

Ogden Valley Development Trends Review

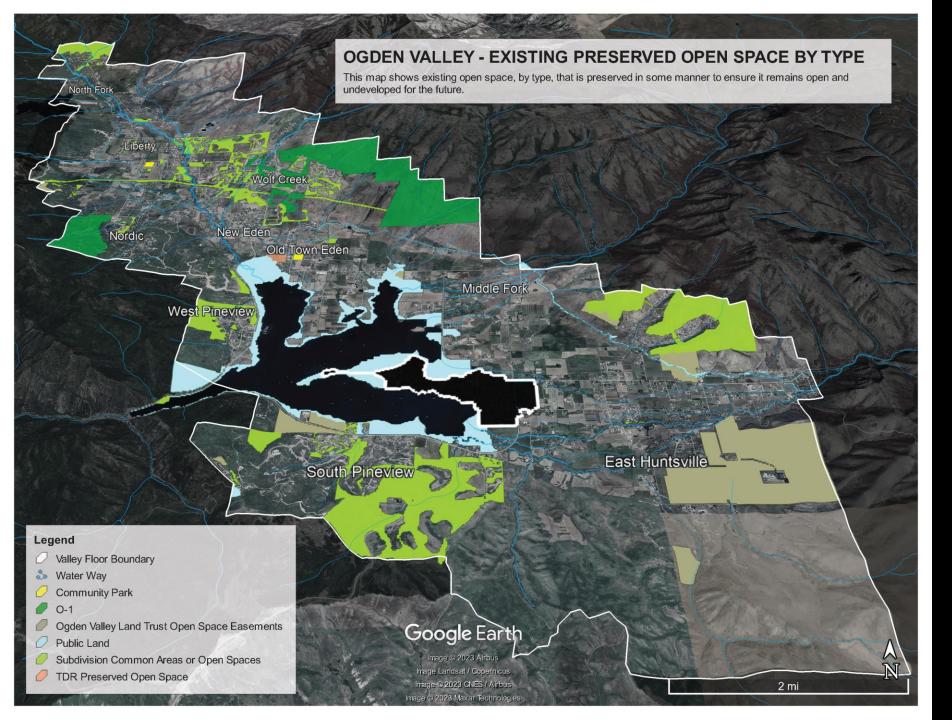
A review of the historic and recent development trends in the Ogden Valley. A version of this presentation was provided to the public in the September 26, 2023 Public Open House. It has been adjusted for accuracy and ease of reviewing without an oral explanation.

Review of Existing Conditions



NOTE:

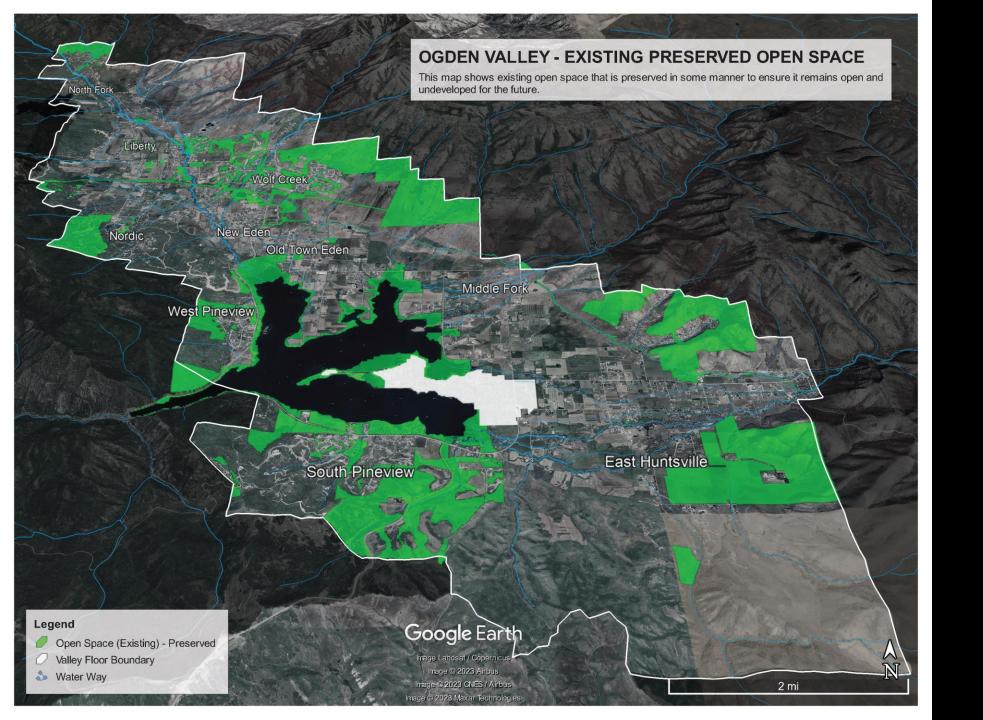
The representation in this presentation of the "future unplanned development" allowed by existing zoning is intended to illustrate a possible build-out scenario that is generally compliant with existing development laws. It should not be taken to mean that future unplanned development will occur in the exact pattern illustrated. If in compliance with existing development laws, the landowner/developer has the right to design their development according to their general desires/vision.



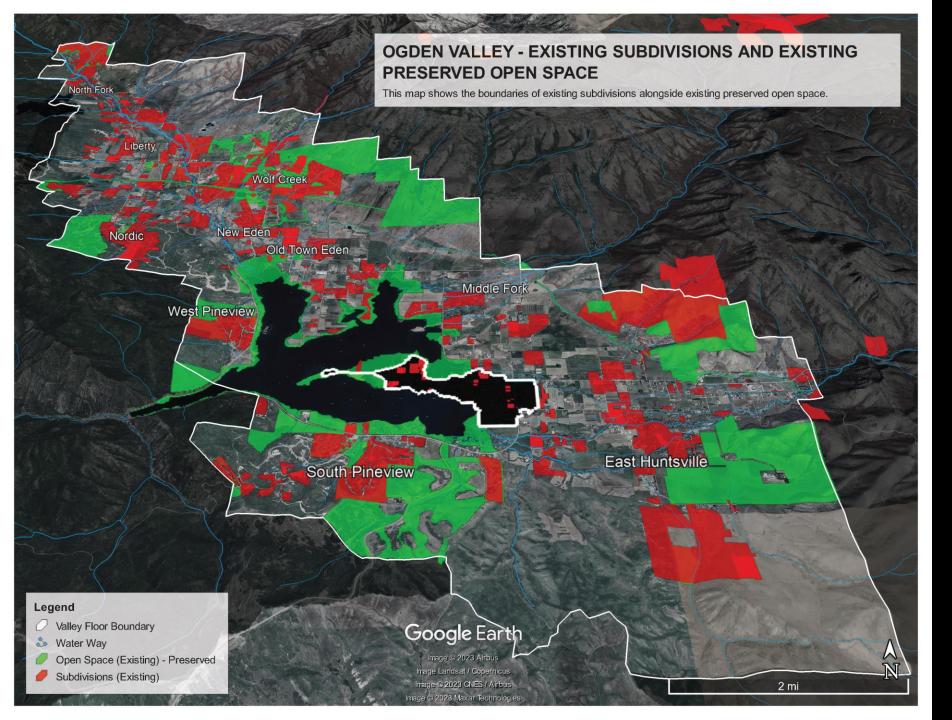


There are a variety of different types of "preserved" open space. The type of "preservation" helps determine the level of permanence of it. For example:

- The Ogden Valley Land Trust –
 High degree of permanence, as
 the trust's primary purpose is for
 open space preservation.
- Community parks relatively high degree of permanence.
 Parks may be changed if it benefits the parks district.
- Public land medium high degree of permanence. Publicto-private land swaps have occurred in the past.
- O-1 (Open Space) Zone: Medium degree of permanence. The zone may be changed by the County Commission if the change advances a general public benefit.

