ROMERO PARK | AGUA FRIA VILLAGE

PARK MASTER PLAN

FEBRUARY.2014

Produced for Santa Fe County

design office . wenk associates . design enginuity

February 2014

ROMERO PARK I AGUA FRIA VILLAGE
PARK MASTER PLAN

PREPARED FOR:

SANTA FE COUNTY

PREPARED BY:

design office

with
WENK ASSOCIATES, INC . landscape architecture
DESIGN ENGINUITY . civil engineering

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Special thanks to: the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center and Lois Mee for organizing the use of the facility for public meetings; and to Gail Haggard of Plants of the Southwest and Susan at The Kitchen for meeting refreshments.

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Performance Space
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Skate Park
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Equestrian Center
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Santa Fe County is committed to ensuring all its citizens have equal access to community amenities that promote healthy lifestyles and a good quality of life. Integral to this effort is to establish long term strategies to preserve and conserve open space and evaluate, acquire, develop and manage parks, open lands and trails.

As part of the 2000 *Santa Fe County Open Land and Trails Plan*, residents of Santa Fe County indicated a desire to have more access to public land and trail systems because open land such as ranch / agricultural areas, habitat corridors, and wilderness were being marginalized due to competition with residential land development.

Romero Park, currently an 82-acre open space area with vital community services, recreational amenities, and riverfront access to the Santa Fe River has been developed over time without a comprehensive plan or vision.

In order to guide future development of Romero Park - Community Park in a logical and cohesive manner, Santa Fe County began a master planning effort. Design Office (landscape architect) was selected to lead this effort with Wenk Associates, Inc. and Design Enginuity (civil engineer).

The site's scale offers opportunities for a wide range of active and passive recreational activities, from individual to group activities, involving residents of all ages. Its location within the traditional Village of Agua Fria just south of NM 599 and north of Agua Fria Road offers direct access from existing neighborhoods and adjacency to future growth and development.

After a thorough public process with extensive community outreach, including three well-attended public meetings and diverse opportunities for community input, the Romero Park Master Plan reflects community goals and desires for a new neighborhood and community park.

A wide range of amenities, paired with opportunities for active and passive recreation along a unique riparian landscape at the edge of a growing community, will make Romero Park a place to be enjoyed by all. The park space will also accommodate areas for celebration of the arts, music, and culture. Unique aspects of traditional culture and preservation/restoration of habitat areas will provide Romero Park with a character befitting of its location and residents.

As a guiding vision, the Master Plan provides a bold yet practical framework for future investment in the Park over time, creating a distinct new recreational destination for the citizens of Santa Fe County, that appeals to the broadest possible constituency.

PROJECT HISTORY

The Romero Park site has a long and rich history spanning from Puebloan times, through the Spanish Colonial era, to New Mexican statehood. Its proximity to both the Santa Fe River and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (along Agua Fria Road) led to a diversity of uses. It served as a sustaining landscape for adjacent pueblos (Puebloan Era), a location for small farms and ranches as conditions were favorable (Spanish Colonial Era), to its present status as public land.

On land formerly held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Romero Park is currently owned by Santa Fe County and is home to both park uses and community services, including Agua Fria Fire Station (ca. 1992), La Familia Southside Clinic (2000), and the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center (2007). In 2007, Agua Fria Village was designated as a Traditional Historic Community. Romero Park is located within its boundary. In 2010, Agua Fria Park was officially renamed Romero Park in honor of the Maria Albina Romero family.

Beginning in 2000, Romero Park (Agua Fria Park) was identified as a Community Park in the Santa Fe County Open Land and Trails Plan adopted by the County Commission May 2000. This plan established long term strategies to preserve and conserve open space and evaluate, acquire, develop and manage parks, open lands and trails. Romero Park (Agua Fria Park) was identified as a recreational destination and open space that could enhance the County's network of open land and trails. Romero Park was an established community park (1 of 2 in SF County) that could serve growing demands for active and passive uses and connect to the primary trail network being developed at the time: the Santa Fe River Greenway.

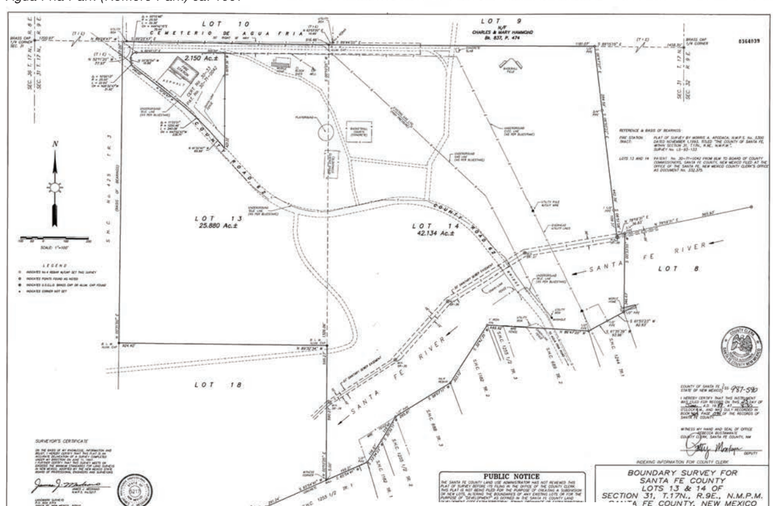
Timeline of major events leading to the Romero Park Master Plan project

2000
SF County Open Land and Trails Plan
- Designation of Agua Fria Park (Romero Park) as a Community Park.

2012
Funding
- Santa Fe County voters approve $6 million for Open Space, Trails and Parks. $1 million allocated for Romero Park - Phase I improvements.

2013
Master Plan
- Santa Fe County selects planning team of design office, Wenk Associates, and Design Enginuity to provide a master plan design for a community park.

Agua Fria Park (Romero Park) ca. 1997



THE SITE

The 82-acre area of public land along the Santa Fe River in Santa Fe County (formerly known as Agua Fria Park) is an existing park located in the traditional Village of Agua Fria, intersected by Caja del Oro Grant Road in Santa Fe County.

The park is conveniently located in close proximity to two major roadways: NM 599 to the northwest and Agua Fria Road to the south. A significant feature of the site is the Santa Fe River Greenway, which occupies the southern portion of the site and will serve as a major urban trail corridor once complete.

The park is currently home to existing park elements concentrated on 18.5 acres in the northern portion of the site. Existing community amenities, in addition to park uses, include the La Familia Medical Center, Nancy Rodriguez Community Center, and the Agua Fria Fire Station. An acre of land is leased and occupied by NM State law enforcement on the north edge of the property. A County maintenance facility is located between the fire station and the sheriff's residence with access off of Agua Fria Park Road. The incremental planning and development of these amenities on the Romero Park site have generated a Park that lacks cohesion and a sense of place.

The new El Camino Real Academy was recently built west of the park boundary. The school's proximity and eventual future connection to the Santa Fe River Greenway trail will allow students safe access to the park.

For the detailed site inventory and analysis, see *Appendix D: Existing Site Conditions.*

Aerial Map of Romero Park site

COMMUNITY PARK SYSTEM

Santa Fe has a collection of well-used community parks including Ft. Marcy Park, Alto Park, Salvador Perez Park, Ragle Park, and Franklin Miles Park. While these parks serve existing city-wide populations, they are located primarily in the central and northern sections of the city. The west part of town, as one of the fast growing areas of the city will greatly benefit from the renovation of a community park for use by neighboring residents and the community at large.

Community Parks are defined as larger parks or facilities that provide active and passive recreational opportunities for all city residents and can accommodate large group activities and organized sports play. Community parks in Santa Fe generally range in size from 15 to 100 acres, serve the entire region for large sports and community events, and serve neighborhoods within three miles for daily activities.

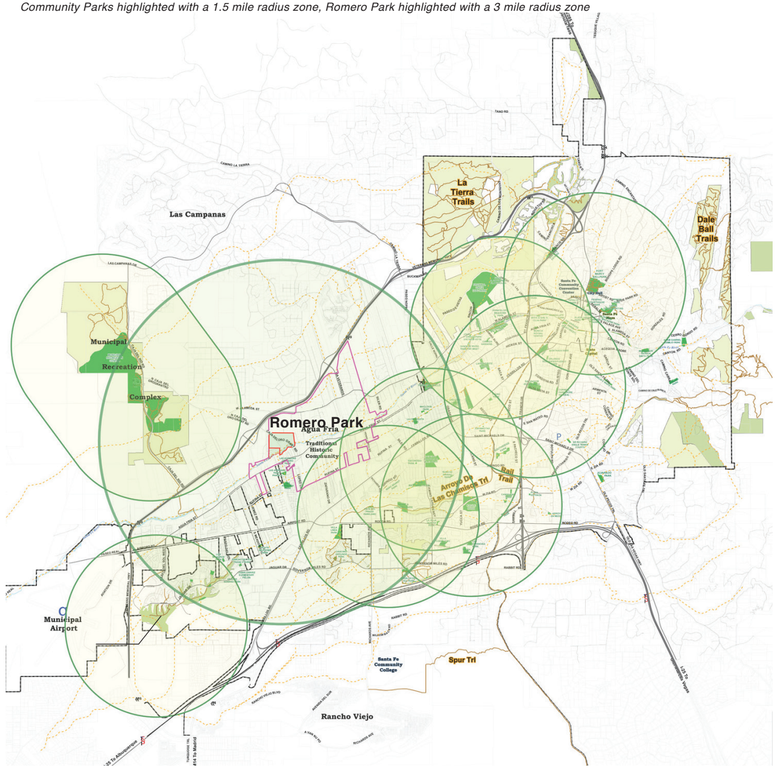
A community park:

- provides a variety of accessible recreational opportunities for all age groups
- serves recreational needs of families
- provides opportunities for community-wide activities and facilities
- provides for sports facilities
- located near major arterials

Community parks may include:

- children's play areas
- sports facilities including: tennis, basketball courts, multiple sports fields
- specialty facilities: skate park, BMX, disc golf, climbing wall
- on and off street parking
- restrooms / concessions
- public art / water fountains
- single and group picnic areas
- lighting, including lighted athletic fields
- festival / performance space
- seating
- undeveloped natural areas
- unprogrammed open space
- swimming pools
- multi-purpose facilities
- off-leash dog area
- community gardens

City-wide Parks and Open Space Areas of Santa Fe, New Mexico
Community Parks highlighted with a 1.5 mile radius zone, Romero Park highlighted with a 3 mile radius zone



COMMUNITY INPUT

The Romero Park Master Plan included an extensive public outreach process. This process brought the park project to the attention of neighborhood associations, city sports leagues, local schools, churches, businesses, and neighboring residents.

The planning team worked with Santa Fe County Parks and Open Space Division to outline a broad public outreach strategy to maximize feedback and participation. A range of electronic, paper, and visual media was utilized to facilitate communication (e-mail notices, flyers, newspaper press releases, etc). A webpage dedicated to the park on the County's website provided up-to-date information about the project and its progress.

A significant component of the public process involved asking the public for feedback on the park vision and goals, park program elements, and their arrangement on the site. This input directly impacted the direction of the park plan. Public meetings were held at the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center, located within the project site.

Survey - Park Programming

An online survey (in English and Spanish) was conducted between May 23 and June 30, 2013 with a total of 304 respondents. Elementary school students were asked to participate in the survey through the Boys and Girls Club Summer Program. Survey responses gave the planning team information on the public's vision for the park and also identified desired adjustments to current park program. For survey sample and results, see *Appendix A: Programming*.

Public Involvement Meeting 1

The first public involvement meeting for Romero Park Master Plan was held at the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center, located at 1 Prairie Dog Loop in Agua Fria Village, Santa Fe. The meeting was held in conjunction with the Agua Fria Village Association meeting on Monday July, 1st, 2013 between 5:00 - 8:00 pm There were 37 names on the sign-in sheet, with an estimated 50 people attending.

The meeting was conducted as an open house and did not have a formal presentation. The meeting provided information on the park project and allowed the public to provide input on the proposed park program and character.

The public was asked to "vote" on the park elements and park characteristics that were most important to them. The program elements that received the most votes from the public were: sports fields (15), community gardens (15), community event space (15), skate park (16), water play / splash pads (12), amphitheater / performance stage (12), and wildlife / native area (10). Results from the Park Character board display a preference to have community wide activities and events, active play areas, a rural character, and an engaged river access. See *Appendix A: Programming* for images of those final boards.

Public Involvement Meeting 2

The second public involvement meeting for the Romero Park Master Plan was held at the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center on August 20, 2013 between 5:30-7:00 pm. There were 25 names on the sign-in sheet, with an estimated 30 people attending.

Public Involvement Meeting #2 summarized the work completed so far for the new master plan project in Agua Fria Village and presented to the public three distinct preliminary options for the park program, design, and layout.

The planning team received public input on preferred locations of park elements (types / location of park program, sports fields, active / passive park activities, community / lawn area) through their "preference survey" (*Appendix A: Programming*), which was handed out to each meeting attendee. A majority of the respondents favored park program elements organized parallel to the river, the sports fields located on the northeast side of the site, and a central community lawn.

Public Involvement Meeting #1

User Representative Meetings - Sports + Community Activity Groups

Following the second public involvement meeting, informational meetings were conducted with key representatives for the main sports and activities proposed in the park program to collect additional information about each sport's needs and desires. The following activities that were represented at the meetings were:

- Tennis
- Disc Golf
- Skateboarding
- Performance Space
- Baseball/Softball
- Field Sports
- Equestrian
- La Familia Medical Center - Southside Clinic

The team received valuable information and insight into each specific activity's special needs and requirements.

Public Involvement Meeting #2

Public Involvement Meeting 3

The third and final public involvement meeting for the Romeo Park Master Plan was also held at the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center. The meeting took place Tuesday, October 29, 2013 between 5:30-7:00 pm. There were 27 names on the sign-in sheet, with an estimated 33 people in attendance.

Public Involvement Meeting #3 summarized the work completed so far and presented to the public the draft master plan layout, based on the public preference survey conducted as part of meeting #2. The presentation covered the history of the park project, circulation, program elements, anticipated improvement costs, and phasing. The meeting was held so the planning team could receive public input on the draft final master plan and options for phase 1 park improvements.

The planning team received public input on the proposed park master plan through written and spoken comments both during and after the meeting.

Public Involvement Meeting #3

Public Involvement - Master Plan

Program Survey (on-line) participants (304)
May 23 - June 30, 2013
- input on use of current parks
- desired park program elements
- park vision

PUBLIC FORUMS

Public Forum 1: Project Introduction (50+)
Monday, July 1, 2013
- project introduction
- overview of existing conditions analysis mapping
- service area gap analysis

Public Forum 2: Master Plan Alternatives (30+)
Tuesday, August 20, 2013
- existing conditions analysis summary
- park program presentation
- master plan alternatives presentation
- preference handout

Public Forum 3: Master Plan / Phase 1 (30+)
Tuesday, October 29, 2013
- project overview and history
- summary of master plan preferences
- presentation of proposed master plan
- phasing objectives
- Phase 1 improvement area
- public question + answer session

USER REPRESENTATIVE MEETINGS

Equestrian Group Representatives (5)
Monday, September 16, 2013
- assessment of user group needs / desires
- review of proposed draft master plan

Tennis, Disc Golf, Skateboard, Performance, Field Sports, Baseball Representatives (18)
Friday, September 20, 2013
- assessment of user group needs / desires
- review of proposed draft master plan

INTRODUCTION

A thorough site analysis was conducted for the Romero Park property to investigate the existing conditions of the site and its context from both a physical and social perspective. Site analysis and mapping studies (*Appendix C: Site Analysis Maps*) helped outline the opportunities and constraints for developing the new park in an ecologically conscientious manner.

SITE DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

An opportunities and constraints map was created to conceptually outline the areas available for programmed park space. (*Appendix C: Site Analysis - Opportunities + Constraints Map*)

Undevelopable parkland area includes the 500 and 100 year FEMA Floodplain zones, building envelopes, and slopes exceeding 30%. Developable with some constraints includes utility easements, portions of leased land owned by Santa Fe County (La Familia, Agua Fria Fire + Rescue, SF County Maintenance, Sheriff's Residence). Land designated as developable with some constraints include waste trenches on site whose development potential is dependent on level of remediation. Marginally developable land includes slopes between 5-30% and deemed usable but for specific low-impact uses that will not adversely effect existing vegetation, drainageways, or slopes.

The site analysis and slope calculation for the 82 acre Romero Park site identified primary developable parkland area as approximately 38.5 acres (*'Land Summary'*). All developable land is dependent on the location of existing utilities and is not a contiguous area.

Land Summary - Opportunities + Constraints Diagram

Land Summary

	Developable parkland area	38.5 acres
	Developable w/ constraints	7.9 acres
	Developable marginally	15.4 acres
	Undevelopable area*	20.1 acres
	TOTAL	82 acres

*Undevelopable parkland area includes floodplain zones, building envelopes, and slopes exceeding 30%.

SITE INVENTORY

History of the Land

Agua Fria Village and the Romero Park site have a rich history spanning back to the Pueblo Era (pre-1450) where it was a sustaining landscape area for the Pindi and Agua Fria School house Pueblos. During the Spanish Colonial Era (1539 -1821) the site was grazed and lightly farmed by Spanish settlers traveling the Camino Real, a practice that continued during subsequent Mexican rule (1821-1848). During this period the San Isidro Church was built and today is located within a mile of the site.

Although the landscape was generally vacated between 1848 and 1912, New Mexico statehood (1912-present) saw the development and resettlement of the immediate vicinity. Long lots in the area were generally subdivided but the Romero Park plat remained vacant.

In 1990 a sewer line was installed on site, paralleling the river. At this time the BLM transferred land ownership to Santa Fe County who built the La Familia Southside Clinic, the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center, Agua Fria Park (later named Romero Park) and provided building space for the Agua Fria Fire and Rescue.

In 1995 the Traditional Village of Agua Fria was officially designated (see *Appendix C: History of the Land*).

Land Ownership

The 82-acre Romero Park is comprised of two parcels. The larger, 69.64 acre parcel is owned by Santa Fe County with use restrictions outlined by the previous owner, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The southwestern 13.16 acre parcel is currently BLM land. The patent for this land is in the process of being transferred to Santa Fe County for open space development.

Within the site boundary, Santa Fe County holds lease agreements for 6 acres of land with public agencies for community services. These include the La Familia Southside Clinic (3 acres), the Agua Fria Fire and Rescue station (2.3 acres), and the Sheriff's Residence (.65 acre). The Nancy Rodriguez Community Center and Santa Fe County maintenance yard are owned and operated by the County. Additionally, a variety of utility easements traverse the site and run along Caja del Oro Grant Road and Agua Fria Park Road.

