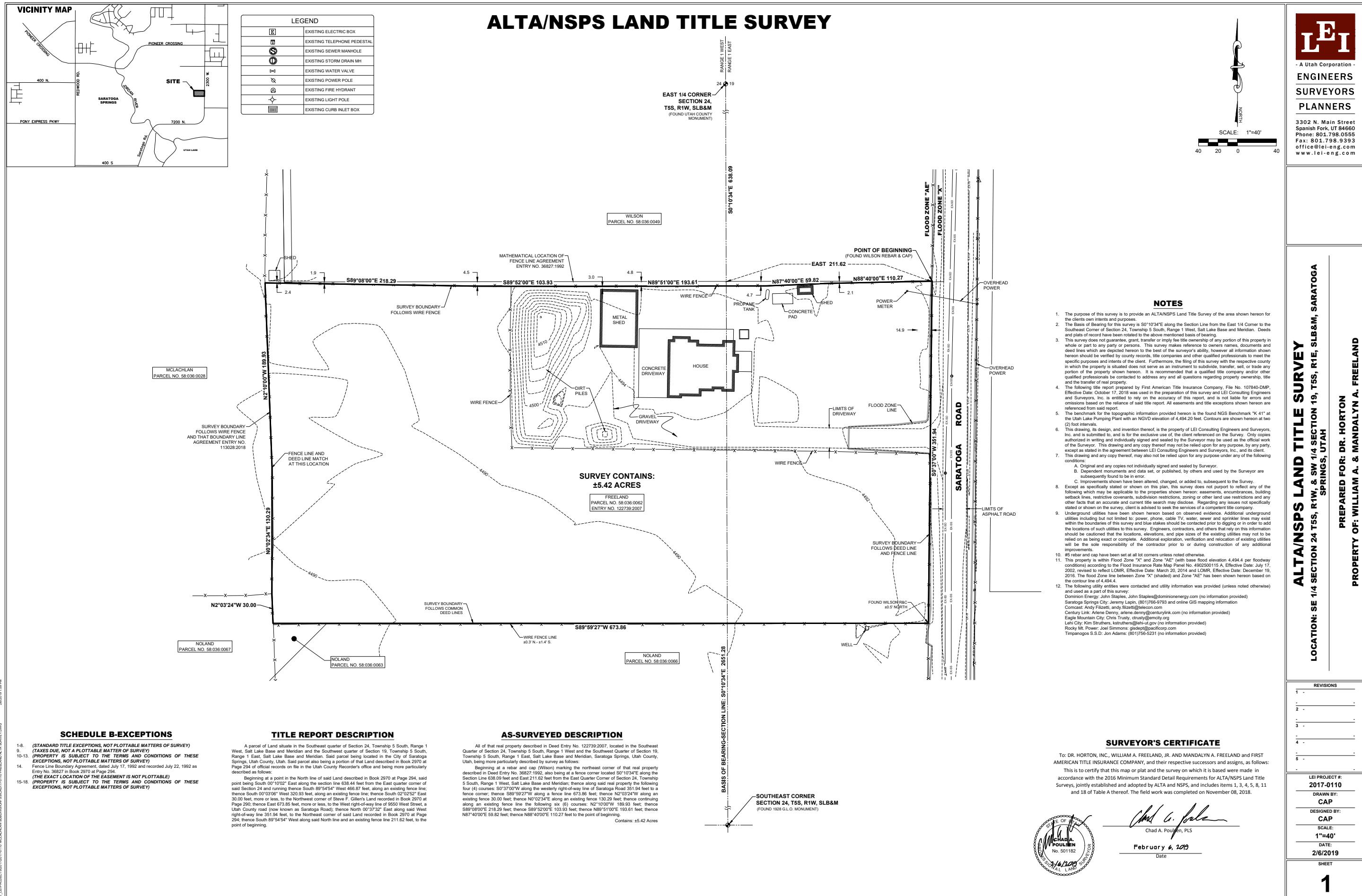
ENGINEERS
SURVEYORS
PLANNERS

3302 N. Main Street
Spanish Fork, UT 84660
Phone: 801.798.0555
Fax: 801.798.9393
office@lei-eng.com
www.lei-eng.com

NORTHSHORE
CITY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH

PRELIMINARY WETLANDS ASSESSMENT EXHIBIT

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ENGINEERS
SURVEYORS
PLANNERS