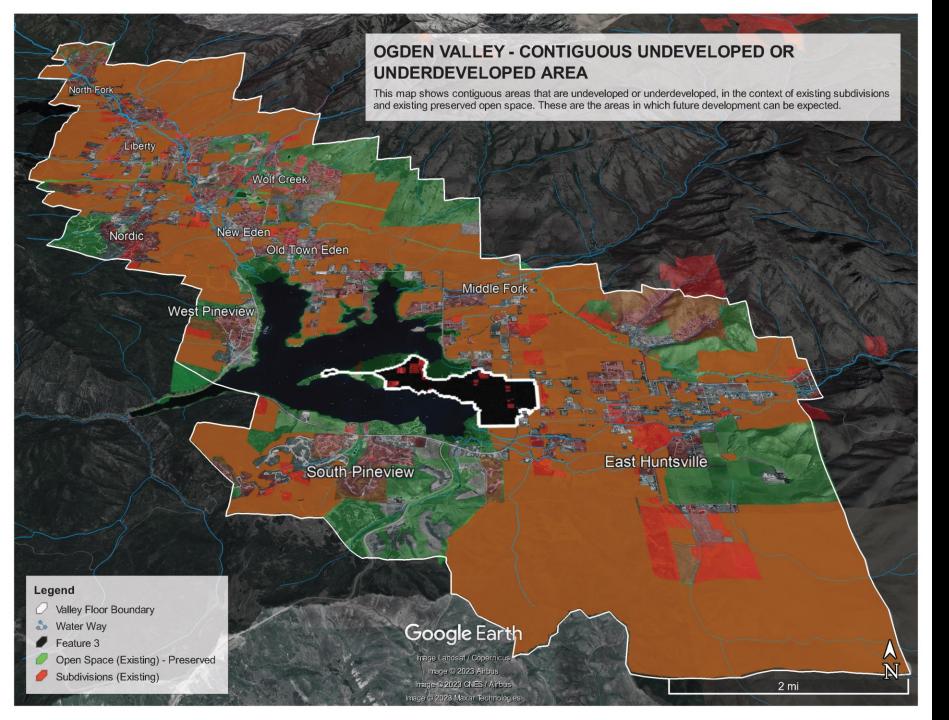








The existing subdivisions on this map generally depict where development has been occurring. It is not a representation of all development, as some development occurred prior to the creation of subdivision laws, and other development has occurred on grandfathered (pre-existing) lots.





This map was derived by finding all parcels in the valley that can be subdivided or re-subdivided in accordance with existing zoning and subdivision laws. It helps us understand the amount of land left in the valley that, under existing development laws, is allowed to develop in the future.



Where is current zoning taking us?

Total Valley Buildout

Existing Dwelling Units	Existing Vacant Subdivision Lots*		Valley Buildout Total
3,977	2,459	6,186	12,622
0	0	0	100.0%

^{*}Includes approved master-planned lots/units.

These numbers are different and more accurate than those presented in the 9/26/23 open house. The difference is due to a calculation error.

^{**}Per existing zoning.



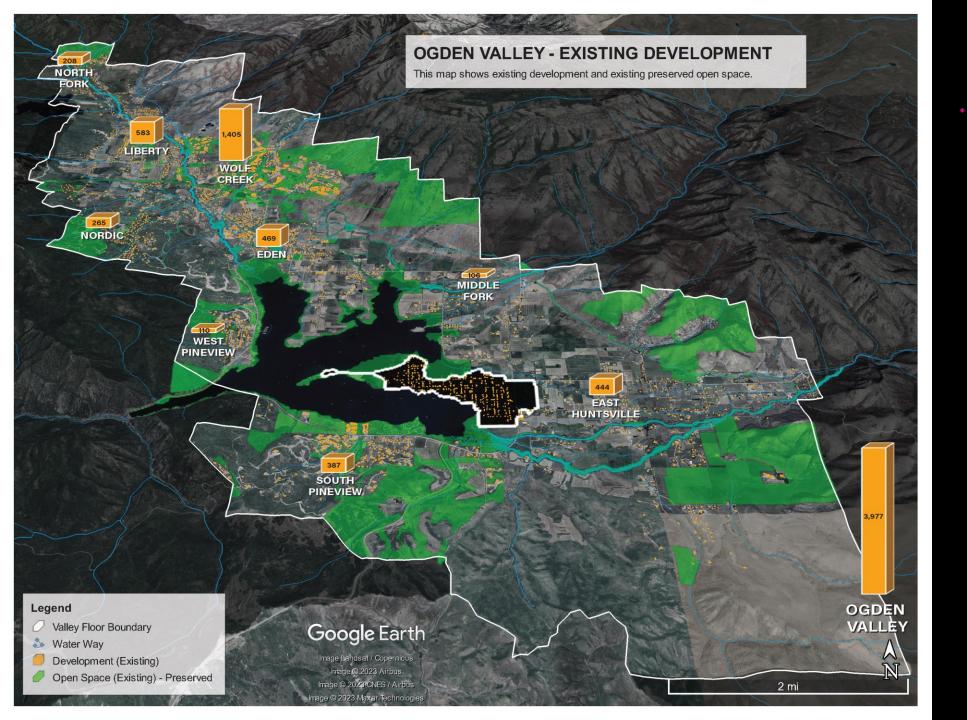
Where is current zoning taking us?