Archaeology

An archaeological inventory was conducted for the Romero Park site in 2012. Archaeological sites exist within the Romero Park master plan boundaries. Sites have been inventoried and two archaeological reports associated with the property were prepared for Santa Fe County and submitted to the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Department of Cultural Affairs for review and determination of how best to protect existing cultural sites.

Aerial Map of Existing Conditions (2005)

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Master Plan Future Expansion
- City / County Boundary
- Agua Fria Village Boundary
- Fence
- Building Footprint
- Courts, Playground, Parking Footprint
- Road, Major
- Road, Major Neighborhood
- Road, Minor Neighborhood
- Road, Unpaved
- Topography, 10-ft Contour
- Topography, 2-ft Contour
- Drainageway, Major Arroyo
- Drainageway, Minor
- Trail, Existing, Paved
- Trail, Existing, Unpaved
- Trail, Proposed

Existing Uses

The area formerly known as Agua Fria Park, is an existing 69.64 acre parcel within the traditional village of Agua Fria in Santa Fe County. Originally built over 20 years ago and expanded as funding became available, the park amenities of Agua Fria Park are situated on 18.5 acres north of Caja del Oro Grant Road. Currently there are 2 baseball fields, shade structures, a tennis court, two basketball courts, a playground, a restroom / concessions building, perimeter pathways, and parking *(Appendix C: Aerial Map)*. An off-leash dog park (1.5 acres) was added in ca. 2000 and in 2013 Romero Park became a trailhead for the Camino Real Interpretive Trail.

Agua Fria Fire and Rescue

In 1991, eight volunteers formed the Agua Fria Fire and Rescue Department. A year later it was formally chartered. Santa Fe County donated land for the station, which is accessed off Caja del Oro Road and Agua Fria Park Road. Today, the Agua Fria Fire District services the communities of Agua Fria, Las Campanas, La Tierra, and Fin del Sendro. The department has over 100 volunteers but also employs a professional staff with 4 firefighters and/or EMT's living on the premises. The Fire Department utilizes a fenced-in yard directly adjacent to the main station with a burn structure, which could be relocated to the north end of the yard, allowing for more park development along Caja del Oro Grant Road. Due to recent annexation adjacent land by the City of Santa Fe, the future of this station is unclear.

Santa Fe County Maintenance Yard

Santa Fe County utilizes an area east of the fire station as a service and storage yard for the Projects, Facilities, and Open Space Division. Aside from a service building and associated circulation and storage space, portions of the yard may be developed for park use. The yard is accessed off Agua Fria Park Road.

Sheriff's Residence

The Santa Fe Sheriff's Office owns a mobile home which is utilized by Sheriff staff as a place of residence. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Sheriff's Department and Santa Fe County outlines the terms of the lease agreement. Accessed by Agua Fria Park Road, the lease area is bounded by a chain link fence and houses a mobile home and a well and water storage tank.

La Familia

La Familia Southside Clinic opened in 2000 to service the growing number of patients in the surrounding area. The 9,000 square foot facility is County-owned and leased by La Familia, which employs over 20 healthcare and administrative professionals on site. It is open Monday through Friday 8 am - 5 pm. The clinic is accessed by patients via a dedicated parking lot off Caja del Oro Grant Road. Mature plant material and ample lighting make the main entrance an inviting place. Employees park behind the building in a paved lot which is accessed from a driveway connecting to Prairie Dog Loop Road. Both lots could potentially be used for Romero Park event overflow parking.

Nancy Rodriguez Community Center

The Nancy Rodriguez Community Center was built in 2007 and named after State Senator Rodriguez. Owned by Santa Fe County, the center is specifically used for public purposes that benefit the community and may not be used for any profit making endeavor. Currently, the center is run by the Senior Services Division of the Community Services Department. It is not physically staffed but is open to the public by appointment or event. The center is primarily accessed by automobile via a dedicated asphalt parking lot connected by lighted driveway to Prairie Dog Loop Road. It is used sparingly.

Site Characteristics

Dramatic landforms and features within the property are readily discernible on topographic maps and aerial photographs (see Aerial Map *pg 4*). The site gently slopes toward the Santa Fe River where it precipitously drops nearly 30 feet to the Santa Fe River channel, the predominate drainageway that occupies the southern edge of the site. Although it does not flow year-round, the river serves as a major east-west drainageway of Santa Fe. It is a designated FEMA floodzone: the 100-year floodzone covering 11.18 acres on site.

The channel itself is highly degraded from years of overgrazing, gravel mining, forced channelization, and misuse. As a result, it is severely incised and nourishes limited plant material downstream of the Caja del Oro Grant bridge. Upstream, river banks have been remediated and the channel takes on a more natural meander causing greater riparian diversity. Two small arroyos on the east side of Romero Park help form a moderate slope (10-15%) from the park's interior to the river's edge.

Santa Fe River Greenway

Site Analysis Map

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Master Plan Future Expansion
- City / County Boundary
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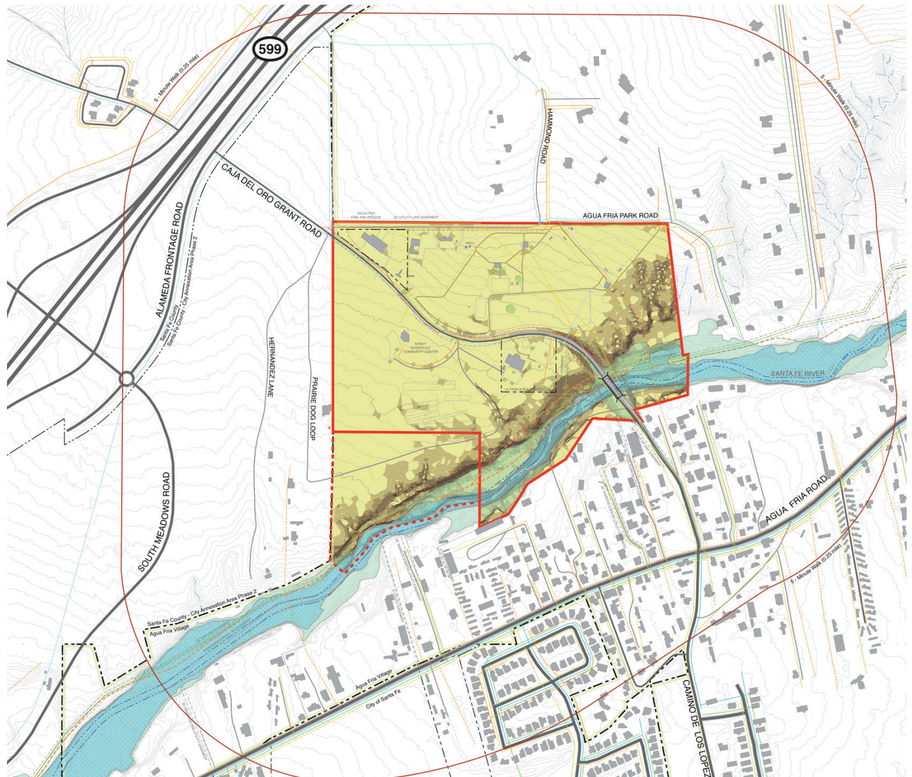
- Fence
- Building Footprint
- Courts, Playground, Parking Footprint
- Road, Major
- Road, Major Neighborhood
- Road, Minor Neighborhood
- Road, Unpaved
- Sidewalk
- 5-Minute Walk / Boundary Offset (0.25 mile)
- Easement
- Bicycle / Pedestrian Trail, Proposed
- Bicycle / Pedestrian Trail, Paved
- Bicycle / Pedestrian Trail, Unpaved
- Topography, 10-ft Contour
- Topography, 2-ft Contour
- 100-year Flood Zone, Zone AE Floodway Area
- 500-year Flood Zone, Zone X
- Drainageway, Major Arroyo
- Drainageway, Minor
- Slope, 0% - 5%
- Slope, 5.1% - 10%
- Slope, 10.1% - 15%
- Slope, 15.1% - 30%
- Slope, < 30%
- Tree, Mature Deciduous
- Utility, Light Pole



The Santa Fe River Greenway project is an important stormwater/recreation infrastructure element currently being redesigned by the City of Santa Fe and Santa Fe County to improve the health of the riparian ecosystem and provide recreational opportunities along the river. A new 15 mile paved trail will directly connect Santa Fe residents to Romero Park, and other parks, reaching from downtown to the Wastewater Treatment Plant west of 599. The Greenway project is elemental to activating this site due to it's potential for improved connectivity.

Waste Trenches

In 2012 an Environmental Site Assessment was commissioned by Santa Fe Public Schools for the area of Romero Park south of Nancy Rodriguez Community Center. Previously, the area was used as community dumping grounds which were identified as 13 waste trenches. Samples of these trenches revealed household waste including ash, broken bottles, tin cans, and scrap metals. According to chemical tests done by the consultants, soils below the trash and exposure to the trash/soil do not pose a human health risk. Given the high cost of excavating and transporting the waste to a landfill, an on site burial cell may be the most reasonable remediation solution in order to make the land developable. Archeological conclusions regarding the waste is ongoing.

Prairie Dogs

Prairie dog inhabitation is evident across the site and their presence contributes to the degraded state of Romero Park. Abundant burrows in recreational areas pose a risk to users and their tendency to consume local vegetation is reflected by the lack of grasses in the area.

Existing colonies have taken up residence in the outfield of the ballparks, along Caja del Oro Grant Road, near the restroom building and on the west side of the park boundary near the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center. This is likely due to the presence of water near hardscapes and landscaped areas which supports more vegetation/food. Specifically, around the restroom building they have contributed to the erosion of the asphalt pathways. Around the community center they have eaten through irrigation lines and plant material. Vacant prairie dog holes are evident on the north edge of the site and south of the tennis court. It is likely that these colonies migrated to areas of greater vegetation.

Prairie Dog Burrows along existing path

UTILITIES

There are numerous existing utilities and utility access easements that traverse the site. Power lines, sewer lines, telephone cables, and gas lines are located within the site boundaries as well as utility boxes and wells.

Water and Sanitary Sewer

City water lines do not currently service the site. A proposed 8" water line is to be installed along Caja del Oro Grant road with planned future extensions to existing neighborhoods. The mainline will run from the South Meadows area and Alameda Frontage Road and within the utility easement along Caja del Oro Grant Road. Currently, the Agua Fria Fire and Rescue Station, County Yard, Nancy Rodriguez Community Center and Sheriff's residence utilize water from the north side well and storage tank. La Familia Southside Clinic receives water by truck due to the poor quality of their well water, which is located east of the La Familia building.

The primary sanitary sewer line follows the river corridor and services buildings along Caja del Oro Grant Road. A sewer line realignment along the river is proposed in one location to compensate for river channel realignment and bank stabilization.

Electric, Telephone, and Gas

Overhead power lines distribute electricity from Agua Fria Village to the east side of the park and along Caja del Oro Grant Road. However, buildings on site are supplied via underground conduit so power poles are provide only limited visual obstruction. Telephone lines run underground along Caja del Oro Grant Road. An 8" gas transmission line transects the site and is tapped for local distribution in two locations: on the north perimeter and east of the bridge on the south bank.

Existing Utilities Map

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
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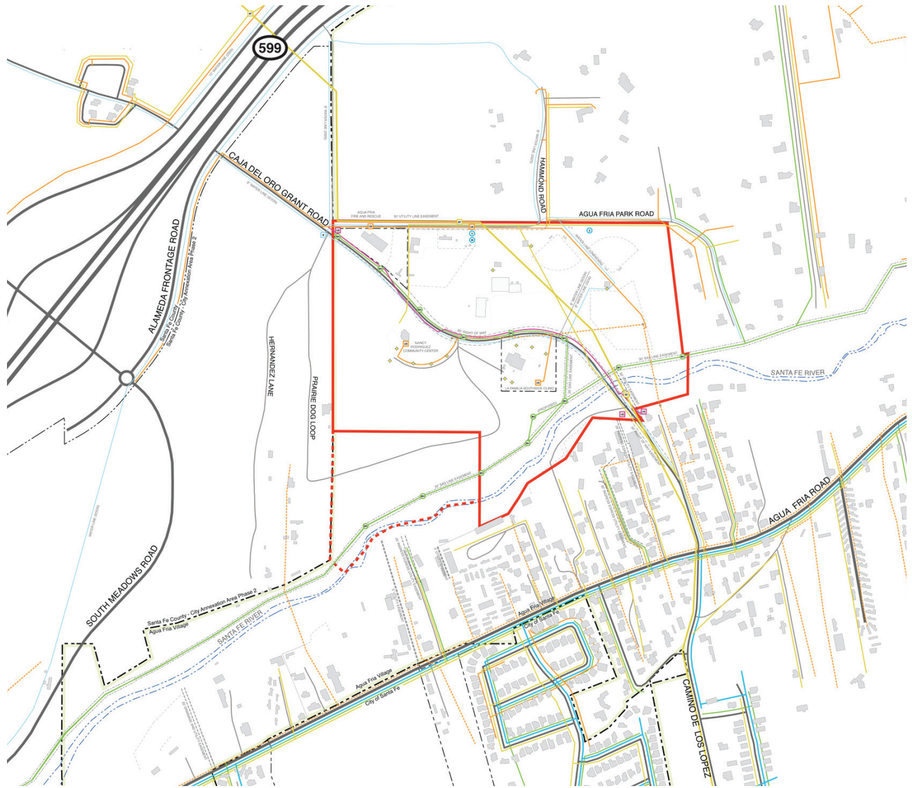
- Fence
- Building Footprint
- Courts, Playground Footprint
- Road, Major
- Road, Major Neighborhood
- Road, Minor Neighborhood
- Road, Unpaved
- Easement, Right of Way (60')
- Easement, Utility (5'-50')
- Easement, Sanitary Sewer (20'-30')
- Utility Line, New Mexico Gas Company
- Utility Line, PNM Electric (overhead)
- Utility Line, PNM Electric (underground)
- Utility Line, Water
- Utility Line, Water (proposed)
- Utility Line, Sewer (SAS)
- Utility, Water Meter (proposed)
- Utility, Telephone Utility Box
- Utility, Electric Utility Box
- Utility, Gas Mainline Tap
- Utility, Well
- Utility, Storage Tank
- Utility, Sewer Manhole
- Utility, Light Pole
- Utility, Power Pole



CIRCULATION

Existing Road Network

Caja del Oro Grand Road, a major arterial through the property boundary, connects Agua Fria Road to Alameda Frontage Road. Alameda Frontage Road provides direct access to the new South Meadows 599 interchange and Agua Fria Road connects Aqua Fria Village to greater Santa Fe to the north and south. Lopez Lane runs from Agua Fria Village to Cerrillos Road. There are few bridges across the Santa Fe River so Caja del Oro Grant Road sees significant use. The new South Meadows Road west of the site, has the potential to alter traffic flow in the area because it is a more direct connection to the 599 interchange, particularly with increased residential development in the area and with the construction of the new El Camino Real Academy along South Meadows Road.

Agua Fria Park Road, partially located within the site boundary, dead-ends at a residential development near the river. It is maintained by both Santa Fe County and private residents. The County has no plans to pave Agua Fria Park Road.

Prairie Dog Loop Road, a dirt road within the site boundary and on private land west of the property, connects Caja del Oro Grant Road to La Familia Southside Clinic and the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center. Prairie Dog Loop Road is not regularly maintained.

Existing Trails

Several multi-use 6 foot wide paved paths totaling 0.92 miles, connect existing site elements such as shade structures and restroom facilities. It is also a designated “Prescription Trail.”

Between Caja del Oro Grant Road and the dog park, a 10’ wide asphalt trail connects the parking lot and dog park entrance to the Santa Fe River Trail. This access point is known as the Camino Real Trailhead and it is not handicap accessible due to its steep slope down to the river corridor.

A small 4’ wide sidewalk parallels the north side of Caja del Oro Grant Road providing minimal pedestrian access across the bridge from Agua Fria Road. It terminates at a crosswalk in front of La Familia Southside Clinic.

Caja del Oro Grant Road is a City and County designated bike route connecting to the Agua Fria Road to Alameda Frontage Road bike routes. However, a bike lane does not exist along Caja del Oro Grant Road and the existing shoulder is small, approximately 3’ wide.

Evidence of equestrian travel along Caja del Oro Grant Road suggests that the site is being used to access regional equestrian trails to the west and east, along the Santa Fe River. Equestrian traffic likely originates from residential horse stables along Agua Fria Park Road and across the bridge in Agua Fria Village.

Proposed Regional Trails

The Santa Fe River Trail, indicated by a dashed line in the Existing Circulation Map (*see right*), is part of a larger, city-wide Santa Fe River Greenway trail system that is intended to run along side the river from downtown Santa Fe to the Wastewater Treatment Plant. It is a joint City and County effort that is scheduled to be paved over the next 2 years. The project will connect neighborhoods along the Santa Fe River to public open space and parks.

Currently to the northeast of the site, the Santa Fe River Trail is a 10’ wide dirt trail located along the Santa Fe River. A trail south of Caja del Oro Grant bridge is planned, but not developed. Eventually, it will pass close to the new El Camino Real Academy less then 0.5 miles away. This route has the potential to draw pedestrians, bicyclists, and users from the growing South Meadows area to Romero Park.

