

Memorandum

Date: 13 June 2023

To: Matt Burke, Senior Project Manager
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

From: Jeremy D. Bastow, AIA, Senior Architect
Haskell Architecture & Engineering

Subject: **Cody Wyoming Temple Building Design**

Defined in this memorandum is an explanation of the building design of the Cody, Wyoming temple for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Building Size

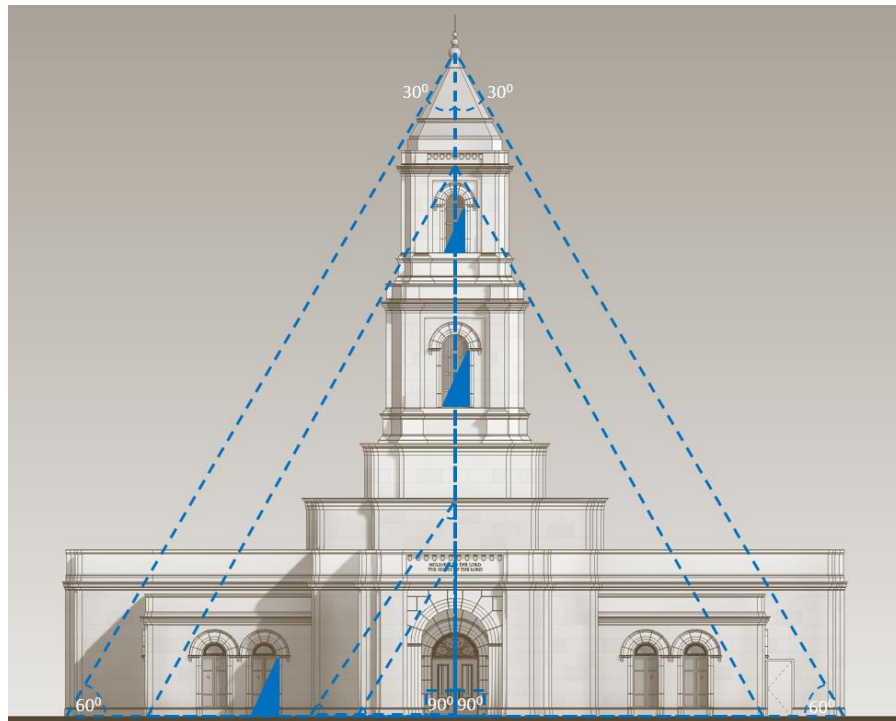
The Cody Wyoming temple is a single story, 24' tall building, that is approximately 9,950 square feet in size with an unoccupied spire that is approximately 101 feet in height. Along with the temple, the property will also have a single story, 19'-6" tall accessory building that is approximately 2,275 square feet in size. Both buildings rest on a property site that is 4.69 acres (204,296 square feet). This equates to only 6 percent building coverage, and greatly exceeds the zoning ordinance allowable maximum of 30 percent.

Architectural Style

The temple's architectural style borrows from the American Romanesque Revival. This style is defined by round arched doorways and windows, corbels, and decorative plaques. Circa 1840 to 1900, this American style first became popular in the Eastern states for public buildings and universities, it then gravitated to the western frontier with the westward migration. As western cities enlarged and developed, they adopted this architectural style for their more prominent buildings such as city halls, schoolhouses, banks, and churches. Evidence of the American Romanesque Revival can be seen in some Cody buildings, such as the old courthouse (current Park County building) and the old Cody Post Office.

The massing of the temple and its spire follow the classical rules of proportion developed by the Greek and Roman orders, which rules have carried throughout history and into most architectural styles. In general terms, the temple's massing follows the proportion of an

equilateral triangle. When the overall building width is placed within this triangle, the spire's height is determined at the point at which the spire intersects with the peak of the triangle (see image below). Other building elements and levels are also defined by different sizes of the same equilateral triangle.



Building Placement

Building placement on a property is generally determined by the setbacks of the zoning ordinance. For example, high density commercial zones have a short, or possibly zero setback, and low density residential zones have deeper setbacks. The overall character of a neighborhood can be controlled by the length of setback from the frontage road; either open and private or enclosed and public. This is the for reason zoning ordinances and is the method used to influence the growth of a city to meet desirable outcomes.

The property of the temple is in a neighborhood with low to medium density per the Cody Master Plan. As this is the case, it is common to set buildings back from the property frontage so not to produce a feeling of heaviness in relation to the frontage road. The current minimum frontage setback for the existing property zone (RR) is 35 feet. The front of the temple is set back 382 feet from the public right-of-way. Therefore, we conclude that the temple's setback is



roughly 347 feet beyond the city requirement and will ensure that the temple does not feel intrusive to the overall density of the neighborhood. For further consideration, please also note that the center of the temple (spire) is set back 470 feet from the center of Skyline Drive.

Conclusion

The Cody Wyoming temple for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has gone through an extensive design process. Architects and engineers, qualified in their field, have taken all effort to ensure that the project meets existing city codes. They have also applied great study to design processes to ensure that the project is beautiful and of the highest caliber and architectural design.

End of Memorandum