	Development Buildout By Area					
	Existing Dwelling Units	Existing Vacant Subdivision Lots*	Remaining Dev. Rights**	Buildout Total		
North Fork	208	15	269	492		
Liberty	583	85	1,135	1,803		
Wolf Creek	1,405	966	373	2,744		
Nordic	265	663	171	1,099		
Eden	469	76	1,025	1,570		
Middle Fork	106	7	536	649		
East Huntsville	444	85	2,133	2,662		
South Pineview	387	469	218	1,074		
West Pineview	110	93	326	529		
Valley Total	3,977	2,459	6,186	12,622		
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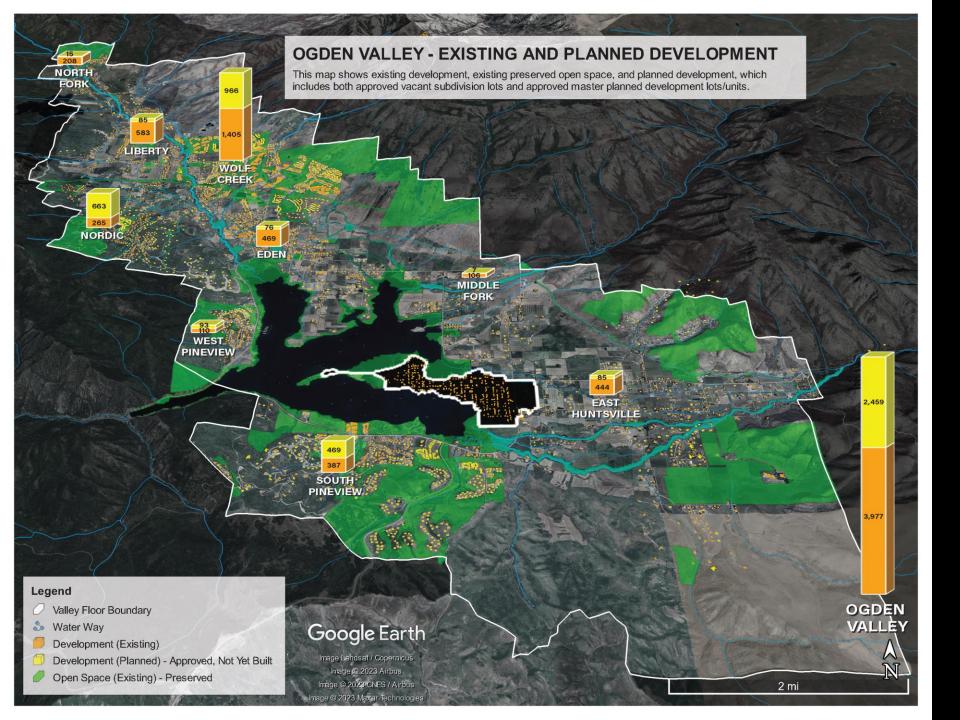
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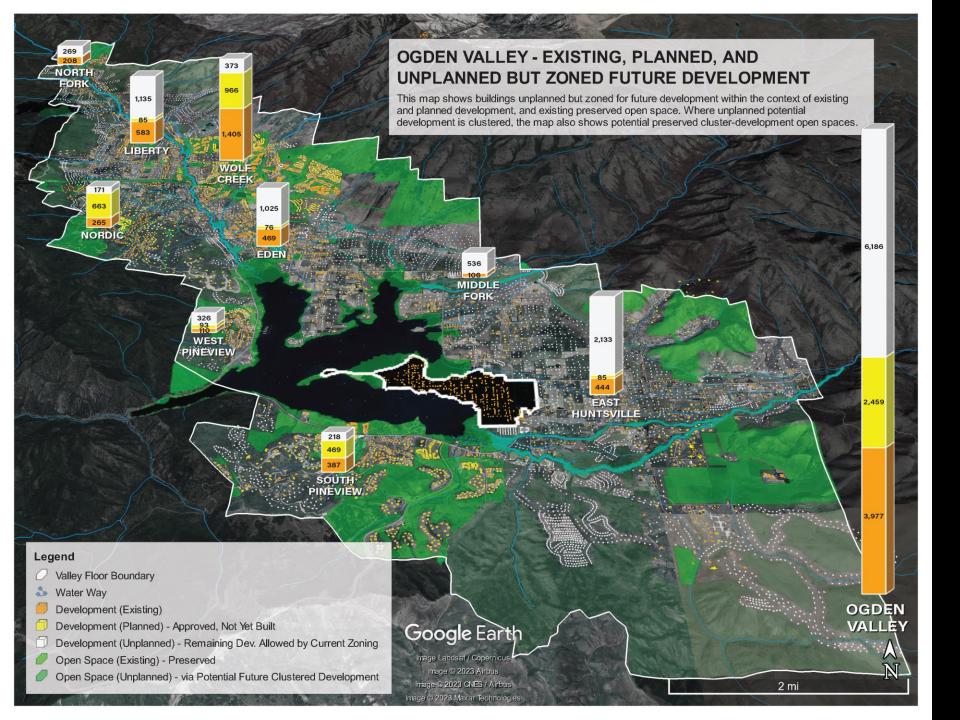


The orange specs on this map are the actual footprints of the existing primary buildings on each lot or parcel in the valley.





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- The yellow specs on this map represent residential buildings that could be constructed on an existing vacant subdivision lot, or within an approved master planned development.

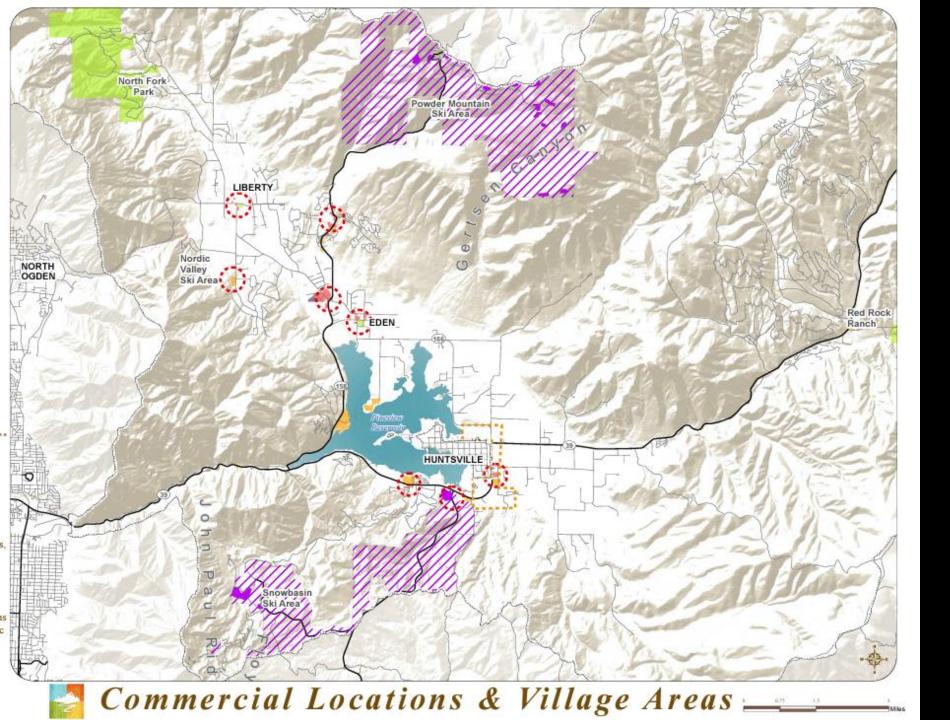




- The orange specs on this map are the actual footprints of the existing primary buildings on each lot or parcel in the valley.
- The yellow specs on this map represent residential buildings that could be constructed on an existing vacant subdivision lot, or within an approved master planned development.
- The white specs on this map represent future unplanned residential development that is allowed by existing zoning. These are property rights that currently exist, and if any of these landowners apply to develop their land accordingly, the County is prohibited by state law from denying it (as long as it follows all existing development laws).



- General plan direction on where to transfer development:
 - Village map
 - Areas with infrastructure
 - Focus on areas that have and are likely to have sewer in the short-term future





- This map is the commercial locations and village areas map from the general plan.
- The plan suggest creating "vibrant" villages in the areas of the red-dotted circles in
- The intention of the villages is to transfer development rights from other properties across the valley into these village areas.



Creating "vibrant" villages







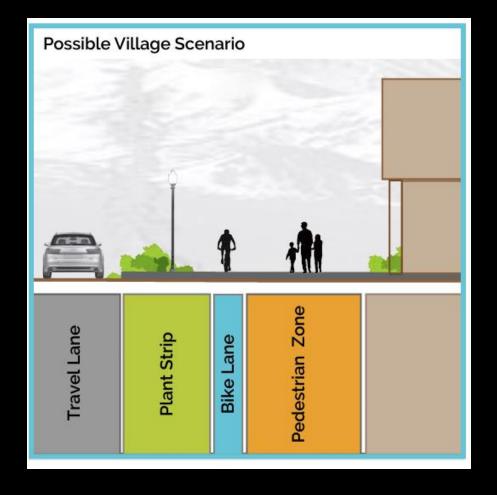








Creating "vibrant" villages





Land Use Principle 1.5: Encourage new development to locate in areas where water and sewer service could be provided by a sewer system. Encourage residential cluster developments with smaller building lots and larger areas of open space for most subdivisions.