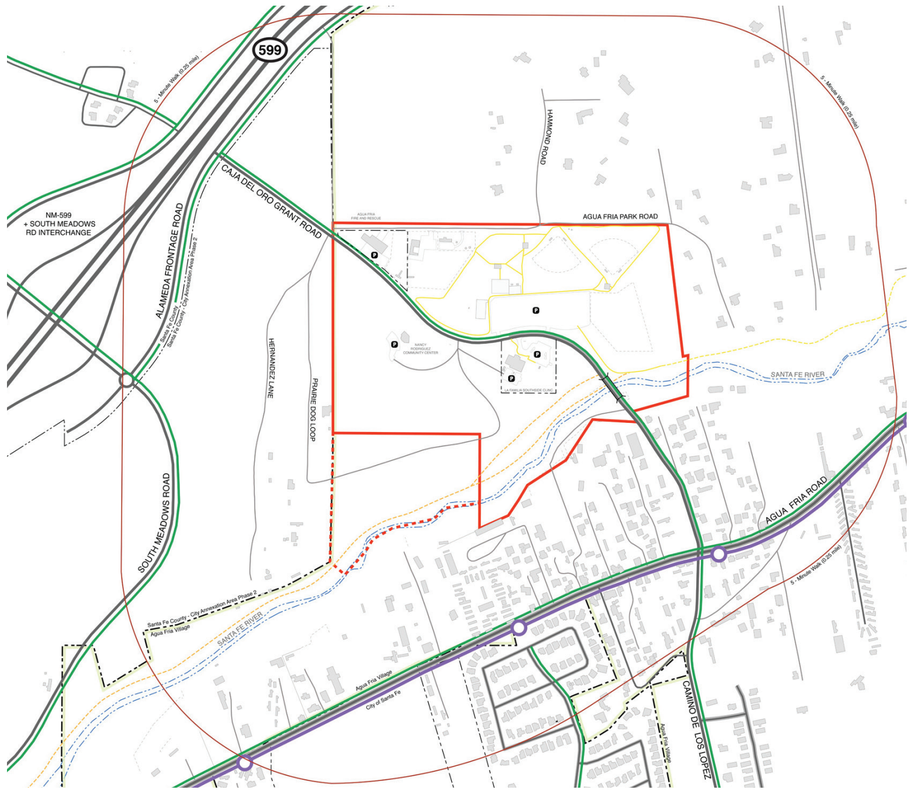
Public Transit

Currently, Santa Fe Trails bus #01 stops at the corner of Agua Fria Road and Camino De Los Lopez, just 0.3 miles from the center of the Romero Park site.

Existing Circulation Map

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Master Plan Future Expansion
- City / County Boundary
- Agua Fria Village Boundary
- Fence
- Building Footprint
- Courts, Playground Footprint
- Road, Major
- Road, Major Neighborhood
- Road, Minor Neighborhood
- Road, Unpaved
- Sidewalk
- 5-Minute Walk / Boundary Offset (0.25 mile)
- Bicycle Route, On-road
- Bicycle / Pedestrian Trail, Paved
- Bicycle / Pedestrian Trail, Unpaved
- Bicycle / Pedestrian Trail, Proposed
- City Bus Route (#01)
- City Bus Stop



NATURAL FEATURES

Vegetation

Existing vegetation can loosely be grouped into pinon + juniper hillsides, riparian corridor vegetation, and grasslands that largely mimic the landforms and soil type patterns evident on site.

Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife in the Santa Fe urban area includes resident species of 357 vertebrate, 48 species of reptiles and amphibians, 61 species of mammals, and 248 species of birds. Many of these species are migratory and are in the area only part of the year. In urban and semi-developed areas, numerous wildlife species such as coyote, skunk, and rabbit can be seen traveling between remaining patches of native habitat. Arroyos also provide nesting and burrowing habitats for coyote, badger, burrowing owls and rabbits. Prairie dog colonies have been found within the park's boundaries. Evidence of burrows exist in the baseball outfields, near the restrooms and courts, and on land adjacent to the Community Center.

Soils

Soils on the site reflect landforms characteristic to the southwest Santa Fe region, with alluvial soil and river wash deposits along valley floors and sediment deposits on hillsides and sloping fan remnants. The most abundant soil type is Panky Loam, which covers 62% of the site (*Appendix C: Soils Map)*. According to the NRCS, Panky Loam is classified as 'not prime farmland' and is best suited for rangeland, wildlife, and pasture due to the shallowness of the root zone and the low moisture holding capability of the soil. Soils alongside the river channel are predominantly well-drained gravelly, sandy loam varieties that are not very fertile.

Views

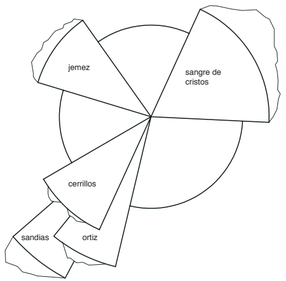
The highest point within the Romero Park is located along the northeast boundary, at 6604', mean sea level (MSL). Grades slope gently (0-5%) toward to southwest corner but slope precipitously (over 30%) near the Santa Fe River channel due to severe erosion. The lowest point on site, at 6514' MSL, is located in the southwest corner in the river channel.

Due to the sloping nature of the site, the north edge has excellent views to the south and east. Views of the Jemez Mountains to the west are currently restricted due to fences surrounding the County yard and Agua Fria Fire and Rescue. However, positions closer to Caja del Oro Grant Road offer near 360 degree views of the surrounding mountains. La Familia Southside Clinic obscures some views to the south, but vantage points on the south side of Caja del Oro Grant Road allow for distant glimpses of the mountains in all directions, albeit limited, due to the lower topography of the area and the 599 interchange to the west.

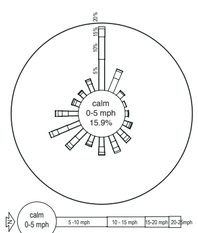
The east and southeast sides of Romero Park hold the greatest capacity for views overlooking the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and Agua Fria Village due to the higher vantage point on the embankment edge. This area amplifies the directional point of view along the Santa Fe River corridor. Low lying topography within the river channel restricts distant views and provides a sense of enclosure within the site.

The capacity for distant views from the site to surrounding mountain ranges is a unique aspect of this park property.

Mountain Range Viewshed Diagram



Wind Direction / Speed Diagram

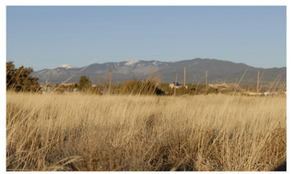


data from western regional climate center observations taken 1992-2000

Features Assessment

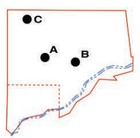
VEGETATION

Pinon + Juniper



Grassland

Riparian Corridor

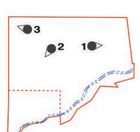


STRUCTURES

A Nancy Rodriguez Community Center

B La Familia

C Agua Fria Fire and Rescue



LONG-DISTANCE VIEWS

1 Sangre de Cristo Mountains

2 Sandia / Ortiz / Cerrillos Mountains

3 Jemez Mountains

SITE CONTEXT

Land Use and Zoning

The Romero Park site is located both within the Traditional Village of Agua Fria and Santa Fe County limits. Agua Fria Village shares a southern and western boundary with the City of Santa Fe. The area to the west of the site was annexed by the City of Santa Fe in January 2014.

Residential areas to the west are anticipated to increase in density from 2-3 dwelling units per acre (du/ac) to 3-7 du/ac. A commercially zoned area is located near the South Meadows interchange. Zoning to the south of Agua Fria Village will remain residential but may increase in density up to 7 du/ac.

Two designations regulate the zoning of the Agua Fria Community Planning District, 'low urban residential' and 'community planning zone.' Each area specifies different uses and dictates the character of the area. Most of the Romero Park site is part of the 'low urban residential' area. The area to the east of the site is comprised of very low density rural residential lots and open space. Low density urban mixed use lots make up most of the zoning on the south side of the Santa Fe River.

Neighborhood Context

Demographics

The 3-mile service area for Romero Park is primarily a community of families: the 2010 Census indicates that 27% of residents (17,742) are children under the age of 18 and 40% of residents (26,466 individuals) are of Hispanic origin. More specifically, Romero park sits within the western boundary of the Village of Agua Fria, which is primarily a Hispanic family community. 35% of its residents (1,132) are under 18 and 93% are of Hispanic origin (3,009).

Population Growth

Over the past 10 years the majority of growth within the 3-mile service area has been south of Airport Road and Rodeo Road: a 51% increase from 2000 to 2010 Census counts. The area north of Airport and Cerrillos Roads has seen an 18% population increase and the area between the Santa Fe River and NM 599 has seen a 16% increase. North of NM 599 has seen a 28% decrease but has the potential for incremental growth in the future *(Population Growth pg 22)*.

Nearby Parks / Facilities

While a total of 31 developed active and passive parks have been identified within the 3-mile service area, there is only one designated community park within this zone: Franklin Miles Park. The Municipal Recreation Complex (MRC), about two miles from the site, has multiple fields for baseball and field sports and serves as a regional recreational complex. Within 1 mile of the park, there are only 2 parks with playgrounds (see diagram at right).

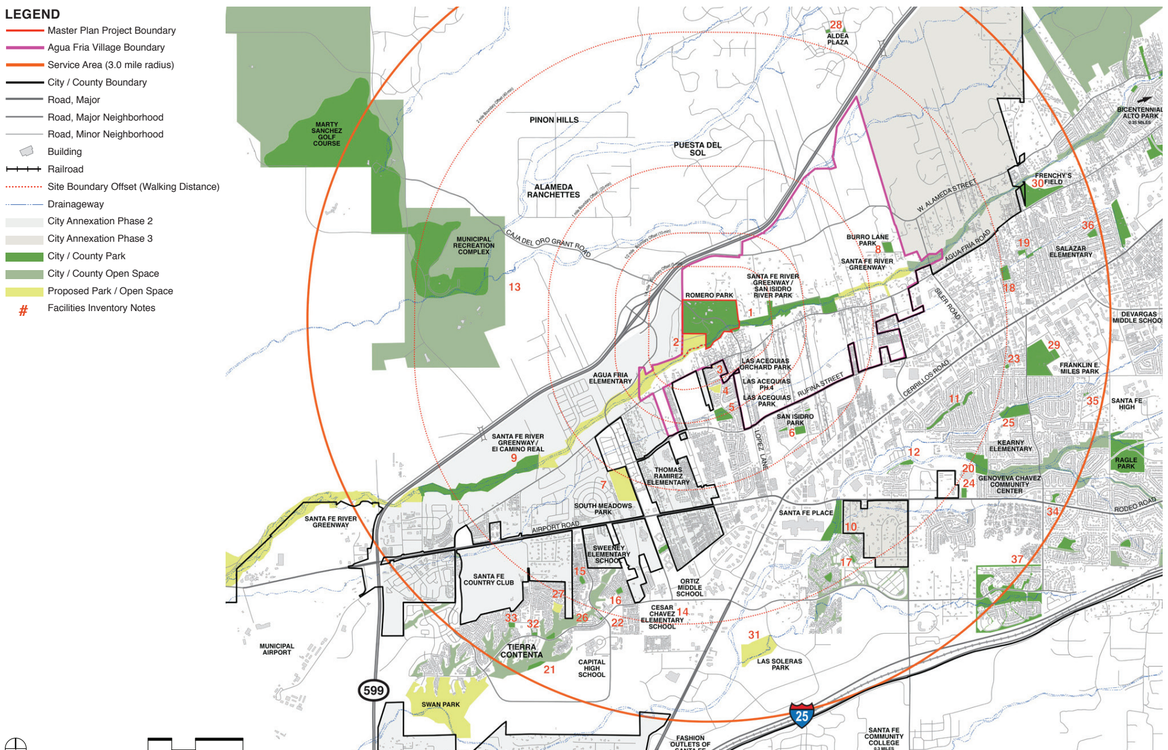
An additional six parks within the service area have been identified for implementation on approved master plans, resulting in a future total of 37 parks within the service area. No other community parks have been identified within this service area.

According the local neighborhood, Las Acequias Park, the neighborhood park closest to Romero, is extremely popular with the local community and is often crowded and overused. This neighborhood would like to see improvements at Romero Park to provide an alternative recreation area for residents.

Current Park Usage

Users of the current Romero Park site utilize the following program elements: trails, dog park, playground, basketball court, picnic areas. The tennis courts and baseball fields are seldom used due to disrepair and hazards (e.g. prairie dog holes).

Service Area + Site Context



SERVICE GAP ANALYSIS

A service gap analysis was conducted for Romero Park to identify what recreational uses are currently lacking for the Romero Park service area, and what uses might be needed based on future growth projections. Romero Park (Agua Fria Park) was identified as a Community Park with a service area of three (3) miles in the 2000 *SF County Open Land and Trails Plan.*

The Service Gap Analysis for Romero Park considered the following information in establishing the future needs for the park:

- recreational park land criteria outlined in the *SF County Open Land and Trails Plan (2000)*
- current and projected demographics based on anticipated growth areas
- public survey of community needs for Romero Park
- national trends in recreational programs for community parks

Currently, the study suggests there is a need for Romero Park to serve as a community recreational park based on:

- on community-wide park distribution
- current and projected population within service area
- proximity to major roads, trails, and community services

Recreational Park Land Guidelines

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) developed the 1996 Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines that were intended as guidelines for use at the local level. There is, however, no longer a national standard of “x” number of acres of parkland per 1,000 persons, as this method of calculation is now recognized as deficient. Current methodology calls on each community to determine its own defining blend of natural, social and economic characteristics. Each community is encouraged to develop its own standard, or Level of Service (LOS), tailored to an appropriate range, quantity and quality of recreational facilities within its fiscal limits.

Santa Fe County, in the 2000 SF County Open Land and Trails Plan, established a guideline of six acres of net usable parkland per 1,000 residents (two acres of Neighborhood Park and four acres of Community Park per 1,000 residents).

The City of Santa Fe, by comparison, as a more densely populated area, has a standard of five acres of net usable parkland per 1,000 residents.

Playground area per 10,000 residents, as documented in the 2011 Trust for Public Lands Park Facts, a nationwide study, indicates a median of 2.1 acres of park playgrounds per 10,000 residents.

Romero Park Service Population

Romero Park, located in a transitional rural / semi-urban area, has a service area that includes both local neighborhoods and the community at large. The primary users are anticipated to be local neighbors, the extended community within direct proximity to trails that connect to Romero Park, community members from the service area, and the city at large who are attracted to the site due to particular program elements, facilities, or events.

Children (persons under 18) living in the 3-mile service area has stayed relatively constant between 2000 (25%) and 2010 (27%). Agua Fria Village has a slightly higher percentage of children living within the village compared to the service area (32% in 2000, 35% in 2010). These statistics show that the service area population and Agua Fria Village are both comprised primarily of family communities, indicating that future park improvements should include commensurate park area for children within this area. See *Appendix C: Service Area Gap Analysis.*

Growth Projections

Romero Park lies on the edge of two fairly distinct growth areas. The north side of the river (approximately half of the service area) is projected to have incremental growth based on current land distribution, zoning, and access to utilities. The south side between the river and Airport Road / Cerrillos Road is more densely populated and is expected to have incremental growth based on land availability and zoning. The area south of Airport Road / Cerrillos Road (approximately 20% of the service area) is anticipated to have the highest growth in Tierra Contenta and Los Soleras due to large tracts of land that have been master planned and have access to utilities and amenities.

*Projected Growth - Agua Fria Village **

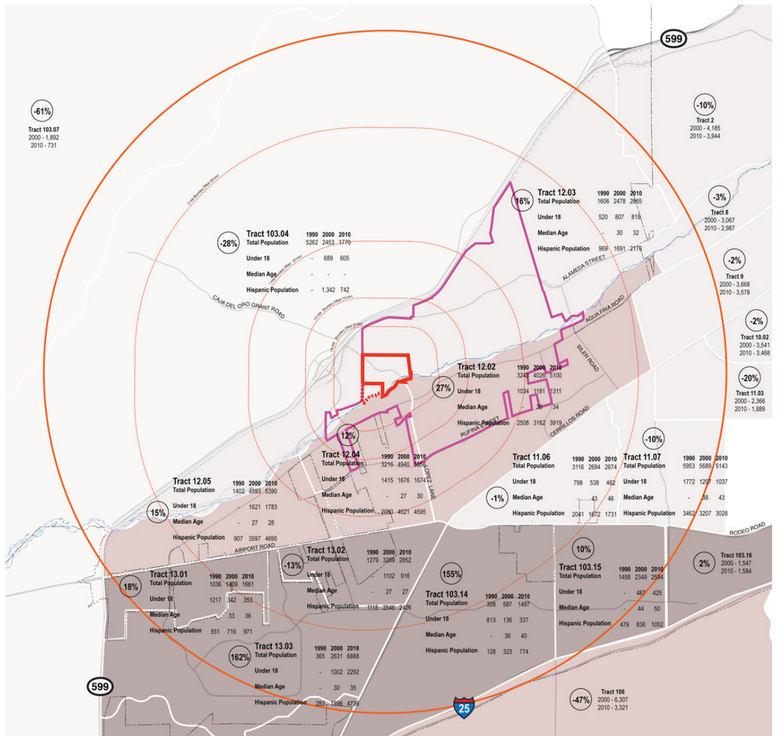
Compared to a 58% growth rate for the last decade, indications are that Agua Fria Village growth rates will slow down the next 20 years due to less infill opportunities and less available land. Anticipating an average 20% growth rate over the next two decades, the Agua Fria Village population could increase from 3,234 (2010) to 4,657 (2030).

*Projected Growth - 3-mile Service Area **

Compared to a 4% growth rate for the last decade, indications are this growth rate will increase for the next 20 years due to approved plans for affordable housing and master planned communities. Anticipating an average 9% growth rate over the next two decades, the service area population might increase from 66,285 (2010) to 78,753 (2030).

