

Kingman Park System Master Plan

2018-2038



Kingman Park System Master Plan 2018-2038

Official Comprehensive Plan Element Adoption

This document, entitled *Kingman Park System Master Plan: 2018-2038*
is an official Plan Element of the
Comprehensive Development Plan for the Kingman Area, Kansas: 2018-2038..

The Planning Area comprises the City of Kingman
plus a surrounding area within 3 miles of the City,
extending a total of 8 miles north-to-south and 7 miles east-to west,
all within Hoosier, White, and Ninnescah Townships of Kingman County, Kansas.

In accordance with K.S.A. 12-747,
an officially advertised public hearing was held on September 9, 2019,
and this document was adopted by Resolution #2019-9
of the Kingman City Planning Commission
on September 9, 2019.

A certified copy of the *Kingman Park System Master Plan: 2018-2038*,
together with a summary of the hearing, was then submitted to the Kingman Governing Body.

Michael Hart, Chairperson, Kingman City Planning Commission

ATTEST:

Tina Watts, Secretary, Kingman City Planning Commission

APPROVED by the Kingman Governing Body
on September 12, 2019 by Ordinance No. 2054,
which was published on September 19, 2019 in the *Kingman Leader-Courier*.

Mark Arensdorf, Mayor

ATTEST:

Cindy Conrardy, City Clerk

Acknowledgments

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Park System Overview

Why Parks?

Parks matter. They improve our quality of life and enhance community livability, making them an important factor in attracting new business and contributing to economic growth. They serve people of all ages, all abilities, and all economic backgrounds, strengthening our sense of community. They protect open space that preserves wildlife habitat, improves air and water quality, and helps mitigate flooding.

Kingman's existing park system is extraordinary in many ways, but needs to evolve to meet contemporary expectations for park services. For that task a Park System Master Plan is an indispensable tool. A Master Plan consolidates information on resources, constraints, and opportunities. It provides an outline of where the park system is, where it is going, and how it will get there. Having a Park System Master Plan on hand also enhances funding opportunities, since many grant providers require a master plan as a prerequisite in any proposal.

This Park System Master Plan provides an overview of existing park and recreational resources in Kingman. It lists community goals for the park system, determined through Park Board and staff recommendations, public meetings, and a Community Questionnaire and Student Survey. It provides background information on park and recreation concepts and options for new facilities, and proposes concept plans for each park's future development. It defines implementation strategies for the City to develop a balanced park system that cost-effectively achieves the community's highest priority goals over the next twenty years.

Producing a Master Plan document is just the beginning of the process, however, not its end. This Plan is an essential tool, but it will take dedicated people to turn concept plans into detailed site designs, and designs into reality. With determination and perseverance, Kingman's park system can become an asset that will benefit the community for generations to come.

The Planning Process

In 2018 the City engaged *Foster Design Associates LLC* (FDA), a landscape architecture and planning firm based in Wichita, to produce a new Park System Master Plan for the community. FDA was simultaneously contracted to produce an updated Comprehensive Development Plan for Kingman, allowing cost-effective synergy in developing much of the necessary background research. FDA worked with City staff and the Park Board, and facilitated public input meetings – all to develop a Plan that would *fit* Kingman's unique needs, expectations, and resources.

*If you plan cities for cars and traffic, you get cars and traffic.
If you plan for people and places, you get people and places.*

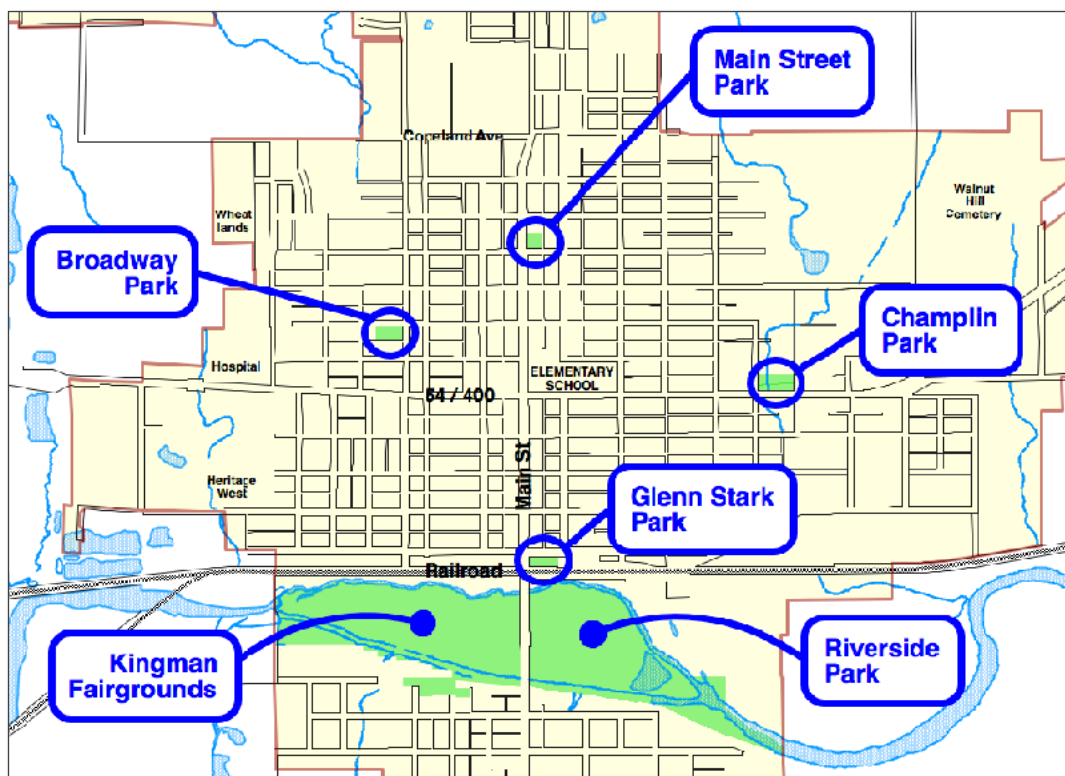
— Fred Kent, Project for Public Spaces —

Kingman's Park System

Kingman's park system includes two large park properties, and four small parks. School District facilities and the Kingman-Norwich Recreational Commission also contribute to local recreational opportunities. Regional recreational opportunities are available at the Kingman State Fishing Lake and Wildlife Area, and at Cheney Reservoir. The Goddard Aquatic Center should be open by 2020.

Riverside Park and **Kingman Fairgrounds** are more than forty acres each in size. They are located between the Ninescah River and the mill race, on opposite sides of Main Street. Nearly all of the community's major recreational facilities are located in Riverside Park. Facilities at the Fairgrounds include the new Kingman Activity Center (which is owned by Kingman County), the Armory, livestock barns, a rodeo arena, and a firing range.

The four small parks are each less than two acres in size, and all together comprise less than five percent of the City's parkland. They include **Broadway Park** and **Main Street Park**, which are located in older residential neighborhoods north of downtown, **Champlin Park**, which is adjacent to US 54/400 in the eastern part of the City, and **Glenn Stark Park**, which is south of downtown next to the railroad Depot.



All of Kingman's parks except Main Street and Glenn Stark Parks include natural water features. Hoover Pond in Riverside Park is a little over 2 acres in size. Riverside Park and the Fairgrounds incorporate the mill race and portions of the South Fork of the Ninescah River. Creeks run through Broadway and Champlin Parks.

Main Street Park is the only park in the system that is not in a floodplain. Riverside Park, the Fairgrounds, and Glenn Stark Park are entirely within the 100-year floodplain. All but the southwest corner of Broadway Park is in either the 100-year or 500-year floodplain. Roughly two-fifths of Champlin Park, in the area adjacent to the creek, is in the 100-year floodplain.

Kingman Park System Master Plan 2018-2038

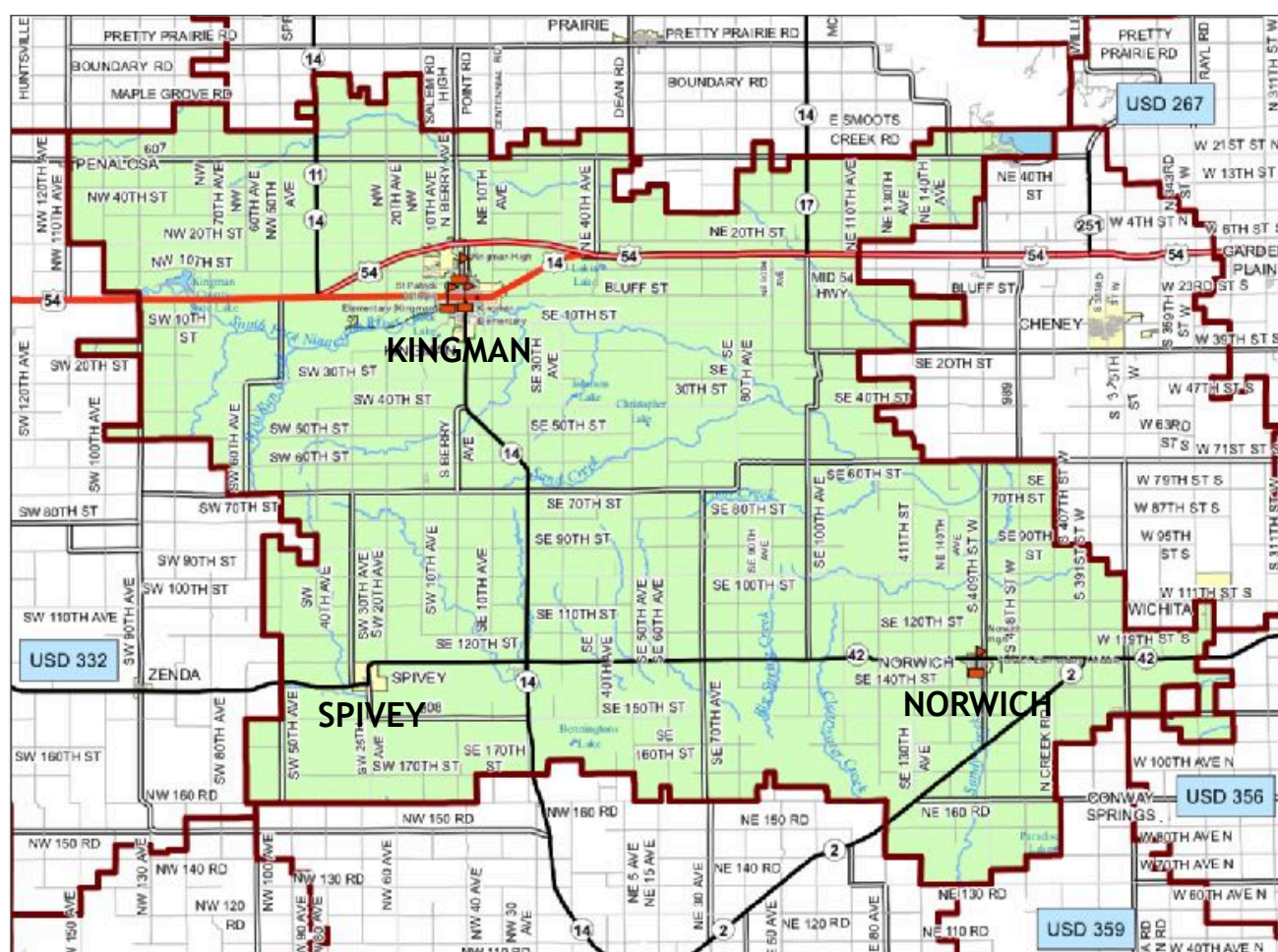
The Kingman park system currently has a total of 91.53 acres of parkland. That figure includes about an acre of land in the Fairgrounds, beneath the Kingman Activity Center building, which is actually owned by Kingman County.

Kingman City Parks				
Park	Location	Size (acres)	park land %	Major Facilities
Broadway Park	600 N. Broadway (SW corner of Broadway & F Avenue)	1.90	2.1%	Playground equipment
Champlin Park	600 E. D Avenue (NE corner of Fabpro Way & D Avenue)	1.36	1.5%	Picnic area, camping (no services)
Main Street Park	900 N. Main Street (NE corner of Main & H Avenue)	0.52	0.6%	Playground equipment, three-person basketball court
Glenn Stark Park	100 S. Main Street (SE corner of Main and Sherman Avenue)	0.65	0.7%	Clocktower plaza, picnic table, Glenn Stark sculpture collection
Riverside Park	100 E. 1st Avenue (E of Main, south of the railroad)	41.20	45.0%	Swimming Pool, Hoover Pond (fishing permitted), Bandstand, walking paths, Outdoor Wildlife Learning Site, 2 covered picnic pavilions, 2 playground areas, 1 baseball field, 2 softball fields, 2 three-man basketball courts, 6 tournament horseshoe pits, sand volleyball court
Kingman Fairgrounds	110 W. 1st Avenue (W of Main, south of the railroad)	45.90	50.1%	Kingman Activity Center (with indoor arena), livestock barns, outdoor rodeo arena, camping (with 90 electric hook-ups & septic dump station)
		91.53 total acres		

Kingman-Norwich Recreation Commission

Kansas state law allows communities to choose to support recreational programs through a mill levy based on School District boundaries, rather than municipal boundaries. This system allows the population of an entire School District to support school-based recreational facilities and programs – which, after all, benefit the citizens of the entire School District. State statutes require that funds dedicated to a Recreation Commission may not in any way reduce the dollars provided to the School District for educational purposes.

The Kingman-Norwich Recreation Commission (KNRC) is a publicly supported service agency. It is financially supported by property owners of the entire Kingman-Norwich School District (USD 331), which includes the Cities of Kingman, Norwich and Spivey, as well as surrounding rural areas.



Map of Kingman-Norwich Unified School District 331 (shown in green)

Having a Recreation Commission helps make school facilities available for use by the community at large. The KNRC offers a variety of programs, classes and activities, for youths, adults, and seniors. For more information on KNRC programs, see <http://www.knrc.gabbartllc.com>.

Regional Recreational Facilities

In addition to the City park system and Recreation Commission programs, there are both state and privately-owned facilities in the Kingman region that contribute significantly to the community's recreational opportunities.

Two state parks, both managed by the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism, are within an easy drive of Kingman. *Kingman State Fishing Lake and Wildlife Area* is about 7 miles directly west of the city. *Cheney Reservoir, State Park & Wildlife Area* is about 22 miles east-northeast of Kingman.

The privately-owned, 9-hole *Eagle's Pub and Golf Course* is located just outside of the Kingman city limits, north of Copeland Avenue and east of NW 10 Avenue. In addition, a privately-owned aquatic center is under construction on the west side of Goddard. Due to open in December 2019, this destination facility will be only a half-hour drive away from Kingman, directly east on K-54/400.

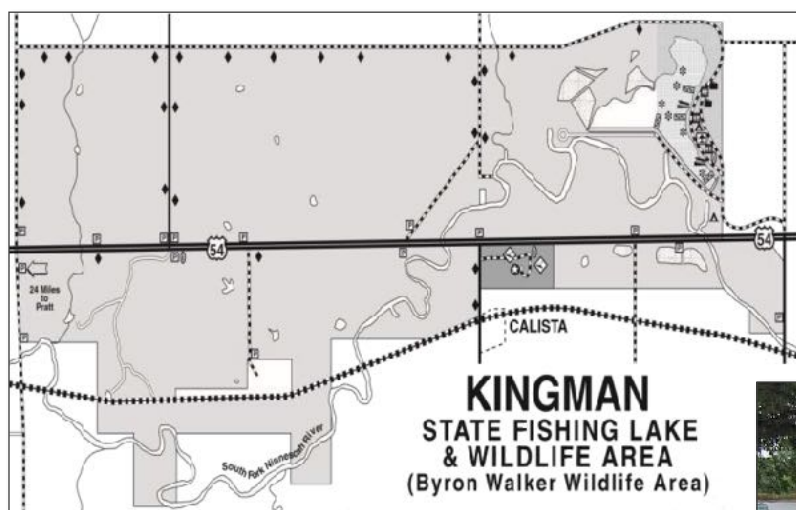
Kingman State Fishing Lake and Wildlife Area

This 1,562-acre state park includes the Byron Walker Wildlife Area and the 144-acre Kingman State Fishing Lake. The Wildlife Area is rolling sand prairie and riparian forest. The shallow spring-fed lake is contained by an earth dam built around a historic wetland.

A picnic shelter, picnic tables, fire rings, and vault toilets are provided. Primitive camping is permitted at no cost. Hunting is allowed on the western third of the lake. Fishing amenities include two boat launching facilities, and fishing piers with fish feeders. The lake hosts channel and flathead catfish, largemouth bass, northern pike, and bluegill crappie, and red-ear sunfish.

There are no designated trails for hikers or bird watchers. No water, electrical, or sewage hookups are available, and drinking water is not available on site. Swimming, sailing, and recreational power boating are not allowed, and alcohol is not permitted.

For more information, see: <https://ksoutdoors.com/KDWPT-Info/Locations/State-Fishing-Lakes/South-Central-Region/Kingman>.



Kingman State Fishing Lake



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Cheney Reservoir, State Park & Wildlife Area

Cheney Reservoir is located in Reno, Kingman, and Sedgwick counties, on the North Fork of the Ninnescah River. It was constructed and is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation primarily as a local water source, but is also used for flood control and recreation. It has 67 miles of shoreline. Kansas winds help make this 9,500-acre reservoir a wind-surfing destination, and one of the top sailing lakes in the nation.

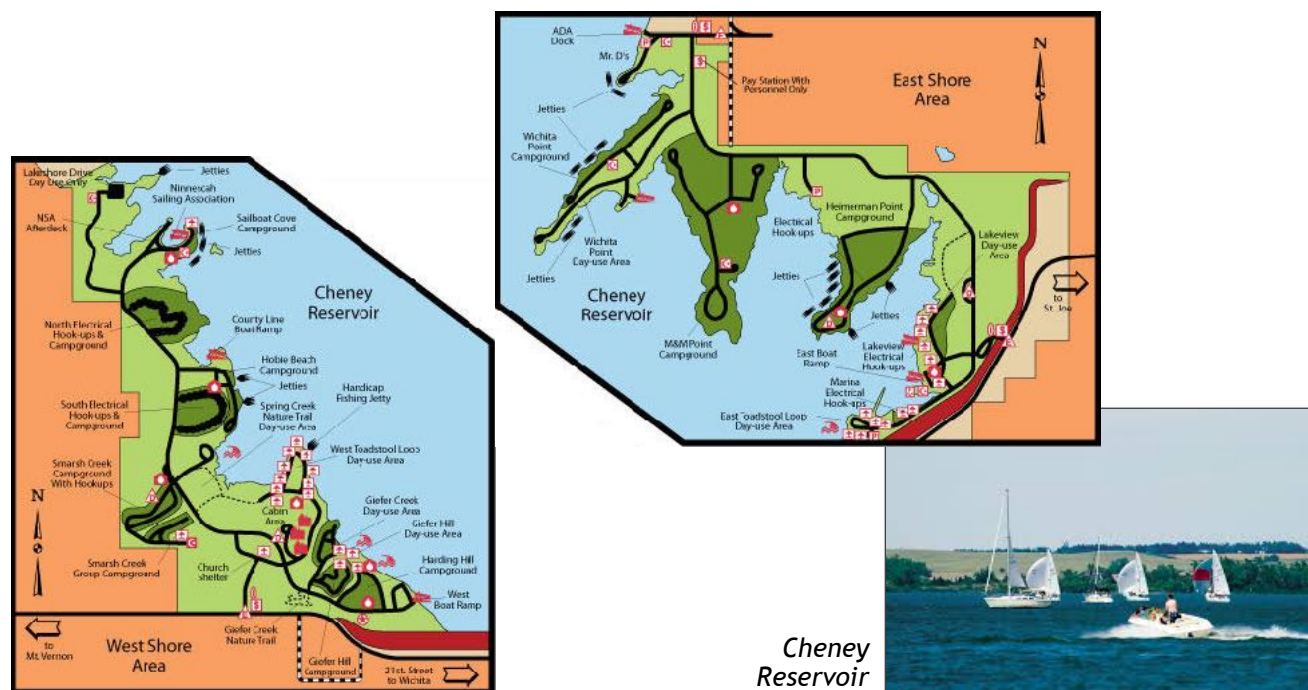
Cheney State Park has two parts, the East Shore Area and the West Shore Area, both located adjacent to the southern end of Cheney Reservoir. Facilities at this 1,913-acre park include a park office, 29 miles of asphalt roads and parking areas, more than 30 picnic shelters of various sizes, three nature trails, and four designated swimming areas.

