



# 6. RECREATION, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

## 6.1 INTRODUCTION

### 6.1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECREATION, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

Riverton City is committed to provide a variety of parks and recreation facilities that offer enjoyment for its residents and visitors of all ages. Riverton City's history and cultural resources are well documented, and the Historical Society continues its dedication to the preservation of these resources. The policies and programs contained within this element seek to both retain the open space legacy and protect the city's heritage.

Development of the park and recreation facilities and preservation of historic and cultural resources are guided by the goals, objectives, and policies of the Recreation, Historic and Cultural Resources Element. The overall goal of the element is to develop park and recreation facilities to serve the community, and encourage understanding of the community's historic and cultural heritage.

| <i>RECREATION, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL COMPONENT</i>     | <i>RELEVANT GOALS</i> |
|--|-----------------------|
| Recreation, Historic and Cultural Resource Development | 6.A                   |
| Parks and Recreation                                   | 6.B                   |
| Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources           | 6.C                   |

### 6.1.2 RECREATION, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ISSUES SUMMARY

Significant issues regarding recreation, historic and cultural resources were identified during the community participation process and are addressed in the Riverton City General Plan:

**PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES:** Additional park and recreational facilities are required for Riverton City in the near future to address a current level of service (LOS) deficit and to maintain the necessary LOS to support the city's projected rapid population growth. Based on Salt Lake County standards, Riverton City is deficient (as of 1999) in neighborhood park space by 7.4 acres and in community parks by 91.7 acres. In addition, Riverton City has deficiencies in a variety of sports fields and other recreation facilities. This element rectifies these current and future deficiencies.



**HISTORIC RESOURCES:** The city staff lacks the resources to monitor and protect all of its historic and archaeological resources. As a result, the Historic Society functions as the essential preservation agency for Riverton City. Historic resources are in danger as rapid growth could place architecturally significant yet undesignated historic buildings or sites in jeopardy of loss. Sites such as the historic church farms can continue their agriculture practice until conversion to urban land use is requested by the owners.

In the future, some of the city's historical resources could potentially be removed with pending Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) Redwood Road construction unless the City continues to coordinate and communicate frequently with UDOT and the State Historical Board.

The Downtown Commercial District Master Plan supports preservation and revitalization of Downtown Riverton City. However, within Downtown there are aging historic commercial buildings that limit the owner's ability to use the structure, and where disrepair or neglect places buildings beyond refurbishment. Redeveloping and revitalizing Downtown will retain the historic character of building styles and details as new buildings infill and replace others.

Riverton City cherishes its history and open spaces. In its transition from a rural farming community to a complete suburban city, Riverton desires to retain both its historic reference and sense of beautiful open space. The City's Park and Recreation system and historic sites are recognized by the community for their contributions to Riverton's quality of life.

## 6.2 PARKS AND RECREATION

### 6.2.1 EXISTING RECREATION CONDITIONS

**NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS:** Neighborhood parks are intended to serve residential areas within the surrounding one-half mile. Riverton City's neighborhood parks consist of a total of 47.51 acres, as illustrated in Table 6.1, *Riverton City Neighborhood Parks*. The established neighborhood parks are concentrated within the eastern half of the city, creating a services area "gap" on the western half. Two new neighborhood parks have been partially developed (improved with grass) at the Foothills development in the community's west side. The two parks are under the control and jurisdiction of Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation Department. Two new neighborhood parks are also proposed within the Western Springs development on the west side of Riverton City. These parks will contain grassy play areas, a meandering trail and a tot-lot.



**TABLE 6.1  
RIVERTON CITY NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS (2000)**

| Park Name                    | Park Location  | Size (Acres) |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Oquirrh Park                 | 12750 S 2700 W | 1.37         |
| Peggy Green Park             | 12350 S 1700 W | 1.77         |
| Pueblo Del Montana Park      | 13035 S 1830 W | 1.96         |
| Summerhill                   | 11650 S 1275 W | 2.36         |
| Community Center and Park    | 12850 S 1700 W | 4.00         |
| West Field Downs Park        | 12150 2700 W   | 4.68         |
| Midas Creek Park             | 11800 S 3400 W | 3.71         |
| Foothill A Park              | 1400 S/4800 W  | 3.34         |
| Foothill B Park              | 1400 S/4800 W  | 5.63         |
| Riverton Village Park        | 12800 S 1830 W | 1.69         |
| Park Haven Subdivision Park  | 11900 S 4400 W | 6.00         |
| Autumn Hill Subdivision Park | 13400 S 5500 W | 5.00         |
| Riverton Chase Park          | 12410 S 1560 W | 3.50         |
| Riverton Village Mini-Park   | 12775 S 2295 W | 2.50         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                 |                | <b>47.51</b> |