** Population growth projects based on past decade growth and estimates of future buildout as related to current approved master plans and residential building projects.*

Population Growth, 1990 / 2000 / 2010 (darker shades indicate areas of higher growth)



Land Use within 1-Mile Radius / Population Growth within 3-Mile Radius

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Master Plan Future Expansion
- City / County Boundary
- Agua Fria Village Boundary
- Parcel Boundary
- Road, Major
- Road, Major Neighborhood
- Road, Minor Neighborhood
- Road, Unpaved

TRES ARROYOS COMMUNITY PLANNING DISTRICT

- Tres Arroyos Residential Basin

AGUA FRIA COMMUNITY PLANNING DISTRICT

- Agua Fria Low-Density Urban Zone
- Agua Fria Community Planning Zone

MUNICIPAL ZONING AND GROWTH

- R1-Residential (1 du/ac)
- R2-Residential (2 du/ac)
- R3-Residential (3 du/ac)
- R5-Residential (5 du/ac)
- R6-Residential (6 du/ac)
- R7-Residential (7 du/ac)
- R12-Residential (12 du/ac)
- C2-General Commercial
- MHP-Mobile Home Park
- MU-Mixed Use

	2000/2010 Total Population	Population Growth (%)	2000/2010 18 and Under Population	2000 / 2010 Population % 18 and Under	2000 / 2010 Hispanic Population	2000 / 2010 Population % Hispanic
3 mi Radius Romero Park	68,999 / 66,285	4%	17,314 / 17,742	25% / 27%	38,313 / 26,466	56% / 40%
Agua Fria Village	2,051 / 3,234	58%	665 / 1,132	32% / 35%	1,625 / 3,009	79% / 93%
City of Santa Fe	62,203 / 67,947	9%	12,628 / 12,841	20% / 19%	29,734 / 33,091	48% / 49%

ROMERO PARK 0' 600' 1200' 2400'

Park Needs

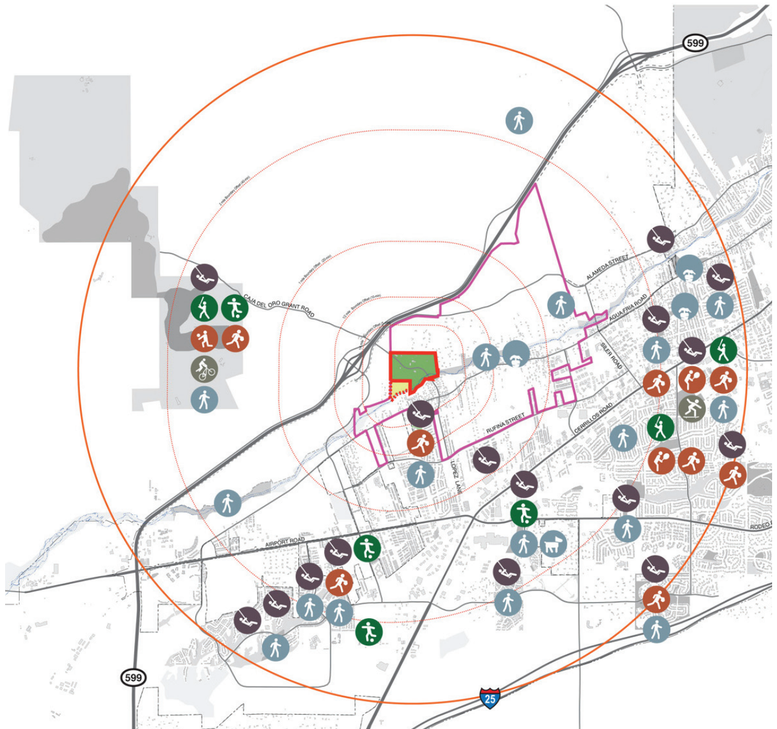
Based on current and projected population growth, additional developed community park land is needed assuming SF County guidelines of 6 acres/ 1,000 residents. In the Agua Fria Village area, population projections (*outlined on pg 24*) indicate a need for developed recreational park land from 19.4 acres (2010) to 27.9 acres (2030), or a net increase of 8.5 acres over the next sixteen years.

Current recreational community park land developed for Romero Park amounts to 18.5 acres, although neglect and disrepair of the ball fields (ca. 5.7 acres) arguably reduce this net developed area. Of the 82-acre Romero Park parcel, approximately 38.5 acres is available for active developed park land, with the remaining acreage developable with constraints or undevelopable (*see land summary, Existing Conditions pg 9*).

Future development and improvements to Romero Park to address projected community recreational needs is both viable and necessary.

In the greater 3-mile service area, projections indicate a need for community park land from 397.7 acres (2010) to 472.5 acres (2030), or a net increase of 74.8 acres of community park area. It is assumed that much of this community park area would be located in proximity to growth areas, largely anticipated to be within city limits on the south side of the 3-mile service area.

Existing Park Activities Within Service Area



Park Program Elements - Gap Analysis

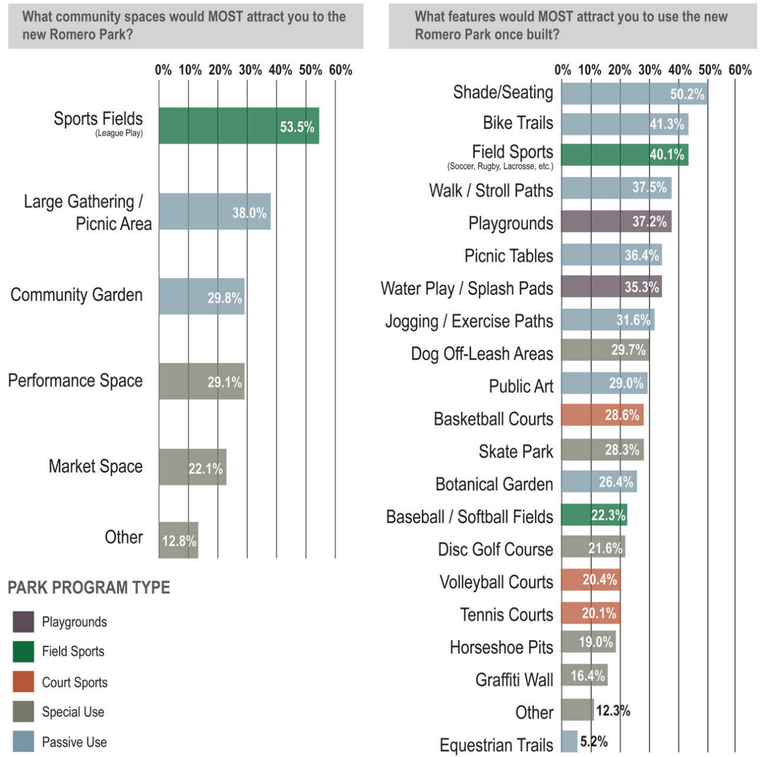
In order to understand community recreational needs, a survey was conducted to assess current park usage and desired elements / improvements to attract users to the park. Based on this public survey, existing needs assessment data, an inventory of existing facilities, and community park typical elements, the following items were identified as lacking within the service area:

- shade / seating with lawn areas
- multi-purpose sports fields (for soccer, lacrosse, rugby, etc.)
- designated walking / biking trails (off road)
- event space
- playgrounds
- special use activities (i.e. water play/splash pad, skate park)

Current park amenities within Romero Park, with the exception of the ball fields, are more typical of a neighborhood park than a community park. The above program elements, when implemented, would transition the park from a neighborhood park to a community park.

As improvements are implemented, it will be important to not lose sight of the desires of the local community. Community forums held during the planning process indicated a desire to include program elements or design elements representative of the traditional Village of Agua Fria, such as equestrian, ranching, and agricultural uses.

Needs and Desires (survey results)



Recreational Trends

In determining the proposed program for Romero Park, an emphasis was given to local community desires and needs. It is interesting to note that the gap analysis largely aligns with national recreational trend observations.

The following selected national recreational trends are outlined in a recent Los Angeles Community Recreational Needs Assessment:

> *Information released by American Sports Data, Inc.'s (ASD) 2008 Superstudy of Sports Participation reveals that most of the popular sport and recreational activities include swimming, walking, jogging, bicycling, and weight training. Most of these activities appeal to both young and old alike, can be done in most environments, can be enjoyed regardless of level of skill, have minimal economic barriers to entry and have appeal because of the associated social aspects.*
>
> *Non-traditional recreation and fitness activities that have gained in popularity in recent years include wakeboarding, paintball, wall climbing, mountain biking, BMX biking, and snowboarding, all of which are part of the "extreme sports" category. Typically, these activities are targeted towards and participated in by the younger generation.*
>
> *Culturally, recreation trends vary by race and ethnicity. This may be due to a lack of access or proximity to certain recreation facilities in addition to cultural characteristics. For instance, data illustrates that the white population has a stronger affinity for outdoor non-traditional sports while the black/African American population has historically participated in active team sports, most notably football, basketball and baseball. Hispanic/Latino Americans have strong cultural and community traditions with an emphasis placed on the extended family, often gathering in large recreational groups where multiple activities geared towards all age segments of the group may participate. Given that different ethnic groups have different needs in terms of recreational activities, the unique recreational needs of a diverse population will be an important consideration of any future plans for improvements to the recreation and parks system.*

PARK PROGRAM

The park program for the 82-acre Romero Park in Agua Fria Village was compiled based on the following assessments, surveys, and commission decisions:

- Request for Proposal No. 2013-0174-OS-PL (outlining potential program elements for Romero Park)
- Romero Park Needs Assessment survey (conducted by design office, June 2013)
- Romero Park - Park Program Survey (conducted May 23, 2013 to June 30, 2013 with 304 respondents)
- Romero Park Public Meeting #1 - Programming (public meeting July 1, 2013)

A summary and copies of some of this information can be found in (*Appendix A: Programming)*.

The park program was refined throughout the master plan process based on site opportunities and constraints, County staff comment, and public input.

Romero Park program elements are listed to the right according to consensus elements and optional elements. Consensus elements are required elements for inclusion in the park. Optional elements are those that were desired by the public and received support at public meetings.

Respecting the history and culture of the area and acknowledging the residents of the Traditional Village of Agua Fria was paramount in determining the program for the park. Park program elements include typical elements found in community parks (sports fields, playgrounds, basketball courts, dog park, etc.), but also include equestrian facilities, native prairie preserve areas, community gardens, orchards, etc. in acknowledgement of uses within the traditional community.

The Romero Park Master Plan reflects the following program. All consensus program elements are included in the final plan, and, where possible, some of the optional program elements have been included.

Consensus Program Elements:

- soccer / multi-use artificial turf fields (number + use vary by plan)
- baseball field
- basketball courts
- skate park
- disc golf course (18 holes)
- playground (with water feature)
- dog off-leash area
- trails (accessible paved trail, natural trails, equestrian trail, SF River trail connection)
- community garden
- picnic areas w/ shelters
- community event space
- restrooms / concessions building
- maintenance facility
- open lawn area
- parking
- field lighting / security lighting
- site furnishings (benches, water fountains, etc.)
- access roads
- tennis courts

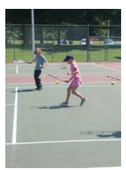
Optional Program Elements:

- amphitheater / stage
- volleyball court
- horseshoe pits
- BMX park
- exercise equipment
- mountain bike trail
- dog off-leash area amenities
- community garden amenities

Amenity	Quantity	Size	Parking Requirement	Comments
ACTIVE PLAY AREAS				
Playfields				
Minor adjustments to playfield sizes, locations, and quantities will occur based on site conditions, access, etc. and will be finalized as the design progresses to the final construction and implementation. As a Community Park, a primary component of the new park will be multi purpose playfields for organized sports.				
Multi-purpose Fields (total area TBD based on siting)				
Soccer	1 or more	180 ft x 300 ft	50 spaces / field	lighted for night time use
Football	TBD	160 ft x 360 ft	50 spaces / field	lighted for night time use
Rugby	TBD	70 m x 100 m	50 spaces / field	lighted for night time use
Lacrosse	TBD	180 ft x 330 ft	50 spaces / field	lighted for night time use
Ultimate Frisbee	TBD	120 ft x 360 ft	50 spaces / field	lighted for night time use
Baseball / Softball	1 field	180' radius	50 spaces / field	lighted for night time use
Movable Bleachers	8 bleachers 35 capacity each		included above	280 total capacity
Courts				
Tennis Courts	3-6 courts	36 ft x 78 ft each	4 spaces / court	fenced
Basketball Court	2 court	50 ft x 84 ft	10 spaces / court	4 baskets
Volleyball Court	1 court	30 ft x 60 ft	10 spaces / court	sand surface
Horseshoe Pits	3 - 5 pits	48 ft x 6 ft each	shared parking	
Specialized Areas				
Skate park option is planned as a 'snake run'. The disc golf course holes are located in areas of more varied terrain to make use of natural grade in the design of these amenities.				
Skate Park / Snake Run	1	7,000 sf (approx.)	10 spaces / park	
Disc Golf Course	1	18 holes	shared parking	located on hillsides and drainageways
BMX Park	1	0.25 acre	shared parking	Pump Track, jumps
Equestrian Facility	1	1 acre (approx.)	15 trailer spaces	indoor / outdoor

DISC GOLF


COURTS

SKATE PARK


PLAY AREAS



Amenity	Quantity	Size	Parking Requirement	Comments
Playgrounds		20,000 sf - 25,000 sf		
Playground areas will include equipment for a range of skills and ages. Final designs will accommodate ADA accessible equipment and could include the first inclusive play playground in Santa Fe. Inclusive play playgrounds address all developmentally challenged children, not just those with mobility issues.				
Tot Lot (ages 2-5)	1	included above	20-25 spaces / playground	
Older Kids (ages 5-12)	1	included above	20-25 spaces / playground	
Water Play Area	1	included above	20-25 spaces / playground	
Exercise Equipment	1	12 stations	shared parking	distributed
Natural Play Area	1	included above	shared parking	
PASSIVE RECREATION AREAS				
Dog Off Leash Area				
Socialized dog area	1	1 acre	shared parking	fenced
Small / Shy dog area	1	125 ft x 45 ft	shared parking	fenced, separate entrance
Dog Off Leash Area Amenities			included above	
Shelter	1	12 ft x 12 ft		
Picnic Tables	2	6 ft tables		
Trash Can	1			
Doggie Waste Can	4			
Frost free Hose Bibb				
Santa Fe River Greenway Area				
The natural river corridor and floodway zone will be preserved as a major park feature and developed in conjunction with the Santa Fe Greenway project. The banks will be stabilized and enhanced with riparian corridor plantings beneficial to this ecosystem and local wildlife habitat. Romero Park will serve as a trailhead				
Santa Fe River Greenway Trail		MPO standards	n/a	along river
Neighborhood Connector Bridge		pedestrian bridge	n/a	across river
Trails				
Internal Walking / Biking Paths		6-10' paved	0.5 spaces / acre OS	Accessible, 10' major paths
Multi-Use Wilderness Trail		18 – 24" wide	0.5 spaces / acre OS	dirt wilderness trail, equestrian/bike connection

WATER PLAY


DOG PARK

NATURAL TRAILS


SANTA FE RIVER GREENWAY



Amenity	Quantity	Size	Parking Requirement	Comments
Gardens / Agricultural Areas				
Community Garden	24-30 plots	25 sf each plot 50 ft x 100-120 ft	0.5 spaces / plot	fenced area, room to expand as needed
Community Garden Amenities				
Shelter	1	12 ft x 12 ft		
Picnic Tables	2	6 ft tables		
Hose Bibb	6			Frost Free
Orchard	1	1-1.5 acres	shared parking	can be grouped w/garden
Grassland Preserve	1	1.5-6 acres	none	preserved open space

Picnicking

A range of picnicking options will be included in the park, from large scale covered group picnic areas to small individual picnic areas off of trails and pathways.

Covered Picnic Areas				
Large Area	3	16 ft x 34 ft shelter	17 spaces / large area	8 – 6' picnic tables 1 BBQ grills, 50 capacity
Small Area	6 min.	12 ft x 12 ft shelter	10 spaces / small area	4 – 6' picnic tables, 1 BBQ grill, 25 capacity
Family Picnic Tables	8-12 tables	5 ft x 8 ft area	3 spaces / table	dispersed, some w/ shelter

Amphitheater

A small to medium-sized outdoor amphitheater for musical performances, movies, etc. is located within the natural slope of the site and can provide a draw for community events.

Seating Area	1	0.5 acres	shared	100 person capacity
Stage		20 ft wide x 40 ft	loading area	Stage: 100 amp / 3 phase circuit + remote power box Step lighting

Site Furnishings

Final site furnishing types, numbers, and locations are estimated will be finalized as part of the construction drawings. Below are some suggested site furnishings given the program elements listed above.

Drinking Fountains	5
Benches	6 – 12
Trash /Recycling Receptacles	15
Pet Waste Stations	6-10
Security Lighting	along roadways and major paths

AMPHITHEATER

DOG PARK

PICNIC AREA

GARDEN AREAS

Amenity	Quantity	Size	Comments
Concessions / Maintenance Building(s)			
Program elements enclosed in building structures are listed below and can be organized into a redesign of the existing restroom building. Upgrades to building must meet current codes. Final building occupancy load and number of required plumbing fixtures to be finalized as part of the park construction documents.			
Concessions	1	190 sf existing	1 stove (8 burners), 1 oven, 2 person occupancy, storage
Restrooms	1	530 sf existing	women's (1 HC stall, 3 stalls, 2 sinks) men's (1 HC stall, 1 stall, 3 urinals, 2 sinks)
Mechanical Room	1	160 sf existing	1 person occupancy, control room, custodians floor sink, hot water heater, shelves

Parking

Parking will be dispersed along the park boulevard and in lots according to the parking needs for specific recreational nodes. Parking space counts have been included as part of the park program element listing to facilitate this effort. Based on the approved program and Romero Park plan, approximately 290 spaces are needed at full buildout with the program as indicated in the plan. Assumptions on parking counts are listed below.

Roads

Access Road (off Caja del Oro Grant Road)

Emergency Access (off Agua Fria Park Road)

Internal Maintenance + Emergency Vehicle Access Drive (combined w/ internal major path walkway system)

Parking Count Assumptions:

Passive / Natural Open Space – assumes one carload per 2 ac. Of space (0.5 spaces / acre)
Group Picnic – assumes 30 person in group, 3 persons/car
Skate Park – assumes 25 users at peak, 50% arrive by car, 2 persons/car
Playground – assumes 100 users at peak, 50% arrive by car, 2 persons/car

MASTER PLAN

The Romero Park (Romero Park) Master Plan offers a vision and guiding framework for the design of future improvements to this existing park and open space. The Master Plan is designed to be implemented in realistic phases, depending on the availability of funding and priorities set by Santa Fe County. The plan is also intended to be dynamic and flexible, capable of being adapted to changing needs and desires through improvements or future updates.

The plan is respectful of the existing dramatic landscape and its unique qualities, while at the same time affording amenities - expanded trails, play areas, performance spaces, activity areas, and facilities that appeal to the broadest possible constituency.

The Master Plan promotes a strategy of concentrating programs and facilities at particular locations along a drainageway spine within the Park to maintain the distinct open space landscape character already present within the site and provide a sense of cohesion among existing amenities.

This allows the existing unique features of the high desert prairie and Santa Fe River drainageway to remain “natural” and unoccupied by permanent Park activity. The Master Plan proposes almost 60% of the total Romero Park site area be restored or enhanced by native landscape to preserve the unique quality of the setting.

The new Romero Park has the capacity to enhance the County’s current park offerings, promote a healthy lifestyle for area residents, and provide a resource that contributes to the overall quality of life for all current and future Santa Feans.

Establishing a clearly defined identity for the new Romero Park both perceptually and physically will heighten awareness and use of the Park. This identity should be consistent with the goals and principles of the project and reflect the inherent qualities of the site and local culture.

The proposed landscape palette, paving materials palette, and site furniture families will help unify and enhance the visual quality of the Romero Park to establish a strong, cohesive aesthetic. In addition, selections should be guided by maximizing sustainable standards such as using recycled materials, locally found materials and local resources.

Vision + Guiding Principles

Vision

The new Romero Park will be a distinctive and beautiful public landscape that provides recreational options for the health and well being of the community to address current and future needs.