For camping, there are nine modern cabins and more than 200 RV sites with power and water available by reservation, as well as over 400 primitive campsites. There are modern pit toilets, and four trailer dump stations, as well as nine shower houses. For boating and fishing in Cheney State Park, there are six boat ramps with 22 launching lanes, four courtesy docks, and two fish-cleaning stations. Anglers can expect to find channel catfish, white bass, crappie, striped bass, wiper and walleye. The Ninnescah Sailing Center is in the West Shore Area, and there is a marina in the East Shore Area that offers supplies and services for boaters and anglers.

For more information, see: <https://ksoutdoors.com/State-Parks/Locations/Cheney>.

Cheney Wildlife Area is also adjacent to Cheney Reservoir, but is located on the lake's northeast shore. The Wildlife Area consists of 5,439 terrestrial acres and 4,109 aquatic acres. It offers opportunities for hiking, wildlife watching and nature photography. Part of the Wildlife Area is a refuge for migratory waterfowl, and is closed between September 15 and March 15, though it is open for fishing and non-hunting activities the rest of the year. Hunting is not permitted in the refuge, but is permitted in the rest of the Wildlife Area.

For more information, see: <https://ksoutdoors.com/KDWPT-Info/Locations/Wildlife-Areas/South-Central/Cheney>.



Eagle's Pub and Golf Course

Originally established in 1923, this privately-owned facility is open to the public. Located at 1225 North Golf Street, the *Eagle's Pub and Golf Course* is a country club with a rentable event venue and a 9-hole, 36 par golf course.



Goddard Aquatic Center

An 82,000-square-foot, \$50 million aquatic complex is under construction on a 90-acre site on the west side of Goddard, adjacent to US 54/400, just a half-hour drive from Kingman. The Goddard Aquatic Center, which will probably have a new name before it opens, is currently intended to be complete by the end of 2019.

Designs call for the facility to have a 123-room four-story hotel, an indoor water park, a natatorium for competitive swimming, a Genesis Health Club with a cardio deck, a pre-school, at least 5 baseball fields, and possibly soccer fields. The water park will have 10 water features, including multiple slides, a lazy river, hot tubs and a large interactive play area. The natatorium is designed with a 25-meter competitive pool with 10 lanes, plus a 25-yard warm-up pool with 4 lanes, a large hot tub, and 600 pool-side seats for spectators.

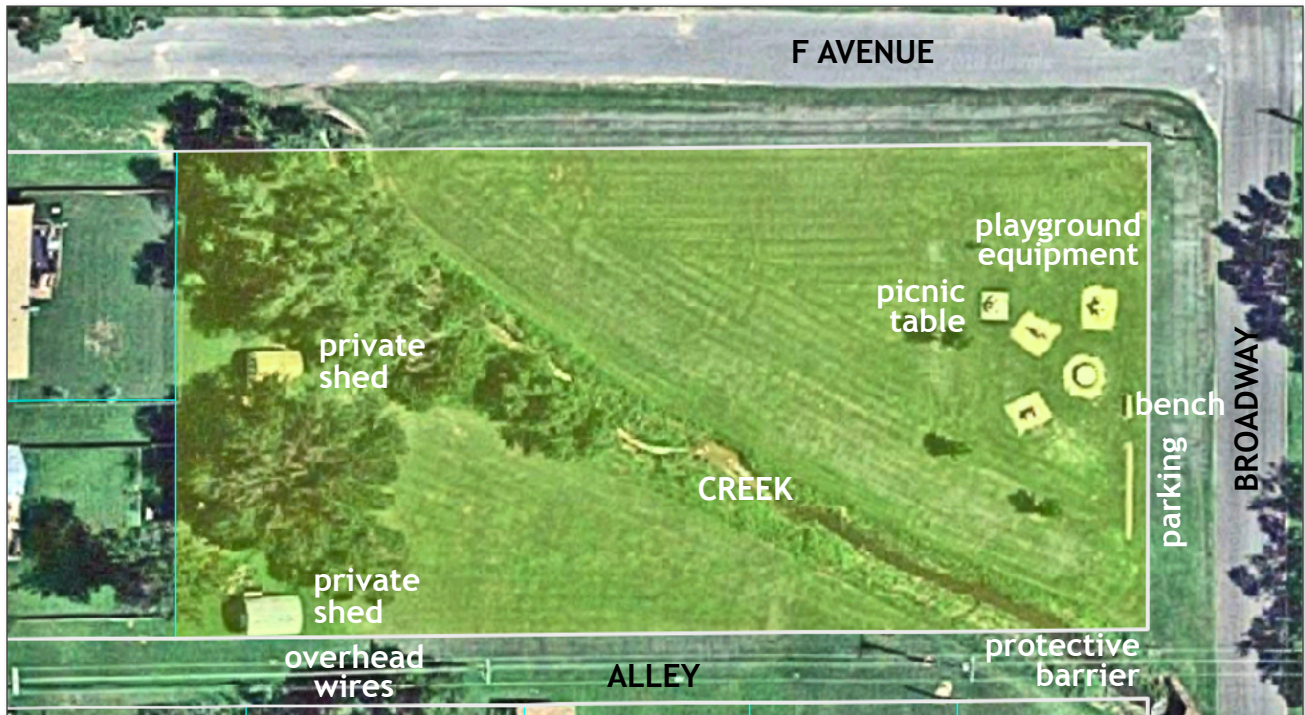


*Goddard Aquatic Complex — concept rendering
(hotel in front of aquatic center, ball diamonds behind)*

Kingman Parks — Existing Facilities

This chapter contains a short assessment of existing conditions at each of Kingman's parks, including an aerial showing the park property highlighted in yellow, a list of existing facilities, and photos taken in November 2018.

Broadway Park



Aerial — Broadway Park

Location: 600 N. Broadway (SW corner of Broadway & F Avenue)

Size: 1.90 acres

Facilities:

- Playground equipment
 - 3 spring riders — a purple dinosaur, a yellow fish, and a pink car
 - 1 small merry-go-round
- Picnic table
- Backless bench
- Two privately-owned storage sheds

Parking: Primarily on-street. There are also 2 or 3 grass parking spaces adjacent to Broadway, which are only accessible by high-ground-clearance vehicles capable of getting across the drainage ditch.

Lighting: None



Broadway Park — picnic table & playground equipment



Dinosaur spring rider



*Backless bench,
drainage ditches*



Creek

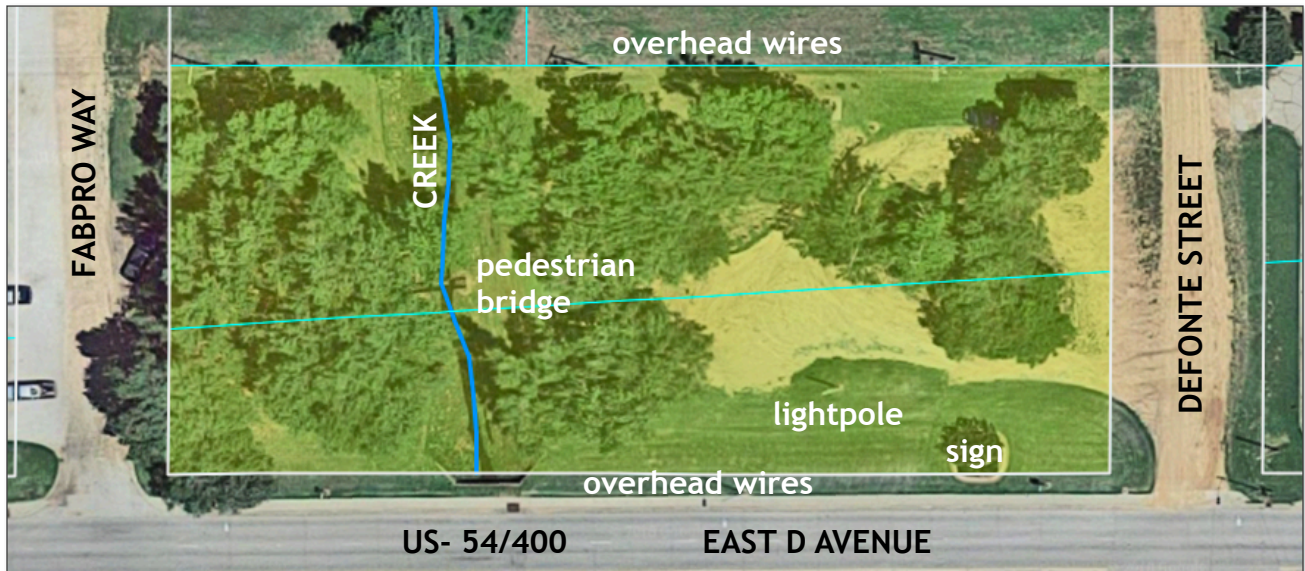


Creek protective barrier

Factors

- Most of Broadway Park is **underutilized**, and the south half of the park is effectively **inaccessible** without wading the creek
- There is **no ADA** parking, access, or equipment
- **Parking** is available on adjacent streets, but visitors must walk through shallow roadside drainage ditches in order to get to the Park; the 2 or 3 grass parking spaces adjacent to Broadway are only accessible by high-ground-clearance vehicles capable of getting across the drainage ditch
- Playground equipment area has **no shade**
- **Maintenance access** is very difficult — City staff must enter the west end of alley and maneuver around multiple utility poles to get to the south half of the park, then haul mowers across the creek to get to the north half of the park
- **Creek** is both a potential safety hazard to children, and a potential interpretive opportunity
- Though adjacent to rather than actually inside the Park, the **protective barrier** where the creek goes beneath Broadway is inadequate, and a safety issue
- **Private Storage Sheds** Adjacent landowners west of the Park have constructed two small storage sheds on what, according to the County Appraiser's GIS data, is park property. To clarify the situation, the City should confirm the location of the Park's western property line by survey. If the private sheds are indeed on public land, the City can then decide what steps to take next.

Champlin Park



Aerial – Champlin Park

Location: 600 E. D Avenue (NE corner of Fabpro Way & D Avenue)

Size: 1.36 acres

Facilities:

- Monument sign with landscaping
- Pedestrian bridge
- Bollards to help protect root zones of trees from vehicles
- 5 Picnic tables (4 east of creek, 1 west of creek)
- Unpaved parking lot sometimes used for vehicle-based food sales

Parking: Unpaved – off Fabpro Way and Defonte Street, and in dirt areas in eastern half of Park

Lighting: 1 cobra-head lightpole, south of unpaved parking lot



Champlin Park – parking lot, lightpole, bollards



Pedestrian bridge



Sign & landscaping



Picnic table

Factors

- The western third of the Park is **underutilized** (it has one picnic table)
- There is **no ADA** parking, access, or equipment
- Many of Champlin Park's **trees are over-mature**, and will need to be replaced during the 20-year span of this Plan
- The Park's **sign** is oriented to face south, which means people driving along US-54/400 can't see it until they are almost past it
- The **bridge** is functional and an art piece, but does not meet current code or ADA standards
- The parking area is used as an **ad hoc vendors' market** (people park and sell tamales, produce, etc.)

Main Street Park



Aerial – Main Street Park

Location: 900 N. Main Street (NE corner of Main & H Avenue)

Size: 0.52 acres

Facilities:

- Basketball Court (small, non-standard size)
- Playground equipment
 - 1 small merry-go-round
- 2 Picnic tables
- 4 Benches with backs (2 each on either side of basketball court)

Parking: On-street only, primarily on H Avenue and along alley

Lighting:

- 1 cobra-head lightpole near NE corner of basketball court
- 1 cobra-head lightpole under trees in SE quadrant of Park



Main Street Park – Picnic tables, trash receptacle, merry-go-round near utility cabinet

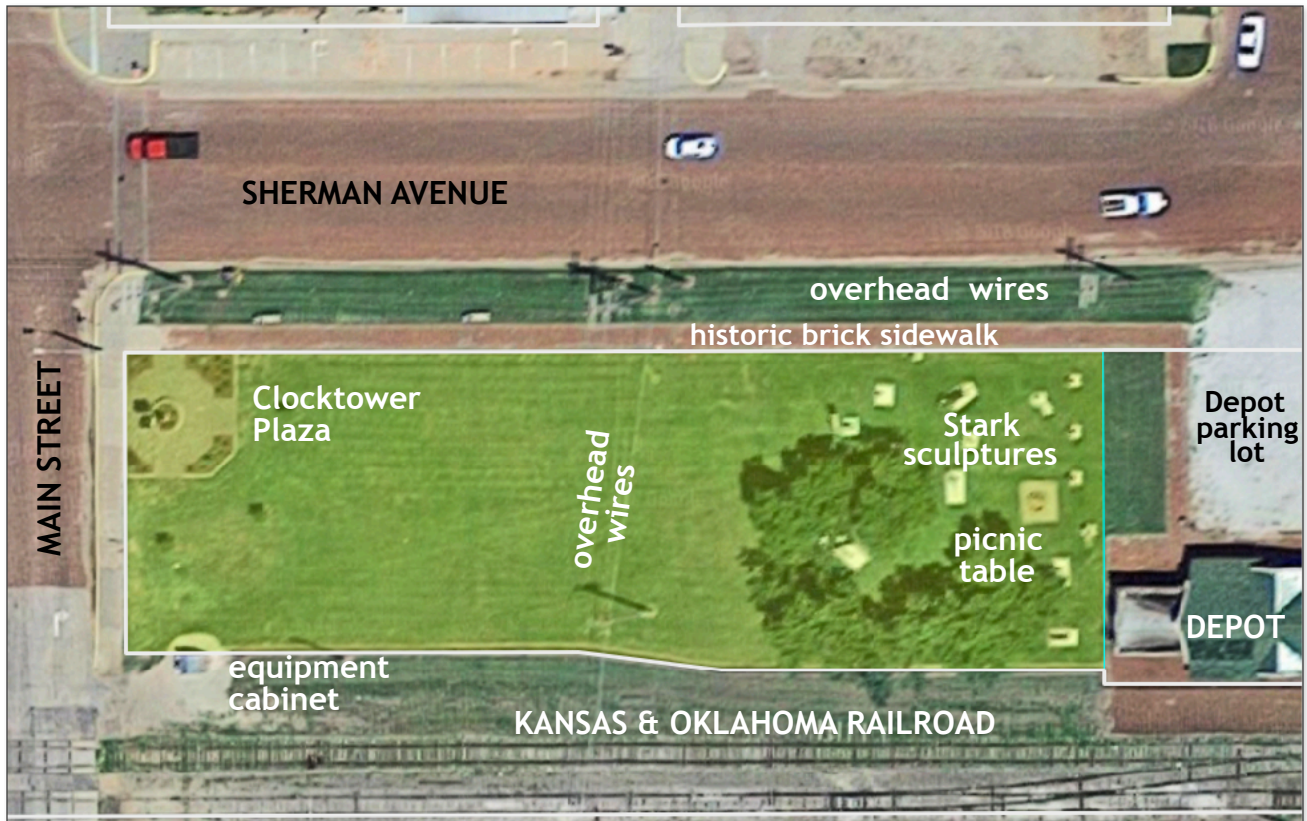


Main Street Park – Basketball Court, benches, lightpole

Factors

- The northern half of Main Street Park is **underutilized**
- There is **no ADA** parking, access, or equipment
- Some of Main Street Park's **trees are over-mature**, and will need to be replaced during the 20-year span of this Plan
- **Parking** is available only on adjacent streets and alley
- Some trees are so close to the basketball court that they pose a **hazard**
- Basketball court is small, and not an official court size
- **Lighting** at basketball court is inadequate for evening play
- Local teens feel ownership of this Park

Glenn Stark Park



Aerial – Glenn Stark Park

Location: 100 S. Main Street (SE corner of Main Street & Sherman Avenue)

Size: 0.65 acres

Facilities:

- Glenn Stark folk art sculptures
 - Two Giraffes
 - Two Coyotes
 - Moose
 - Bear
 - Cougar & Crows in Tree
 - Three Indians
 - Cowboy on Horse
 - Longhorn
 - Good Old Days (Mule)
 - Dinosaur
 - Lion of St. Mark
 - Hagar and Kvack
 - Bigfoot
 - Good Shepard
 - Totem Poles (4)
 - "Palm" Tree (Hand)
 - Fish in Tree
- Clocktower Plaza
 - Clocktower
 - 2 benches with backs
 - Paving (concrete paver units)
 - Landscaping
- Picnic table

Parking: On-street only, on Sherman Avenue

Lighting: None

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Clocktower plaza with benches



Clocktower



historic brick sidewalk adjacent to Glenn Stark Park



Glenn Stark Park sign



Sculptures & picnic table



Good Old Days



Cowboy & Longhorn



Totem Pole



Two Giraffes



Two Coyotes



Good Shepard

Factors

- Most of Glenn Stark Park is **underutilized**, with the Clocktower Plaza in the northwest corner, and the Stark sculptures clustered at the east end near the adjacent Depot
- There is **no ADA** parking, access, or equipment
- **Parking** is available only on Sherman Avenue
- **No shade** for benches at Clocktower Plaza
- Shape of concrete pads for sculptures makes mowing inefficient, increases maintenance costs
- **Interpretation** of art collection needed
- **Tourism potential** not realized
- In spite of bronze plaque, **Park name** was never made official by City Commission Resolution

Riverside Park & Kingman Fairgrounds



Aerial – Kingman Fairgrounds & Riverside Park

Kingman Fairgrounds and Riverside Park are directly across Main Street from each other, on 87.1 acres of land that lie primarily between the Ninnescah River and the mill race. They are connected by an underpass below Main Street, which offers both pedestrian and vehicular access between the sites. Together they house the community's major recreational resources.