Source: Riverton City Budget, Fiscal Year 2000-2001.

**COMMUNITY PARKS:** Four community parks in Riverton City comprise 65.28 acres of recreation facilities. Riverton City Park, Swenson Farms Subdivision Park, Crane Home Museum, and Centennial Park are the community parks identified in Table 6.2, *Riverton City Community Parks (2000)*. Riverton City is also located within the larger Southwest Community Planning Area for Salt Lake County, which provides approximately 200 acres of community parks.

The facilities at Riverton City Park include playing fields and courts consisting of one informal diamond, four baseball diamonds, three softball diamonds and one soccer/football field, two tennis courts, two basketball courts and one volleyball court. An equestrian facility is also located at the Riverton City Park. The Swenson Farms Subdivision Park is under construction. The Crane Home Museum facility includes the renovated historic structure (museum) on 4.34 acres of landscaped grounds. Centennial Park facilities include soccer fields, baseball and softball diamonds, an amphitheater, pavilions and sand volleyball courts.



**TABLE 6.2  
RIVERTON CITY COMMUNITY PARKS (2000)**

| Park Name                      | Park Location  | Size (Acres)      |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Riverton City Park             | 12765 S 1400 W | 30.94             |
| Swenson Farms Subdivision Park | 12200 S 3800 W | 12.0              |
| Crane Home Museum              | 12300 S 1600 W | 4.34 <sup>1</sup> |
| Centennial Park                | 1300 S 2700 W  | 18.0              |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                |                | <b>65.28</b>      |
| Riverbend Golf Course          | 12900 S 1100 W | 207.0             |
| South County Park (County)     | 12750 S 1200 W | 7.0               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                   |                | <b>279.28</b>     |

Note: <sup>1</sup> The Crane Home Museum is a community scale facility without being the size of a community park.

Source: Riverton City Budget, Fiscal Year, 2000-2001.

A new community park is proposed on 30 acres within the Western Springs development. This new park, when constructed, will have three softball diamonds, two soccer/football fields, one pavilion, a tot-lot, walking trails and a recreation center (with construction to begin in 2001).

**COUNTY RECREATIONAL FACILITIES:**

- **SOUTH COUNTY PARK:** Facilities at the seven-acre County-owned South County Park include picnic areas and a 50-meter outdoor swimming pool with bath house and concession stand.
- **JORDAN RIVER PARKWAY TRAIL:** The Jordan River Parkway Trail is a bike/jogging path and equestrian trail that will eventually connect Utah Lake and the Great Salt Lake. The trail is located along both banks of the Jordan River in Northern Utah County and portions of Salt Lake County. The trail offers jogging, hiking, horseback riding, fisherman's access, and nature viewing.
- **GOLF COURSE:** Salt Lake County operates five regulation golf courses throughout the County, including the Riverbend Golf Course located at 12765 South and 1100 West, in Riverton City, bordering the Jordan River. This regulation 18-hole public golf course opened in 1994 and has a 9.9 rating from the back tees.
- **EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES:** The Salt Lake County Equestrian Center is located approximately one mile north of Riverton City at 10800 South, 2200 West in South Jordan City. This facility consists of a 104-acre park with a ¾-mile flat track for horse racing (Laurel Brown RaceTrack), horse stalls and walkers, outdoor arenas, and a new 80,000 square foot indoor arena. Riverton does not have any existing equestrian trails that connect to the city or County Equestrian Center.