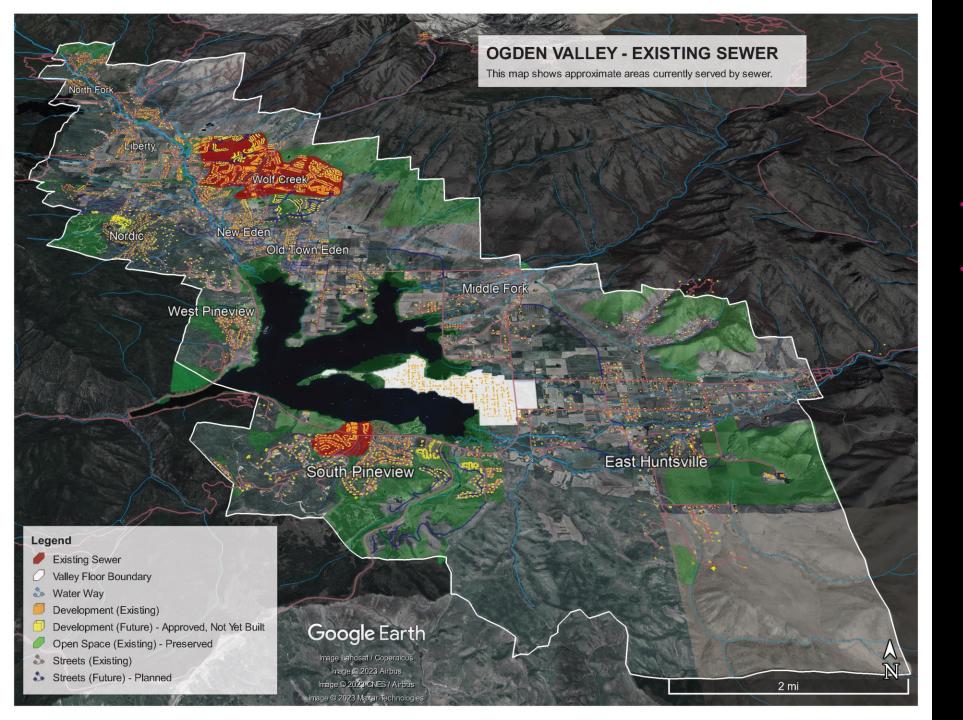


Utilities and Public Services Principle 1.1: Although Weber County has no direct regulatory role, the County should support communication among water and sewer service providers to coordinate the planning for and delivery of culinary water and sewer services in a manner that pursues the possibility of an eventual valleywide sewer and water system plan.



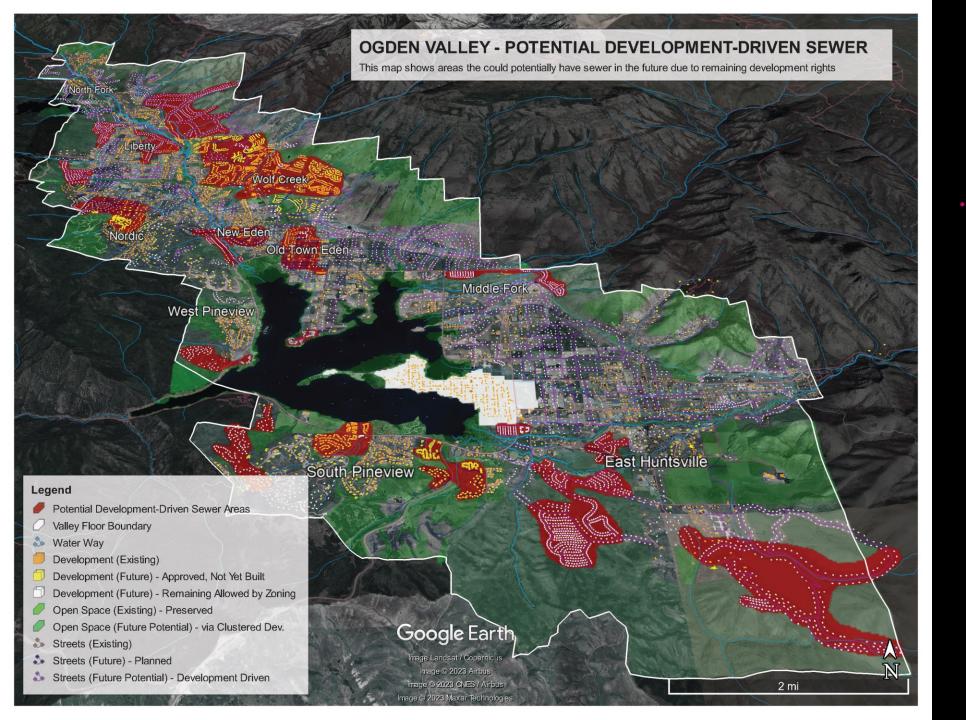
Utilities and Public Services Goal 2: A goal of Weber County is to encourage alternatives to septic drainfield systems.

Utilities and Public Services Principle 2.1: New developments in the village areas (reference Commercial Development Implementation 1.1.1) and the resort areas should connect to existing sewer facilities or provide limited-capacity sewage treatment facilities for identified service areas. The facilities should be designed to be expandable to accommodate additional development in the village or resort areas. New residential developments not proximate to existing sewer service areas should employ clustering and provide limited capacity advanced sewage treatment facilities.



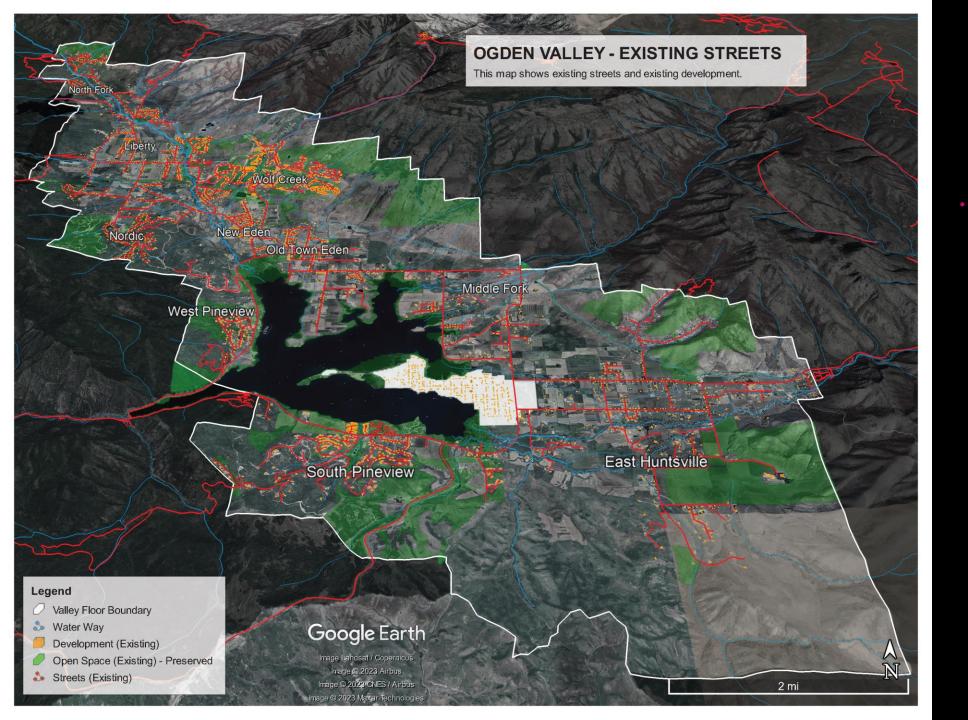


- The sewer boundaries on this map are approximate.
- Some developments have common shared septic systems. Those are not shown here.