Main Street underpass between Kingman Fairgrounds and Riverside Park



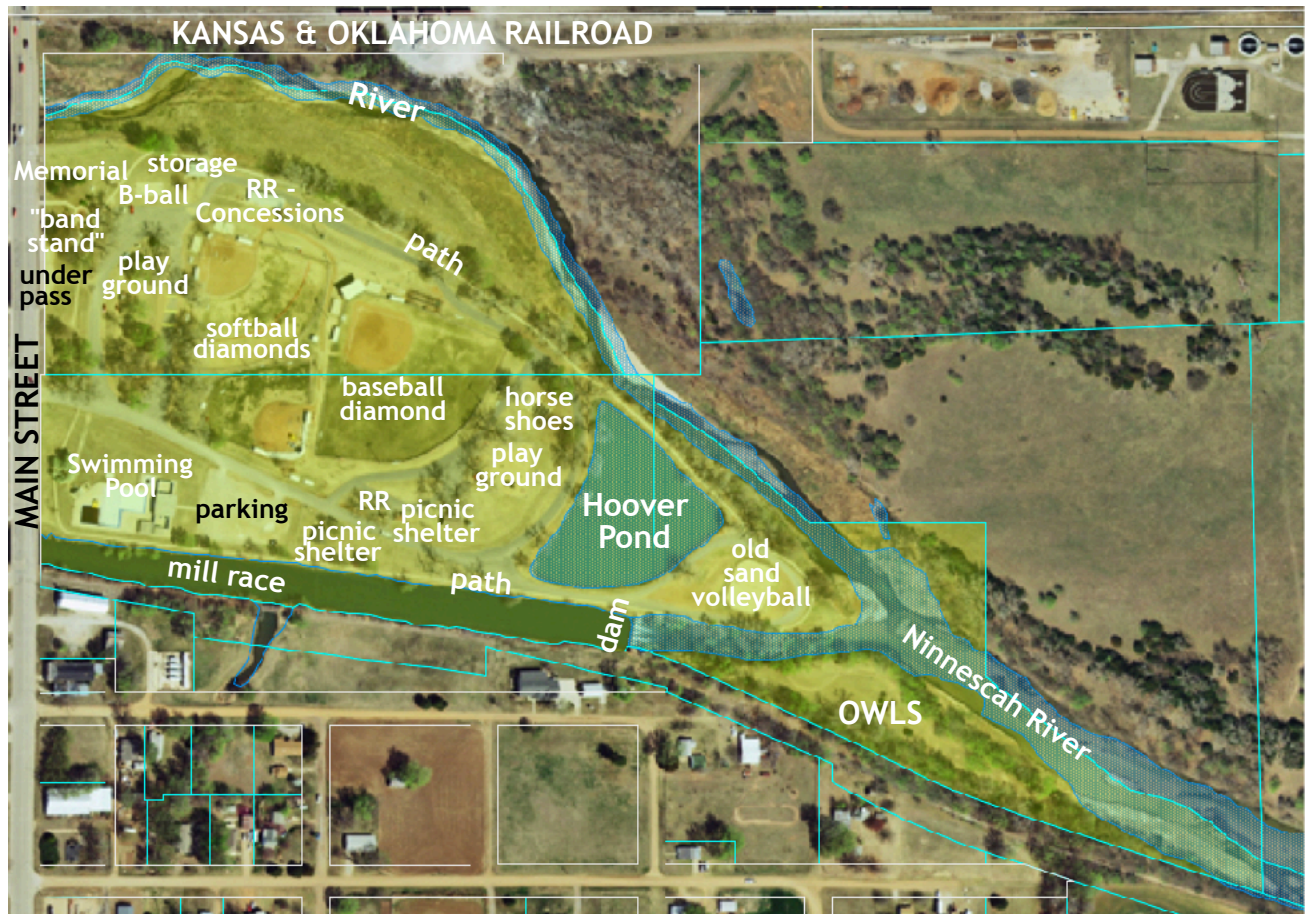
Mill race dam

Ownership Riverside Park is owned entirely by the City of Kingman, but ownership of the Fairgrounds is more complex. Kingman County owns the Kingman Activity Center building, as well as the land beneath it, which amounts to a little less than an acre. The County also owns the livestock barns, though not the land they occupy. The City of Kingman owns the rest of the Fairgrounds land and facilities.

Management The Kingman Area Chamber of Commerce manages the Armory, which is part of the Fairgrounds, while the Kingman-Norwich Recreation Commission (KNRC) manages the baseball diamonds at Riverside Park. The KNRC is also in the process of constructing a new Restroom / Concession Stand building near the ball fields in Riverside Park.

These complex ownership and management arrangements require communication and cooperation among the City, the County, the Chamber, and the KNRC.

Riverside Park



Aerial – Riverside Park

Location: 100 E. 1st Avenue (east of Main, south of the railroad)

Size: 41.20 acres

Facilities:

- Swimming Pool
- Baseball diamond
- 2 Softball diamonds
- 2 three-person Basketball courts
- Sand volleyball court (*now removed*)
- 6 Tournament horseshoe pits
- Memorial area
- 2 Playground areas
- 2 Picnic shelters
- Bandstand, used as picnic shelter
- Hoover Pond (fishing permitted)
- Outdoor Wildlife Learning Site (OWLS)
- Walking paths

Parking: 1 gravel parking lot east of Swimming Pool;
informal parking on dirt dispersed throughout park

Lighting: Roads and pedestrian paths are well lit,
as are most venues, including the ball diamonds and playgrounds

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Main Street underpass (view from Riverside Park)



Swimming Pool entry & deck



Bandstand / picnic shelter



Picnic shelter by Pool parking lot



Picnic shelter / east



New Restroom/Concessions under construction



Restroom by Pool parking lot



Storage building



Playground / west



Playground / east



Basketball court



Memorial



Horseshoe pits (6)



Picnic tables

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Riverside Park paths / bridge to Mill Race Garden (OWLS)

Riverside Park furnishings vary in design

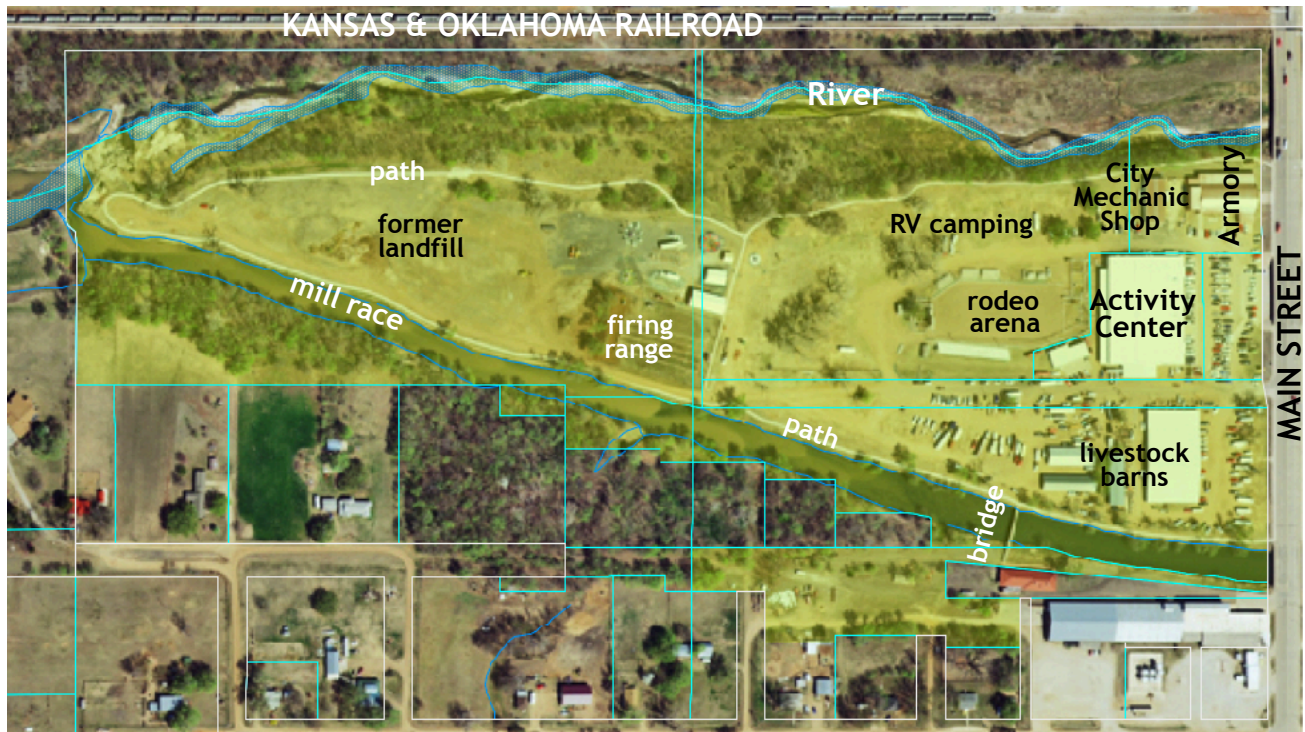


Riverside Park signage varies in design

Factors

- Riverside Park as a whole is heavily **utilized**, but certain facilities are not used enough to be worth the space they take. The sand volleyball court was overwhelmed by sand burs, and has been removed. The horseshoe pits are rarely used.
- **No ADA** parking, no ADA accessible routes, and no accessible equipment
- **Parking** The gravel parking lot east of the Swimming Pool is inadequate for demand, especially when ball fields are in use. Lack of defined parking areas means people park wherever they are inclined, often damaging turf and tree root zones.
- The Park is used by people who enjoy just driving through it, occasionally leading to heavy vehicular traffic which sometimes conflicts with the Park's pedestrian users
- Many of Riverside Park's **trees are over-mature**, and will need to be replaced during the 20-year span of this Plan
- Park **signs** vary widely in design, and do not form a coherent **wayfinding** system
- Park **furnishings, such as picnic tables and trash receptacles**, vary widely in design, and do not define a recognizable Park standard
- **Swimming Pool** is over 40 years old, and its maintenance costs are becoming non-sustainable

Kingman Fairgrounds



Aerial – Kingman Fairgrounds

Location: 110 W. 1st Avenue (west of Main, south of the railroad)

Size: 45.90 acres

Facilities:

- Kingman County Activity Center (with indoor arena)
- Armory (with 3 indoor pickleball courts)
- RV camping (with 18 electric hook-ups & septic dump station)
- Walking / biking path
- Outdoor rodeo arena
- Livestock barns
- Firing range
- City Mechanic Shop

Parking: Parking lot east of Activity Center is partially paved; ample unpaved parking at other facilities

Lighting: Roads and pedestrian paths are well lit, as are all venues and parking areas



Kingman County Activity Center



City Mechanic Shop (west of Armory)

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Kingman Rodeo Arena



Fairgrounds livestock barns & shelters



Safety gate to close path when firing range is in use



Firing range sign



Pedestrian bridge over mill race



RV camping hookups



Activity Center sign



Carnival entry sign

Factors

- **Parking** Lack of defined parking areas means people park wherever they are inclined, often damaging turf and tree root zones.
- Many of Kingman Fairground's **trees are over-mature**, and will need to be replaced during the 20-year span of this Plan
- Fairground **signs** are inadequate, and do not form a coherent **wayfinding** system

Community Perceptions of Kingman's Parks

Early in 2019, a Community Questionnaire and a Student Survey were developed as part of the planning process for updating Kingman's Comprehensive Plan. The Community Questionnaire was available both in hardcopies and on the web, and was provided as an insert in the local newspaper. The Student Survey was offered on the web to Kingman middle school and high school students.

A total of 556 Questionnaires and 275 Surveys were completed and returned, adding up to 831 people who provided input – a number equivalent to more than a quarter of Kingman's 2010 population. Major sections of both the Questionnaire and the Survey were devoted to gathering information on parks and recreation issues.

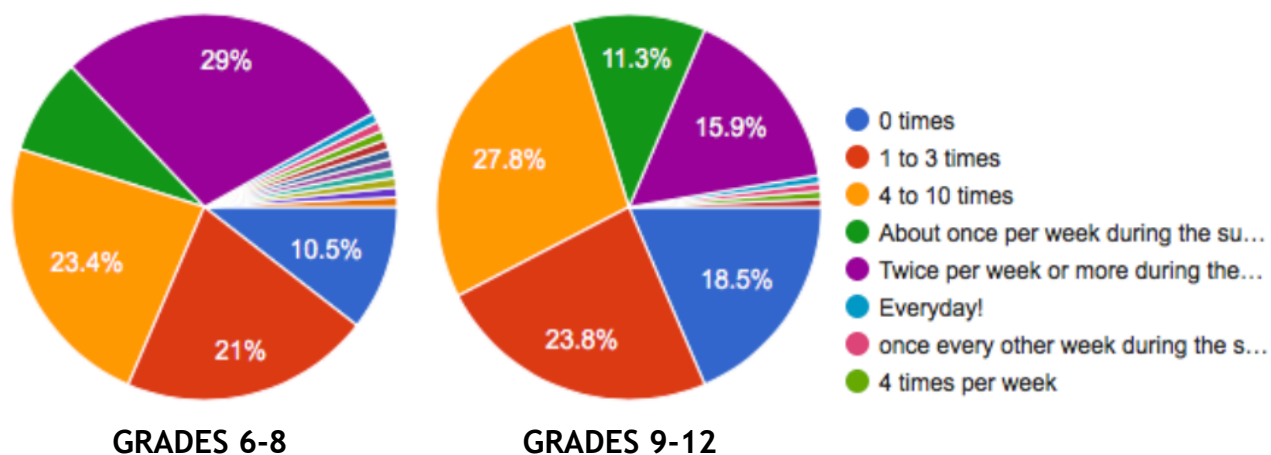
Periodically in this document, references will be made to the results of the Community Questionnaire and Student Survey. The tabulated results of both are available to the public on the City website, and from the office of the City Clerk at Kingman City Hall.

Frequency of Park Visits

The table below shows the responses received on the 2019 Community Questionnaire, when Kingman area residents were asked which of the community's parks they had visited in the last 2 years, and how often.

Community Questionnaire – Park Visits					
	Never visited	Visited in the last 2 years			
		0 times	1 to 3 times	4 to 10 times	more than 10 times
Riverside Park	14	17	76	97	327
Kingman Fairgrounds	20	24	161	117	196
Glenn Stark Park	114	144	194	36	31
Champlin Park	96	130	152	77	41
Main Street Park	138	187	79	28	37
Broadway Park	176	190	66	21	16
Total Responses	558	692	728	376	648

Student Survey Results



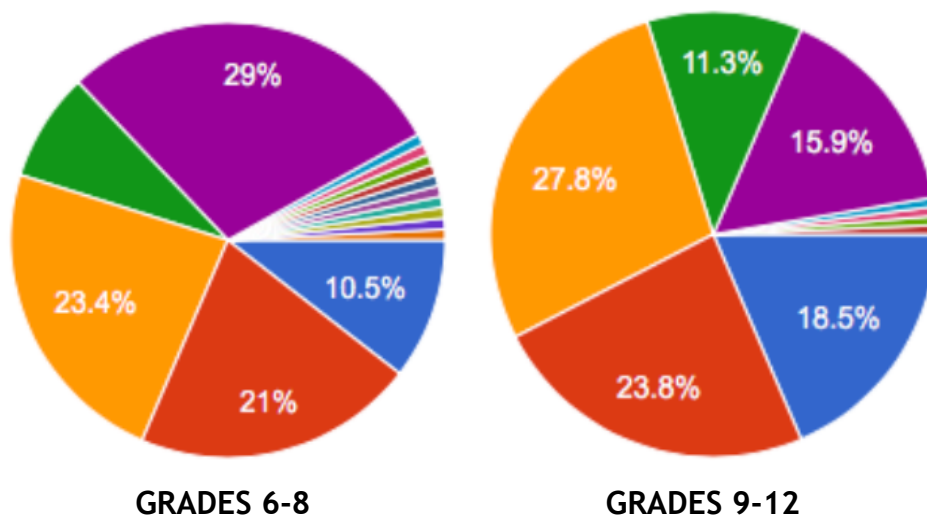
Kingman Park System Master Plan 2018-2038

Frequency of Pool Visits

When Kingman area residents were asked if they had ever visited the Swimming Pool in Riverside Park, **403 respondents had visited**, and **124 had not**. The table below shows the responses received on the 2019 Community Questionnaire, when Kingman area residents who had visited the Pool at some point were asked how often they had been there in the last 2 years.

Community Questionnaire – Swimming Pool Visits in last 2 years		
0 times	181	40%
1 to 3 times	114	25%
4 to 10 times	90	20%
About once per week during the summer	24	5%
Twice per week or more during the summer	39	9%
<i>Total Responses</i>	448	100%

Student Survey Results



- 0 times
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 10 times
- About once per week during the su...
- Twice per week or more during the...
- Everyday!
- once every other week during the s...
- 4 times per week

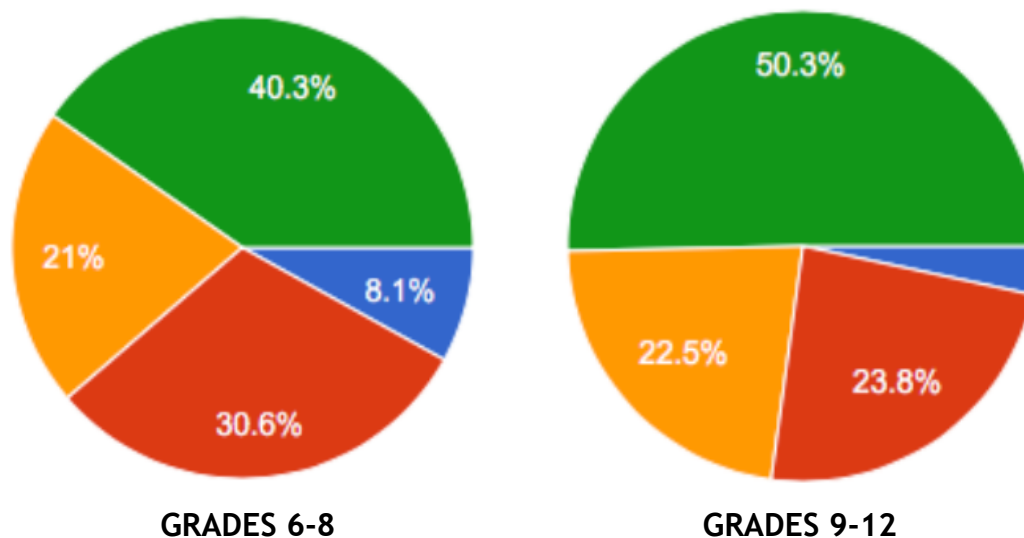
Kingman Park System Master Plan 2018-2038

Options for Pool Replacement

The Riverside Park Swimming Pool is nearing the end of its lifespan. The table below shows the responses received on the 2019 Community Questionnaire, when Kingman area residents were asked about options to replace the Swimming Pool.

Community Questionnaire – Swimming Pool Replacement Options		
Replaced with an <i>indoor</i> pool in another location	190	38%
Replaced with a similar pool in the same location	154	31%
Replaced with an <i>outdoor</i> pool in another location	101	20%
Replaced with a waterspray park and additional parking for the ball diamonds	51	10%
<i>Total Responses</i>	496	100%

Student Survey Results



- Replaced with a water spray park and additional parking for the ball diamonds.
- Replaced with a similar pool in the same location.
- Replaced with an outdoor pool in another location.
- Replaced with an indoor pool in another location.

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Park Facilities Ratings

The tables below show the responses received on the 2019 Community Questionnaire, when Kingman area residents were asked to rate the facilities at each Park.