- **FITNESS CENTER:** The Marv Jensen Fitness & Recreation Center is a Salt Lake County Facility located approximately two miles north of Riverton City at 10300 South Redwood Road, in South Jordan City. This 35,000 square foot facility is open year-round and includes a game room, multipurpose room, weight room, cardiovascular workout room, gymnasium, five racquetball courts, and an indoor swimming pool.

**STANDARDS FOR PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES:** Riverton City currently does not have any existing adopted park planning standards or guidelines. The City uses the Salt Lake County Park and Recreation Facility Standards, which were prepared in 1993. With some minor exceptions, Salt Lake County neighborhood park standards were derived from National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards.

In 1993, the Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Master Plan determined a neighborhood park requirement of 28 acres for Riverton City based on a projected 2010 population of 27,600. This requirement was based on a minimum standard for neighborhood parks of one acre per 1,000 population. However, the population of Riverton City has grown at a much faster rate than anticipated in the 1993 Master Plan. The current projected 2010 population for Riverton City is 53,312, resulting in a requirement closer to 53 acres for neighborhood parks, producing an existing shortfall of 33.4 acres, as illustrated in Table 6.3, *Riverton City Recreation Facility Inventory and Requirements*.

The minimum standard adopted by the County for community parks is five acres per 1,000 population. Based on that standard, Riverton City should have between 135 to 140 acres of community parks based on its Year 2000 population and approximately 265 acres based on its projected 2010 population. The new 30-acre community park planned within the Western Springs development will make a substantial contribution to the current 43-acre inventory. Salt Lake County will fund the Western Springs Park construction on land dedicated to Riverton City by a local developer.

Table 6.3, *Riverton City Recreation Facility Inventory and Requirements*, compares existing Riverton City park and recreation assets to requirements based on County standards according to existing (1999) and future (2010) populations. There are significant deficiencies in nearly every category based on the 1999 population. These deficiencies significantly increase based on the projected 2010 population. Therefore, additional park and recreation facilities are required to support the existing and future populations. The lack of park facilities will be exacerbated if the projected growth of the Riverton City population is exceeded.



**TABLE 6.3**  
**RIVERTON CITY RECREATION FACILITY INVENTORY AND REQUIREMENTS**

| Park/Facility Type           | Target Park/Facility Size | Existing Assets | Year 1999 Requirements | Deficiency | Year 2010 Requirements <sup>1</sup> | Deficiency  |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Neighborhood Park            | 10 - 25 acres             | 19.6 acres      | 27 acres               | 7.4 acres  | 53 acres                            | 33.4 acres  |
| Community Park               | 25 - 50 acres             | 43.3 acres      | 135 acres              | 91.7 acres | 265 acres                           | 221.7 acres |
| Informal Diamonds            | 1 per 5,000 population    | 5 each          | 5 each                 | 0 each     | 10 each                             | 5 each      |
| Tennis Courts <sup>(1)</sup> | 1 per 2,500 population    | 10 courts       | 10 courts              | 0 courts   | 21 courts                           | 11 courts   |
| Basketball Courts            | 1 per 5,000 population    | 5 courts        | 5 courts               | 0 courts   | 10 courts                           | 5 courts    |
| Volleyball Courts            | 1 per 20,000 population   | 1 court         | 1 court                | 0 court    | 2 courts                            | 1 court     |
| Baseball Diamond             | 1 per 5,000 population    | 5 each          | 5 each                 | 0 each     | 10 each                             | 5 each      |
| Softball Diamond             | 1 per 5,000 population    | 4 each          | 5 each                 | 1 each     | 10 each                             | 6 each      |
| Soccer/Football Fields       | 1 per 5,000 population    | 4 each          | 5 each                 | 1 each     | 10 each                             | 6 each      |
| Swimming Pool                | 1 per 20,000 population   | 1 pool          | 0 pool                 | -1 pool    | 2 pools                             | 1 pool      |
| Gymnasiums                   | 1 per 15,000 population   | 0 gym           | 2 gyms                 | 2gym       | 5 gyms                              | 4 gyms      |
| ¼-mile Running Track         | 1 per 20,000 population   | 1 track         | 1 track                | 0 track    | 2 tracks                            | 1 track     |
| Handball/Racquetball Courts  | 1 per 20,000 population   | 0 courts        | 1 court                | 1 court    | 2 courts                            | 2 courts    |

Note<sup>1</sup>: Assumes a population of 53,312 residents.  
Source: Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Master Plan, December 1993.