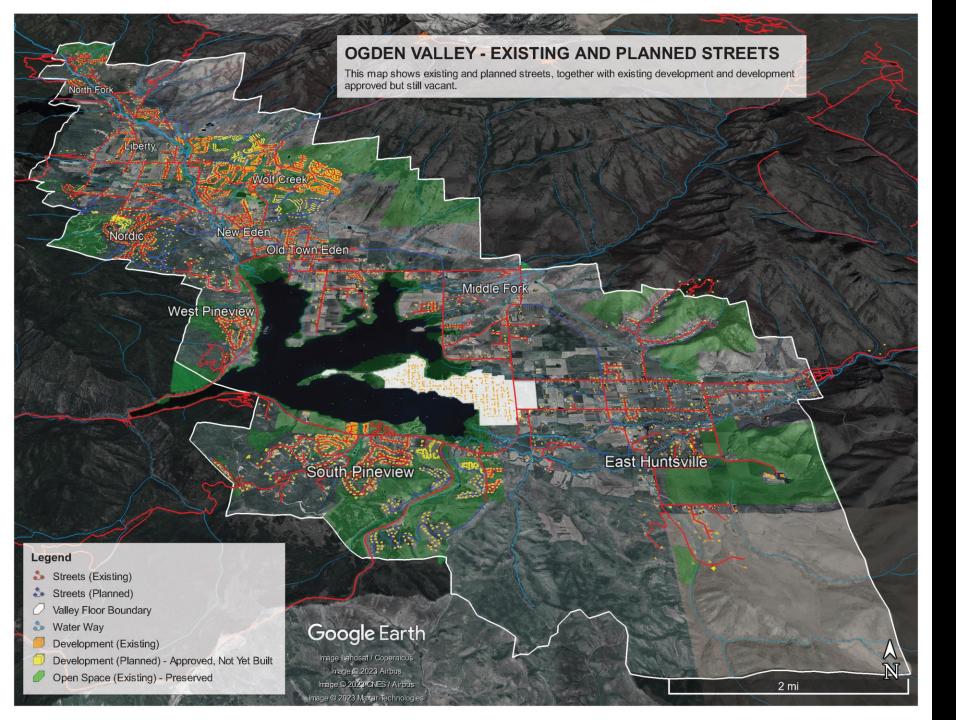




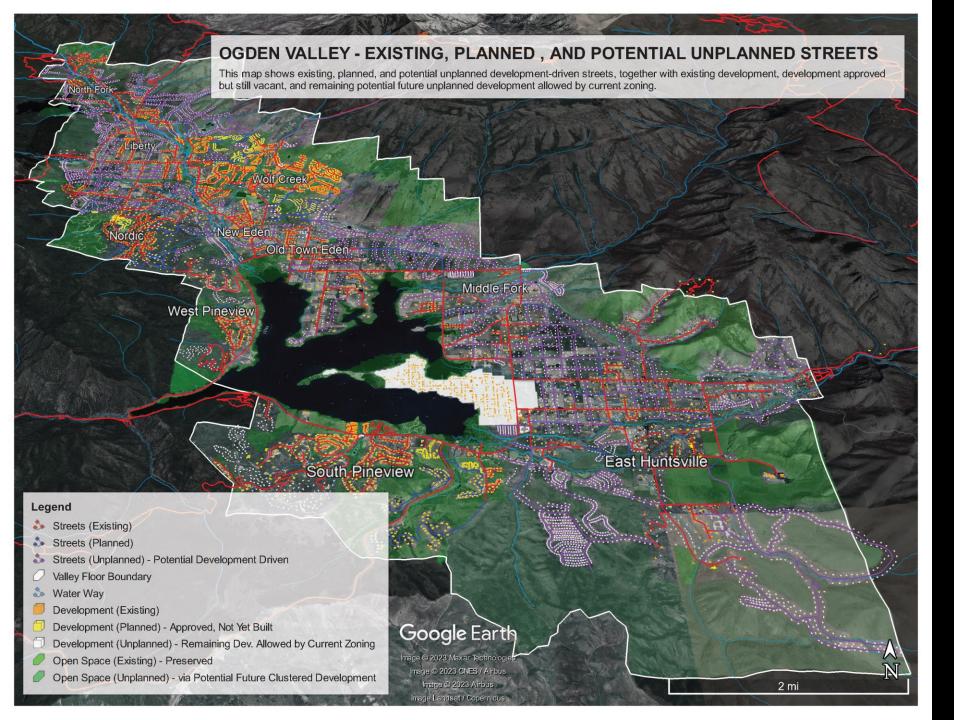
The sewer boundaries on this map are conceptual in nature and should not be interpreted as planned boundaries. They represent areas that will need to be sewered if a developer chooses to maximize the number of dwelling units they can build.



The red lines in this map shows the location of existing roads.



- The red lines in this map shows the location of existing roads.
- The dark blue lines on this map represent streets that are planned to eventually be constructed.



- The red lines in this map shows the location of existing roads.
- The dark blue lines on this map represent streets that are planned to eventually be constructed.
- The purple lines on this map represent conceptual streets that will be necessary to serve future unplanned development that is allowed by existing zoning.