Community Questionnaire – Broadway Park Facilities Ratings								
	Very Good		Adequate		Inadequate		Don't know	
Playground equipment	23	5%	157	32%	84	17%	228	46%
Pedestrian & handicapped access	15	3%	100	21%	115	24%	252	52%
Vehicle access & parking	17	3%	119	24%	135	28%	215	44%
Totals	55	4%	376	26%	334	23%	695	48%

Community Questionnaire – Main Street Park Facilities Ratings								
	Very Good		Adequate		Inadequate		Don't know	
Playground equipment	20	4%	97	21%	152	32%	201	43%
Basketball court	23	5%	217	46%	56	12%	180	38%
Pedestrian & handicapped access	18	4%	113	24%	120	25%	223	47%
Vehicle access & parking	17	4%	173	37%	101	21%	181	38%
Totals	78	4%	600	32%	429	23%	785	41%

Community Questionnaire – Glenn Stark (Depot) Park Facilities Ratings								
	Very Good		Adequate		Inadequate		Don't know	
Picnic area	28	6%	159	33%	76	16%	217	45%
Display of sculptures	117	24%	192	40%	29	6%	145	30%
Pedestrian & handicapped access	35	7%	166	35%	60	12%	220	46%
Vehicle access & parking	44	9%	221	46%	53	11%	162	34%
Totals	224	12%	738	38%	218	11%	744	39%

Community Questionnaire – Champlin Park Facilities Ratings								
	Very Good		Adequate		Inadequate		Don't know	
Picnic area	55	11%	245	50%	45	9%	149	30%
Pedestrian & handicapped access	29	6%	200	41%	60	12%	193	40%
Vehicle access & parking	63	13%	242	49%	38	8%	146	30%
Totals	147	10%	687	47%	143	10%	488	33%

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Community Questionnaire – Riverside Park Facilities Ratings								
	Very Good		Adequate		Inadequate		Don't know	
Baseball field	211	41%	243	47%	9	2%	51	10%
Softball fields (2)	203	40%	248	49%	9	2%	49	10%
Walking paths (2) (concrete)	169	33%	263	52%	38	7%	38	7%
Playground equipment	96	19%	302	60%	56	11%	46	9%
Vehicle access & parking	85	17%	321	63%	71	14%	29	6%
Walking path (wood chip)	72	14%	285	57%	72	14%	72	14%
Basketball courts (2)	72	14%	265	53%	76	15%	88	18%
Pedestrian & handicapped access	59	12%	251	50%	68	14%	125	25%
Horseshoe pits (6)	59	12%	239	48%	81	16%	122	24%
Fishing at Hoover Pond	51	10%	258	51%	66	13%	128	25%
Covered picnic pavilions (2)	50	11%	68	15%	280	62%	54	12%
Swimming Pool	47	9%	225	45%	168	34%	60	12%
Bandstand	35	7%	277	55%	108	22%	81	16%
Outdoor Wildlife Learning Site (OWLS)	30	6%	200	41%	79	16%	182	37%
Totals	1,239	18%	3,445	49%	1,181	17%	1,125	16%

Community Questionnaire – Kingman Fairgrounds Facilities Ratings								
	Very Good		Adequate		Inadequate		Don't know	
Expo Center / indoor arena	203	40%	210	41%	19	4%	79	15%
Armory	128	25%	289	57%	25	5%	67	13%
Rodeo arena (outdoors)	102	20%	208	41%	44	9%	151	30%
Livestock barns	76	15%	232	46%	37	7%	164	32%
Camping facilities	49	10%	193	38%	60	12%	201	40%
Firing range	37	7%	154	31%	83	17%	226	45%
Totals	595	20%	1,286	42%	268	9%	888	29%

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Recreation Commission Classes & Activities – Participation

When Kingman area residents were asked if they or anyone in their immediate family had participated in recreational activities or classes sponsored by the Kingman-Norwich Recreation Commission, **291 had not participated at all**. The table below shows the classes and activities in which those who responded "Yes" had participated.

Community Questionnaire – Participation in Recreation Commission Classes & Activities		
Youth flag football	102	22%
Youth volleyball	73	16%
Dance / Tumbling class	65	14%
Adult activities	59	13%
Youth tackle football	51	11%
Tae Kwon Do class	38	8%
RIPPED class	29	6%
SPIN class	26	6%
Special events	26	6%
Total Responses	469	100%

Other classes and activities included youth soccer, baseball, softball, and T-ball, as well as yoga and volleyball for adults.

Recreation Commission Programs – Ratings

The table below shows the responses received on the 2019 Community Questionnaire, when Kingman area residents were asked how they would rate the programs provided by the Kingman Recreation Commission.

Community Questionnaire – Recreation Commission Programs Ratings								
	Very Good		Adequate		Inadequate		Don't know	
Youth activities	59	11%	124	24%	70	14%	263	51%
Youth classes	44	8%	118	23%	62	12%	295	57%
Adult classes	26	5%	107	21%	95	18%	287	56%
Adult activities	23	5%	100	20%	101	20%	286	56%
Special events	21	4%	103	20%	103	20%	289	56%
Totals	173	7%	552	21%	431	17%	1,420	55%

Background Information

This chapter contains information on some planning concepts which may influence decisions regarding park facilities and priorities, including ideas related to environmental sustainability, community health, accessibility and community identity. It also offers basic background information on some new-to-Kingman types of facilities which are intended to be developed during the course of this Plan, including dog parks, outdoor fitness centers, and park shade structures.

Environmental Sustainability

Parks contribute to a healthy environment. They protect open space that preserves wildlife habitat, supporting native plants and birds, mammals, butterflies and other animals. Trees and other plants in parks sequester carbon, improve air quality, and reduce urban heat island effects. Park waterways protect riparian plants that filter runoff and improve water quality, help recharge aquifers, and mitigate flooding.

As each park in Kingman is developed or renovated, incorporate elements that contribute to environmental sustainability.

Native landscaping, particularly along waterways, provides ecological advantages for water, soil, and wildlife, and can also reduce the costs of watering, mowing, and disposal of grass clippings. Already adapted to the Kansas climate, native trees, shrubs grasses, and perennials are also less vulnerable to local insects and diseases

Green infrastructure uses landscaping to slow and absorb stormwater runoff as close to its source as possible, rather than using conventional drainage structures and storm sewers to relocate runoff away from buildings and other structures. The first inch or two of rain that falls washes pollutants off of road and parking lot surfaces, creating a concentrated pollutant load that is especially important to keep out of creeks and rivers. Parks can be used for green infrastructure installations, while continuing to function as recreational greenspace.

*rainwater detention area
with native plants
& interpretive sign
(see [Lenexa Green Infrastructure](#) website)*



GOALS

- Where possible, reduce the use of non-native trees, shrubs, and turf in parks, utilizing native plants instead. Dedicate some areas to native grasses and wildflowers for butterfly gardens. Though not suitable for playing fields, consider **buffalograss** for lower-traffic turf areas.
- Where appropriate, consider incorporating pervious pavements, raingardens or bioswales into the park system, both to aid in handling stormwater runoff, and to act as demonstration projects to inform residents about green infrastructure solutions.

Community Health

Parks contribute to people's physical, mental and emotional health, in a variety of ways. They offer opportunities for exercise, relaxation, family bonding, and connecting with friends both old and new. Studies have shown that the length of stay in visits to parks significantly correlates with reductions in stress, lowered blood pressure, and perceived physical health.

Obesity Epidemic General levels of fitness for both adults and children have been declining for decades in America, resulting in a well-documented obesity epidemic with profound effects on public health, including increasing rates of heart disease, diabetes, and certain cancers. Reliable information on the obesity epidemic is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, among other sources.

More than a third of U.S. adults are obese, and another third are overweight. The same percentages hold for American children and teens, who are becoming overweight and obese at earlier ages. Early obesity increases both the likelihood of adult obesity, and the risk of future heart disease.

Typically, only about a third of the population is capable of maintaining an individual exercise regimen. To stay fit, **most people need the incentives of convenience and fun in order to build exercise into their daily routines.** Attractive parks and pathways encourage participation in physical activity, and support healthier lifestyles for Kingman's residents.

Contact with Nature Though people are spending more and more of their time focused on a digital interface of one kind or another, natural landscapes still appeal to human beings in a very fundamental way. For people who spend most of their lives in urban or suburban environments, parks often provide their most immediate access to large natural landscapes.

For children, playing outside in nature is critically important for healthy development, improving their hand-eye coordination, ability to learn, and emotional stability. Being in nature can help train a child's developing brain to focus better, reducing ADHD symptoms.

The importance of contact with nature, especially for children, has been described by author Richard Louv as "Nature Deficit Disorder", beginning in his 2005 book *Last Child in the Woods*. More information on the physical and psychological impacts of insufficient contact with nature is available at www.childrenandnature.org.

GOAL

- Consider the possibility of introducing a "nature playground" area to one of the parks, using natural elements such as rocks, logs, tree stumps, and water to provide opportunities for children to play, imagine, and explore.



Examples: Nature Playgrounds

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Accessibility

The *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)* is a civil rights law intended to make sure that people with disabilities have the same rights and opportunities as everyone else. It took effect originally in 1990, and was updated in 2009. The ADA prohibits discrimination against disabled individuals in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools, transportation, and all public and private places that are open to the general public – such as parks.



To meet ADA requirements, park system facilities should comply with the standards described in the *ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)*. The ADAAG guidelines are complex, and do contain exceptions for extraordinary circumstances, but in general they can be expected to come into effect once a facility or space is altered beyond the requirements of routine maintenance.

Meeting ADAAG standards typically involves providing at least one **ADA parking** space, a sidewalk that qualifies as an **accessible route** connecting the ADA parking to **accessible facilities**, and some accessible versions of each category of park facility available. So for example, if picnic tables are provided, some of them should be accessible; if playground equipment is provided, at least some of it should work for handicapped kids.

Currently, none of Kingman's parks meet ADAAG standards. As new facilities are added or existing equipment is updated, they will need to be brought into compliance. Particularly in Riverside Park and the Kingman Fairgrounds, an overall **accessibility plan** should be developed, to make sure improvements made a step at a time eventually fit into a comprehensive and coordinated solution for ADA accessibility.

- ADA Access Guides on Recreation Facilities, including **Play Areas, Play Surfaces, and Swimming Pools**, are available at www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/recreation-facilities/guides.
- New guidelines are currently being developed by the U.S. Access Board for public rights-of-way, which are likely to be adopted within the 20-year span of this Plan. Among other things, they address **Sidewalks, On-street Parking, and Shared-use Paths**. See www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/streets-sidewalks.

GOAL

- Develop a master **accessibility plan** for all the parks, but especially for Riverside Park and the Kingman Fairgrounds.
- Implement the **accessibility plan** as part of any improvements made to each park.

Pilot Rock
Universal Access
Picnic table



Community Identity

Good parks are a major factor in a community's perception of its own quality of life.

Parks are a source of public pride and cohesion, helping to strengthen our sense of community.

Parks serve people of all ages, all abilities, and all economic backgrounds. They provide a destination where residents can interact with each other and meet new people. They are great places to teach children – about everything from trees and birds, to winning with grace and losing with dignity, to getting along with other kids without adults enforcing the rules. Parks host events from ball games to concerts, from family picnics to holiday light spectacles, providing a setting for moments that turn into cherished memories.

One of the community's expressed goals for this Plan is to develop an identity for the park system that is a reflection and a reinforcement of Kingman's character. This can best be achieved with a **coherent palette of colors and materials used in all the parks, a consistent parks signage system, and a system-wide landscaping theme** – all selected to showcase Kingman's own style.

This does *not* mean that all the parks should look the same. On the contrary, it is critical that each park maintain its own individual personality. This apparent contradiction can be resolved by **selecting certain design elements to be consistent throughout the park system, while designing other aspects to be unique to each park**. For example, all picnic tables or trash receptacles might be of one design, but each specific park might have its own signature color.

Furnishings & Lighting

Consider selecting furnishings and lighting designs that incorporate traditional design elements updated with today's clean lines, achieving a contemporary look that is still compatible with existing historic structures. Basic furnishings that will be in every park, such as trash receptacles, benches, picnic tables and bike racks, should be selected to reflect this **style**.

Select furnishing manufacturers that offer enough **options** to allow for both functional and design flexibility. For example, a single style of park bench might be offered in models with backs and without, with arms and without, in several sizes, and in a variety of colors. Such diversity allows varying practical needs to be met, while maintaining a coherent design scheme.

Long-term replacement and maintenance costs should also be figured into the selection criteria for furnishings. Typical materials options include powder-coated steel, plastic-coated steel, aluminum, wood, plastics, and composites. Consider life-cycle costs, since less expensive materials tend to need replacement more often, and in the long run may not be as economical as they seem.

Lightpoles and luminaires should also be selected for both design flexibility, maintenance efficiency, and low life-cycle costs. **LED** luminaires are energy efficient, typically designed for ease of maintenance, and have very low operating costs compared to other light sources. They are available in light colors from pure white "daylight" bulbs to ones that mimic the golden glow of incandescent lighting. Ideally, luminaires should be a **full-cutoff design**, which reduces the environmental impacts of light pollution, and avoids the cost of wasted light.

When selecting a **color palette** for the park system, remember to consider the effects of hot summer sun on items like metal benches. Lighter colors tend to absorb less heat than dark colors. Selecting from a manufacturer's available colors is more cost-effective for most items, since custom colors can add significantly to the cost of park furnishings.

Bicycle Racks Every park should be equipped with bicycle racks. Locate racks so they are convenient to destinations within the park, clear of pedestrian traffic patterns, and clearly visible for security. Ideally, they should be placed on a paved surface, adjacent to a sidewalk or pathway.

Select a rack design that meets functional requirements for proper two-point bicycle support, is lockable, and is constructed of low maintenance materials. Racks located in a streetscape usually need a crossbar for ADA vertical-element compliance, but those located in a bicycle parking area that is clear of the adjacent pathway often do not need a crossbar. Note that the ubiquitous wave or ribbon rack does *not* function effectively, nor do spiral racks or schoolyard racks.

The simplest rack design which meets these functional criteria is the **inverted "U" type**, with or without a crossbar. There are endless variations on the theme. This style of bike rack can easily be customized to be unique to Kingman's parks, helping in one more small way to reinforce an identity for the park system. Consider specifying bike racks with a specific color, or with a crossbar or panel insert of water-jet or laser-cut metal. Such metal work can be cut with just about any design imaginable – the City's name, a donor's name, a Kingman Parks logo, or even a unique piece of art.



Wave Rack / Ribbon Rack



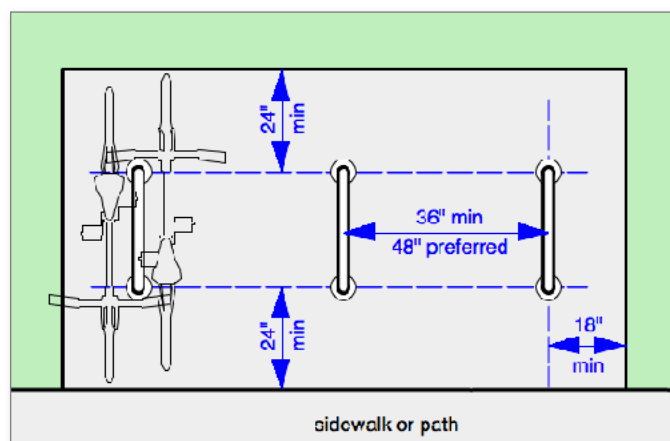
Spiral Rack



Schoolyard Rack

Multiple racks can be installed in a row, in numbers appropriate to need. Racks should be at least 3 feet, preferably 4 feet apart. To make sure bicycles don't block the adjacent path when racks are in use, the back of each rack should be at least 2 feet, **preferably 3 feet clear** of the sidewalk's edge.

Visit the *Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals* website at www.apbp.org/page/publications to find more information about bicycle rack design and installation.



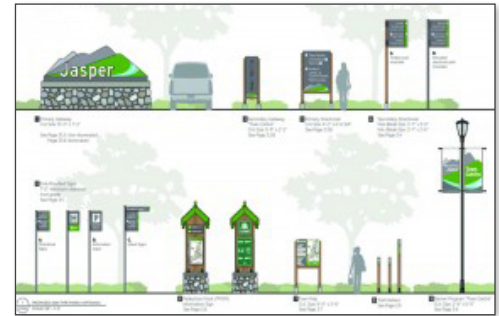
GOALS

- Develop an identity for the park system with a consistent colors and materials palette, signage system, and landscaping theme that reflect & reinforce Kingman's character.
- Select LED full-cutoff luminaires for future use in the parks.
- Select a park system bike rack design, and install racks at destinations in every park.

Signage

One of the most effective ways to create an identity for the park system as a whole is with a *sign system*. A system of coordinated signs can have a distinctive style, utilizing the same basic palette of colors and materials, yet be varied in shape, scale, and details in order to fit the needs of each individual park – providing both continuity and individuality.

Most signs fall into one of four functional categories: Identification signs, wayfinding signs, regulatory signs, and interpretive signs.



Example: Sign System diagram

Identification signs confirm location for new visitors. Placed at arrival points or main entries, they should be oriented to be seen by people looking for the park from nearby traffic ways. They should be clearly visible, standing out against their background, and have a font that is readable by approaching drivers traveling at the speed limit. Most of all, identification signs provide the **best opportunity to establish a first impression** of Kingman's park system. They should be designed to create an image of quality and welcome.

- Identification signs also permanently establish the name of a park. Note that most of Kingman's current **park names** are commonly-used terms of reference, as opposed to official designations established by resolution of the City Commission. If there is any intention of choosing new official names for the parks, it makes sense to do so *before* investing in quality identification signs.



Examples of identification signs, each individual, yet with a similar materials palette of smooth and ashlar limestone, and incised black letters.

Wayfinding signs identify location, and indicate directions to selected destinations. They sometimes incorporate maps or site plans. Especially in larger parks, such as Riverside Park and the Kingman Fairgrounds, a good wayfinding system is essential to make visitors feel comfortable and welcome.



Examples of wayfinding signs – in wood , metal, stone, and combinations of materials

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Regulatory signs provide basic rules of behavior for a park. Such signs should be easily recognizable, of the same design, material and color in every park – even if the regulations themselves may vary. Try to avoid a long list of "do nots", which is not very welcoming. Instead, provide a concise list of expectations for good behavior.

- What hours is the park open?
- Are dogs allowed, and do they have to be leashed?
- Please don't litter!

...and whatever other essential points need to be made.

To be effective, the regulations shown on these signs must be *very* clear and *very* simple. Icons are more likely to be noticed and remembered than text. Almost no one will stop to read a long list of rules. Incorporating both courtesy and humor into regulatory signs helps to encourage compliance.



Examples of park regulatory signs – using icons, text in a list, and a combination of both icons & text.



Interpretive signs offer information that helps to educate and engage visitors. Such signs may offer tidbits about local history, describe the environmental impact of the local river, identify birds to look for, explain art on display, or any number of other possibilities. The bronze plaque in Stark Park, describing Glenn Stark and his work, is an example of an interpretive sign.



Interpretive sign in decorative metal frame



Interpretive sign in rustic wooden frame



Interpretive sign – graphic panel

GOAL

- Establish a **balanced signage system** that uses all four categories of signs, as appropriate, in designs that coordinate with each other. Locate each sign precisely where appropriate and necessary. **Avoid unnecessary signs**, both to prevent clutter, and to enhance the impact of the signs that are needed.

Park Landscaping

A City's park and other public landscapes can be instrumental in creating the kind of ambience that gives a community unique character. It is not necessary to landscape every inch of every park according to a specific theme, but **repeating certain landscape elements in key locations** can create an impression of **continuity**. Landscaping is one more component in the strategy of **creating an identity for the park system as a whole**.

Landscaping can also be used to reinforce the **individuality** of each specific park. As with furnishings and signage, it's a matter of keeping some elements consistent, while varying others. For instance, a park system might use a sprinkling of crabapple trees in every park (future Kingman Crabapple Festival?), but use white-blossomed varieties in one park, pink in another, and red in a third.

Parks are a community's primary provider of public greenspace, and well-maintained landscapes are an essential feature of a good park system. Note that **"well-maintained" does not necessarily mean manicured mowed turf**. While mowed turf has its place, it is not a low maintenance solution, and it should not be the default landscape for every part of every park.

Natural landscapes appeal to people in a very fundamental way, are essential to support wildlife, and are generally much less costly to maintain than turfgrass. Currently, most of Kingman's park landscapes are mown turf, with the exception of riparian areas along the banks of creeks and the River, which retain their natural character.

Plants that are either native or adapted to the Kansas climate need less water and require less maintenance, and are therefore more cost-effective for public landscapes. They are still capable of creating a memorable statement, particularly if massed at entries and other photo-worthy locations. In the Kingman park system, consider reducing turfgrass areas in general, replacing bermudagrass with buffalograss where appropriate, and opting for natural landscapes wherever fitting.