**6.2.2 LOCAL PARK STANDARDS**

The Recreation, Historic and Cultural Resources Element establishes park planning standards, or levels of service. Riverton City will adopt the Salt Lake County Park and Recreation Facility Standards for use in the community. The standards provide a ratio of desired park land and improvements for increments of population. Table 6.4, *Riverton Park Level of Service Standards*, provides the ratios to be used for the identification, acquisition or dedication of parks and open space to provide the parks and facilities for the buildout population of 66,000 residents that would be achieved by the General Plan.



**TABLE 6.4  
RIVERTON PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS**

| Park/Facility Type           | Park/Facility Standard         | Buildout Population Requirements <sup>1</sup> |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Park Type</b>             |                                |   |
| Neighborhood Park            | 1 acre per 1,000 population    | 66 acres                                      |
| Community Park               | 5 acres per 1,000 population   | 330 acres                                     |
| <b>Facility Type</b>         |                                |   |
| Golf Courses                 | 18 holes per 50,000 population | 1 golf course                                 |
| Informal Baseball Diamonds   | 1 per 5,000 population         | 13  |
| Tennis Courts                | 1 per 2,500 population         | 26  |
| Basketball Courts            | 1 per 5,000 population         | 13  |
| Outdoor Volleyball Courts    | 1 per 20,000 population        | 3   |
| Baseball Diamond             | 1 per 5,000 population         | 13  |
| Softball Diamond             | 1 per 5,000 population         | 13  |
| Soccer/Football Fields       | 1 per 5,000 population         | 13  |
| Swimming Pool                | 1 per 20,000 population        | 3   |
| Gymnasiums                   | 1 per 15,000 population        | 4   |
| 1/4-mile Running Track       | 1 per 20,000 population        | 3   |
| Handball/ Racquetball Courts | 1 per 20,000 population        | 3   |

Note<sup>1</sup>: Based on a projected population of 66,000 residents achieved by implementation of the General Plan.  
Source: NRPA, Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Master Plan, BRW, Inc. 2000.

**6.2.3 PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN CONCEPTS**

The Park and Open Space Plan succeeds in meeting the Vision by adhering to the following concepts:

- Provide easily accessible neighborhood parks (with no arterial or collector roadway crossings) as a key element for all new residential neighborhoods.
- Expand opportunities for active and organized recreation within community parks.
- Proactively identify potential neighborhoods to be served with new parks as they develop.
- Recognize, enhance and extend regional bike trails through the city.
- Utilize the canals for active recreation through their connection across the city and potential connection to neighborhood and community parks.
- Provide connectivity and consistent trail development standards for existing trails and future trail segments.
- Maximize the variety of pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian trails consistent with the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan.
- Enhance creeks and other waterways as natural open space corridors, and allow passive pedestrian trail access to open space corridors.



#### 6.2.4 FUTURE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

The City's Park and Open Space plan is shown on Figure 6-1, *Parks and Open Space*.

### 6.3 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

#### 6.3.1 HISTORIC RESOURCES EXISTING CONDITIONS

Currently, Riverton City has three buildings listed on the National Historic Register; two in the Central Business District and a third in the city's southern region. The Central Business District is the historic core of Riverton City, with development dating from the 1890's. This area is characterized by one-and two-story commercial and residential structures along both sides of Redwood Road in the vicinity of its intersection with 12600 and 12800 South. Several of the structures have been significantly altered and most are in various stages of disrepair.

Buildings listed on the National Historic Register include:

- **GEORGE H. DANSIE HOME:** This two-story brick home was constructed in 1893 at 12494 South 1700 West. The building was listed as a National Historic Farm in 1976. George Dansie was a farmer and stockraiser of purebred horses, sheep and cattle. He enlarged the home to ten rooms, which became known as the Riverton Hotel since he often opened it up to travelers, fruit peddlers, schoolteachers and others who needed room and board. The home also housed work and construction crews for installation of the first power lines and inter-urban railroad tracks.
- **RIVERTON SCHOOL:** The two-story, four-room brick school was originally constructed in 1892 at a cost of \$5,000. The building, located at the intersection of 12830 South and 1700 West, served grades one through eight. In 1920, a junior high school was constructed to the north of the site. Both buildings were replaced after a 1926 fire destroyed the junior high school.
- **DRAPER/STEADMAN/MORGAN HOUSE:** This house, located at 13518 South 1700 West, was constructed in 1893 in the Greek Revival style.