Goals

- develop a strong park identity based on intrinsic attributes inherent to the site
- include the community in the design process to result in a park that addresses community needs and desires
- provide a variety of park activities and use areas for different ages and interests
- consider the local and regional needs of organized sports leagues for active play opportunities
- balance active recreation areas with passive play and natural areas
- prioritize safety in the design, execution, and operation of the park
- use durable materials, quality construction, and efficient use of resources
- incorporate sustainable features and design elements to conserve resources and demonstrate best practices
- create visible, safe and logical connections to the community and region through trails, roads, and public transportation
- phase park improvements to work with funding capital and operating budget plans over the long-term
- outline a maintenance strategy that relies on County and community-organized stewardship groups to maintain the park

A set of broad concepts define the new Park Master Plan and help direct and form the basis around which the future park takes shape:

recreational nodes

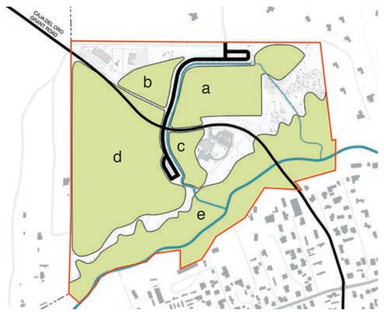
The strong framework of a major drainageway that conveys stormwater into the Santa Fe River defines areas that are suitable for park activities. These areas form logical boundaries for a series of 'recreational nodes' with distinct physical and programmatic characteristics. Park activities have been organized in these nodes in a logical manner to generate a synergy in these areas.

access

A clear, connected, visible system of access roads, parking, and pathways will link areas of the park together, to the Santa Fe River corridor, and to the local and regional community.

natural features

The 40 ft vertical drop accelerating stormwater from the north side to the Santa Fe River combined with largely erosive soil cover, dictates that attention to drainage and stormwater management is of primary importance. The plan outlines a drainage conveyance system with infiltration areas to manage and use stormwater on site in a productive way before it reaches the river.



a. 'Community Green'
b. 'The Courts'
c. 'Play Corridor'
d. 'Rural Zone'
e. Santa Fe River Greenway Corridor

Concept Diagram

Key Master Plan Features

The Master Plan describes a series of improvements that will help to create a distinctive community park. Key strategies are driven by:

Drainage spine: a primary drainage spine serves as the organizing element for park program, circulation, and drainage, connecting the active park area and community services to the Santa Fe River.

Boulevard parking road: the park road is designed as a boulevard that parallels the drainage spine of the park, where activities and elements are located along the road in focused nodes.

Wide range of uses and activities: a diversity of park elements are grouped together into recreational nodes, according to complementing characteristics, resulting in a dense park area on the north side and a community-driven 'rural' area to the south.

Connectivity: a network of non-vehicular, shared-use paths connect activity nodes to each other and the adjacent community, separate from vehicular traffic.

Restored native areas: as the park is developed, open space areas will be restored to a more balanced and natural state. Eroded hillsides and degraded grasslands will be stabilized, revegetated, and enhanced with native species.

Community gathering areas: grass lawns, picnic tables, and shade structures will be amply sited throughout the site to provide opportunities for community interaction.

Park Master Plan

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Master Plan Future Expansion
- City / County Boundary
- Agua Fria Village Boundary
- Building Footprint
- Topography, 2-ft Contour
- Drainageway, Minor
- Open Space, Existing Native Restoration
- Open Space, Native Area / Bank Stabilization
- Open Space, Water Quality Pond
- Open Space, Enhanced Riparian Area
- Park Landscape
- Grass, Irrigated Turf Lawn
- Tree, Evergreen - Pinon + Juniper
- Tree, Deciduous - Streetscaping
- Tree, Deciduous - Riparian

PARK ELEMENTS

1. Gathering Plaza / Restroom
2. Playground
3. Community Lawn
4. Multi-purpose Sports Fields (Artificial Turf)
5. Softball / Baseball (Artificial Turf)
6. Exercise Station Circuit
7. Volleyball Court
8. Basketball Courts
9. Tennis Courts
10. Skate Park / Snake Run
11. Trailhead / Disc Golf
12. Water Playground
13. Natural Play Area
14. Boulder Climbing Area
15. Amphitheater
16. Fruit Tree Orchard
17. Community Garden
18. Horseshoe Pits/ Huachas
19. Dog Park
20. Future Building Site
21. Equestrian Area
22. Equestrian Access (for events)
23. Grassland Preserve

0' 50' 100' 200'

RECREATIONAL NODES

The existing community services, access road, and proposed bioswale define 5 landscapes, or recreational nodes, within the Park. These 5 nodes are: 'The Community Green', the 'Play Corridor', 'The Courts', the 'Rural Zone', and the 'Santa Fe River Greenway'. Based on site specific conditions, opportunities, and park activities, each node has a distinct character. Park activities have been organized in these nodes in a logical manner to generate a synergy in these areas.

'The Community Green'

The primary program focus of the park will be organized along a shaded boulevard and bioswale helping to concentrate water resources, plant material, and much needed shade, into areas of high use. The existing restroom building will be re-imagined and incorporated into a gathering plaza so that it may be used for events and picnics while a nearby playground and natural grass community lawn helps define the core of the park. This area is intended to provide park activities for a range of ages and interests that compliment actively used fields The lighted artificial turf fields are planned for multi-purpose use among organized sports groups and community members.

Program Activities

- gathering plaza
- restroom / concession / picnic building
- lawn area
- playgrounds
- picnic shelters
- multi-purpose artificial turf fields (lighted)
- baseball / softball field
- perimeter trails
- parking

'The Community Green'

Recommendations

- concentrate shade trees and irrigated plant material along the bioswale 'spine'.
- stripe artificial turf fields for use by multiple sports groups. Light fields to lengthen the playing season.
- direct drainage conveyance from artificial turf areas toward water quality ponds and bioswales.
- improve surface condition of baseball / softball field while preserving existing fencing.
- provide play experiences for established age groups (2-4, 5-8, and 9-12+ years old). Include various types of play equipment.
- connect perimeter trails to the Santa Fe River Greenway and nearby neighborhoods. Create walking loops and prescription trails across a varied landscape.
- clearly define entry and visible park identity with wayfinding signage at park entry.
- provide potential port-a-potty locations near the parking turn around for the baseball / softball field.

'Play Corridor'

Along the bioswale draining to the Santa Fe River, the 'Play Corridor' consists of a series of linked park elements that help draw people into the core of the park from the Santa Fe Greenway. The area is comprised of unique features, such as a water splash pad, boulder climbing area, skate park, and amphitheater that take advantage of the existing topography. Program elements are connected by shade trees, trails, and a bioswale that define the spine of the park as it approaches the Santa Fe River.

In order to improve park connectivity and safe access across Caja del Oro Grant Road, the master plan calls for a planted traffic median with speed tables and two pedestrian crosswalks to slow local traffic and improve pedestrian connectivity between the north and south sides of the park. Generating a feeling of cohesion among the lawn spaces is important for creating a park that transitions fluidly across the road.

Program Activities

- lawn area
- skate park / snake run
- water play / splash pad
- natural play
- boulder climbing area
- amphitheater
- shaded picnic areas
- trailhead
- perimeter trails
- parking

Recommendations

- provide a paved ADA trail between the Santa Fe River Trail and the Romero Park interior.
- implement a skate park / snake run that accentuates linear direction and follows existing topography. Provide a skate park that is site specific and unique to Santa Fe.
- provide landform screening for the La Familia parking lot and provide opportunities for spectators in and around the skate park using excess cut and fill material.
- utilize a recirculating water system for the water splash pad to conserve water.
- encourage natural play and exploration using drainage, topography, and natural / local materials.
- integrate the climbing area into distinct sloping topography or use as retaining wall.
- incorporate the amphitheater into the slope of the Santa Fe River banks and improve area plantings to minimize impact on neighbors.
- design shade structures to reinforce the rural character of Agua Fria Village.
- restore and revegetate slopes to convey stormwater runoff while minimizing erosion.
- relocate the La Familia driveway so that it is accessed from the visitor parking lot.
- slow traffic along Caja del Oro Grant Road and improve connectivity between the north and south sides of the park.
- study the use of a flashing pedestrian signal at important crosswalk intersections.

'Play Corridor'

'The Courts'

Court sports are located west of the main boulevard and within close proximity to the park's core. Volleyball, tennis and basketball facilities are nestled around a native grass area and shade structure which acts as a common gathering area that is easily accessed from multiple areas of the park.

Program Activities

- tennis courts
- basketball courts
- volleyball courts
- shade structure / native grass area
- perimeter trails / prescription trails
- parking
- community orchard

Recommendations

- centrally locate drinking water and shade resources for multiple program elements.
- utilize native grasses to minimize water consumption and create an inviting respite.
- direct run-off water from impermeable court surfaces toward plantings and locate a water quality pond to receive and clean excess flow.
- orient courts to minimize the impact of direct sunlight on play, during hours of primary use (afternoons + evenings).
- provide ample connections across the park boulevard that encourages pedestrian traffic.
- link perimeter trails to area neighborhoods and encourage walking routes.
- minimize the impact of visual barriers inherent to court fencing requirements.
- investigate feasibility of tennis tournament play.

'Rural Zone'

The area of land around the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center primarily focuses on preserving traditional Agua Fria Village activities such as gardening and equestrian use. The character of the area is intended to be rural in nature and construction materials should reflect this theme. An orchard of heritage fruit commonly found in New Mexican orchards marks the transitions from park landscape to rural amenities.

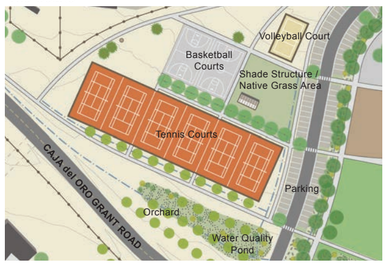
Program Activities

- community garden / community orchard
- horseshoe pits / huachas
- equestrian facility / equestrian trails
- parking / trailer parking
- picnic structures
- off-leash dog park
- future community building

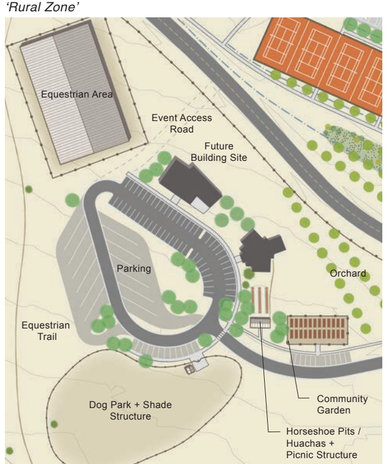
Recommendations

- utilize rugged, ranch-like materials for fencing, site furniture, and landscaping in order to characterize the site as a rural zone.
- plant shade trees to provide outdoor use areas adjacent to community buildings.
- facilitate areas for productive landscapes to benefit the local community.
- restore and revegetate the 'native' landscape to a healthy high desert grassland to benefit the local ecosystem.
- locate demonstration areas to highlight best practices for water harvesting and native plant generation.
- investigate indoor/outdoor equestrian facility needs.

'The Courts'



'Rural Zone'



'Santa Fe River Greenway'

This regional trail and riparian improvement project will eventually connect Santa Fe residents to Romero Park via a 15 mile paved trail stretching from downtown to the city water treatment plant. It has potential to activate Romero Park with pedestrian traffic and improve the local ecosystem. Tactful grading, bank stabilization, improved river meandering and riparian plantings will help restore the river to an infrastructure / recreational corridor essential to quality of life in Agua Fria Village and the high desert ecosystem.

Program Activities

- disc golf
- picnic shelters
- overlooks
- trail system
- parking

Recommendations

- provide a primary, accessible, multi-use path that links the greenway to the park in two locations.
- integrate improvements along the 'Greenway' with planned park uses.
- use excess fill to create berms that screen neighboring properties.
- strategically locate disc golf holes and pads to take advantage of varied topography while minimizing impact to sensitive terrain.
- improve park connectivity to the south via a pedestrian bridge across the Santa Fe River.
- restore and rehabilitate the native grassland landscape to preserve the local ecosystem and site's rural character.

'Santa Fe River Greenway'

ACCESS AND TRAILS

The circulation network for Romero Park allows multiple modes of transportation throughout the park site. Vehicular traffic is limited to the linear park boulevard, which has two access points to the area. Pathways and trails provide pedestrian and bicycle access to all areas of the site and to surrounding neighborhoods that connect to regional trails.

The trail system is intended to encourage and facilitate use of alternative transportation modes to the greatest extent possible. Within the park, an internal network of paved pathways and unpaved trails create a safe and friendly environment free of automobiles. Several of these pathways and trails link to adjacent streets, providing options for off-road access to bicyclists and pedestrians. Where possible, equestrian trails and connections are identified to accommodate existing and future planned equestrian uses.

The major regional trail within the site, the Santa Fe River Trail, will link this park to other parks and neighborhoods within the city as far as five miles away - all along multi-use pathways separated from vehicular roads.

All roads and walkways will conform to Santa Fe County regulations and be constructed in accordance with all applicable standards.

Access Road

Vehicular traffic is focused linearly within the park along the boulevard at one intersection with Caja del Oro Grant Road. The park boulevard terminates in two parking areas that coincide with recreational nodes. A gate at the intersection with the park boulevard and Agua Fria Park Road to the north provides emergency access to site.

A secondary access road extends from the park boulevard south of Caja del Oro Grant Road to link to the Community Center, future community building, and equestrian center. During major equestrian events, a gate along Caja del Oro Grant Road will be opened to provide temporary direct access for trailers to the equestrian area.

Transit Access

Currently, transit service runs along Agua Fria Road. The closest bus stop is at the intersection of Agua Fria and Caja del Oro Grant Road. A narrow sidewalk on the east side of Caja del Oro Grant Road connects the city bus system to Romero Park.

Circulation Diagram

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Building Footprint
- Road, Major Neighborhood
- Road, Minor Neighborhood
- Road, Dirt
- Bus Route
- Bus Stop
- Road, Park Access
- Pathway, Multi-use, Paved 10'
- Pathway, Multi-use, River Trail, 10'
- Pathway, Paved 6'-8'
- Sidewalk, Paved, 4'
- Trail, Unpaved, 2'

Note: Circulation Diagram illustrates both existing and proposed future roads, paths, trails, and transit routes.

Caja del Oro Grant Road

Vehicular traffic is focused linearly within the park along the boulevard with one primary intersection with Caja del Oro Grant Road. The new park boulevard provides 10 foot wide lanes for both directions of travel with an estate curb defining the roadway edge. Water will drain to the outside of the road and either percolate through the adjacent parking base course or sheet flow to planted water harvesting bioswales.

Boulders or other landscaping features should be placed outside of the roadway to protect native open space areas and prevent the creation of informal parking areas.

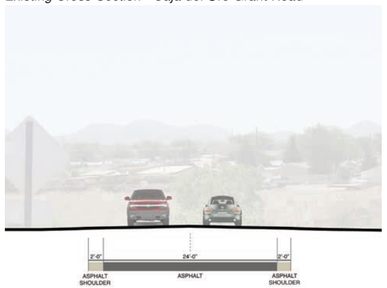
The tree-lined boulevard provides access through the park and to all major park activities. It will be designed to incorporate traffic calming measures to reduce travel speeds and allow for safe access to parking areas and pedestrian routes. Incorporating planter islands, road meanders, and pedestrian crossings are a few methods for achieving this.

As warranted and dictated by County code requirements, a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) shall be conducted as new phases of the park are planned to determine the extent of roadway improvements needed for that phase. The TIA will dictate road improvements along Caja del Oro Grant Road and adjoining intersections. All road improvements shall conform to County road standards for the road classification. Caja del Oro Grant Road (Collector Road), designated as a 'on-street shared higher traffic/speed' bike way in the 2012 Santa Fe Bikeways and Trails Master Plan should accommodate bicycles and provide improvements for safe bike travel as improvements are made.

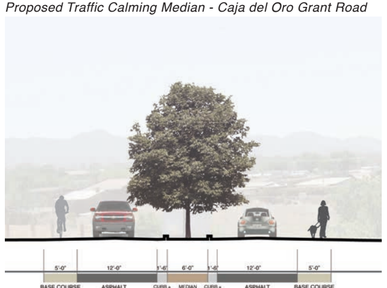
Traffic Calming Median

To improve pedestrian safety and connect the two parts of the park across Caja del Oro Grant Road, street improvements shall include raised pedestrian walkways at pedestrian crossings and a continuous center landscape median in Caja del Oro Grant Road. Pedestrian improvements may include a flashing pedestrian beacon ('hawk signal'), as warranted. A dedicated bike lane along Caja del Oro Grant Road will further improve safety in this area.

Existing Cross-Section - Caja del Oro Grant Road



Proposed Traffic Calming Median - Caja del Oro Grant Road



Parking

Parking spaces are located in areas dictated by high volume park activities. While most of the parking is organized as perpendicular parking segments along the boulevard, the park includes three larger lots at concentrated areas of park activity: 'The Play Corridor,' north of the multi-use fields and near the proposed equestrian center (which requires trailer parking). Accessible parking spaces will be provided in logical areas according to local codes.

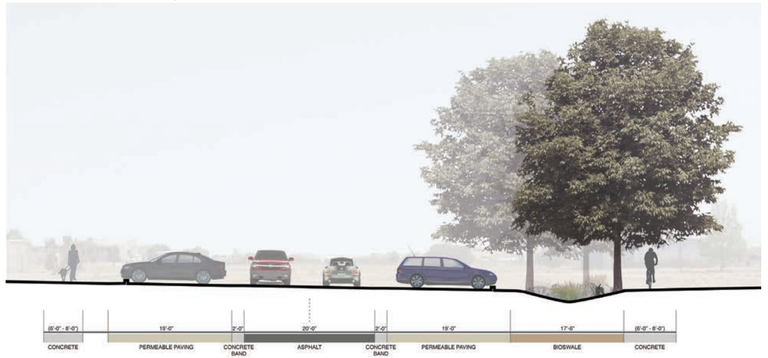
Parking area design should minimize the environmental and visual impacts of parking to the greatest extent possible. To avoid large contiguous parking areas, parking should integrate landscape islands at regular intervals. Along the park boulevard, landscape islands should be located at every 10-11 spaces to provide locations for tree planting and pedestrian crossing.

With the exception of overflow parking areas, parking should not be allowed outside of designated parking areas to assist in controlling usage. The use of appropriate landscape and barriers can help discourage parking in areas other than designated areas. Alternative transportation will be encouraged for the public to reach park areas.

Pedestrian Crossings

Safe, clearly marked pedestrian crossings will be located at all road and path or trail intersections to facilitate safe pedestrian movement between park activities on opposite sides of the boulevard.