To start, design landscapes that use ornamental grasses and native wildflowers:

- Around the new **Event Center**.
- As a backdrop for the new **Concessions Building** in Riverside Park.
- As settings for any new **park identification signs**.



Trees

Many of Kingman's parks contain a number of over-mature trees, which will need to be replaced during the 20-year span of this Plan. Develop a **tree-selection strategy** now, to make sure that replacement trees are **chosen with long-term, system-wide goals in mind**. Generate a list of park tree options, selecting species and varieties that are **hardy and long-lived** in our harsh Kansas climate. Include options for **shade trees, ornamental trees, and evergreen trees** in the list.

Also make sure that all replacement trees are **planted in locations where they fill a specific functional need** according to the plan for each park – whether shade, screening, or ornamental impact.

This sort of landscaping objective for the parks does not need to be implemented as a single major project. By their nature, landscapes are best accomplished slowly, over the course of years. It simply requires a **recognized long-term landscaping goal**, and a change in perspective so that any work done to a park would be regarded as an opportunity to take one more step toward creating a unique system-wide landscape for Kingman's parks.

Tree Maintenance Though the City maintains an ongoing tree maintenance program, it has been overwhelmed in recent years by the effects of a series of natural setbacks, including ice storms, wind storms, and severe droughts. Every park in Kingman's system has trees in need of removal, and damaged trees in need of significant restorative pruning. Every park has areas where new trees would be welcome, for shade, as screening, to define spaces, or as a landscape accent.

- Continue to promptly remove and properly dispose of pine trees as they succumb to pine wilt and/or pine tip moth, and ash trees infested with emerald ash borer.

Tree Farm As so many of the Kingman's existing trees age out over the next 20 years, the City will need an ample supply of young trees for replacements – not just in the parks, but for street trees as well. A municipal tree farm could be a cost-effective way of acquiring those trees. It might perhaps be located on public land west of the Power Plant, or on unused Cemetery property.

A tree farm allows saplings to be purchased when they are young and inexpensive, then planted and field grown to a size where they can be safely installed in public landscapes. Such a facility requires some land with reasonably good soil, mulch to keep the weeds down, and a convenient water source for a drip irrigation system. A tree spade attachment will be needed when it is time to dig the trees for planting in a permanent location. Staff time is typically limited to that needed to check up on the trees and irrigation system periodically, and prune the saplings to shape once a year.



Tree Farm

Turf

In our climate, **fescue** grass must be irrigated, and requires a great deal of care to thrive. There is no irrigated fescue turf in the Kingman park system.

Bermudagrass is the turf of choice for sports fields in our region. Very tough and drought-tolerant, it can also be very invasive, and is not considered acceptable in neighborhoods trying to maintain fescue lawns. While it will survive without irrigation, it is more attractive and can withstand much heavier use when watered, though it does not need as much water as fescue.



Bermudagrass turf

Buffalograss is a native warm-season grass which, once established, can thrive without irrigation. It is also naturally short, and seldom requires mowing. It is not invasive, so it is compatible with neighboring residential fescue yards. It will not withstand the punishment sustained by heavily utilized sports fields, but it can be used successfully in less busy areas.



Buffalograss turf

Whenever turf needs to be replaced in a park, take the opportunity to begin establishing buffalograss in preference to bermudagrass, in every location where it is appropriate.

Weed Control

"Weeds" are simply plants growing where people don't want them to be, but they are not necessarily bad in and of themselves. Particularly in parks, the chemicals necessary to control weeds are potentially a worse problem than the weeds themselves would be. However, a policy of tolerance toward wild plants has a couple of notable exceptions. **Poison ivy** and **sandbur** cause enough real harm to make them unacceptable in a public park setting.

Investigate the possibility of an ongoing weed control program in the park system, aimed specifically at these two species, particularly near pedestrian paths and picnic areas.

GOALS

- Use **ornamental grasses and native wildflowers in landscapes** around the new Event Center, the Concessions Building, and as settings for any new park identification signs.
- Develop a **list of acceptable tree species and varieties** to be planted in the parks.
- Consider instituting a **municipal tree farm**.
- **Begin planting replacement trees** in the parks *before* old trees have to be removed.
- When an opportunity presents, **replace bermudagrass with buffalograss**.
- Institute an **ongoing control program for poison ivy and sandbur** near paths and picnic areas in the parks.

Proposed Facilities

During the course of this planning process, interest has been expressed in several types of facilities which have not previously been available in the Kingman park system – including a vendors market, a dog park, an outdoor fitness center, shade structures, and safety surfacing. This section provides an overview of factors that will need to be considered as more detailed decisions are made about whether and how to incorporate these facilities in Kingman's parks.

Vendors Market

Farmers markets were originally conceived as a periodic outdoor food market, predictably scheduled at a particular location, where local farmers could sell fruit and vegetables directly to consumers. That idea has since evolved and expanded, and many communities now host not just farmers markets, but artisan markets, craft fairs, art shows, vintage markets, flea markets, holiday markets, swap meets, or various combinations of such events.



Vendors markets are typically seasonal, operating primarily on weekends in the warm-weather months. They can be managed on sites that are nothing more than a large paved parking lot, with vendors setting up in rows under portable shelters. Ideally, though, a permanent open-air pavilion provides a more comfortable venue, with more of the amenities that attract both high-quality vendors and more customers.

A successful vendors market requires shelter from the weather for vendors' goods, ready access for vendor vehicles to their booths, and ample parking for customers. Ideally, it should have shade for visitors, lighting to support pre-opening setup on dark mornings, power outlets for vendors to use at need, and public restrooms available for both vendors and visitors. Some markets include extra features such as a demonstration kitchen, a small performance stage, or an outdoor dining area.

To be successful in the long term, a vendors market *must* be well-organized and well-managed. There are any number of information resources available that offer suggestions for the organization, funding, design, operation, and management of new farmers markets, including:

- [*An Exploration of Permanent Farmers' Market Structures*](#), a 2014 Smith College report that includes case studies of seven successful farmers markets, organizational models, design options, estimates of start-up costs, economic impact data, an analysis of why markets fail, and an overview of federal grant programs.
- [*Guide to Developing a Community Farmers Market*](#), from the Farmers Market Federation of New York, includes information on market analysis, site selection, design criteria, management options, rules of operation, and some very handy checklists and model documents.
- [*Downtown Providence Farmers Market Design*](#) is a compendium of imaginative ideas from Roger Williams University architecture students, which may be used to spark discussion and inspire possibilities.

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While it may be theoretically possible to operate a vendors market on the Kingman Fairgrounds site, it would likely be very challenging to manage the logistics of working around other events there. Chapin Park is located on the east end of town on the main highway, and its vicinity would provide more flexibility for a vendors market. If the City of Kingman could acquire additional property for an expansion of Chapin Park, possibly incorporating a currently-vacant commercial site east of the park, it would be an excellent general location for a market.



Dog Park

Dog parks are an extremely popular community amenity, and one of the most in-demand facilities in American park systems. Well over a third of American households have dogs, and dog parks offer dog owners a place to let their dogs play and exercise off-leash in a safe environment, socializing with other dogs while their owners socialize with other people.



Dog Parks help people socialize, too...

A dog park requires about 2 to 5 acres of park land, near a good access road, and far enough from residential development to avoid noise conflicts. An ideal site would have established turf, and enough sun to keep the grass healthy, but with a scattering of mature trees to offer shade on hot summer days.

Good dog parks have separate enclosures for small dogs and large dogs, each with a double-gated entry vestibule. A section for small dogs is ordinarily about half an acre to 1 acre in size, and a section for large dogs from 1 to 3 acres. Fences are commonly 4 feet high for small dogs, and 5 or 6 feet high for large dogs. Fencing material should be selected to suit the character of the neighborhood, but is typically chainlink.

Rules of behavior for dog parks are well established, and are in general effectively enforced with peer pressure. **Dispensers for plastic bags and lidded trash receptacles** encourage park patrons to pick up after their own dogs.

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Larger dog parks actually require less maintenance than undersized ones, since the turf is more likely to remain in good condition if the dog park is not overcrowded. A dog park with a substrate that has turned into mud becomes a nightmare for everyone. Larger enclosures also reduce the potential for aggression among the dogs.

Well-drained turf is the most cost-effective substrate for a dog park, and generally requires the same maintenance regimen as a sports field. Some dog parks avoid the need for a **turf irrigation** system by fencing three areas, closing each section in sequence to allow time for the off-duty turf to recover. If adequate land is available, investing in a little additional fencing can eliminate the need for an irrigation system, and reduce watering costs, which may be a good strategy for Kingman to consider.

A basic dog park can be one of the least capital-intensive recreational facilities to develop, consisting entirely of a parking lot, chainlink fencing, and some dog waste disposal stations. Additional amenities to enhance the user experience can be added over time – including shaded seating, lighting, and even options like a drinking fountain for people and dogs, or dog agility equipment.

Most dog parks have an associated **volunteer support group** that helps maintain the park, sponsors programs and special events, and raises funds for additional amenities.

A dog park *must* have **reliable parking** available. They do not coexist well with sports fields, or other facilities where periodic events are likely to take up all the parking spaces – so neither Riverside Park nor the Fairgrounds are good potential locations. Kingman's other four existing parks are too small, though Chapin Park's focus as a welcome center for visitors would otherwise make it a preferred site.

The City of Kingman will need to acquire additional park land in order to have appropriate space and conditions for a potential dog park. An expansion of Chapin Park would be ideal. For Kingman, a dog park with about 4 to 5 fenced acres plus adjacent parking is suggested.



*combination
people / dog
drinking fountain*



*some little dogs
think they're much bigger
than they actually are*



*dog agility
equipment*



*dog waste
disposal
station*

Outdoor Fitness Center

When first available, outdoor fitness equipment for adults was often dispersed along a jogging path to provide a sequence of individual exercise stations for runners. More often now, however, equipment units are grouped in a single outdoor exercise area that encourages multigenerational social interaction.

Like indoor fitness equipment, outdoor units are designed to help improve cardiovascular fitness, increase flexibility, and tone muscles. They are often made of similar materials as children's playground equipment, in order to be robust enough to withstand outdoor conditions.

Outdoor fitness units tend to be simpler in design than indoor units, which makes them less intimidating to many people. Many units accommodate two to four users simultaneously, to promote the social interaction which makes them fun, and encourage people to continue using them. Units designed according to ADA guidelines, which are accessible for the handicapped, are available and should be incorporated.

The fresh air and changing scenery of an outdoor exercise session reduce the tedium of an indoor workout. **Health studies have shown that simply being outside helps decrease tension and depression levels, and improves people's mood and sense of well-being.**

Outdoor fitness equipment tends to appeal to those who do not typically go to indoor fitness centers. It helps to engage that population and introduce them to healthy exercise habits. It allows people of all ages and all fitness levels to have free access to non-intimidating but effective fitness equipment, which they can use on their own schedule and at their own pace.

Consider locating an outdoor exercise center in Broadway Park, in Riverside Park, or if demand warrants, in both.



Shade Structures

Parks are heavily used in summer, and in our climate that means intense heat and intense sun. Shade has long been a welcome amenity in parks, but more recently has been recognized as a significant health and safety issue as well. Every year, over one million cases of skin cancer are diagnosed in the United States. The best way to prevent skin cancer is to provide lifelong protection of the skin against the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

Some basic information on the importance of shade is available at:

- www.nrpa.org/parks-recreation-magazine/2012/april/shelter-from-the-sun/

Currently, there are three typical methods of furnishing shade over broad outdoor areas: trees, overhead structures such as picnic shelters or pergolas, and fabric shade structures. Because fabric shade structures may be less familiar, some additional information on them is provided here.

Fabric shade structures are typically less expensive than solid-roof shelters. Materials may be waterproof (canvas, vinyl, or coated fabrics), or breathable (knitted polypropylene). While the waterproof fabrics offer protection from rain, the **breathable fabrics** let hot air escape through their porous weave, **reducing temperatures beneath them by as much as twenty degrees.**

Fabric structures can be designed in an endless variety of shapes, but two types are typically used in park applications: shade sails and hypars. A **shade sail** is a triangular piece of fabric, tension mounted on three poles. A **hypar** (short for hyperbolic paraboloid) is a rectangular piece of fabric, mounted under tension on four poles, with two diagonally-opposite corners high, and the other two corners low. This results in a continuously curved surface that sheds water very effectively, and can be oriented so the low corners protect users from low-angle eastern and western sunlight.



Triangular Shade Sail



Tensioned Hypar

The American Academy of Dermatology offers a *Shade Structure Grant Program* to public schools and non-profit organizations, for up to \$8,000 to install permanent shade structures, particularly at playgrounds. The City may be able to associate with a non-profit parks support group to pursue such a grant. More information is available at:

- www.aad.org/spot-skin-cancer/what-we-do/shade-structure-grant-program

Safety Surfacing

Falls are the leading cause of playground injuries. To minimize the risk, modern playgrounds have equipment that is clustered in age-appropriate groupings of similar heights, with surfacing beneath that is designed with a shock absorption capacity to suit the maximum fall height of the associated equipment.

A number of options are available for such safety surfacing, which vary in life-cycle cost, maintenance requirements, and effectiveness. They fall into two basic categories: bound surfaces (poured-in-place rubber and rubber tiles), and loose-fill surfaces (shredded rubber, wood chips, pea gravel, sand, and similar materials).

Solid rubber surfacing is expensive compared to other choices, but it is the most resilient option. It is installed over a base, either as a monolithic poured-in-place surface, or as interlocking prefabricated rubber tiles. **Poured-in-place rubber surfaces** are installed over a base layer of concrete, asphalt or crushed stone, which is then covered by a mixture of about 80% recycled rubber with a urethane binder. They are offered in a variety of colors, are slip resistant, allow easy access for wheelchairs and strollers, and require the least amount of maintenance. Poured-in-place surfaces may be as much as 5½ inches thick, and can support fall heights of up to 12 feet. **Rubber tile surfaces** are also installed over a base layer of concrete, asphalt or crushed stone; they come in different thickness and colors.



Loose-fill options are less expensive to install, but are more expensive to maintain. They are easily displaced, particularly in high-traffic areas such as beneath swings or slides, which can create a safety hazard. Even with edging all around, loose materials can end up tossed or tracked into adjacent turf, which can be a mowing hazard. Keeping weeds out of these materials is also a continuous maintenance headache, and use of chemical herbicides is particularly problematic around children. They are not usually ADA accessible.

- **Rubber mulch** is made from recycled tires, which are shredded or chopped into nuggets, then sealed with a non-toxic coating. (Rubber mulch without such a coating is likely to smear clothes and skin with rubber, asphalt, and various road pollutants, and is not recommended.) Rubber mulch is significantly less expensive than solid rubber surfacing.
- **Sand and pea gravel** are not very resilient, and must be installed and maintained to a depth of at least 12 inches in order to provide any fall protection at all.
- **Engineered wood fiber (EWF)** is more finely ground than ordinary landscape mulch, is made from wood rather than bark, and has had the saw-dust removed. Installed and maintained at recommended depths, it provides an adequate amount of fall protection.

Synthetic turf designed for playground use can be installed over a sufficiently resilient substrate to comply with safety recommendations. It is typically slightly less expensive than solid rubber surfacing, is ADA accessible, and is low-maintenance compared to loose-fill options.

More information on playground safety surfaces is available at http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=200809su06.

Future Parks – Concept Plans

Concept plans for each of Kingman's existing parks were developed based on input from Park Board members and community volunteers acting as the Steering Committee for this Master Plan, and from community goals expressed in public meetings and through the Community Questionnaire.

Concept plans are intended to provide a general overview of the facilities to be included in each park, showing how the facilities might be organized on the site, and roughly how much space each facility will require. They are only the first step in the design process, and will need to be followed with design development and production of construction drawings, before any new facilities are actually installed.

Thematic Focus

One overarching idea for the future of Kingman's small parks is to incorporate a theme for each park, to focus the design on the needs of a specific population.

- **Champlin Park** is intended to work as a **welcome center for visitors** to Kingman. It should include information on community destinations, and provide highway travelers with a comfortable place to stretch their legs, have a picnic, and walk their dog. Ideally, a welcome center would also have public restrooms.
- **Main Street Park** is intended to be a place for **teens**.
- **Broadway Park** is intended to be focused on **young children and their parents**.
- **Stark Park** is intended to become a **downtown destination**, both for Kingman residents and for tourists.

ADA Accessibility

At all parks, promote ADA accessibility through the installation of **handicap parking stalls and accessible routes**. When upgrading furnishings and facilities, such as picnic tables and playground equipment, select a suitable number of accessible options.

Restrooms

While restrooms are always a desirable option at parks, they are also a very expensive amenity, particularly if they are designed to be vandal-resistant – which is generally a good idea. Riverside Park and the Fairgrounds are well-equipped with restrooms, though the oldest restroom in Riverside will need to be upgraded within the 20-year span of this Plan.

In Kingman's four **small parks**, given the relatively short amount of time visitors are likely to spend at any one of them, restrooms are likely not a cost-effective investment to make. The only type of restroom that might make economic sense is a waterless vault restroom. Vault restrooms are the modern version of an old-fashioned outhouse – a permanent restroom built over a vault that is pumped out on a schedule based on usage rates. Vault restrooms do not require plumbing or electricity, but do require vehicle access. They are equipped with a ventilation system that disperses the smell from the vault, preventing odors from collecting in the restroom.



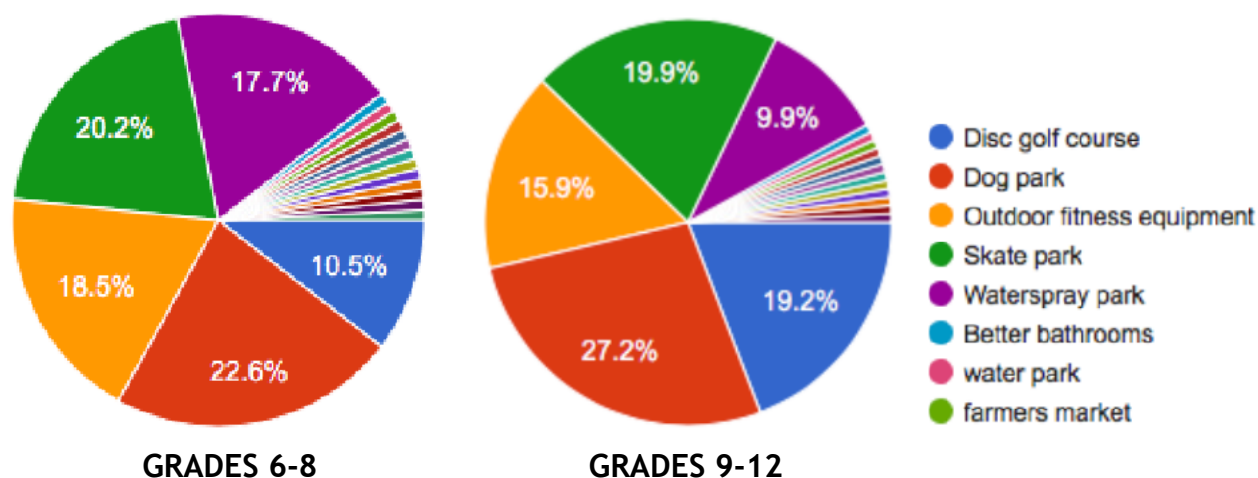
*Example of
Vault Restroom*

Community Aspirations for Kingman's Parks

The table below shows the responses received on the 2019 Community Questionnaire, when Kingman area residents were asked what additional facilities they would like to see in the Kingman Park System. (Respondents could check multiple options.)