Insert Figure 6-1, Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan



The Riverton City Historical Society has been instrumental with managing grants, relocating historically significant buildings (for the sake of preservation), and educating residents on their community's historic character. The Historical Society was in the process of nominating the 1899 Crane House to the National Register when the house was purchased by a developer and scheduled for demolition. The City Historical Society and Youth Council worked together and raised funds to save the home, which was moved to 12300 South and 1600 West in 1997. Although eligibility for the National Register was lost when the house was relocated, the house serves as an art museum and the home of the Riverton City Historical Society. The Historical Society published a booklet describing the history of Riverton City and a brochure providing a walking tour of Riverton City's Central Business District.

The majority of the historic buildings in Riverton City are located along two major roads: 12600 South and West Redwood Road. These roads are both state highways under Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) jurisdiction. In the next two years, UDOT plans to widen both of these roads from two to five lanes, which will potentially result in the demolition of many historic structures, including the nationally listed Draper/Steadman/Morgan House. The city is currently coordinating with the State Historical Board and UDOT to determine a road-widening alignment that would minimize impacts to the historic structures.

### **6.3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES EXISTING CONDITIONS**

The known cultural resources in Riverton City include the first dugout dwelling site, a granary and its outbuildings. The first dugout dwelling site, purchased from Archibald Gardner by Nicholas Thomas Silcock, is located along the Jordan River. In 1989, the Riverton City Historical Society surveyed and marked the site and began coordinating with the Utah State Historical Society to erect a historic marker on it. However, Salt Lake County developed the Riverbend Golf Course and covered over the archaeological site, which in effect provides long-term protection from development.

A second archaeological site is located on Tithing Yard Hill and includes a granary and outbuildings. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints used the building to store crops provided as tithes by members. The crops were stored in these buildings until they were eventually dispersed to the poor. The Bishop would keep records of the donations by writing on the inside walls of the granary. These records are still visible today. A developer plans to construct townhomes on the current site located in the vicinity of 12500 South/1000 West, but has agreed to relocate the buildings approximately 200 feet away.



**6.3.3 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCE CONCEPTS**

The Recreation, Historic and Cultural Resources Element succeeds in meeting the Vision by adhering to the following concepts:

- Highlight preservation of the architectural character within Downtown, through the cooperative efforts of the Historical Society and Riverton City.
- Expand opportunities to formally recognize local historical buildings and sites, once an inventory is complete.
- Expand community education of Riverton City’s historic resources and how development and redevelopment can preserve local historic buildings, facades or details, and replicate historic elements in new development architecture.

**6.4 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES**

A goal is a general statement of the vision pertaining to city policy. The goals are ideal conditions, which the community hopes to attain. The first goal is the overall goal for the element. For every other goal, the supporting objectives and policies are listed.

Objectives are specific statements of purpose relating directly to the goal.

Policies are an action, activity or strategy utilized to implement the related objective and goal.

**GOAL 6.A: RECREATION, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**Develop park and recreation facilities to serve all ages, organize individual activities, and encourage increased understanding and appreciation of the community’s historic and cultural heritage.**

**GOAL 6.B: PARK AND RECREATION**

**Provide park and recreation facilities and programs to serve all ages.**

**Objective 6.B.1 Complete a well-developed park and trail system.**

Policy 6.B.1.1 Place parks and trails along or near existing canals, streams, and creeks.