Park Boulevard, with Parking



Park Boulevard, without Parking

Pathway and Trail System

The Romero Park trail network is comprised of both major (10') and minor (6'-8') paths (paved) and trails (unpaved). All major paths should be designed for vehicular loads, as these routes may be used by park maintenance and emergency vehicles.

Major Path: Located in areas of higher activity along the park 'spine', these paved paths allow ample room for circulation of all user types. A portion of the multi-use path is designated as the regional, major multi-use path, the 'Santa Fe River Trail'.

Minor Path: These paths are located alongside the park elements and connect the park's interior, allowing pedestrians and bicyclists to move separate from vehicles and parking areas.

Trail: Minor trails within the park are, for the most part, crusher fines or dirt trails that provide pedestrian, bike, and equestrian access to the park from the Santa Fe River. They are located in areas with native landscaping that require minimal trail building intervention. Additional trails may weave throughout the site to provide recreational opportunities within the open space park areas. Disc golf players will use portions of this trail network to access their playing holes.

Off Site Trail Connections

Regional Connections

The trail system as outlined in the master plan identifies an alignment for a segment of the regional Santa Fe River Greenway Trail. Exact connection points will be coordinated with adjacent property owners and the County to ensure a cohesive pathway route. The master plan proposes a pedestrian bridge across the Santa Fe River to connect neighborhoods south of the river to the Park and River Greenway Trail.

Future Neighborhood Trail Connections

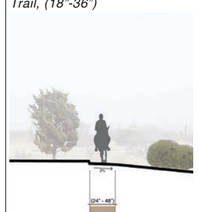
The trail network of Romero Park is intended to provide ample non-vehicular access to and from the park from the surrounding neighborhoods The master plan does not currently show trails crossing the western portions of the site boundary. Rather, it is presumed that as this area is developed, logical, discreet trail connections will be made that connect Romero Park to open space areas and neighborhoods west of the South Meadows interchange.

Paths +Trails

Major Path, (8'-10')

Minor Path, (6')

Trail, (18"-36")



Paving Materials

Paving materials will provide the physical connections between people and open space areas. It is important that the appropriate paving material is specified based upon location, type of users, and for continuity throughout Romero Park. Care should be taken to install durable materials in a quality manner that requires minimal maintenance.

Guidelines

- Integral colored concrete in a shade that compliments the existing soil color shall be the primary paving material on most paths on the site. Material finishes such as exposed aggregate concrete can be utilized to integrate with the site.
- Permeable paving materials such as crusher fines, permeable pavers, and porous pavements should be utilized in parking areas, more 'natural' areas, and wherever possible to increase infiltration of stormwater on site and reduce the heat island effect.
- Accent paving materials such as brick, integral colored concrete, and unit pavers can be utilized to add visual interest and texture. The color palette should harmonize with natural materials found on the site.

Bridges / Drainageway Crossings

Bridges should be used to cross FEMA floodway areas in a manner that least disturbs drainageway embankments and the integrity of the riparian zone. Abutments should be designed to integrate with the site design and minimize site disturbance. Bridges across the Santa Fe River should provide a vertical clearance of at least 12' to accommodate foot and equestrian traffic in the river channel. Prefabricated bridges in a style and material that harmonizes with the site furniture system can be specified.

Drainage culverts should be designed to integrate with the surrounding landscape and other site structures.

Vehicular Bridges

The central Caja del Oro Grant bridge is constructed to hold vehicle loads and is the primary vehicular route across the river. At the time when a bridge replacement is warranted for this bridge, improvements shall include a minimum 5' pedestrian sidewalk and dedicated bike lanes on both sides of the new bridge.

Pedestrian Bridges

The trail network is proposed to cross the Santa Fe River in one location via a pedestrian bridge to connect to neighborhoods to the south. Maintenance, service, and emergency vehicles can access the bridge via the paved trail system on the north or Martin Mora Road located off Agua Fria Road.

Accessible Walkway Standards

Handicap access is to be provided at primary entrances to all public gathering areas. All walkways must conform to local regulations and be constructed in accordance with all applicable standards. Consult the International Building Code and Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for complete requirements.

Grade

It is preferred that walkways not exceed continuous grades over 3%. Walkways with sustained grades in excess of 5% are considered ramps and will have level areas at least 5' in length approximately every 100'.

Surface

Walkways shall have a continuous common surface, not interrupted by steps or abrupt changes in level exceeding 1/2 inch. The walk surface shall have a non-slip surface such as a broom finish.

Gates

Walkways shall be provided with a level area not less than 5 feet square at a door or gate that swings toward the walkways, and not less than 3' deep at a door or gate that does not swing toward the walk.

Cross Slope

Surface cross slopes shall not exceed 1/4 inch per foot (2%).

Drainage

All drainage structures will be flush with the surface in which they occur. To the extent possible, walkways will be free of gratings. Where they are used, grid openings in grates shall be 1/2 inch maximum, with 1/4 inch preferred, in the direction of traffic flow.

UTILITIES

Utility infrastructure for Romero Park is largely already in place. Existing utilities include power, telephone, water and sewer lines that may require upgrades in order to meet the needs of new park programs and future community buildings.

Sewer and telephone main trunk lines run the length of Caja del Oro Grant Road and connect to existing facilities, including the restroom / concessions building. Overhead power lines run along Agua Fria Park Road and east of Caja del Oro Grant Road, with a spur to the west connecting to La Familia and the Nancy Rodriguez Community Center.

Utility connections and appurtenances shall be located in designated corridors alongside the central circulation spine and designed in coordination with other site improvements so they are not visually obtrusive.

Water

Groundwater, pumped from three existing on-site wells, is proposed to be the primary source of water for landscape irrigation. Current water allotments consist of three acre-feet per well per year. The well near La Familia shows evidence of high nitrate content.

Prior to implementing park improvements, Santa Fe County must clarify water right allocations and give direction on both short and long-term water sources for park landscapes.

In 2014, a new 8” potable water line will be installed along Caja del Oro Road to supply existing facilities. Connections to this new system for park uses will be needed for fire hydrant(s), the splash pad (water playground), water fountains, and community garden hose bibbs.

Santa Fe County requests at least two water meters to be installed to gauge potable water use: one for park use and the other for roadway landscaping, which will be maintained by the Public Works department.

Treated Effluent

At this time, a treated effluent line extension is not planned to connect to Romero Park. The nearest existing effluent line is at Caja del Rio Road and NM 599, about 1.25 miles from the Romero Park site. Romero Park would benefit from using effluent water. Any future utility planning should consider Romero Park as a destination for effluent water.

Gas

The gas transmission line that transects the east portion of Romero Park will need to be mapped and possibly relocated prior to construction of the artificial turf fields in order to meet NM Gas requirements. In the event it is relocated, the gas line should be realigned along the perimeter of the fields so as to provide future access to the utility.

Sewer

A sewer line running along Caja del Oro Grant connects existing site amenities such as the restroom building, fire station, Nancy Rodriguez Community Center and La Familia to the regional sewer system running the length of the Santa Fe River. Care should be taken to preserve existing sewer lines during the construction of new park elements.

As part of Santa Fe River Greenway project improvements, portions of the sewer line will be realigned. It is assumed that the water playground/splash pad water will recirculate and overflow/draining of the system will be directed to water harvesting areas. Water fountains will drain to water harvesting areas and do not need to be connected to the sewer system.

Electric

Electric service needs and upgrades will be evaluated and installed as park phases come on line. Park area lighting, sports field lighting, and electric needs will be integrated with phased improvements. Park program elements will avoid overhead electric lines, or recommend rerouting or burying them subgrade, as construction budgets permit.

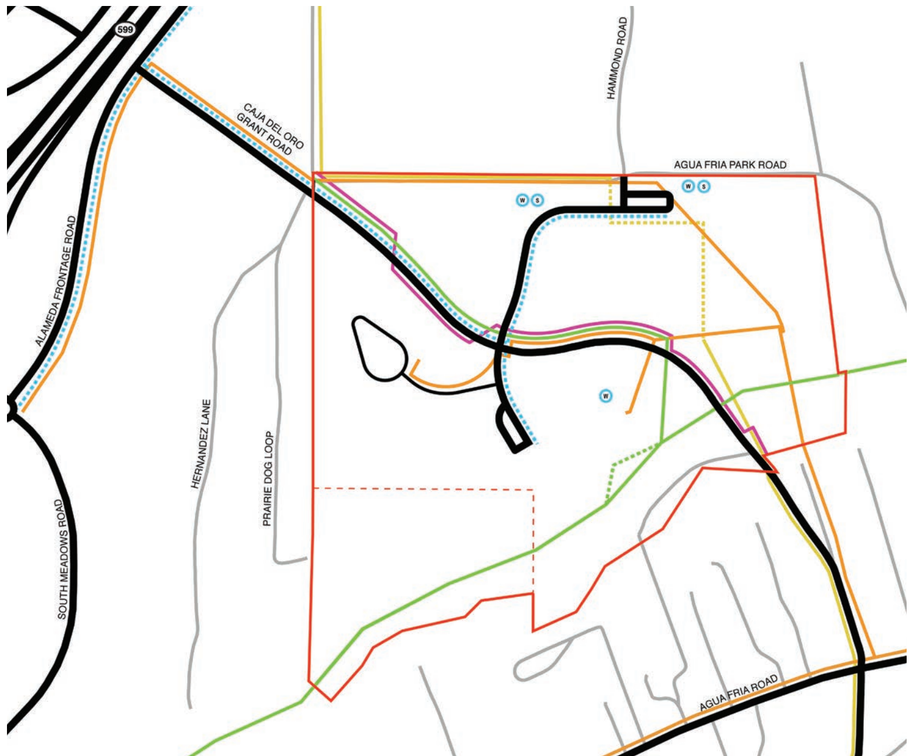
PS_ start 2nd read through here.

New Utilities Conceptual Diagram

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Road, Major
- Road, Minor
- Road, Dirt
- Utility Main, Gas (existing)
- Utility Main, Water (existing)
- Utility Main, Sewer (existing)
- Utility Main, Telephone (existing)
- Utility Main, Electric (existing)
- Utility Main, Gas (new)
- Utility Main, Water (new)
- Utility Main, Well (existing)
- Utility Main, Storage Tank (existing)

Internal utility distribution lines are not illustrated on this diagram.



GRADING, DRAINAGE, AND LANDSCAPE

The site's natural pattern of flatlands, steep embankments, and drainageways form the basis for the park's organization. The Santa Fe River, in particular, cuts a distinct edge on the site's southern perimeter. Program elements are concentrated primarily on flatter areas along the park 'spine' comprised of the boulevard and bioswale. Existing buildings, circulation, and site improvements are preserved as much as possible and integrated into a comprehensive site landscape and drainage concept. A strategy will be implemented to rehabilitate existing undisturbed areas of native prairie, and to re-establish disturbed areas on the edges of park activity nodes.

Throughout the developed park site, the effective management and use of stormwater in a productive way is a primary objective of this plan. Instead of collecting runoff in concentrated detention basins, the park plan proposes an integrated strategy of localized, small, infiltration and detention areas to help support the long-term establishment of a vibrant park landscape. These are intended to be graded, landscaped and revegetated in a way that enhances the natural character of the park.

Grading

In order to achieve the extent of the desired recreational park areas outlined in the Romero Park Plan, grading will be necessary throughout the development of the site. A few developed park activities occur within current FEMA flood zones along the regional drainageway, the Santa Fe River. This condition, combined with the highly erosive soils found on the site, dictate a responsible grading solution that handles precipitation during regular storm events and flood events, while still responding aesthetically to the site's natural, existing conditions.

As much as possible, site disturbance along park activity perimeters will be limited. Where site disturbance and grading is required for park improvements, an emphasis will be placed on solutions that preserve the natural character of the site.

Cut and Fill Slopes

- Avoid the appearance of 'engineered' slopes (unnaturally straight slopes) by mimicking the grades and character of the adjacent topography to the greatest extent possible.
- Where possible, maximum slopes should be 3:1. In locations where slopes are justified in excess of 3:1, utilize proven methods for slope stabilization and erosion control.
- Where appropriate, shorten the length of disturbed slopes through the prudent use of retaining methods.

Retaining Situations

- Utilize retaining structures where appropriate to minimize horizontal site disturbance.
- In preserved / enhanced native areas, minimize the height of retaining walls by terracing and stepping walls back.
- Select retaining wall materials that integrate into the site and harmonize with other site improvements.

Detention Areas

- Detention basins should fit in with the natural topography and not have the appearance of 'engineered' slopes (evenly sloped sides and flat bottoms).
- New drainage areas shall mimic the character of existing drainageways by using similar topography, surface materials, and plant materials.

Site Drainage Diagram

Water Quality + Stormwater Management

When understanding the site through a stormwater management perspective, the site can be divided into three actions: water infiltration, water conveyance, and water retention. Rainfall can either infiltrate within a permeable surface or be conveyed downstream to holding areas where infiltration or evaporation can occur over time. The master plan aims to minimize the amount of impermeable surfaces on site and work with the existing grading and drainage to enhance existing drainageways and create additional vegetated swales to slowly convey and retain water on site. One primary bioswale and a series of smaller, shallow swales and detention basins are distributed throughout the site to be as unobtrusive as possible.

Infiltration

Where possible, surfaces will be specified to allow for accessibility while permitting stormwater to infiltrate. Permeable pavements such as permeable asphalt, permeable concrete, unit pavers, and crusher fines can locally absorb stormwater and reduce the amount of point source flows. All parking areas shall be of permeable paving.

Water Conveyance

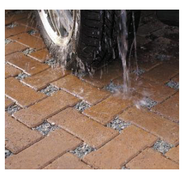
In addition to the main bioswale that runs the length of the park's spine, natural drainageways within the site will be enhanced in order to manage stormwater through water harvesting strategies. The enhanced drainageways will appear as vegetated swales within and around park centers of activity and will expand to larger water quality ponds in open space areas of the site. The swales will help to slow water down through meanders and dips in the landscaped areas. This will help to manage erosion and reduce sediment deposits within major drainageways, such as the Santa Fe River.

Water Retention

Downstream of larger impermeable areas, water quality ponds will incorporate storm water quality best management practices to remove pollutants and treat the harvested water with hydric vegetation. By contouring the pond areas with berms, depressions and swales, they will provide areas for small-scale water harvesting and assimilate with the river corridor landscape. These water quality nodes serve as landscaped areas that create shade, habitat for wildlife, and landscape amenities.

Stormwater Management - Best Practices


Curb Cut




Permeable Pavement - Unit Pavers / Asphalt


Bioswale / Vegetated Swale


Native Landscaping

Landscape Zones + Site Drainage Diagram

Landscape Zones

Within the park, there are distinct landscape zones that help to designate the developed park zones from the native hillside and riparian open space areas. These landscape zones serve as infiltration areas within the park's stormwater management system.

The four landscape zones are:

- Park Landscape
- Bioswale / Water Quality Ponds
- Enhanced Native / Bank Stabilization
- Native Grassland Restoration

Park Landscape

Within the developed areas of the park, a more structured landscape will emerge. Deciduous trees in planter beds will line the park boulevard to provide shade and mitigate the visual impact of parking areas. The park landscape plant palette will focus on drought-tolerant, native species, while being a more diverse and manicured planting area.

Bioswale / Water Quality Ponds

As a transition between upland and river, riparian water quality areas serve as densely vegetated zones that naturally harvest stormwater and aid infiltration. Plants in this area reflect bosque and arroyo habitats.

Enhanced Native / Bank Stabilization

Areas within the Santa Fe River riparian corridor may have been disturbed during regrading of the Santa Fe River channel or are degraded due to dumping or erosion. Landscapes within this area will utilize native plants that prevent erosion and respond well to limited water.

Native Grassland Restoration

The prairie grassland and perimeter park areas disturbed during construction will be revegetated and re-established to reflect the New Mexico plains and pinon/juniper landscape. This landscape will maintain an open, airy feel and include a native grass and wildflower seed mix.

Plant Palette

An extensive native and drought-tolerant plant palette is included to ensure that landscapes within the park are consistent with the aesthetic of the Master Plan, water conservation objectives, and wildlife enhancement goals. Use of a plant palette that is dominated by native plants will establish a sense of place for Romero Park and will preserve and enhance the ecological diversity and provide a more enriched habitat for wildlife.

This palette is not intended to be exclusive, and appropriate additions will be made as warranted and consistent with the intent of the plan. The palette is presented for appropriate zones to meet the above goals, maintain the visual integrity of the community, and smoothly transition from the developed park areas to the natural environment.