Community Questionnaire – Additional Parks Facilities Wanted		
Farmers Market	292	14.3%
Public restrooms	223	10.9%
Aquatic Center (pool, slide, lazy river...)	197	9.6%
Bike Paths	168	8.2%
Waterspray Park (splash pad)	136	6.6%
Fishing Docks	134	6.5%
Gazebo / amphitheater / wedding venue	131	6.4%
Dog Park	121	5.9%
Birdwatching / nature trail	114	5.6%
Disk Golf course	92	4.5%
Outdoor fitness equipment area	81	4.0%
Skatepark	80	3.9%
Full-size outdoor basketball court	77	3.8%
Lighted practice fields	60	2.9%
Tennis Courts	52	2.5%
Outdoor Pickleball Courts	47	2.3%
Soccer fields	44	2.1%
Total Responses	2,049	100%

Student Survey Results



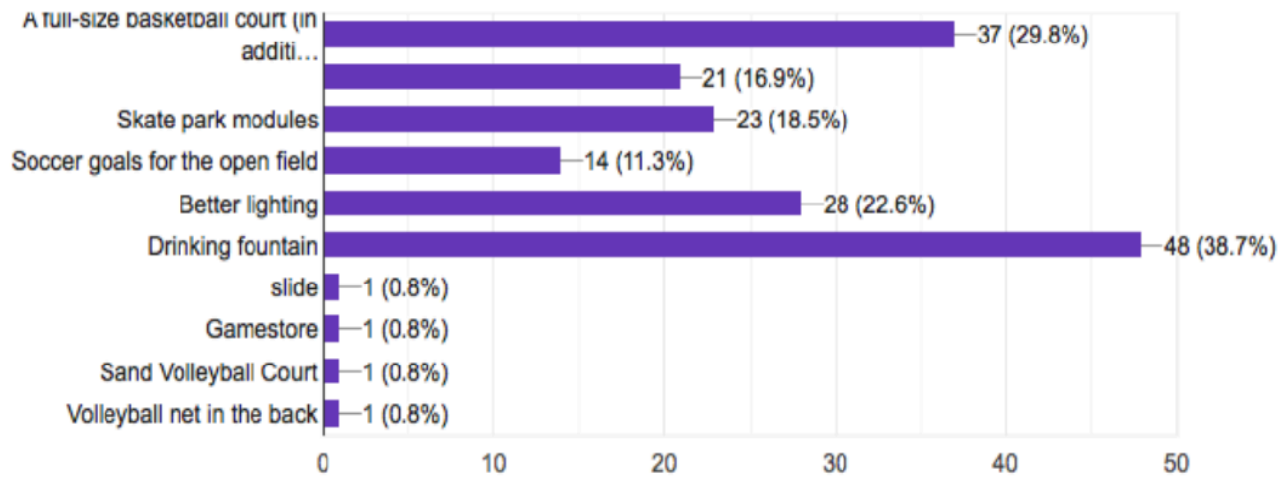
Averaged together, the Student Survey results indicated that the most-desired facility was a dog park (24.9%), followed by a skate park (20.1%), an outdoor fitness area (17.2%), a disc golf course (14.9%), and a waterspray park (13.8%). Middle school students were notably more interested in a waterspray park than high school students, and less interested in disc golf.

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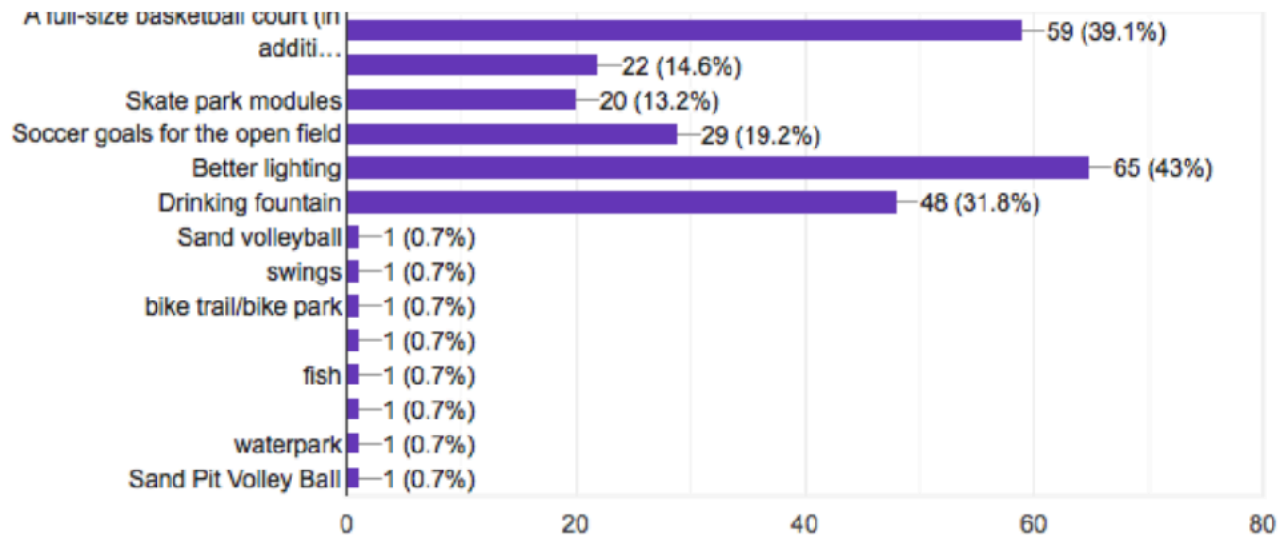
Student Survey Results for Main Street Park

What new facilities would you most like to see at Main Street Park?

- ☐ A full-size basketball court (in addition to the one already there)
- ☐ Outdoor exercise equipment
- ☐ Better lighting
- ☐ Drinking fountain
- ☐ Soccer goals for the open field
- ☐ Skatepark modules
- ☐ Other



GRADES 6-8



GRADES 9-12

Broadway Park Concept Plan



The Broadway Park concept plan includes a **parking and pedestrian pathway system** that meets ADA requirements, with one ADA parking space and 4 standard spaces, as well as 6-foot wide concrete sidewalks connecting the parking area to Park destinations. A culvert under the parking area accommodates runoff carried by roadside drainage ditches. A **pedestrian bridge**, designed to accommodate City mowers and maintenance equipment, allows access over the stream to the currently unused southern half of the park.

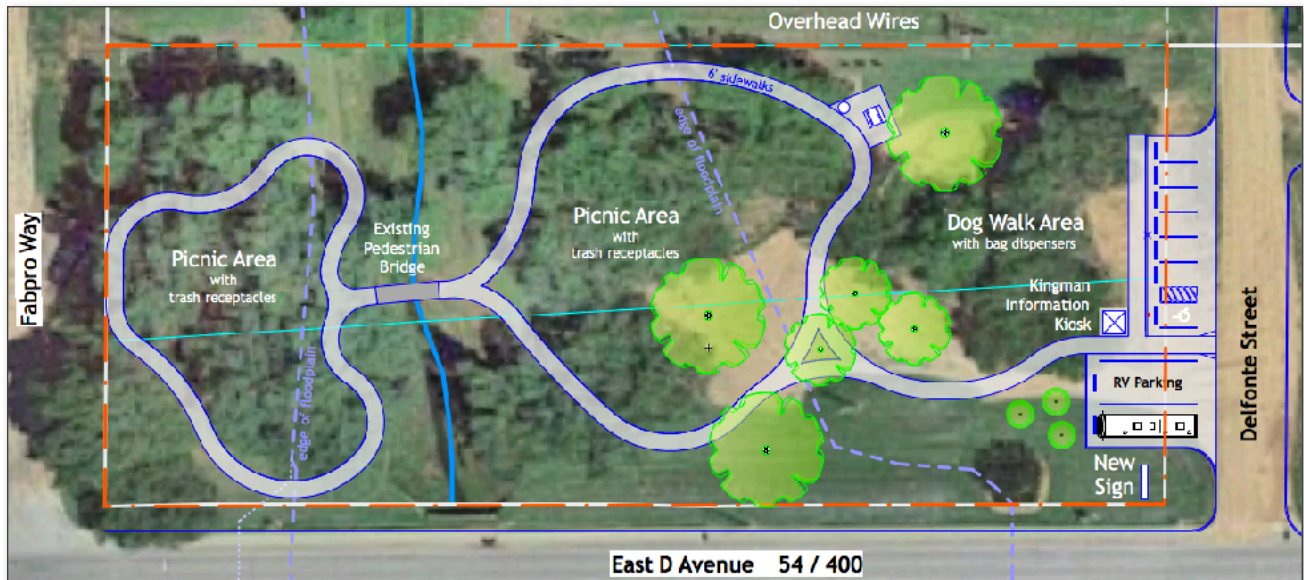
Orient a **park identification sign** at the northeast corner to be visible to traffic along Broadway. Upgrade the protective railing at the **drainage structure** near the Park's southeast corner.

Playground equipment for pre-school children is in one zone, with equipment for elementary school-age children in a separate zone nearby. Include ADA accessible playground elements. In between, a **picnic shelter** about 16x20 feet in size shades a couple of round ADA accessible tables that provide comfortable seating for parents as they watch their children play. An **outdoor exercise zone for teens and adults** is located south of the creek.

All three play and exercise zones are as compact as possible, while allowing for required safety margins between equipment. Consolidating the zones reduces the square footage of **safety surfacing** needed, and the size of the shade structures. Consider using **breathable fabric shade sails or hypars** in cheerful coordinated colors to shade the zones, becoming a distinctive landmark for Broadway Park.

The **landscape** is intended to use native and adapted plants, and careful design, to help reduce overall maintenance requirements. Use native riparian plants along the stream edges to reduce erosion, ornamental grasses in the "island" planters adjacent to the picnic shelter, and various ornamental, shade and evergreen trees. Consider using buffalograss turf.

Champlin Park Concept Plan



The concept plan for Champlin Park includes an ADA-compliant **parking and pedestrian pathway system**, with one ADA parking space and 6 standard spaces, as well as 2 RV spaces for travelers who may want to stop for lunch. Six-foot wide concrete sidewalks meander through the Park, providing a **dog-walking path and access to a number of picnic tables**. At least one picnic table should be ADA accessible, on a concrete pad adjacent to the path.

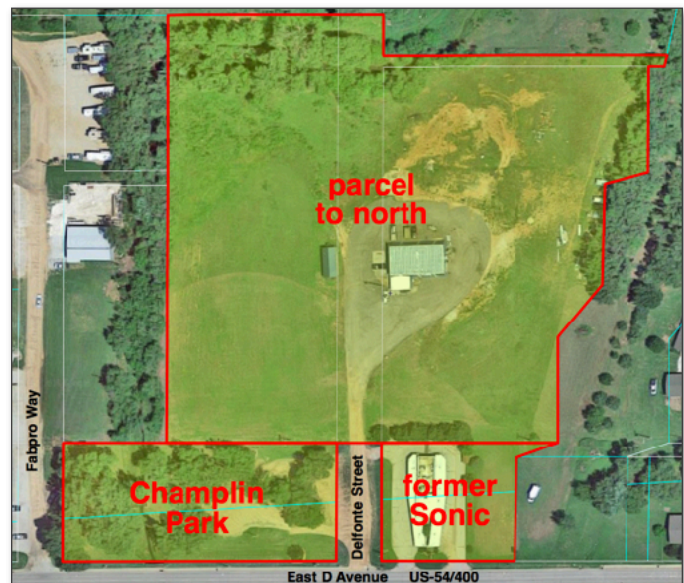
Champlin Park in particular has many trees that are nearing the end of their lives. Prune or remove existing over-mature trees as necessary, and **add ornamental, shade and evergreen trees** where appropriate.



Example of information kiosk

A **park identification sign** at the Park's southeast corner is oriented to be visible to traffic along US-54/400. An **information kiosk** provides a map of Kingman destinations, and a welcome and guidance to community visitors.

Located where it is, east of the City and adjacent to US-54/400, Champlin Park is intended to become the welcoming gateway park for the City of Kingman. The Park site as it is could serve that purpose well, but the acquisition of additional property in the vicinity of Champlin would allow for even more opportunities, that could work in synergy with Champlin Park's goals. One possibility is the former Sonic property east of the Park, and another possibility is a parcel directly to the north.



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During this planning process, the community has expressed strong interest in adding both a **Vendors Market** and a **Dog Park** to the Kingman park system. None of the four existing smaller parks are large enough to accommodate either facility, and neither the Fairgrounds nor Riverside Park would be appropriate due to potential conflicts with other existing venues and events.

The City might consider acquisition of either the vacant former Sonic property to the east of Champlin Park, or the large parcel just to the Park's north.

- The Sonic site has an existing building with plumbing and power, and a large parking lot; it could be readily converted to a Vendors Market.
- The property to the north of Champlin Park also has an existing building which could become a Vendors Market, and in addition is large enough to accommodate a Dog Park.

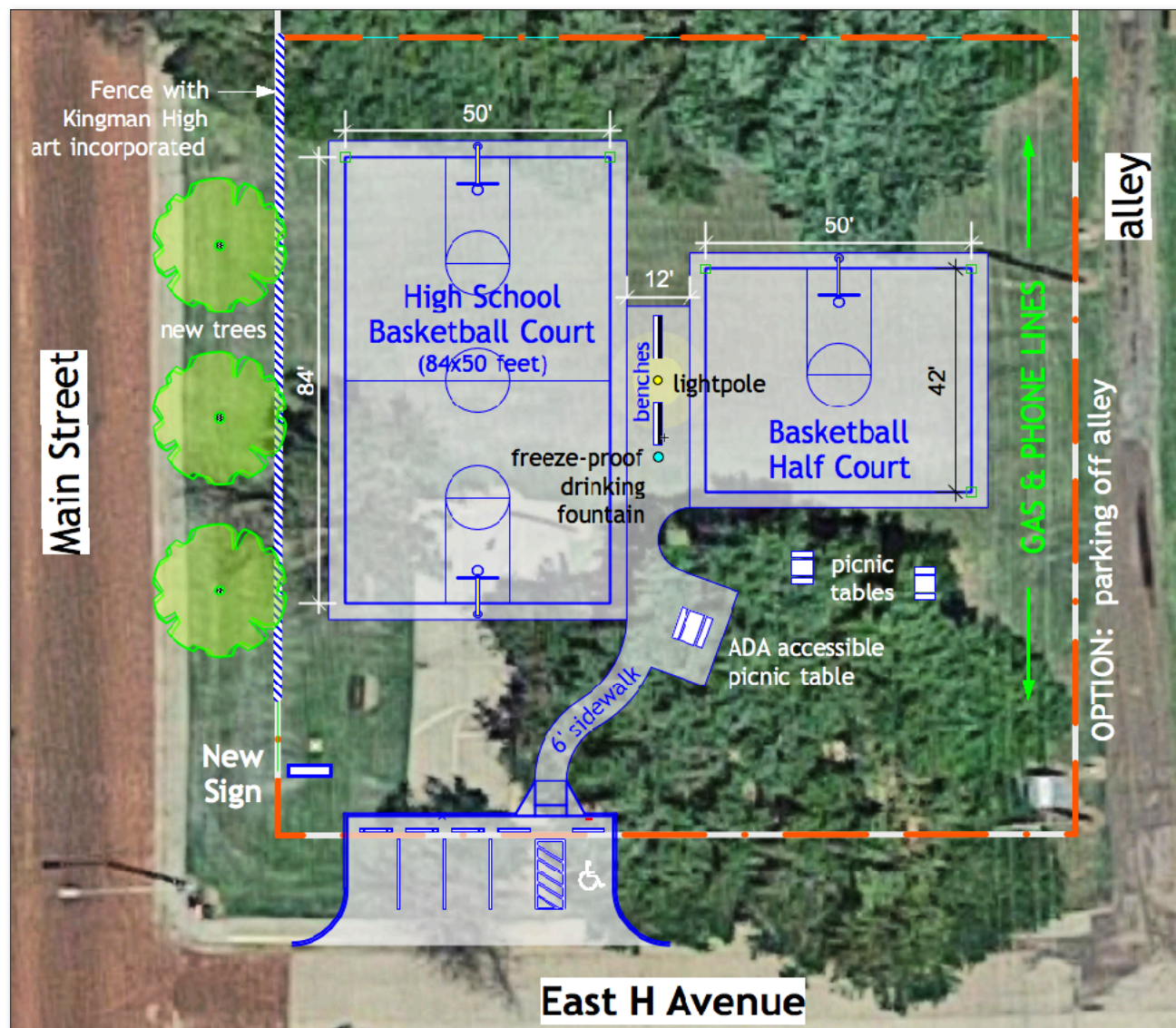


Concept plan for Vendors Market, on former Sonic property east of Champlin Park



Concept Plan for Dog Park & Vendors Market on property adjacent to and north of Champlin Park

Main Street Park Concept Plan



The concept plan for Main Street Park includes a **parking area** with one ADA space and 4 standard spaces. A **park identification sign** at the southwest corner of the Park is oriented to be visible to traffic along Main. A few picnic tables are scattered under the shade of the existing trees in the southeast part of the Park. Add a few **ornamental street trees** along Main Street.

A **seating area** with benches and a **freeze-proof drinking fountain** lies between two **lighted basketball courts**. One court is an 84 x 50-foot standard high school size, and the other is a half-court. A 6-foot wide concrete sidewalk connects the parking area to a concrete pad with an ADA picnic table, and to the court-side seating area.

A **fence** along the west property line, about 124 feet long by at least 5 feet high, will help prevent basketballs from escaping onto Main Street. Consider incorporating laser-cut or waterjet-cut metal panels or other art elements that **celebrate Kingman's schools and student sports**.

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The 20-foot diameter octagonal Victorian-style **Gazebo** proposed for Stark Park is intended to function as a rentable venue for weddings and similar celebrations, and as a stage for small-scale performances. The floor should be slightly elevated, but ADA accessible via ramps. Materials may be wood, or composites which appear to be wood. The roof may be one or two tiers, of shingles or metal, perhaps topped with a finial or cupola. It should have interior lighting, and should have lockable GFCI outlets available. The most important thing is that it must exhibit the kind of romantic character that makes it a local landmark and a photo-worthy destination.



Examples of Victorian-style octagonal Gazebos

The City's existing **Stark folk art sculpture collection** is not currently displayed at its best, and the multitude of concrete pads under the various sculptures makes for a lot of mowing and edging challenges. To enhance the options for interpretation, and to reduce maintenance requirements, this concept plan calls for relocating and reorganizing the sculptures along a 6 or 8-foot wide ADA accessible meandering path in an expanded sculpture area that will take up the eastern two-thirds of the Park. The goal is to have each sculpture or set of sculptures in its own setting, framed with landscape screening that will make a perfect photographic background.