- Policy 6.B.1.2 Trail development should meet the needs of pedestrians, horseback riders, and bicyclists.
- Policy 6.B.1.3 The city should plan for one acre of neighborhood parks and five acres of community parks and trails for every 1,000 residents. As the community grows, new parks should be added or the existing stock of parks should be expanded so as not to diminish levels of service.
- Policy 6.B.1.4 Parks should be located to enhance unique landmarks, including historical sites and buildings, and environmentally sensitive areas.
- Policy 6.B.1.5 While land is available, parks and open space land purchases should be acquired as soon as possible through bonding or other appropriate mechanisms.
- Policy 6.B.1.6 Finance park construction and maintenance through park impact fees, land dedication, and facility construction by private developers.
- Policy 6.B.1.7 Cluster new residential developments to increase opportunities for parks and open space.
- Policy 6.B.1.8 Plan for a large regional park (forty plus acres in size) to meet the predicted high-growth demands of western Riverton.
- Policy 6.B.1.9 Provide equestrian parks, trails, and rodeo facilities for horse exercise and care, general riding, and rodeo events.
- Policy 6.B.1.10 Develop a parks, recreation and open space master plan that will increase recreational programs for citizens of all ages.
- Policy 6.B.1.11 Large residential developments 40 acres or greater should be required to set aside 20 percent land for useable open space; smaller subdivisions should make equivalent financial contributions to a fund for the purchase of parkland.

**Objective 6.B.2 Upgrade existing and provide new parks, recreational, and cultural facilities based on the needs of the community.**

- Policy 6.B.2.1 Identify the need for new parks and recreation facilities based on an ongoing analysis of the community’s needs as the city continues to grow. (Table 6.3)

**Objective 6.B.3 Provide easy access to parks and trails for the majority of Riverton City’s residents.**

- Policy 6.B.3.1 Future developments should integrate and support the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan.



- Policy 6.B.3.2 Locate neighborhood parks and trails within a half-mile of single-family residences.
- Policy 6.B.3.3 Create a trail system that would interconnect major recreation areas, regional trails and local trail routes whenever possible.
- Policy 6.B.3.4 Whenever possible, enlarge neighborhood parks and playgrounds by actions such as:
  - Using park purchase funds to buy land adjacent to other parks, rather than creating another small park.
  - Placing parks adjacent to school grounds.
  - Requiring park land dedications to be on the perimeter of residential developments smaller than 40 acres. Parks should be located in areas where future developments can contribute acreage to enlarge park sizes.

**Objective 6.B.4 Establish recreational areas that encourage a sense of community and provide pleasant, useful, relaxing areas which appeal to the general public.**

- Policy 6.B.4.1 Plan future parks to include as many trees as possible to provide shade, visual interest, and clean air. Landscape plans for new parks should include many trees and greenery to accomplish these objectives.
- Policy 6.B.4.2 Develop and protect naturally scenic areas, such as the Jordan River Parkway, for residents’ use.

**GOAL 6.C: HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**Protect and preserve the full spectrum of Riverton City’s cultural heritage, including buildings, places, objects, and traditions.**

**Objective 6.C.1 Preserve the elements that contribute to Riverton City’s historic character.**

- Policy 6.C.1.1 Promote historically sensitive retail, restaurants, and commercial developments along 12600 South through the historic downtown.
- Policy 6.C.1.2 Promote the use of conservation easements.
- Policy 6.C.1.3 Encourage the identification, marking, and restoration of historic landmarks.



- Policy 6.C.1.4 Design new developments to reflect the historic architectural themes of Riverton City.
- Policy 6.C.1.5 Preserve pedestrian open spaces and unique pedestrian shortcuts between business developments. Historically, pedestrians had their own paths and access points to central destinations, which are often left out of modern development.

**Objective 6.C.2 Encourage appropriate treatment of historic resources.**

- Policy 6.C.2.1 Work with the State Historic Preservation Office, the Utah Heritage Foundation and the National Trust for Historic Preservation to identify funding sources and programs to support preservation efforts.
- Policy 6.C.2.2 Develop procedures and priorities for the placement of properties on the National Register of Historic Places. Promote the use of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation in all restoration/renovation projects involving architecturally important structures.
- Policy 6.C.2.3 Designate more properties as local landmarks on the State and National Registers.
- Policy 6.C.2.4 Create materials that illustrate the quantitative and qualitative benefits of preservation in decision-making in both the public and private sectors.
- Policy 6.C.2.5 Identify and develop innovative tools for historic preservation, including financial incentives.
- Policy 6.C.2.6 Support owners of designated historic landmarks and owners of property in historic districts in their efforts to preserve their properties.
- Policy 6.C.2.7 Encourage coordination and communication between historic preservation grants and the Building Department in regard to building and safety codes.