3302 N. Main Street
Spanish Fork, UT 84660
Phone: 801.798.0555
Fax: 801.798.9393
office@lei-eng.com
www.lei-eng.com

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Northshore

Traffic Impact Study



DR HORTON
America's Builder
NORTHSORE
Product Plan
DR Horton - Saratoga Springs
April 2, 2020

Saratoga Springs, Utah

April 3, 2020

UT18-1369





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study addresses the traffic impacts associated with the proposed Northshore development in Saratoga Springs, Utah. The proposed project is located on the west side of Saratoga Road (1200 East), between Pioneer Crossing (SR-145) on the north and Saratoga Road on the south.

Included within the analyses for this study are the traffic operations and recommended mitigation measures for existing conditions and plus project conditions (conditions after development of the proposed project) at key intersections and roadways near the site. Future 2025 and 2040 conditions were also analyzed.

The evening peak hour level of service (LOS) was computed for each study intersection. The results of this analysis are shown in Table ES-1. Recommended storage lengths are shown in Table ES-2.

TABLE ES-1
LOS Analysis - Evening Peak Hour
Saratoga Springs - Northshore TIS Update

Intersection	Level of Service (Sec/Veh) ¹							
	Existing (2020)			Future (2025)			Future (2040)	
	Background	Plus Project	Mitigated Plus Project	Background	Mitigated Background	Plus Project	Background	Plus Project
Saratoga Road / Pioneer Crossing (SR-145)	D (46.8)	F (>80)	D (38.4)	F (>80)	D (42.3)	D (53.6)	-	-
550 North / Saratoga Road	A (3.2) / WB	C (15.7) / EB	B (10.8)	A (6.0) / WB	A (6.3) / WB	B (11.0)	C (16.1) / WB	A (9.2)
Road 1 / Saratoga Road ²	-	A (9.3) / EB	A (11.2) / EB	-	-	B (14.2) / EB	-	C (15.3) / EB
Road 3 / Saratoga Road ²	-	A (8.2) / EB	A (9.0) / EB	-	-	B (10.8) / EB	-	C (18.5) / EB
Saratoga Road / 145 North	A (6.4) / WB	B (11.0) / WB	B (11.8) / WB	A (8.2) / WB	A (9.4) / WB	C (15.2) / WB	-	-
Saratoga Road / Pony Express Parkway	-	-	-	-	-	-	C (30.4)	D (40.5)
Road 8 / Saratoga Road ²	-	A (8.1) / SB	A (7.7) / SB	-	-	B (10.7) / SB	-	A (4.4) / SB
Northshore Drive / Saratoga Road ²	-	A (5.8) / SB	A (5.6) / SB	-	-	A (7.3) / SB	-	A (3.5) / SB
1235 South / Saratoga Road	-	E (44.7) / EB	A (9.0) / EB	-	-	C (17.8) / EB	-	B (11.9) / EB
Northshore Drive / 550 North ²	-	A (4.7) / SB	A (6.3) / SB	-	-	A (6.0) / SB	-	A (5.6) / SB
Road 3 / Northshore Drive ²	-	A (2.2)	A (2.1)	-	-	A (2.1)	-	A (2.0)
Road 1 / Northshore Drive ²	-	A (2.2) / WB	A (2.1) / WB	-	-	A (2.1) / WB	-	A (2.7) / WB
Northshore Drive / 145 North ²	-	A (5.3) / SB	A (5.2) / SB	-	-	A (5.0) / SB	-	-
Northshore Drive / Pony Express Parkway ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C (34.2)
New Collector / Pony Express Parkway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F (>50) / SB
Road 6 / 145 North ²	-	A (3.7) / SB	A (3.4) / SB	-	-	A (3.9) / SB	-	-
Road 6 / Pony Express Parkway ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B (11.7) / SB
Road 6 / New Collector ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A (3.4) / WB
Road 2 / Northshore Drive ²	-	A (4.4) / WB	A (4.3) / WB	-	-	A (4.6) / WB	-	A (4.3) / WB
Road 4 / Northshore Drive ²	-	A (4.2) / EB	A (4.1) / EB	-	-	A (4.6) / EB	-	A (3.5) / EB
Saratoga Road (West) / Pony Express Parkway	-	-	-	-	-	-	A (1.7) / WB	F (>50) / WB
Road 7 / Northshore Drive ²	-	A (3.4) / WB	A (3.8) / WB	-	-	A (3.6) / WB	-	A (3.3) / WB
Road 5 / Saratoga Road ²	-	A (6.5) / SB	A (6.2) / SB	-	-	A (9.0) / SB	-	A (3.8) / SB