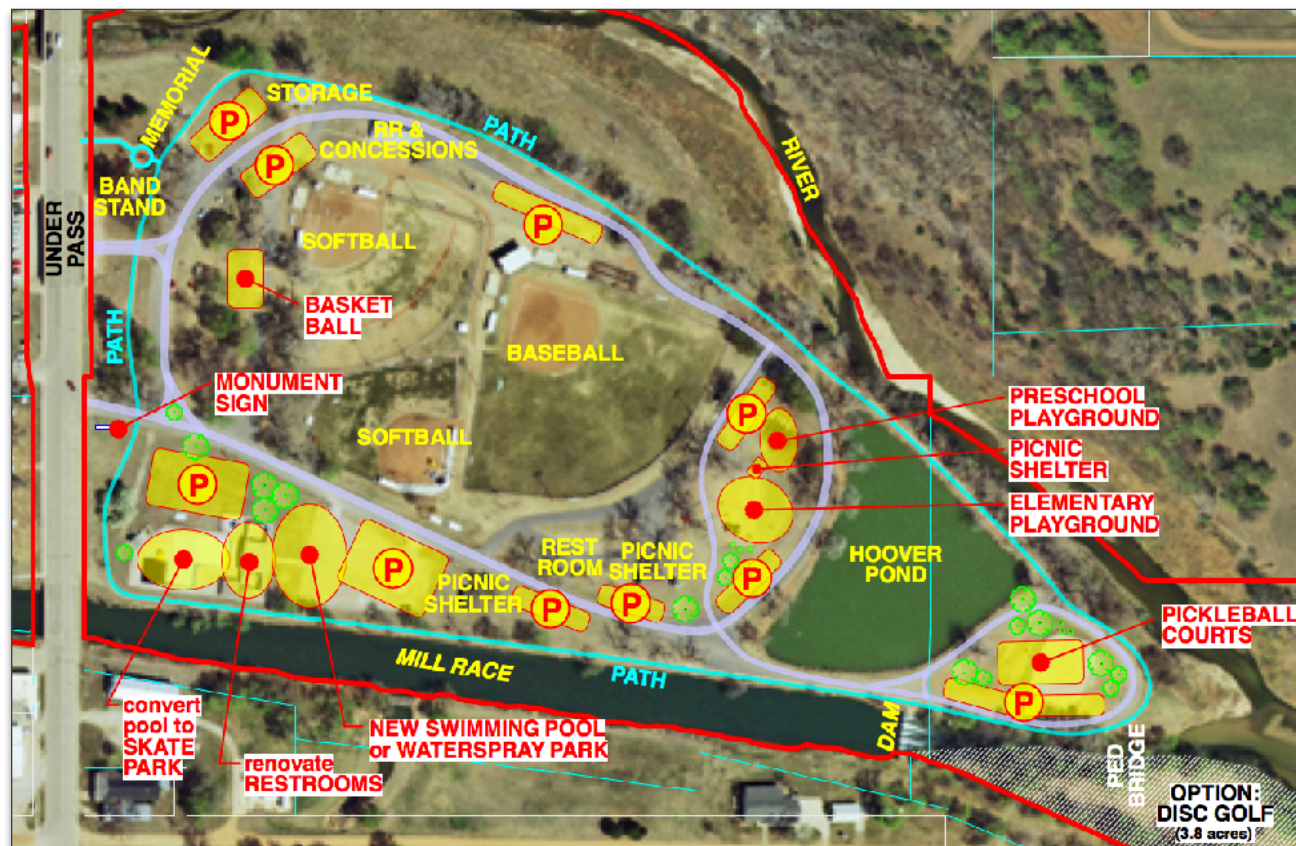
Reduce landscape maintenance requirements in the entire sculpture area by using **buffalograss turf**, which is naturally short, and may only need to be mowed a few times a year. **Ornamental grasses and prairie wildflowers** in the sunny areas, and **shade-tolerant groundcovers and shrubs under the trees**, can improve landscape interest and also help to reduce mowing needs. Screen the view of the deteriorating old Depot building with a row of **evergreen trees**.

Sherman Avenue has enough right-of-way to allow **diagonal parking** north of the Park. There is room for 12 regular spaces and 2 ADA spaces, without interfering with the historical brick sidewalk, or compromising the turning radius for trucks at the intersection of Sherman and Main.

The **historical brick sidewalk** along the Park's northern edge is actually in the Sherman Avenue right-of-way, not the Park. Nevertheless, keeping it in good repair is important to maintaining the quality of Stark Park. The brick sidewalk is currently heaved up and uneven to the point where it is unsafe. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Kingman Depot historic site, so its repair will have to be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer. In particular, discuss options for an ADA accessible route across the brick sidewalk, to connect the ADA parking on Sherman Avenue to the Park sidewalks.

A **park identification sign** on the west edge of the Park is oriented to be seen from Main Street. Additional **identification and interpretive signage for the sculpture collection** may enhance the visitor experience.

Riverside Park Concept Plan



Roads & Parking

The concept plan for Riverside Park proposes a **reduction in the amount of roadway** in the Park, in order to both increase greenspace, and to help reduce vehicle-pedestrian conflict points. **More parking** is provided overall, dispersed in clearly defined, medium to small-sized parking lots conveniently sited near visitor destinations.

Redundant roads have been eliminated, leaving **one primary driving loop** around the Park. Some slight realignments at the intersections help to clearly designate the road that provides access to the playground parking lot, the pickleball courts and disc golf course as a **secondary route**. It should be narrower than the main drive, and have stop signs where it intersects the main loop.

Without **clearly defined parking areas**, people tend to park their vehicles anywhere convenient. This compacts soil and damages root zones, eventually killing turf and trees. However, if parking areas are clearly designated, most people will park where they are supposed to. In a park setting, bumper blocks or simple landscape timber edging around a gravel base can be enough to define acceptable parking spaces.

Parking lots in a park should be **close to destinations**. They should be large enough to serve the number of vehicles likely to be at that destination simultaneously, but **no larger**. Parking lots and the vehicles in them intrude on a park's ambiance, so lots should be as small as practicable, and **well screened with trees and sometimes shrubs**. The baseball complex generates the most simultaneous demand for parking, so more lots are concentrated on the west end of the Park. The two largest lots would also serve the proposed new pool or waterspray park and skatepark.

Playground

Modern playgrounds require expensive safety surfacing, so tend to be more compact than earlier versions. Typically, play areas for pre-school children are also at least slightly separated from those for elementary school-age kids, largely for safety reasons. Each of Riverside Park's two existing playgrounds is oversized by today's standards, and they might well be consolidated into one playground with two zones, located approximately where the east playground and horseshoe pits are now.

In between the two zones, a **shade structure with tables and seating** would provide a comfortable place for caregivers to wait, and perhaps enjoy a conversation with other grownups.

When selecting playground elements, make sure to include **accessible equipment** that can be used by all kids, included those who are handicapped.

Consider incorporating **nature play** elements in the Riverside Park playground. For more information, see the National Wildlife Federation [Nature Play](#) website, and a case study from the American Society of Landscape Architects on [Making Nature Play Areas That Work](#).

Once a new playground that meets current standards is constructed, **both old playgrounds should be removed**, making that space available for other possibilities.

Swimming Pool Area / Waterspray Park & Skatepark

The existing swimming pool was constructed in the early 1970s, and is nearing the end of its life. During this planning process, the community expressed a strong interest in having an indoor pool constructed elsewhere in Kingman, preferably near the High School. A year-round indoor pool could support student swimming competitions, and serve as an adjunct therapeutic facility for local elder services. Perhaps such a project could be a cooperative effort among the City, the County, the Recreation Commission, and the School District.

Alternatively, a replacement outdoor pool could be constructed by the City at the same location in Riverside Park.

If an indoor pool is developed, the area dedicated to the existing pool in the Park is large enough to host both a waterspray park and a skatepark. The **waterspray park** would have more active elements than the splashpad plaza proposed for Stark Park. The existing **Pool House could be renovated** to provide public restrooms for both the waterspray park and the skatepark. It is feasible that the concrete shell of the existing pool could form the foundation for a **skatepark with transition terrain and street plaza elements**.

For more information, see [Key Considerations When Building a Splash Pad](#) and the [Public Skatepark Development Guide](#).



Outdoor Pickleball Courts

The sand volleyball courts formerly located in the east end of the Park, just west of where the mill race rejoins the River, were overwhelmed by sandburs. This annual grass, *Cenchrus longispinus*, produces seeds with downright vicious thorns, and is very difficult to control without ample use of chemical pesticides. The sand volleyball courts have been removed, and it would be cost-ineffective to attempt to replace them. Their ongoing maintenance requirements are just too high in this situation.

Instead, consider outdoor pickleball courts as an option for this location. Pickleball is a sport that is rapidly growing in popularity, and the only courts currently available in Kingman are in the Armory, which is not air conditioned.



Sandburs

Pickleball court surfaces can be made of concrete, interlocking plastic tiles, or a monolithic acrylic surfacing on a concrete or asphalt base. They also require striping, nets, and fencing between courts. A single court is 20x44 feet in size, and with perimeter margins takes up an area of 34x64 feet. Four to six pickleball courts would fit at the proposed site, along with parking for 10 to 12 cars.



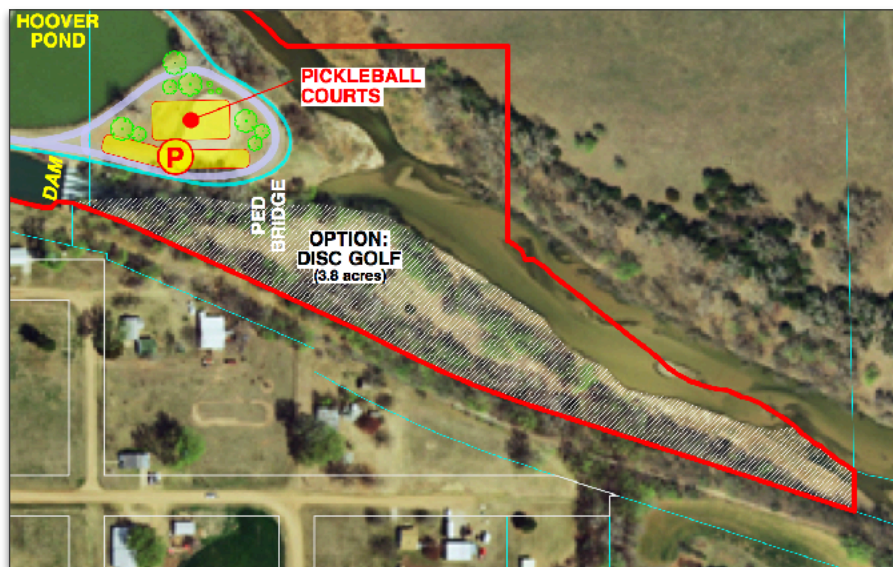
For more information on developing outdoor pickleball courts, see [How to Build an Outdoor Pickleball Court](#), and the [Pickleball Court Construction Guide](#).

Disc Golf

The Student Survey showed that high school students in particular were interested in having a Disc Golf Course in Kingman. Unfortunately, such courses are a land-intensive park use — even the most basic 18-hole course requires at least 6 to 8 acres of land, ideally with lots of mature trees to buffer the fairways. However, a **9-hole course** is a possibility in Riverside Park.

The former Outdoor Wildlife Learning Site, in the southeast portion of Riverside Park, is no longer used for an active OWLS program. It is about 3.8 acres in size. There is **vacant property immediately to the south** that might allow for potential expansion.

An existing **pedestrian bridge** connects this site to the main body of the Park, but parking for disc golf players would have to be north of the mill race. If a disc golf course is planned, the number of pickleball courts might need to be reduced, in order to allow for more **parking spaces** there to serve the disc golf course.



Kingman Park System Master Plan 2018-2038

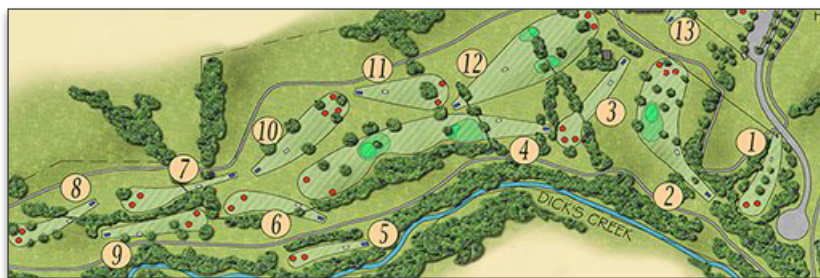
A Disc Golf Course can be created basically for the cost of the target baskets, making it one of the least expensive recreational facilities to develop. However, it is critical that the course be **designed with the help of disc golf players**. Each course must take advantage of local terrain features and existing trees to maximize the challenge and variety available to players, while maintaining safety.

For more information, see [Disc Golf Course Design & Development](#), on the Professional Disc Golf Association website.

*Existing
Pedestrian Bridge
over Mill Race*



*Example
Disc Golf Course
site plan*



Basketball

The area where the existing basketball court is located would serve better for parking lots. After Riverside Park's west playground is replaced, and when the existing basketball court is due for major maintenance, consider instead constructing a **new, lighted, regulation-sized basketball court**, which could be installed where the playground is currently located.

Sign System, Furnishings & Landscaping

Riverside Park deserves an identification sign worthy of its status as the premier park in the Kingman park system. Locate its **monument-style park identification sign** south of the main entry, oriented to be visible to traffic along Main Street.

Riverside Park is also large enough to need a **wayfinding sign system**, which would be particularly helpful for out-of-town visitors. Install directional pylons for major park destinations at road intersection decision points.

Signs, park furnishings and landscaping should all work together to reflect the Park's character. For more information, see the Community Identity chapter of this Plan, which has sections on [Furnishings and Lighting](#), [Signage](#), and [Park Landscaping](#).

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Security Gates

For better control of visitors at night, consider the possibility of installing security gates that could be closed in the evening, then opened in the morning. To control access to Riverside Park, two gates would be necessary, one on the main entry drive, and one on the underpass drive that leads to the Fairground parking areas.

Note that birdwatchers and fisherfolk in particular are likely to want access to the Park at dawn, and evening ball games and lighted paths mean that park facilities are often in use after sunset.

Picnic Shelters, South Restroom, & Storage Building

The south Restroom Building, the Storage Building at the northwest corner of the Park, and all of the Park's picnic shelters (including the Bandstand), are likely to need upgrading at some point during the 20-year span of this Plan. Their current locations seem to work reasonably well, but for each facility at least consider the possibility of an alternative location before investing in a new structure.

When restrooms and picnic pavilions are updated, utilize **low-maintenance materials**, make them **ADA accessible**, and remember to select designs that **reinforce both the Park's ambience, and Kingman's character and identity**.



Baseball Complex, Memorial Plaza, Hoover Pond, & Walking Paths

The baseball and softball diamonds, the recently constructed Concessions/Restrooms Building, the Memorial Plaza, Hoover Pond, and the lighted walking paths in Riverside Park are all in good to excellent condition, and should need no more than routine maintenance during the course of this 20-year Plan.

- Consider the possibility of adding one or two small **ADA accessible docks or floating fishing platforms** to Hoover Pond. They would need to be connected to nearby ADA parking by an accessible route. More information on regulatory requirements for accessible fishing platforms is available from the U.S. Access Board webpage at [Accessible Fishing Piers and Platforms](#).



Kingman Fairgrounds Concept Plan

Parking & Landscaping

The Fairgrounds have to accommodate not only passenger vehicles, but also livestock trailers, RVs, and semitrailers hauling equipment for the County Fair. The western half of the site is off limits to traffic, but on the eastern half there are currently very few restraints on where vehicles travel. **Defining specific roads and parking areas** would help to protect turf and trees on the balance of the site.

The recently completed **Activity Center** at Kingman Fairgrounds should have a landscape setting with four-season appeal, which frames and enhances the building.

- On the east side of the Center, develop **clearly defined paved parking lots with integrated landscape islands for shade trees**.
- Develop **planting beds along Main Street** to improve the curb appeal of the Fairgrounds, perhaps with a focus on ornamental grasses and native wildflowers.

Sign

Identification signs for the Fairgrounds and Riverside Park should both be of similar design, scale, and materials. Consider upgrading the **Fairgrounds identification sign** to incorporate an **LED electronic message center**, to allow event announcements to be easily changed.

Armory

The Armory building currently houses three pickleball courts. Though it may be outside the scope of this Plan, **explore the possibility of eventually insulating and conditioning the building**, which would vastly improve the potential for using that large interior space more effectively.

Firing Range & Old Landfill

The western half of the Fairground site is an old municipal landfill. The area currently supports the Beery Memorial Shooting Range. The walking path around the perimeter was completed in 2018, but it must be closed whenever the range is in operation. If the landfill is to be developed in any way, the first step is to **create another memorial for Officer Beery in an alternative location**.

The old landfill operated before modern waste disposal regulations took effect in 1983. Any significant changes to the landfill will trigger requirements for **environmental mitigation**, which is likely to be very costly. Two of the major issues that mitigation addresses are *settling* of the land as waste decomposes, and *gases*. Gases, particularly methane, can seep from a landfill for many decades after it is capped, and become dangerous if they accumulate beneath a structure to an explosive concentration.

Mitigation costs may be reduced if future land uses for the site are carefully selected from options that can tolerate settling, and that don't require penetration of the landfill cap or accumulate gases. For instance, a simple open field could serve for **flying kites or model airplanes**, or even launching hot air balloons. The area might serve as **overflow parking** for the Fairgrounds. With careful engineering, it might even be possible to create an **RV camping area** there.

City leaders should continue to pursue funding sources to mitigate the landfill. Eventually the landfill should be mitigated, and the shooting range should be relocated, allowing the western half of the Fairgrounds to be used more effectively.

Plan Implementation

This *Plan* is intended to be adopted as an **element of the *Comprehensive Plan for the Kingman Area, Kansas:2018-2038***. As an element, the *Park System Master Plan* must be **reviewed annually by the Planning Commission**. Such an annual review can identify which projects have been completed, which are underway, and which are next up for implementation – a yearly reminder of progress that helps to keep the whole process of plan implementation on track.

A **yearly review of this Plan by City staff and Park Board members** is also recommended, to reassess project priorities. Factors such as funding availability, site constraints, or phasing considerations will affect the details of implementation over the course of the next 20 years – yet so long as the fundamental intent is achieved, this *Park System Master Plan* will have served its primary purpose.

This *Kingman Park System Master Plan* is a tool, which can also be used to:

- Provide baseline data on existing parks facilities.
- Offer direction for City officials and staff as they develop future parks facilities.
- Communicate Kingman's parks development plans to the community.
- Expand funding opportunities, since many grants require a master plan as a prerequisite.
- Help meet Kingman's community planning goals.

Priorities & Phasing

In this *Master Plan*, concept plans for each park provide an overview of projects which might be developed in Kingman's park system. City leaders will decide the order in which these projects are developed, based on priorities determined by fulfilling highest community needs first, as well as on budget availability and practical sequencing requirements.

Phasing helps to spread out the costs of developing a number of major projects over time, allowing for a sustainable rate of investment in the park system. Phasing may be applied both to development within each park, and to each park in relation to the others.

Priorities will undoubtedly be revised and adapted over the course of this Master Plan's implementation, reflecting changing community expectations, and changes in opportunities and constraints that will occur over the next 20 years. Such revisions are normal and expected, and should cause no problems so long as they are based on a solid understanding of how the various parks and park facilities balance each other within the system as a whole.

Staffing & Operations

Selecting parks facilities that require less staff time, in management or in maintenance, contributes to the economic viability of the park system. Investing in good design and high quality materials results in long-term maintenance savings.

Some of the goals listed in this Plan will not notably increase ongoing operations responsibilities. However, some proposed facilities will likely require additional staff and operational funding, a factor which must be taken into account when budgeting for new development.

As each project approaches implementation, staff time will also have to be dedicated to **project design**, helping to make decisions on scope and materials, to allow for development of accurate budget projections. When a project is constructed or installed, staff time will have to be dedicated to **construction supervision**.

Information Resources

Helpful background information and parks data are available from a number of sources, particularly the Trust for Public Land (TPL).

- TPL / Center for City Park Excellence — www.tpl.org/center-city-park-excellence
- TPL / Creating & Funding Parks — www.tpl.org/creating-and-funding-parks
- TPL / Economic & Health Benefits of Parks — www.tpl.org/economic-health-benefits
- TPL / Fitness Zones — www.tpl.org/our-work/parks-people/fitness-zones
- Project for Public Spaces / Parks — www.pps.org/parks/
- Alliance for Community Trees — <http://actrees.org/about-us/>

Funding

Funding the development and operation of a park system is a challenge for every community, for parks must compete for City dollars with other public needs. But parks are worthy of support, and will return value on investment for the community.