**6.5 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM**

The implementation program for the Recreation, Historic and Cultural Resources Element of the Riverton City General Plan is presented in Table 6.5, *Recreation, Historic and Cultural Resources Implementation Program*. The table is presented under the following headings:



- Implementation Measure** Lists the action necessary to carry out the Recreation, Historic, and Cultural Resources Element of the General Plan
- Lead Department/Agency** Identifies the responsible City Department for accomplishing that particular program.
- Timeframe** Identifies and prioritizes the timeframe from one to five years for the measure to be initiated.
- Projected Resources** Lists the potential funding, City staff, volunteer or other community resources necessary to carry out the implementation action.

The implementation measures form the additional actions necessary to implement the Recreation, Historic and Cultural Resources Element. The timing, responsibility and resources for the implementation are provided in Table 6.5.

**TABLE 6.5  
RECREATION, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM**

| <b>Implementation Measure</b>                          | <b>Lead Department/ Agency</b>         | <b>Time-frame</b> | <b>Projected Resources</b>                  |
|--|--|-------------------|---|
| <b>Parks &amp; Open Space Implementation</b>           |  |                   |   |
| A. Bond for Park Land                                  | Park & Finance                         | Annual            | Staff time                                  |
| B. Regional Park Strategy                              | Salt Lake County Park                  | 2-4 years         | Staff time                                  |
| C. Equestrian Facilities                               | Park                                   | 1-3 years         | Impact fees                                 |
| D. Undeveloped Parks                                   | Park / Salt Lake County                | 1-5 years         | Impact fees & Salt Lake County Park Funding |
| E. Open Space Corridors                                | Planning                               | 1 year            | Staff time                                  |
| <b>Historic &amp; Cultural Resource Implementation</b> |  |                   |   |
| F. Oral Histories                                      | Library Historic Society               | Ongoing           | Volunteer time                              |
| G. Heritage Leader Recognition                         | Planning                               | Ongoing           | Staff time                                  |
| H. Heritage Month Education                            | Historical Society and School District | Annual            | Volunteer time                              |
| I. Historic building training                          | Building and Historic Society          | Annual            | Staff time                                  |
| J. Riverton Town Days Booth                            | Planning                               | Annual            | Staff time                                  |
| K. Matching Grant Program                              | Planning & Economic Development        | 1-2 years         | General Fund, staff time                    |
| L. Survey Additional Buildings                         | Historic Society                       | Ongoing           | Volunteer time                              |

Source: BRW, Inc., January 2001



**PARK AND OPEN SPACE IMPLEMENTATION**

- A. While land is available for parks, land purchases should be undertaken as soon as possible.
- B. Evaluation of purchase and funding mechanisms should occur annually as part of the city's budget process.
- C. Plan and develop equestrian trails along all canals.
- D. Commit to completing improvements to undeveloped parks.
- E. Revise development standards to require a 20-to 70-foot buffer for development adjacent to perennial and year-round creeks.

**HISTORIC RESOURCES IMPLEMENTATION**

- F. Develop strategies that preserve historic traditions, such as oral histories, craft skills and celebrations.
- G. Recognize and reward the efforts of those who provide leadership in preserving community heritage through certificates given out by the Mayor and through local media.
- H. On an annual basis educate school-age children about the benefits of historic preservation and instill preservation values and a preservation ethic through special projects, speakers, etc., during class throughout the week in May (National Prehistory and Heritage Month).
- I. Conduct education and training seminars for homeowners, investors, builders, and developers in subjects such as researching your own home, completing a National Register Nomination Form, and historic building rehabilitation tax credits.
- J. Continue to operate a booth at the annual Riverton Town Days celebration in order to promote and inform the citizens of current projects and issues relating to historical preservation.
- K. Evaluate the city's ability to create a matching grant program, which could stimulate private spending and could be used to target rehabilitation in a particular area, such as storefront renovations in the Central Business District, or for individual sites throughout the community.
- L. Make copies of all forms relating to assistance on caring for historic properties available at City Hall.