Park Plant Palette by Landscape Zone

Botanic Name	Common Name	Park Landscape	Water Quality Pond / Bioswale	Enhanced Native / Bank Stabilization	Native Grassland Restoration
Deciduous Trees					
Celtis reticulata	Western Hackberry		•		
Fraxinus americana 'Autumn Purple'	Autumn Purple Ash	•			
Fraxinus nigra 'Fallgold'	Fallgold Ash	•			
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Marshall'	Marshall Ash	•			
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Patmore'	Patmore Ash	•			
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Summit'	Summit Ash	•			
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Urbanite'	Urbanite Ash	•			
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Imperial'	Imperial Honeylocust	•	•		
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Shademaster'	Shademaster Honeylocust	•	•		
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Skyline'	Skyline Honeylocust	•	•		
Populus x acuminata	Lanceleaf Cottonwood		•		
Platanus acerfolia 'Bloodgood'	Bloodgood Sycamore		•		
Populus angustifolia	Narrow-leafed Cottonwood		•		
Populus deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood		•		
Populus fremontii	Fremont Cottonwood		•		
Populus sargentii	Sargent Cottonwood		•		
Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinkapin Oak	•			
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	•			
Robina neomexicana	New Mexico Locust	•			
Salix amygdaloides	Peach Leaf Willow		•		
Salix matsudana	Globe Willow		•		
Tilia Americana 'Wandell'	Legend American Linden	•			
Tilia tomentosa 'Sterling Silver'	Sterling Silver Linden	•			
Tilia cordata 'Glenleven'	Glenleven Linden	•			
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	Greenspire Linden	•			
Ulmus parvifolia	Lacebark Elm	•		•	
Ulmus 'Frontier'	Frontier Elm	•		•	
Ulmus japonica x wilsoniana 'Morton'	Accolade Elm	•		•	
Ulmus 'Morton Glossy'	Triumph Elm	•		•	
Evergreen Trees					
Abies concolor	White Fir	•	•		
Juniperus angosturana	Mexican One-Seed Juniper	•	•	•	•
Juniperus occidentalis	Western Juniper	•	•	•	•
Juniperus scopulorum	Rocky Mountain Juniper	•	•	•	•
Picea pungens	Colorado Spruce	•	•		
Pinus aristata	Bristlecone Pine	•	•		
Pinus cembra	Compact Swiss Stone Pine	•	•		
Pinus contorta latifolia	Lodgepole Pine	•	•		
Pinus edulis	Pinon Pine	•	•	•	•
Pinus flexilis	Limber Pine	•	•		
Pinus leucodermis	Bosnian Pine	•	•		
Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine	•	•		
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine	•	•		
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine	•	•		

Botanic Name	Common Name	Park Landscape	Water Quality Pond / Bioswale	Enhanced Native / Bank Stabilization	Native Grassland Restoration
Small / Ornamental Trees					
Acer grandidentatum	Big Tooth Maple	•			
Crataegus spp.	Hawthorn spp.	•	•		
Gymnocladus diocus	Kentucky Coffeetree	•	•		
Forestiera neomexicana	New Mexico Privet	•			
Koelreuteria paniculata	Goldenrain Tree	•			
Malus spp.	Apples spp.	•	•		
Malus spp.	Flowering Crabapple spp.	•	•		
Prunus spp.	Apricots spp.	•	•	•	
Prunus spp.	Plums spp.	•	•	•	
Pyrus spp.	Flowering Pear spp.	•			
Amelanchier alnifolia	Saskatoon Serviceberry	•			
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry	•	•	•	
Cercis canadensis	Western Redbud	•			
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry	•	•	•	
Deciduous Shrubs					
Amorpha spp.	Leadplant spp.	•			
Artemisia frigida	Fringed Sage	•	•	•	•
Artemisia ludoviciana	Prairie Sage	•	•	•	•
Artemisia filifolia	Sand Sage	•	•	•	•
Artemisia tridentata	Big-toothed Sage	•	•	•	•
Atriplex canescens	Four-winged Saltbush	•	•	•	•
Amelanchier spp.	Serviceberry	•	•	•	•
Aronia spp.	Chokecherry	•	•		
Buddleja spp.	Butterflybush	•			
Caryopteris x clandonensis	Blue Mist Spirea	•			
Chaenomeles speciosa	Flowering Quince	•			
Cornus stolonifer	Red Osier Dogwood	•	•		
Cowania mexican	Cliffrose	•	•	•	•
Crysothamnus nauseous	Chamisa	•	•	•	•
Fallugia paradoxa	Apache Plume	•	•	•	•
Euonymous alata	Four Winged Euonymous	•			
Hesperaloe parviflora	Red Flowering Yucca	•			
Perovskia atriplicifolia	Russian Sage	•	•		
Philadelphus spp.	Mock Orange spp.	•			
Potentilla spp.	Shrubby Cinquefoil spp.	•	•		
Prunus american	Wild Plum	•	•	•	•
Prunus besseyi	Western Sand Cherry	•	•	•	•
Quercus gambelli	Gambel Oak	•	•	•	
Rhus trilobata	Three-leaf Sumac	•	•	•	•
Rhus coloradensis	Colorado Sumac	•	•	•	
Rosa (Shrubs)	Shrub Rose	•	•	•	
Salix arctica	Arctic Willow		•		
Salix exigua	Coyote Willow		•		
Spiraea spp.	Spirea	•	•		
Symphoricarpos spp.	Snowberry	•			
Syringa spp.	Lilac	•			
Viburnum spp.	Viburnum spp.	•			

Botanic Name	Common Name	Park Landscape	Water Quality Pond / Bioswale	Enhanced Native / Bank Stabilization	Native Grassland Restoration
Evergreen Shrubs					
Berberis spp	Barberry	•			
Chamaebatieria millefolium	Fernbush	•	•	•	
Cercocarpus intricatus	Littleleaf Mountain Mahogany	•		•	
Cercocarpus ledifolius	Curl Leaf Mountain Mahogany	•		•	
Cercocarpus montanus	Mountain Mahogany	•		•	
Cotoneaster spp.	Cotoneaster	•			
Cytisus purgans Spanish Gold	Spanish Gold Broom	•			
Juniperus ssp	Juniper Varieties	•	•	•	
Mahonia a. compactum	Oregon Grape	•	•		
Pinus mugo spp.	Mugo Pine spp.	•			
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavendar Cotton	•	•	•	
Yucca glauca	Narrowleaf Yucca			•	•
Yucca baccata	Banana Yucca			•	
Cacti (Local varieties)	Spines and thorns			•	•
Perennials, Grasses and Groundcovers					
Achillea spp.	Yarrow spp.	•			
Agastache cana	Giant Hyssop	•			
Agastache pallidiflora	Pale Hyssop	•			
Alcea spp.	Hollyhock spp.	•			
Alkali sacaton	Sporobolus airoides	•	•	•	•
Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Forester'	Karl F. Feather Reed Grass	•	•		
Calylophus hartwegii	Sundrop	•			
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-Summer	•			
Chrysanthemum maximum	Shasta Daisy	•			
Coreopsis verticillatus	Threadleaf Coreposis	•	•		
Echinacea spp.	Coneflower	•			
Festuca glauca spp.	Ornamental Blue Fescue	•	•		
Gaillardia spp.	Blanketflower spp.	•	•		•
Gaura lindheimer	Whirling Butterflies	•			
Hemerocallis "Stella de Oro"	Stella de Oro Daylilies	•			
Hemerocallis "Black Stella"	Black Eyed Stella Daylilies	•			
Helianthemum nummularium	Sunrose	•			
Helictotrichon sempervirens	Blue Avena	•	•		
Iriodes germanic spp.	German Iris	•	•		
Iriodes siberica spp.	Siberian Iris	•	•		
Iriodes missouriensis	Western Blue Flag	•	•		
Lavendula spp.	Lavender	•			
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia	•			
Mirabilis spp.	Four O'Clock spp.	•			•
Miscanthus sinensis spp.	Maiden Hair Grass Spp.	•	•		
Nepeta spp.	Catmint	•			
Oenothera missouriensis	Missouri Evening Primrose	•			
Oenothera berlandiera	New Mexico Primrose	•			
Oenothera pallida	Pale Evening Primrose	•			
Penstemon pinifolius	Pineleaf Penstemon	•			
Penstemon strictus	Rocky Mountain Penstemon	•			
Penstemon barbatus	Scarlet Bugler	•			
Phlox subulata spp.	Creeping Phlox	•			
Salvia spp.	Salvia	•	•		
Stipa tennuissima	Threadgrass	•			
Thymus spp.	Thyme spp.	•			
Veronica spp.	Speedwell	•			

Botanic Name	Common Name	Park Landscape	Water Quality Pond / Bioswale	Enhanced Native / Bank Stabilization	Native Grassland Restoration
Native Grasses + Wildflowers					
Andropogon scoparium	Little Bluestem	•	•	•	•
Aster tanacetifolius	Tahoka Daisy	•	•	•	•
Aster biglovii	Purple Aster	•	•	•	•
Baileya multiradiata	Baileya multiradiata	•	•	•	•
Berlandiera lyrata	Chocolate Flower	•	•	•	•
Bouteloua curtipendula	Sideoats Grama	•	•	•	•
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama	•	•	•	•
Buchloe dactyloides	Buffalo Grass	•	•	•	•
Castilleja integra	Indian Paintbrush	•	•	•	•
Ceratoides lanata	Winterfat	•	•	•	•
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lanceleaf Coreopsis	•	•	•	•
Coreopsis tinctoria	Plains Coreopsis	•	•	•	•
Gilia aggregata	Scarlet Gilia	•	•	•	•
Gutierrezia sarothrae	Snakeweed	•	•	•	•
Helianthus nuttallii	New Mexico Sunflower	•	•	•	•
Hilaria jamesii	Galleta	•	•	•	•
Hymenoxys argentea	Perky Sue	•	•	•	•
Lepimedium latifolium	Mounding Peppergrass	•	•	•	•
Liatris spicata	Spiked Gayfeather	•	•	•	•
Lupinus sparsiflorus	Arroyo Lupine	•	•	•	•
Mirabilis multiflora	Desert Four O'clock	•	•	•	•
Monarda mentaefolia	Beebalm	•	•	•	•
Oenothera pallida	Pale Evening Primrose	•	•	•	•
Oenothera caespitosa	White-Tuffed Evening Primrose	•	•	•	•
Oryzopsis hymenoides	Indian Ricegrass	•	•	•	•
Penstemon	(Many local species)	•	•	•	•
Petalostemum purpureum	Purple Prairie Clover	•	•	•	•
Phlox nana	Santa Fe Phlox	•	•	•	•
Psilostrophe tagetina	Paperflower	•	•	•	•
Ratibida columnifera	Prairie Coneflower	•	•	•	•
Ratibida columnifera	Mexican Hat	•	•	•	•
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Santolina	•	•	•	•
Sphaeralcea a. lobata	Lobeleaf Globemallow	•	•	•	•
Sphaeralcea grossulariaefolia	Greeping Globemallow	•	•	•	•
Verbena bipiffinnata	Dakota Verbena	•	•	•	•
Verbena wrightii	Purple Verbena	•	•	•	•
Seed Mixes					
Blue Grama, Indian Ricegrass, Western Wheatgrass, Sideoats Grama, Galleta, Buffalograss, Alkali Sacaton, Sheep Fescue and Little Bluestem.	Santa Fe Trail	•	•	•	•
Firewheel, Prairie Coneflower, Black-eyed Susan, Purple Aster, Blue Flax, Poppies, White Evening Primrose, Rocky Mountain Penstemon and Narrowleaf Penstemon.	Showy Plains and Juniper Hills Mix	•	•	•	•
40% Tall Fescue, 40% Perennial Rye, 20% Kentucky Blue	Turfgrass - New Mexico Park Blend	•			
Prohibited Plant List					
Eleagnus spp.	Russian Olive				
Ulmus siberica spp.	Siberian Elm				
Cedrus Tamarix spp.	Salt Cedar				
Chamaecyprus spp.	Cypress sp.				
Morus spp.	Mulberry spp.				

Planting Practices + Methods

The local climate and site specific conditions for planting in Santa Fe inherently limit what can grow and survive. Irrigation is necessary for plants to survive, especially to establish root structure in early years. To the greatest extent possible, plant locations should be planned in water harvesting swales to capture and hold water.

Orientation to the sun is a very important factor when locating plants. Different plants have different microclimate requirements and prefer more or less shade and moisture and different soil types.

Plant selections should anticipate changes in climate for our area where possible. Selections should include primarily native, drought tolerant plants that go dormant over winter months. All plants considered should be hardy to USDA Zone 5.

Plant Quality

Plant materials will be of premium quality and planted according to best practices and methods, utilizing automated irrigation systems, root barriers where adjacent to pavement, staking and well-aerated, fertile, well-drained soils.

Pruning

Trees will be pruned, as required, after planting to promote good structure and to reduce wind load. Street trees will be pruned within two years so that the branching begins at six feet above grade and continues to be limbed up (only in conditions where the structure of the tree is not disfigured) until the lowest branch is at a maintained height of 10 feet above grade. Any branching over vehicular lanes will be pruned to 14 feet above grade.

Replacement Planting

Successional plantings will be undertaken to replace trees and other plant materials as they age and decline over time.

Integrated Pest Management

All pest and weed management will use organic chemicals or alternative environmentally appropriate methods, consistent with recommendations of Santa Fe County.

Food Production Gardens

Prior to planting food production gardens, agricultural soil suitability testing is required. Soil testing is helpful to determine the need for soil amendments, import, special drainage requirements and fertilization. Samples can be sent to New Mexico State University laboratories (or equal) for comprehensive reports on soil makeup and suggested amendments.

Fertilization

If soils are not suitable for planting, recommendations of a soil scientist should be followed to support the long-term health and viability of the plantings. The use of water absorbent polymers should be considered, along with locally engineered soils where appropriate, as a means of increasing soil water-holding capabilities.

Heat Island Effect

The presence of trees and the selection of paving materials can reduce the urban heat island effect, minimizing the impact on microclimate, human comfort, and wildlife habitat.

For public open spaces within the project:

- Provide shade and/or use light-colored / high albedo materials with a reflectance of at least 0.3 and/or open grid pavement for at least 30% of non-roof impervious surfaces, including streets, parking lots, walkways, plazas, etc.
- Place a minimum of 1 street tree for every 20 continuous parking spaces to provide shade.
- Use an open-grid pavement system within parking areas to increase stormwater infiltration while reducing the overall heat gain.

Maintenance

- Maintain plant material to ensure full visibility at sight triangles for vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Maintain plant material, including trimming lower branches, to ensure safe access for vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Installed weed barrier must be maintained.

Water Efficient Irrigation

The efficient use of water is imperative in the Santa Fe climate. Passive water harvesting techniques should be utilized wherever possible to capture stormwater and reduce water demands. Automated irrigation systems should be selected and maintained to optimize water use while allowing plant material to thrive. The efficiency and uniformity of a low water flow rate reduces evaporation, run-off, and deep percolation. After the initial growth period of five to seven years, irrigation can be shut off for all but the Park Landscape Zones. Water conserving irrigation practices are outlined below:

- Water-conserving irrigation systems appropriate to landscape areas should be used to provide 100% coverage to all irrigated areas, with appropriate zone separation of landscape areas with differing water needs.
- An electric, solid state controller is required that meets County Irrigation Standards and shall be equipped with a master valve terminal.
- In no case shall irrigation heads throw water directly into a foundation structure, parking lot, sign face, roadway, attached sidewalk, or walkway.
- A mulch, bark or rock area at least eight inches wide adjacent to sidewalks and curbs will help eliminate water waste.
- Check for leaks in all pipes, hoses and faucets to prevent water waste. Do not irrigate from May to August between the hours of 10:00 am to 5:00 pm to avoid evaporative loss.
- Rain gardens, bioswales, and other methods of passive water harvesting techniques are encouraged as a primary source of irrigation for landscaped areas.
- Use drip or bubbler emitters for trees, shrubs, flowers and groundcovers.
- Spray heads and rotors will be utilized where necessary in large landscaped areas. Spray irrigation systems will be designed so that water is confined to landscaped areas, avoiding over spray. Spray heads will be of the pop-up type. Timers should limit use of irrigation to the early morning or evening hours.
- Bubblers and drip irrigation systems will be used for street trees and elsewhere to encourage deep-rooted plantings. Drip emitters will be used to deliver water directly to plant materials.
- Place irrigation control and valve boxes between the sidewalk and the plants to be watered, wherever possible. Placing these boxes between the curb and sidewalk is discouraged. Plant material should not be installed within five feet of the irrigation control boxes.
- Water deeply and infrequently to develop deep roots.

Mulching

Mulching is required to help newly planted landscape materials retain moisture and establish healthy root systems and to reduce weeds.

- Install a mulch ring at the base of each canopy and ornamental tree. At the time of planting, the ring must have at least a 2-foot radius, measured from the center of the tree trunk. This mulch ring must be of organic material and be a depth of 2” minimum.
- Place all shrubs and perennial plants in mulched beds.
- Utilize bark chips, shredded wood chips or pole peelings as they will decompose and improve soil texture. These types of mulch will need to be restored from time to time. Allow 2” between the top of curb and the surface of mulch.
- Only stable materials that will not wash or float away in precipitation events should be used for mulch.

Maintenance

- Maintain irrigation systems on a regular basis to ensure optimal functioning of irrigation systems.
- Re-program automatic irrigation systems regularly to meet seasonal needs.
- Monitor plants and adjust watering times and frequency as needed to establish plants and ensure plant health.

SITE PRESERVATION, RESTORATION, AND ENHANCEMENT

A main, under-lying goal of the Romero Park Master Plan is to develop a park that will help to improve the natural ecosystems and habitats of the land. Through various measures such as revegetation, drainageway enhancement, stormwater management, and erosion control, the park will become a richer, more diverse, and ecologically sound landscape.

Archaeology

New projects completed as part of the Romero Park Master Plan will need to follow all County, State, and Federal guidelines for archaeological review and clearance prior to construction. The archaeological report and determination as outlined by The Department of Cultural Affairs Historic Preservation Division in a letter dated January 3, 2014 (log No. 98396) shall serve as a starting point for addressing future projects.

Landscape Preservation

Preservation of Existing Vegetation

Preserve and protect as much existing vegetation as possible.

- Establish a baseline inventory of each landscape type's vegetative community, including plant species, natural plant densities, habitats, plant associations and soil characteristics.
- Existing noninvasive trees within preserved open space areas will be protected to the greatest extent possible.
- Along the edges between developed park areas and preserved open space areas, existing trees should be preserved to the greatest extent possible.
- Protection fencing around the trees to be preserved should be installed during construction and periodic watering should be provided to ensure the trees live. Disruption of the soil within the dripline of these trees or alteration of adjacent drainage patterns will not be permitted in such a way as to threaten their future viability.
- All viable plants should be salvaged, stored, and replanted. Salvaged plant materials include all viable cacti, including hedgehog cactus, cholla, and yuccas; all viable trees and shrubs with two inches or less caliper.

Stockpile Topsoil

Topsoil is a valuable resource which can only be replaced with expensive hauling from other sites, or with many years of the natural process of soil formation.

Existing topsoil shall be preserved and protected. In areas of construction, topsoil should be stockpiled and reused on site.

- Collect and stockpile the topsoil for future use on the site.
- Place erosion control devices such as hay bales or erosion control fencing in all areas where construction disturbs the soil. Such devices will help prevent the loss of topsoil during rainfall, when soil can be washed downstream causing site losses and non-point-source pollution.

Minimize Site Disturbance During Construction

Conserve existing natural areas and protect trees to provide habitat and promote biodiversity.

- To protect the natural area of a site from damage during construction, a chain link construction fence, at least six feet high shall be installed for construction areas.

Revegetation

All areas previously disturbed or disturbed during the process of creating park improvements shall be restored to blend with the natural character of the site. Stabilize or cover all bare soil areas by the time construction is completed.

- A revegetation program should be identified that combines salvaged materials, native topdressing materials, and native seed mixes.
- Revegetated areas should use passive water harvesting and temporary surface irrigation for reestablishment.
- Extreme slopes, hillsides, and stream banks can be stabilized with vegetation, terracing, dry stack stone, rubble, or rip-rap.
- In landscaped areas, a thick layer of organic mulch should be applied to planting beds.
- Planted slopes can be covered with jute netting or other biodegradable natural materials before groundcover or other plantings are added. This will help hold soil in place during the plant establishment period. Shredded mulch which tends to form a mat should be used in sloping areas, as it tends to wash out less than other types.