Public funding sources may include local capital improvement funds, bond referendums, or state and federal grant programs. Federal and state grants are often matching grant programs, and require partial local funding of each project. Park systems may also be able to generate income through facilities rental, naming programs, or other entrepreneurial activities.

Private Funding Sources

Parks also have an advantage over most other public services — they can and do compete successfully for private funding. While most people are not inclined to donate to a government, many will happily support public parks through a nonprofit organization. Private funding sources may include grants from foundations, land acquisition with the help of land trusts, or corporate sponsorships for projects or special events.

Dedicating some staff time or hiring a professional grant writer to produce grant proposals can produce significant financial benefits for the parks system. While some grants are available only to governmental entities, others are available exclusively to private nonprofits — so having a strong and active partnership between the City and a local parks support nonprofit organization offers access to the greatest range of potential funding opportunities. Other partnerships — with the County, the Kingman Community Foundation, the School District, the Recreation Commission, the corporate community, developers, nonprofit organizations, and community volunteers — may enable other funding options.

Volunteers

Dedicating some staff time to providing support and liaison with a parks volunteer nonprofit organization can result in donated work-hours, positive financial benefits for parks projects and programs, expanded grant opportunities, and increased community involvement and public support for the park system.

For information on developing volunteer organizations, see:

- Opportunities and Challenges in Working with Volunteers in Local Parks.
- What is an Optimally-Functioning Friends Group or Park Foundation?, from the National Association of Park Foundations.
- National Recreation and Park Association's Park Advocate Handbook.

Visioning 2020 – Updated Parks Goals

The tables below contain the community goals and tasks defined by the Park Plan Steering Committee in 2019, when they updated parks and recreation goals from the *Kingman Visioning 2020* report.

Tables are categorized as follows:

- Park System
- New Facilities
- Small Parks
- Riverside Park & Kingman Fairgrounds

GOALS & TASKS – PARK SYSTEM

• Build public restrooms in Parks as necessitated by usage.
• Upgrade to safe and modern playground equipment in all parks.
Update inventory and evaluate all park equipment
Develop equipment replacement plan
Replace all park equipment as deemed necessary
Provide equipment for ADA access and opportunities
• Create a park system that is useable and beneficial to all ages and abilities
Develop park improvements that provide ample and meaningful opportunities for those with disabilities
Develop park features that are meaningful for all age groups to have quality use of the system during one's lifetime
• Expand the park system into the north and northwest areas of the City
Develop a neighborhood park in these areas for play spaces
Acquire areas adjacent to the City's periphery for possible development of larger parks.

GOALS & TASKS – NEW FACILITIES

• Create a dog park within the City's park system
Explore opportunities to create a dog park in the area around Champlin Park or another location should this area not be feasible.
Create a dog park that can serve as a gathering place for people and dogs to socialize in a safe way.
• Develop a BMX/Skate/Pump park
Develop park designs for active youths to ride their bicycles and skateboards in controlled areas to allow for adventurous use

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GOALS & TASKS – SMALL PARKS

• Redesign and rebuild Champlin, Broadway, and Main Street Parks.

Improve all three parks to effectively utilize space

Implement design plan for Main Street Park as a middle school/high school focused basketball park

Implement design plan for Broadway Park as a play park for younger children.

Implement design plan for Champlin Park as an informational, roadside park

• Develop Stark/Depot Park into an integrated element of downtown

Develop space for small events and gatherings

Redesign the statues into a more logical manner to allow better presentation

GOALS & TASKS – RIVERSIDE PARK & KINGMAN FAIRGROUNDS

• Move shooting range out of Riverside Park.

Find alternative location

Seek funding & move shooting range

• Develop the area west of Kingman Fairgrounds to build a multi-purpose public event area.

Relocate Kingman Shooting Range

Develop and implement a design plan for a facility can be used for a variety of public gatherings, concerts, and events

• Develop riverbank in Riverside Park.

Design drainage plan for Riverside Park and fairgrounds

Preserve riverbank along the mill race and Ninnescah River

• Enhance fishing opportunities in Riverside Park

Develop plans for a fishing dock at Hoover Pond

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Consolidated Tables of Goals

Kingman's park system should reflect the community's character and help define its identity, enhance residents' sense of community, and contribute to the City's quality of life. When choices must be made among the many goals mentioned in this Plan, the available options should each be assessed based on how well they contribute to these overall goals.

The following tables contain a consolidated list of all the goals mentioned in other parts of this Plan, repeated here as a convenient aid for City leaders. Tables are categorized as follows:

- General
- Landscaping
- Broadway Park
- Champlin Park
- Main Street Park
- Glenn Stark Park
- Riverside Park
- Kingman Fairgrounds

GOALS – General
Schedule a regular annual review of the Park System Master Plan by City staff and Park Board members .
Schedule a regular annual review of the Park System Master Plan by the Planning Commission, to identify which projects have been completed, which are underway, and which are next up for implementation.
Develop an identity for the park system with a consistent colors and materials palette, signage system, and landscaping theme that reflect & reinforce Kingman's character .
Establish a balanced signage system that uses all four categories of signs, as appropriate, in designs that coordinate with each other. Locate each sign precisely where appropriate and necessary. Avoid unnecessary signs , both to prevent clutter, and to enhance the impact of the signs that are needed.
Select a standardized design for Kingman Parks trash receptacles, benches, picnic tables and bike racks . Replace existing items as needed with consistent replacements.
Select a park system bike rack design, and install bike racks at destinations in every park.
Transition to full-cutoff LED luminaires as lighting is replaced.
Develop a master Accessibility Plan for all the parks, but especially for Riverside Park and the Kingman Fairgrounds. Implement the Accessibility Plan as part of any improvements made to each park.
Consider acquisition of additional property in the vicinity of Champlin Park – either the former Sonic property east of the Park, which could support a Vendors Market, or a parcel directly to the north of Champlin Park, which could support both a Dog Park and a Vendors Market.

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GOALS – Landscaping

Use **ornamental grasses and native wildflowers in landscapes** around the new Event Center, the Concessions Building, and as settings for any new park identification signs.

Where possible, reduce the use of non-native trees, shrubs, and turf in parks, utilizing native plants instead. Dedicate some areas to native grasses and wildflowers for butterfly gardens.

Though not suitable for playing fields, consider **buffalograss** for lower-traffic turf areas. When an opportunity presents, **replace bermudagrass with buffalograss**.

Institute an **ongoing control program for poison ivy and sandbur** near paths and picnic areas in the parks.

Where appropriate, consider incorporating **pervious pavements, raingardens or bioswales** into the park system, both to aid in handling stormwater runoff, and to act as demonstration projects to inform residents about green infrastructure solutions.

Develop a **list of acceptable tree species and varieties** to be planted in the parks.

Begin planting replacement trees in the parks *before* old trees have to be removed.

Consider instituting a **municipal tree farm**.

GOALS – Broadway Park

Confirm the location of Broadway Park's western property line by survey, to see if the two private sheds are indeed on public land. Decide what steps to take next.

Design & construct a **parking area** that meets ADA requirements. Consider one ADA parking space and 4 standard spaces, with a culvert under the parking area to accommodate runoff carried by the roadside drainage ditch.

Design & construct a **pedestrian pathway network** that meets ADA requirements. Consider 6-foot wide concrete sidewalks connecting the parking area to Park destinations.

Design & construct a **pedestrian bridge**, built to accommodate City mowers and maintenance equipment, to allow access over the stream to the currently unused southern half of the Park.

Design & construct a **park identification sign**. Locate it at the northeast corner of the Park, oriented to be visible to traffic along Broadway.

Upgrade the protective **railing at the drainage structure** near the Park's southeast corner.

Design & construct a **playground with two zones** – one for pre-school children and one for elementary school children – with **ADA accessible** play elements, and safety surfacing. Construct a **picnic shelter** in between the playgrounds, about 16x20 feet in size, with a couple of round ADA accessible tables. Include **shade sails or hypars** in cheerful coordinated colors, to act as a distinctive landmark for Broadway Park.

Design & construct an **outdoor exercise zone for teens and adults**, located south of the creek. Include a **shade sail or hypar**.

Reduce overall landscape maintenance requirements by using native riparian plants along the stream edges to reduce erosion, ornamental grasses in the "island" planters adjacent to the picnic shelter, and buffalograss in turf areas. Include ornamental, shade & evergreen trees.

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GOALS – Champlin Park

Design & construct a **parking area** that meets ADA requirements.
Consider one ADA parking space and 6 standard spaces,
as well as 2 RV spaces for travelers who may want to stop temporarily.

Design & construct a **pedestrian pathway network** that meets ADA requirements.
Consider a six-foot wide concrete sidewalk loop meandering through the Park,
connecting the parking area to picnic tables, and providing a **dog-walking path**.
Include **dog waste stations with bag dispensers** along the path.

Install a number of **picnic tables in the Park**, in locations with shade and a nice view.
At least one picnic table should be **ADA accessible**,
located on a concrete pad adjacent to the accessible route from the ADA parking space.

Prune or remove existing over-mature trees as necessary.
Add ornamental, shade and evergreen trees where appropriate.

Design & construct a **park identification sign**.
Locate it at the southeast corner of the Park, oriented to be visible to traffic along US-54/400.

Design & construct an **information kiosk**, located near the parking lot,
to provide a map of Kingman destinations and a welcome to community visitors.

GOALS – Main Street Park

Design & construct a **parking area** that meets ADA requirements.
Consider one ADA space and 4 standard spaces.

Design & construct two **lighted basketball courts** –
one an 84 x 50-foot standard high school size, and the other a half-court –
with a **seating area with benches** and a **freeze-proof drinking fountain** between.

Design & construct a **pedestrian pathway system** that meets ADA requirements.
Consider a 6-foot wide concrete sidewalk connecting the parking area
to the court-side seating area, and to an ADA picnic table on a concrete pad.

Design & construct a **park identification sign**.
Locate it at the southwest corner of the Park, oriented to be visible to traffic along Main.

Design & install a **fence** along the Park's west property line, about 124 feet long by at least 5 feet high, to help prevent basketballs from escaping onto Main Street.
Consider incorporating laser-cut or waterjet-cut metal panels or other **art elements that celebrate Kingman's schools and student sports**.

Install a few **picnic tables in the Park**,
under the shade of the trees in the southeast part of the Park.
At least one picnic table should be **ADA accessible**,
located on a concrete pad adjacent to the accessible route from the ADA parking space.

Add a few **ornamental street trees** along Main Street,
placed to coordinate with the fence art elements.

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GOALS – Glenn Stark Park

Repair and level the **historical brick sidewalk** along the Park's northern edge. It's on the Historic Register, so coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Officer; discuss options for an ADA accessible route across the brick sidewalk, to connect the Sherman Avenue ADA parking to the Park sidewalks.

Design & construct **diagonal parking** north of the Park along Sherman Avenue. Consider 12 regular spaces and 2 ADA spaces. Do not interfere with the historical brick sidewalk, or compromise the truck turning radius at the intersection of Sherman and Main.

Design & construct a **pedestrian pathway system** that meets ADA requirements. Consider 10-foot wide concrete sidewalks linking the existing Clocktower Plaza, the Waterspray Plaza, and the Gazebo. Consider a 6- to 8-foot wide meandering concrete sidewalk connecting all the sculptures.

Design & construct a **park identification sign**.
Locate it at the west edge of the Park, oriented to be seen from Main Street.

Research methods, and implement a **conservation program for the Stark folk art sculpture collection**.

Rearrange the **Stark folk art sculpture collection** to enhance the options for interpretation, and to reduce maintenance requirements. Relocate and reorganize the sculptures along a 6 or 8-foot wide ADA accessible meandering path in an expanded sculpture area in the eastern two-thirds of the Park. Have each sculpture or set of sculptures in its own setting, framed with landscape screening that will make a perfect photographic background.

Design & install **landscaping** in the entire sculpture area that reduces maintenance requirements. Use **buffalograss turf, ornamental grasses and prairie wildflowers** in the sunny areas, and **shade-tolerant groundcovers and shrubs under the existing trees**. Screen the view of the deteriorating old Depot building with a row of **evergreen trees**.

Design & construct **identification and interpretive signage for the sculpture collection**.

Design & construct a 40-foot diameter round **Splashpad Plaza** made of concrete, brick, or concrete pavers in patterns, incorporating ground-level programmable water jets with motion-activated operation. Decide on either a filtering and recirculation system, or a flow-through fresh water system.

Design & construct a 20-foot diameter **octagonal Victorian-style Gazebo**, which can function as a rentable venue for weddings, and as a stage for small-scale performances. It must exhibit the kind of romantic character that makes it a local landmark and a photo-worthy destination. Consider a Gazebo with a slightly elevated floor that is still **ADA accessible** via ramps. Materials may be wood, or composites which appear to be wood. The roof may be one or two tiers, of shingles or metal, perhaps topped with a finial or cupola. The gazebo should have interior lighting, and lockable GFCI outlets available.

Add **ornamental and evergreen trees** in the western portion of the Park, after construction of the Splashpad Plaza and Gazebo is complete.

Kingman Park System Master Plan 2018-2038

GOALS – Riverside Park (1 of 2)

Reduce the amount of roadway in the Park, to increase greenspace and to help reduce vehicle-pedestrian conflict points. Eliminate redundant roads, leaving **one primary driving loop** around the Park. Clearly designate the road on the east end of the Park as a **secondary route**, making it narrower, realigning the intersections where it meets the main loop, and installing stop signs at intersections.

Provide more parking overall, dispersed in clearly defined, medium to small-sized parking lots conveniently sited near visitor destinations. Bumper blocks or simple landscape timber edging around a gravel base can be enough to define acceptable parking spaces.

Parking lots at destinations should be large enough to serve the number of vehicles likely to be at that destination simultaneously, but *no larger*. Lots should be **as small as practicable**, and **well screened with trees and sometimes shrubs**.

Design & construct a **monument-style park identification sign**, south of the main entry, oriented to be visible to traffic along Main Street.

Design & install a **wayfinding sign system**, including directional pylons for major park destinations at road intersection decision points.

Explore options to construct an indoor pool in Kingman, preferably near the High School, that could support student swimming competitions, and serve as an adjunct therapeutic facility for local elder services. Consider a cooperative effort among the City, the County, the Recreation Commission, and the School District.

If an indoor pool is not feasible, **consider constructing a replacement outdoor pool at the same location in Riverside Park**.

If an indoor pool is developed, consider designing and constructing both a Waterspray Park and a Skatepark in the area currently dedicated to the swimming pool in Riverside Park. The **Waterspray Park** would have more active elements than the Splashpad Plaza proposed for Stark Park. Explore the possibility of using the concrete shell of the existing pool as a foundation for a **Skatepark with transition terrain and street plaza elements**. **Renovate the existing Pool House** to provide public restrooms for both the Waterspray Park and the Skatepark.

Modern playgrounds require expensive safety surfacing, so tend to be more compact than earlier versions. Typically, play areas for pre-school children are also at least slightly separated from those for elementary school-age kids, largely for safety reasons. Each of Riverside Park's two existing playgrounds is oversized by today's standards, and they might well be Design & construct a new, updated playground with two zones,.

Design & construct a **playground with two zones** – one for pre-school children and one for elementary school children – with **ADA accessible** play elements and safety surfacing, located approximately where the horseshoe pits and east playground are now. Consider the possibility of including "**nature play**" elements, such as rocks, logs, tree stumps, and water to provide opportunities for children to play, imagine, and explore.

Between the playground zones, construct a **shade structure with tables and seating**.

Once a new playground that meets current standards is constructed, **both old playgrounds should be removed**, making that space available for other possibilities.

Kingman Park System Master Plan 2018-2038

GOALS – Riverside Park (2 of 2)

Design & construct **outdoor pickleball courts** where the sand volleyball courts used to be. Pickleball court surfaces can be made of concrete, interlocking plastic tiles, or a monolithic acrylic surfacing on a concrete or asphalt base. They also require striping, nets, and fencing between courts. A single court is 20x44 feet in size, and with perimeter margins takes up an area of 34x64 feet. Four to six pickleball courts would fit at the proposed site, along with parking for 10 to 12 cars.

Consider the possibility of adding one or two small **ADA accessible docks or floating fishing platforms** to Hoover Pond, connected to nearby ADA parking by an accessible route.

Design & construct a **9-hole Disc Golf Course** in the former Outdoor Wildlife Learning Site, in the southeast portion of the Park, which is no longer used for OWLS programs. An existing **pedestrian bridge** connects this site to the main body of the Park.

It is critical that the course be **designed with the help of disc golf players**. Each course must take advantage of local terrain features and existing trees to maximize the challenge and variety available to players, while maintaining safety.

Parking for disc golf players would have to be north of the mill race, near the Pickleball Courts. If a disc golf course is planned, the number of pickleball courts might need to be reduced, in order to allow for more parking spaces there to serve the disc golf course.

Consider acquiring the vacant parcel immediately to the south that might allow for expansion of the Disc Golf Course to 18 holes.

When the existing basketball court is due for major maintenance, consider instead constructing a **new, lighted, regulation-sized basketball court**. It could be installed where the west playground is currently located, after that playground is removed.

Consider the possibility of installing **security gates** to control access to Riverside Park. There would need to be one on the main entry drive, and one on the underpass drive that leads to the Fairground parking areas.

The **south Restroom Building**, the **Storage Building** at the northwest corner of the Park, and **all of the Park's picnic shelters (including the Bandstand)**, are likely to **need upgrading** at some point during the 20-year span of this Plan. Their current locations seem to work reasonably well, but for each facility at least consider the possibility of an alternative location before investing in a new structure.

When restrooms and picnic pavilions are updated, utilize **low-maintenance materials**, make them **ADA accessible**, and remember to select designs that **reinforce both the Park's ambience, and Kingman's character and identity**.

Kingman Park System Master Plan 2018-2038

GOALS – Kingman Fairgrounds

Define specific roads and parking areas to help protect turf and trees on the eastern half of the site. The Fairgrounds have to accommodate not only passenger vehicles, but also livestock trailers, RVs, and semitrailers hauling equipment for the County Fair.

Design & construct a **monument-style park identification sign**, similar in design, scale, and materials to the identification sign for Riverside Park. Locate near the main entry, oriented to be visible to traffic along Main Street. Consider incorporating an **LED electronic message center**, for allow event announcements.

Design & install a **landscape** setting for the recently completed **Activity Center**, with four-season appeal, which frames and enhances the building.

- On the east side of the Center, develop **clearly defined paved parking lots with integrated landscape islands for shade trees**.
- Develop **planting beds along Main Street** to improve the curb appeal of the Fairgrounds, perhaps with a focus on ornamental grasses and native wildflowers.

Explore the possibility of eventually insulating and conditioning the Armory building, to improve the potential for using that large interior space more effectively.

The western half of the Fairground site is an old municipal landfill, which currently supports the Beery Memorial Shooting Range. Eventually the landfill should be mitigated, and the shooting range should be relocated, allowing the western half of the Fairgrounds to be used more effectively.

If the landfill area is to be developed, the first step is to **create another memorial for Officer Beery in an alternative location**.

Any significant changes to the old landfill will trigger requirements for **environmental mitigation**. City leaders should continue to pursue funding sources to mitigate the landfill.

Mitigation costs may be reduced if future land uses for the site are carefully selected from options that can tolerate settling, and don't require penetration of the landfill cap or accumulate gases. Consider a simple open field that could serve for **flying kites or model airplanes**, or even launching hot air balloons. Perhaps the area could serve as **overflow parking** for the Fairgrounds. With careful engineering, it might even be possible to create an **RV camping area**.