1. Intersection LOS and delay (seconds/vehicle) values represent the overall intersection average for roundabout, signalized, all-way stop-controlled intersections and the worst approach for all other unsignalized intersections. Uppercase LOS used for signalized, roundabout, and all-way stop-controlled intersections. Lowercase LOS used for one-way & two-way stop-controlled intersections.

2. This intersection is a project access and was only analyzed in "plus project" scenarios.

Source: Hales Engineering, April 2020

TABLE ES-2
Recommended Storage Lengths
Saratoga Springs - Northshore TIS Update

Intersection	Storage Length (feet)							
	Northbound		Southbound		Eastbound		Westbound	
	LT	RT	LT	RT	LT	RT	LT	RT
550 North / Saratoga Road	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-
Saratoga Road / Pony Express Parkway	150	100	150	100	250	100	150	100
Northshore Drive / Pony Express Parkway	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-

Source: Hales Engineering, March 2020

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of key findings and recommendations:

- All study intersections are currently operating at an acceptable LOS during the evening peak hour in existing (2020) background conditions.
- The development will consist of residential townhome, apartment, and single-family units, as well as flex-office / warehouse buildings.
- The Saratoga Road / Pioneer Crossing (SR-145) and 1235 South / Saratoga Road intersections are anticipated to operate at an unacceptable LOS during the evening peak hour with project traffic added.
 - **Recommendation:** Currently, Pioneer Crossing (SR-145) is planned to be widened to 6 lanes. Because of the high background volumes with the addition of project traffic, it is anticipated that this widening will need to occur for the Saratoga Road / Pioneer Crossing (SR-145) intersection to operate at an acceptable LOS.
 - **Recommendation:** Construct dual left-turn lanes on the westbound approach of the Saratoga Road / Pioneer Crossing (SR-145) intersection and construct opposing dual eastbound left-turn lanes to match.
 - **Recommendation:** Restrict the access at 1235 South to right-in, right-out movements only and signalize the 550 North / Saratoga Road intersection.
- The Saratoga Road / Pioneer Crossing (SR-145) intersection is anticipated to operate at an unacceptable LOS during the evening peak hour in future (2025) background conditions
 - **Recommendation:** Widen Pioneer Crossing (SR-145) to 6 lanes through the study area.
- All study intersections are anticipated to operate at an acceptable LOS during the evening peak hour in future (2025) plus project conditions.
- All study intersections are anticipated to operate at an acceptable LOS during the evening peak hour in future (2040) background and plus project conditions with the following mitigations.
 - **Recommendation:** Signalize the Saratoga Road / Pony Express Parkway intersection. With current background volume projections, it was assumed that dual left-turn lanes would be warranted on the eastbound approach.
 - **Recommendation:** A signal is warranted at the Northshore Drive / Pony Express Parkway intersection. It is recommended that it be installed with the construction of Pony Express Parkway through the study area.
 - **Recommendation:** Due to its proximity to a signalized intersection, the Road 6 / Pony Express Parkway intersection is recommended to be restricted to right-in / right-out movements only once Pony Express Parkway is constructed.

- The Saratoga Springs Transportation Master Plan (2019) shows two new collector roads in the study area. Because the Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) / Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) Travel Demand Model does not show them, there is no way to estimate volumes and they were not included in the background analysis. The north-south collector road was included in the 2040 Plus Project scenario as it provides access to the project.
- Separate left- and right-turn pockets should be added to the following roadways that connect to Saratoga Road:
 - 550 North
 - Road 3