Ogden Valley Development Trends Supplemental Information



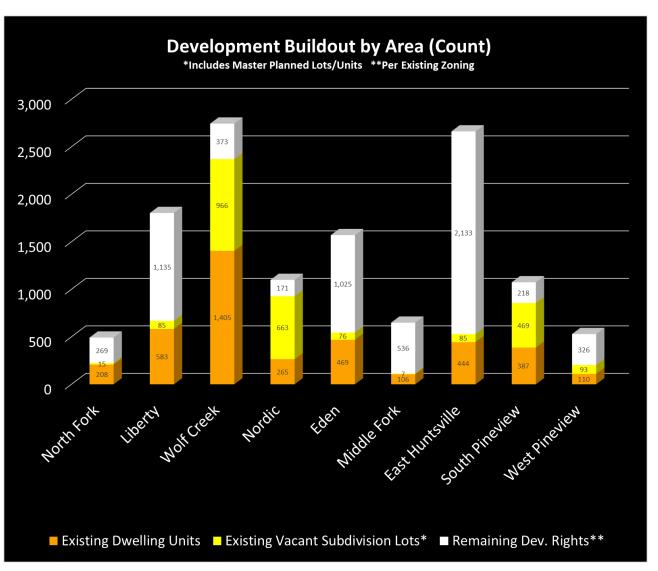
Buildout Based on Current Zoning

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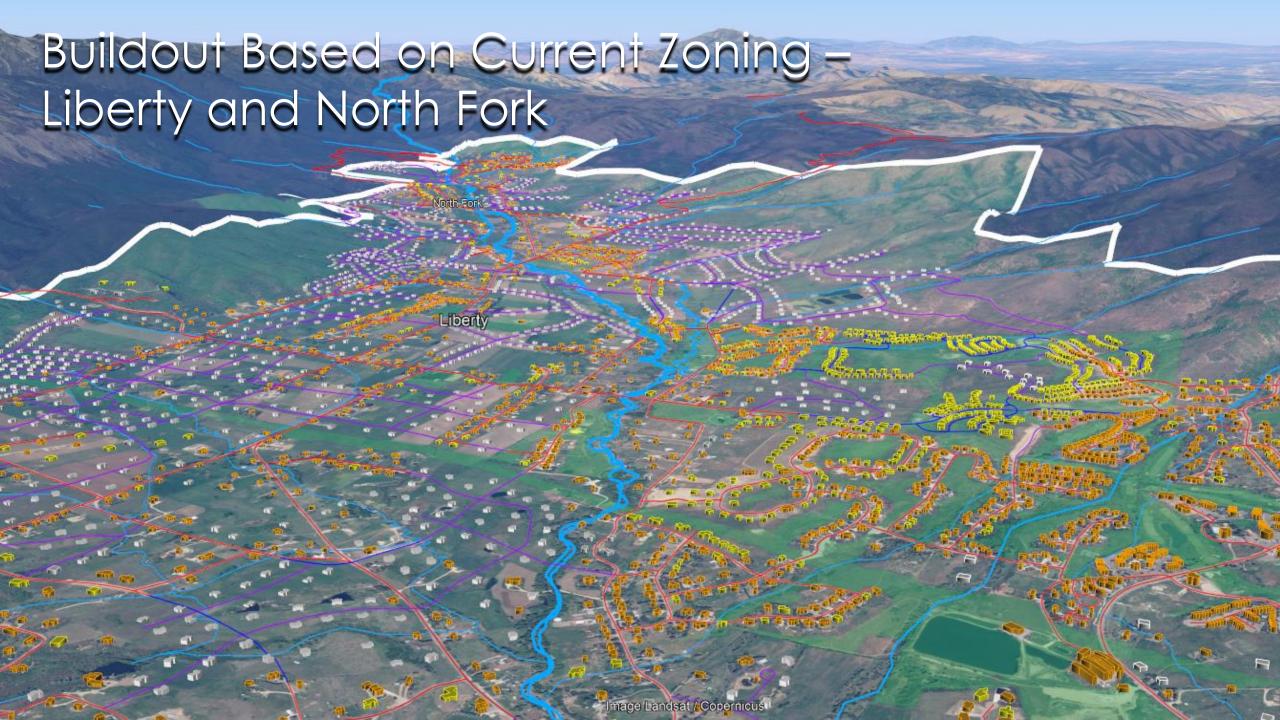
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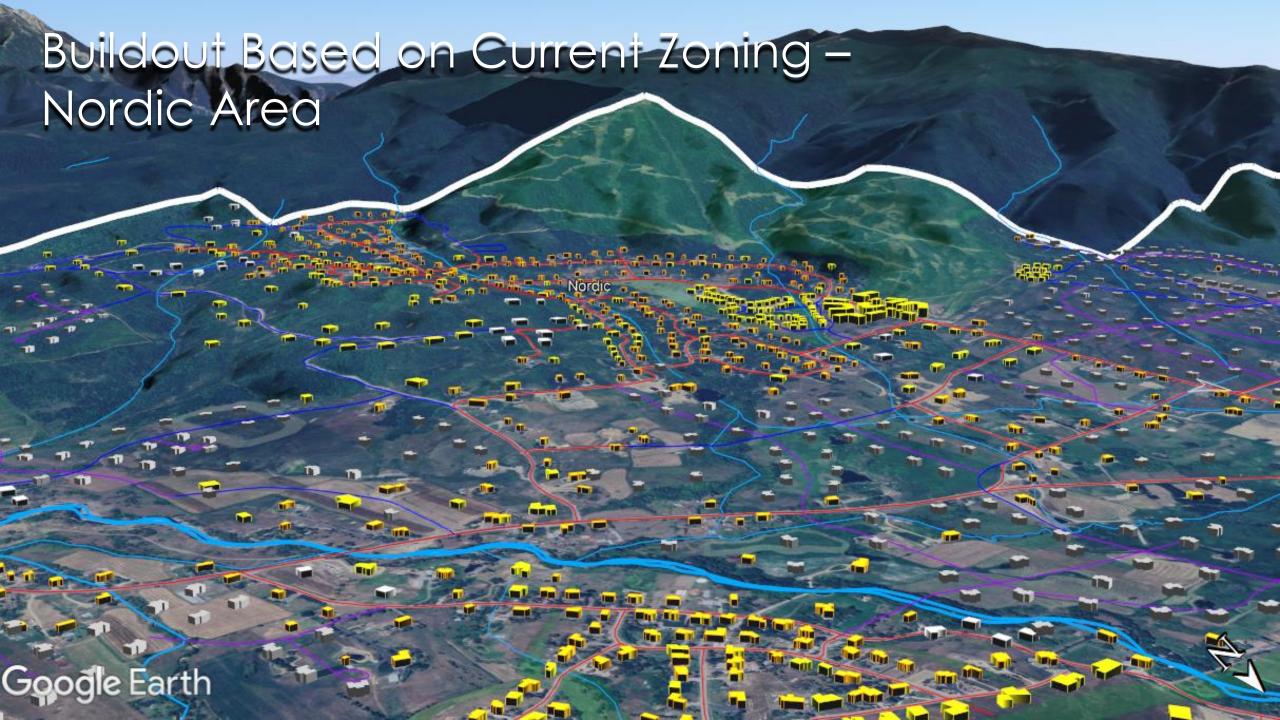
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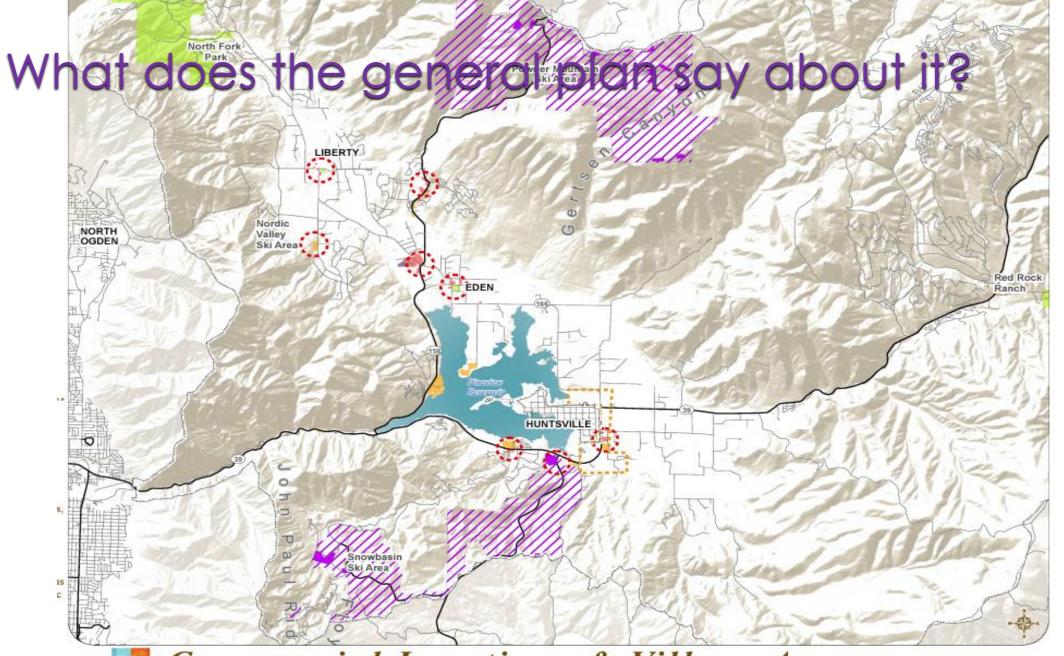










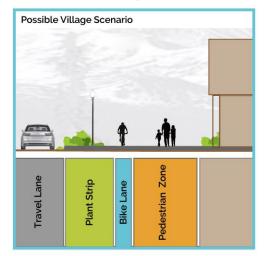






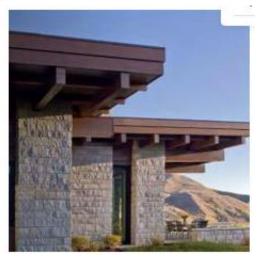
Commercial Development Principle 1.1: Limit all new commercial development in the Ogden Valley planning area to Huntsville, the resort areas, and the village areas, as shown on Map 8. Avoid scattered and strip commercial and retail development patterns in the Valley.

Commercial Development Implementation 1.1.1: Prepare small area plans for each area designated as a village on Map 8 to describe their form and function (possible examples: highway oriented, mixed-use, resort, small neighborhood commercial, etc.). Small area plans should identify defining attributes and appropriate design standards, identify future potential adjacent expansion areas, and plan for multimodal and active transportation to and within each area, as may be appropriate. The village areas are shown as ¼ mile radius circles centered on each area on Map 8. For these purposes, the study areas are not intended as growth boundaries, but are the areas within walking distance of each village center.











Commercial Development Principle 1.2: Focus on creating vibrant village areas. Encourage public spaces and plazas within villages that can accommodate cultural and social events and that can function as community gathering areas. Promote and extend the <u>walkable</u>, interconnected pattern in the Valley and extend non-motorized trails and pathways to commercial village areas.

Commercial Development Implementation 1.2.1: As also provided in the Transportation Element Streetscape implementation 1.1.1, develop and adopt multimodal streetscape cross sections for village areas, and implement key elements during programmed road maintenance and upgrade projects. Evaluate current commercial development standards in Ogden Valley to ensure opportunities for internal <u>walkability</u> and connections to the trail system.

Commercial Development Principle 2.1: Require new commercial development to conform to community design standards to ensure compatibility with the character of Ogden Valley and to provide for aesthetic and functional transition to surrounding residential and agricultural areas.

Commercial Development Implementation 2.1.1: As part of small area planning, revise County design standards to adopt more detailed and specific commercial design standards that specify building materials, style elements, colors, dark sky lighting, walkability, landscaping, signage, open spaces, public features, and building height and orientation. Acceptable style elements may include agrarian architecture, Old West or mine-town architecture, or mountain rustic architecture elements that are prevalent in Ogden Valley (Figure 16).



How do we implement it?

There is already a regulatory tool that various communities use to implement the general plan's recommendations. It is called a Form-Based Code.



So what's a form-based anyway?

A form-based code is a land development regulation that fosters predictable built results and a high-quality public realm by using physical form (rather than separation of uses) as the organizing principle for the code. A form-based code is a regulation, not a mere guideline, adopted into city, town, or county law. A form-based code offers a powerful alternative to conventional zoning regulation.

-Form Based Codes Institute

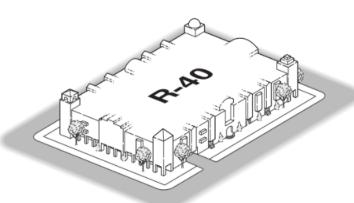


Conventional Zoning

Density use, FAR (floor area ratio), setbacks, parking requirements, maximum building heights specified

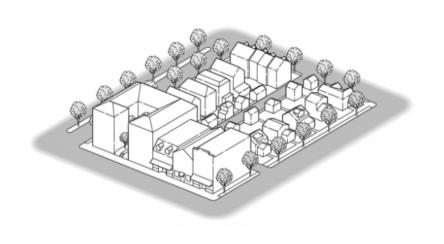
Zoning Design Guidelines

Conventional zoning requirements, plus frequency of openings and surface articulation specified



Form-Based Codes

Street and building types (or mix of types), build-to lines, number of floors, and percentage of built site frontage specified.



-Form Based Codes Institute https://formbasedcodes.org/definition/

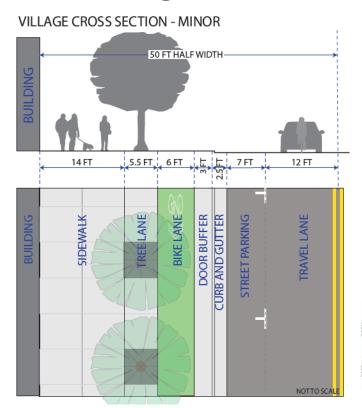


A form-based code, which has been adopted to be used in village areas in the Ogden Valley, is comprised of three primary elements:

Street Regulating Plan



Street Design Standards

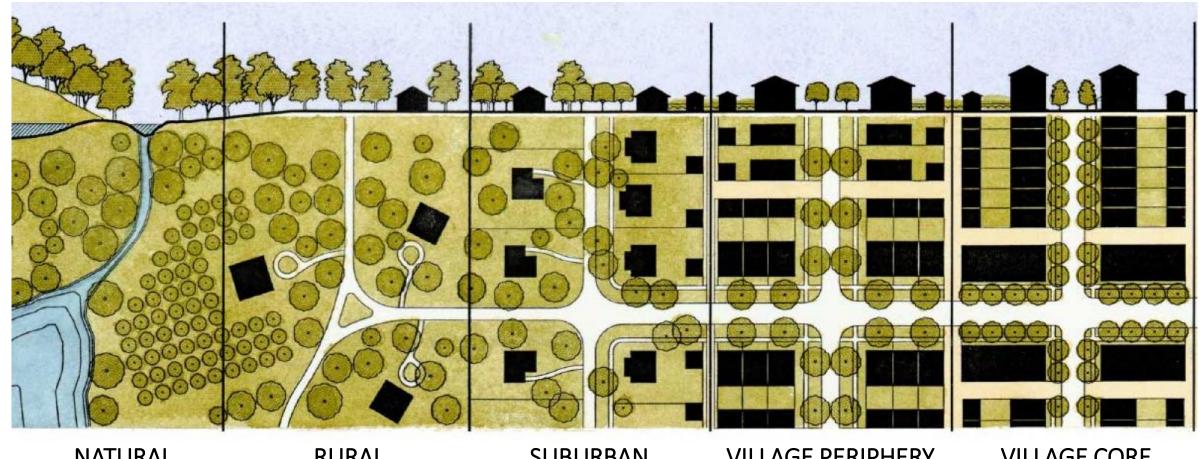


Building Design Standards





It assures the right street for the right context



VILLAGE PERIPHERY VILLAGE CORE NATURAL RURAL SUBURBAN



Adopted Form-Based street design standards

Commercial Street Design



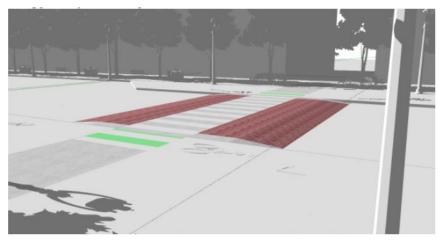


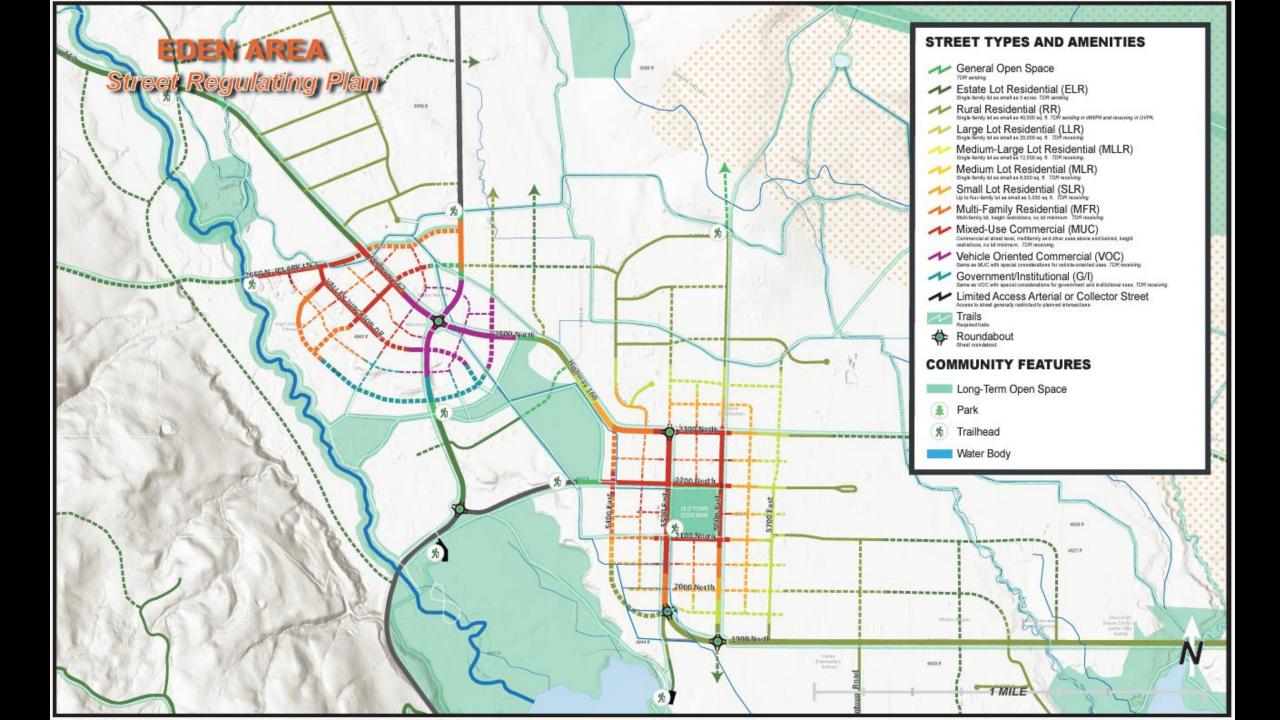


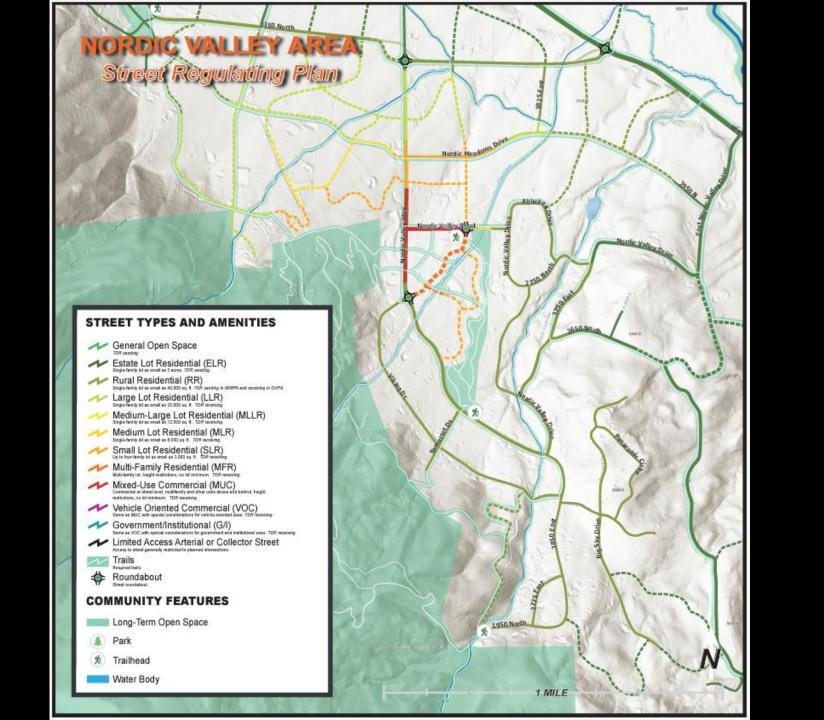
Pedestrian Priority













How could these villages look at full buildout?

The general plan also directs the commissioners to not approve new zoning densities, but to transfer existing unbuilt development rights into villages.



100% Transferred (Likely impossible, but sets the baseline for analysis)

25-30 UNITS PER ACRE 19-23 UNITS PER ACRE













Street Type

(Min. 3,000 SQFT Lots)

(Min. 8,000 SQFT Lots)

(Min. 40,000 SQFT Lots)

(Min. 15,000 SQFT Lots)



DUs Per Acre Nordic Valley New Eden Old Town Total 1,763 740 2,503 669 678 1,346 830 617 1,447 117 117 326 112 438 129 319 6,170 Total: 1,402 2,499 2,269

5 UNITS PER ACRE





3 UNITS PER ACRE







75% Transferred

19-21 UNITS PER ACRE 14-17 UNITS PER ACRE



Street Type	DUs Per Acre	Nordic Valley	New Eden	Old Town	Total
MUC, VOC, and G&I	17	0	1,221	511	1,732
MFR	21	0	475	468	943
SLR (Min. 3,000 SQFT Lots)	14	611	0	455	1,066
MLR (Min. 8,000 SQFT Lots)	5	117	0	0	117
LLR (Min. 15,000 SQFT Lots)	3	326	0	112	438
RR (Min. 40,000 SQFT Lots)	1	129	58	132	319
Total:		1,183	1,754	1,677	4,615



















11-14 UNITS PER ACRE 5 UNITS PER ACRE



3 UNITS PER ACRE







50% Transferred

11-12 UNITS PER ACRE 9-10 UNITS PER ACRE

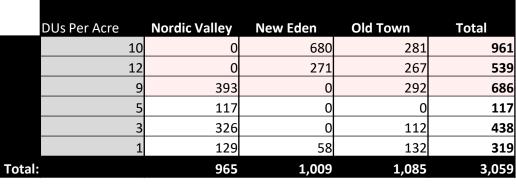












7-9 UNITS PER ACRE

Street Type

(Min. 3,000 SQFT Lots)

(Min. 8,000 SQFT Lots)

(Min. 40,000 SQFT Lots)

MUC, VOC, and G&I





5 UNITS PER ACRE

3 UNITS PER ACRE











25% Transferred

Street Type	DUs Per Acre	Nordic Valley	New Eden	Old Town	Total
MUC, VOC, and G&I	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	6	0	113	111	224
SLR (Min. 3,000 SQFT Lots)	5	218	0	162	381
MLR (Min. 8,000 SQFT Lots)	5	117	0	0	117
LLR (Min. 15,000 SQFT Lots)	3	326	0	112	438
RR (Min. 40,000 SQFT Lots)	1	129	58	132	319
Total:		790	171	518	1,479

5-6 UNITS PER ACRE









3 UNITS PER ACRE









Visualizing Density Elsewhere

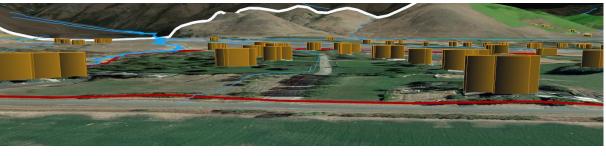


ONE DWELLING PER 5 ACRES (AVERAGE)



MIDDLE FORK RANCHES SUBDIVISION







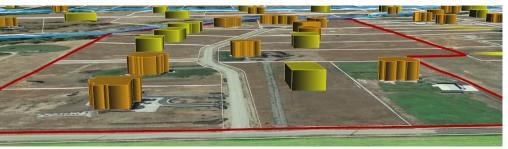


ONE DWELLING PER 3
ACRES (AVERAGE)

SILVER SUMMIT ESTATES
SUBDIVISION







Visualizing Density Elsewhere



ONE DWELLING PER ACRE (AVERAGE)

EDEN ACRES SUBDIVISION