Habitat Enhancement

Within numerous habitat types in the Southwest there is a strong correlation between the total amount of perennial woody vegetation and the density of native territorial breeding birds. The goal of the landscape plans for Romero Park will be to substantially increase the total volume of native trees and shrubs over the current condition.

In keeping with the overall water conservation objectives of the project, irrigation for these native trees and shrubs will utilize groundwater and/or water captured through water harvesting to the greatest extent possible. Planting plans will strictly adhere to xeriscape conservation objectives.

Prairie Dog Habitat

Evidence exists of prairie dogs in various locations on the Romero Park site. Prior to the implementation of park improvements, local codes will need to be followed to either move active colonies, or provide relocation areas in dedicated zones on the site. The master plan anticipates the adoption of the City of Santa Fe's prairie dog relocation ordinance.

Park improvements should include barriers to colony expansion, where practicable, and clearly outline a maintenance strategy to preserve park improvements and contain animal habitat areas.

Riparian Habitat Creation

The Romero Park site does not currently contain mesoriparian, hydroriparian, or wetland habitat types. In conjunction with water conservation strategies planned for this project, beneficial land application may provide opportunities to create riparian habitats. These habitats have been demonstrated time and again to support greater diversities and densities of wildlife than any other habitat type in the arid Southwest. Reclaimed water may be used within the project area to provide for significant enhancement of on-site habitat values and provide unique educational opportunities for local students and residents.

As site development plans are refined and water harvesting/stormwater management programs are integrated, xeroriparian habitat values in the Romero Park can be enhanced. These opportunities will present themselves during the engineering design of naturalistic arroyo treatments to control runoff and reverse currently degrading conditions that occur in some locations on the property.

Opportunities will also exist within detention/retention facilities that are constructed within developed portions of the property to limit peak stormwater discharges to the levels that currently exist on the property. Properly integrated, the stormwater management program for Romero Park will productively utilize the increased volumes of runoff. Structural improvements that are sensitive to the landscape will significantly increase the productivity of xeroriparian habitats associated with the arroyo systems that traverse the site.

SITE AMENITIES

Site Furniture

Site furnishings offer the human amenities of a site - places to sit, get a drink of water, play, gather as a community, catch a bus and wayfind. The wide use of site furnishings can do much to unify and enhance the visual quality of the Romero Park. All furniture types should be selected for aesthetic quality, durability, ease of maintenance, and be used uniformly throughout the park. Site furniture selection should compliment each other in style and material.

Following are specified furnishings for elements commonly needed throughout the park.

Benches

- Locate benches in shaded areas when possible.
- Select benches with backs and arm rests as per ADA code requirements.
- Install benches on paved surfaces and provide a clear access to the seating area to avoid conflicts between pedestrians and bench users.
- Benches should be a minimum of 6 ft. long.

Bicycle Racks

- Locate bicycle racks near park amenities.
- Install bicycle racks on level surfaces.
- Bicycle racks should be placed to avoid conflicts with pedestrians.
- Bicycle racks shall be of a neutral color, and coordinate with benches and litter receptacles in the same area.

Bollards

- Standard spacing shall be 6 ft. on center.
- Bollards should be able to withstand minor vehicle impacts.
- Provide removable bollards where emergency access may be needed.
- Match bollard color with site furnishings.

Litter Receptacles

- Receptacles should be freestanding, a minimum of 32 gallon size, and of steel construction. Provide internal plastic liners to facilitate trash collection.
- Secure receptacles to the ground in open areas.
- Receptacles shall be a neutral color and of the same color, material, and style as benches and picnic tables.

Recycling Receptacles

- Recycling receptacles should be the same style and size as litter receptacles.
- Recycling receptacles should be placed adjacent to areas of congregation and high use.
- Secure receptacles to the ground in open areas.

Picnic Tables

- Locate picnic tables in shaded areas whenever possible.
- Install picnic tables on a paved surface and provide access to avoid conflicts with other pedestrians.
- Tables shall be made of either concrete or steel for long term durability.
- Tables shall be of a neutral color that will reflect heat.

Playgrounds

- Playground equipment should be selected to offer a wide range of play experiences throughout the park.
- Playground design should integrate seating, landscape islands, and shade where possible
- Make use of existing slopes and grading to add interest and natural play features.
- Incorporate natural materials and play elements with manufactured play equipment.

Natural Elements

- Natural elements for seating, barriers, or play should be selected whenever possible. These can include boulders or tree stumps.
- Natural elements should be locally sourced and selected and sited with safety of park users in mind.

Outdoor Planter

- In public areas, moveable planters can be used for traffic or access control for temporary or seasonal activities.
- Planters shall be located out of high traffic areas.

Site Signage

- Directional signage shall be simple forms constructed of metal.
- Interpretive signage shall be developed with trails and open space.
- All signs to be coordinated through a site-wide sign program specific to the site.

Lighting

- See Lighting Section, pg. 62

Barriers and Fences

In certain areas of the park, barriers are needed to indicate park element boundaries and to increase the safety and security of park users. Barrier type and material should be selected to accomplish the desired effect and harmonize with the park.

Following are specified fences and barriers for park areas:

Fencing

- Sport area safety fencing: shall be PVC coated chain link fence where possible. Galvanized chain link may be used in remote locations.
- Garden area fencing: shall be ranch fencing or split rail fence.
- Native zone area fencing: shall be ranch fencing, split rail, or wood post and cable depending on use requirements.

Barriers

In locations adjacent to roadways and parking where motorized vehicles are not permitted, barriers or designed obstructions should be utilized. These can be boulders, fences, landscaping, berms or swales, or a combination of the above. Vehicular barriers should be effective but not obtrusive. Where needed, signage can assist with identifying allowed users.

In locations where maintenance, service, or emergency vehicles need access, removable bollards should be utilized to restrict access (see *Site Furniture: Bollards*).

Structures

All structures in the park, whether shade structures or buildings should be custom designed to fit harmoniously within the park and in complimentary styles. Massing and openings should address and reinforce adjacent pathways, exterior spaces, and park elements.

Buildings

- Building orientation should maximize passive solar heating and cooling strategies. Utilize guidelines in the City of Santa Fe's 'Green Building Code'.
- Building construction and materials shall minimize the environmental impact of the project and create a healthy environment.
- Building shall be scaled to fit in with the site and be visible from most areas of the park.
- Building entries shall include overhead shade elements to provide transition from exterior to interior spaces.
- Roof runoff and water harvesting shall be expressed and directed to passive water harvesting areas.
- Public building interiors should be constructed of durable materials that are easy to maintain.

Shade Structures

- Shade structures should be custom fabricated in metal, simple in form and located as indicated on the plan.
- Shade structure design and color should compliment other site furnishings.
- Runoff from shade structure roofs should be expressed and utilized for landscape irrigation.

Public Art

Santa Fe is recognized internationally as a creative art community with a rich history of art as fundamental to its culture. This legacy should be reflected in Romero Park. Artwork will be encouraged to be visually beautiful, intellectually stimulating, and respectful of the environment.

Public art may be profound, help tell the story of its place, or simply be an enjoyable aspect of community life. Public artwork can be provocative, subversive, critical, beautiful, serene and sublime. Although it is unique to each instance, it should relate to its physical or cultural context.

- All public visible art work and placement must be reviewed and approved by the Agua Fria Village Association and the park design team to ensure it is in keeping with the overall image of the Romero Park and does not lead to visual chaos.
- The art and cultural community should be part of the public art process.
- Temporary or permanent exterior art may include sculptures, paving, art site furnishings, signage, or building wide murals.
- Where required by code, building permits must be acquired prior to the installation of the art.
- Temporary artwork must be easily removable, limited in time (2 years maximum) and must adhere to public safety requirements.

LIGHTING

Romero Park will be lit during park hours, when necessary, in order to provide, at a minimum, adequate light levels to satisfy safety and security requirements for park patrons. Care and concern should be taken when siting and selecting light fixtures, in order to limit light pollution and overspill. Lights should be energy efficient and reduce the impact on nocturnal environments and adjacent neighborhoods.

Lighting requirements for the park are:

- All outdoor lighting shall adhere to New Mexico Night Sky Ordinance.
- High pressure sodium, metal halide, and fluorescent fixtures are not allowed.
- Standard street and pedestrian lights shall be LED fixtures or an equivalent energy efficient fixture.
- Light fixture design shall be simple fixtures that blend into the park landscape and can be easily maintained by park staff.

The Schematic Lighting Diagram (see *right*) illustrates suggested locations and types of fixtures. With the exception of the sports field lighting, street and pathway lighting is proposed to remain at a pedestrian scale.

With the exception of the sports field lighting, lighting levels shall be designed to meet safety minimums required to assist site egress during park hours (sunrise - 10 pm, or per County Code) and should not be designed for nighttime activities. Low level accent lighting opportunities may be explored in plaza spaces and performance areas to highlight pedestrian corridors.

In remote locations, solar powered fixtures are proposed to limit costs of electric line installation. Solar fixtures in the southeast fields will provide minimal pathway lighting for safety during park hours.

All lighting should be controlled by timers to conserve energy and maintain efficiency. Motion-sensing activators are recommended for all street lighting and key pathway lights in order to deter crime, vandalism, or illegal behavior within the park.

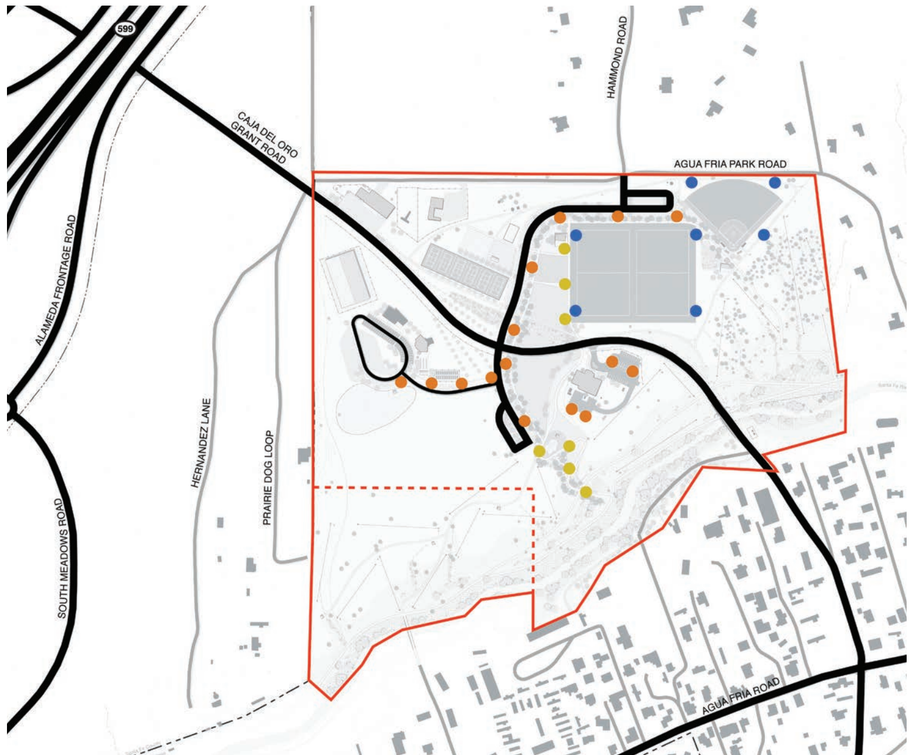
Schematic Lighting Diagram

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Building Footprint
- Road, Major Neighborhood
- Road, Minor Neighborhood
- Road, Dirt

MASTER PLAN LIGHTING

- Sports Lighting, 60'-80' height
- Street / Pedestrian Lighting, 16' height
- Pedestrian Lighting, bollard (solar)



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PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The scale and scope of the Romero Park improvements dictates that the implementation of the Master Plan will take time and will need to be constructed in phases.

Each phase of growth of the Park will need to 1) target clear design principles; 2) provide community benefit as directed by the public process; 3) capitalize on the available funding efficiently and effectively; and 4) build momentum and support for the Park with each project that is implemented.

It is critical to note that despite the incremental growth of the Park, the long term success of Romero Park depends on clear design objectives for each phase that build excitement for what is yet to come and provides a compelling recreational destination for the community. The momentum for investing in later stages will depend on public appraisal of the success of the initial phases of the plan and support for implementing future phases.

Santa Fe River Greenway corridor and other improvement initiatives that impact park area designs will need to be coordinated in order to make best use of available land for park amenities, make logical trail connections, and contribute to the overall experience of the park.

Conceptual Phasing

The Master Plan sets out a strategic framework to guide the growth of the Park.

The phasing diagram outlined to the right does not comprehensively describe each project and the order in which they are to be implemented. Rather, the five phases are intended to indicate priorities in terms of the areas and program elements that would be beneficial to develop for maximum gain. It is expected that some adjustments can and will take place regarding the particular location and size of elements within the master plan.

A few specialized projects have been identified that can be implemented either as stand-alone projects or in conjunction with phased improvements, pending public interest and funding.

The plan anticipates that as the surrounding community continues to grow, logical improvements will be made to connect those communities to the Park.

Phasing Considerations

- community benefit
- protect existing facilities to remain
- road / utility access + circulation
- logical construction sequence
- cost effectiveness
- minimize rework
- available funding

PHASE 1: Establish a Core I Rehabilitation

- 'Community Green' core (Community Lawn, Plaza / Picnic Area, Traditional Playground)
- Park Entry Road + Parking
- Restroom Building Renovations / Additions
- 'Rural Zone' core (Community Garden)
- Site Clean-up / Rehabilitation
- Disc Golf Course (9 holes)
- Trail Connections

PHASE 2: Strengthen the Core

- Extend Park Access Road + Parking
- Strengthen 'Community Green' core (Add Multi-Purpose Field, extend Traditional Playground)
- Strengthen 'Rural Zone' (Community Shade Structure, Off-Leash Dog Park, Fruit Tree Orchard, Horseshoe Pits)
- 'The Courts' (Basketball Courts)

PHASE 3: Extend Fields

- Multi-Purpose Field addition (artificial turf)
- Baseball / Softball Field improvements
- Extend Park Access Road + Parking

PHASE 4: Enhance Play Corridor

- South Lawn
- Water Playground / Splash Pad
- Play Corridor Access / Parking
- Skate Park

PHASE 5: River Greenway Enhancements

- Amphitheater
- Natural Playground / Climbing Wall
- Trail Connections

Special Projects

- Equestrian Center
- Tennis / Pickleball Courts
- Santa Fe River Greenway Trail

Phasing Diagram

MAINTENANCE / OPERATIONS

Community Involvement

The community's dedication and commitment for the park was demonstrated throughout their involvement in the public process for the Romero Park Master Plan. It will be important to continue to encourage involvement throughout the park design and construction. This involvement will help create a more vibrant park atmosphere and ensure that the park continues to be respected and cared for by its users.

Youth involvement will be particularly important in order to promote "self-policing" and deter undesired behavior within the park.

Education

To foster an awareness of the natural environment and stewardship, a program focusing on environmental education in the Romero Park is encouraged. This program should provide guidance in the use and care of native plant materials, familiarization with water conservation and recycling measures, instruction on food production gardens, and education on coexisting with wildlife.

It is anticipated that the Romero Park will provide locations for interpretive programs for residents, school children and other visitors from Santa Fe and the surrounding community. This may take the form of interpretive signage, demonstration gardens, or wildlife habitat enhancement. Identifying and fostering partnerships with local school groups, citizens, and non-profits will help establish and build these programs.

Stewardship

Volunteers provide extra eyes and ears for public land agencies. Their presence can aid in the safety of the park and surrounding open space. They enhance visitors' experience, understanding, and appreciation of our lands and community. Service organizations, schools, businesses, families and individuals can aid staff on short and long term projects including area clean-ups, trail and area maintenance and construction, facility work, habitat restoration and public education.

Site Restoration and Enhancement

In order for the Romero Park to represent a true, ecologically-diverse riparian and grassland landscape, educated volunteers should be involved in regular maintenance and clean-up events. It is recommended that County Maintenance crews and all volunteers be educated on the basic and appropriate care of the proposed plant species within the park.

Active Park Program Elements

It is recommended that the County encourage and welcome the aid of volunteer and non-profit organizations as vehicles for maintaining the landscape and activity areas of the Romero Park.

Many of the park program elements rely on assistance by sports leagues, volunteer organizations, or neighborhood groups for maintenance or site enrichment. Elements of the park that will require the involvement of volunteer interest groups are:

- Horseshoe Pits / Huachas
- Community Garden
- Disc Golf Course
- Hiking / Biking Trails
- Off-Leash Dog Park

It is encouraged that the County Volunteer Trails Coordinator assist the public to organize in order to effectively design and plan for these areas in accordance with the master plan.

The volunteer trail-building efforts in the La Tierra Trails of Santa Fe represents a successful example of how, with City oversight and coordination, trails can be built by local organizations.

The Railyard Park in Santa Fe requires the help of volunteers (both professionals and youth) in order to plant, harvest, and care for their demonstration gardens.

ROMERO PARK | AGUA FRIA VILLAGE

PARK MASTER PLAN

APPENDIX

FEBRUARY.2014

Produced for Santa Fe County

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ROMERO PARK
AGUA FRIA VILLAGE
PARK MASTER PLAN

LEGEND

- Master Plan Project Boundary
- Master Plan Future Expansion
- City / County Boundary
- Agua Fria Village Boundary
- Building Footprint
- Topography, 2-ft Contour
- Drainageway, Minor

- Open Space, Native Prairie Restoration
- Open Space, Enhanced Native / Bank Stabilization
- Open Space, Water Quality Pond
- Open Space, Enhanced Riparian Area
- Park Landscape
- Grass, Irrigated Turf Lawn
- Tree, Evergreen - Pinon + Juniper
- Tree, Deciduous - Park / Streetscaping
- Tree, Deciduous - Fruit
- Tree, Deciduous - Riparian

1. Gathering Plaza / Restroom
2. Playground
3. Community Lawn
4. Multi-purpose Sports Fields (Artificial Turf)
5. Softball / Baseball (Artificial Turf)
6. Exercise Station Circuit
7. Volleyball Court
8. Basketball Courts
9. Tennis Courts
10. Skate Park / Snake Run
11. Trailhead / Disc Golf
12. Water Playground
13. Natural Play Area
14. Boulder Climbing Area
15. Amphitheatre
16. Orchard
17. Community Garden
18. Horseshoe Pits / Huachas
19. Dog Park
20. Future Building Site
21. Equestrian Area
22. Grassland Preserve

MASTER PLAN
PARK MASTER PLAN

JAN 2014

0 100' 200' 400'

SANTA FE COUNTY OPEN SPACE & TRAILS

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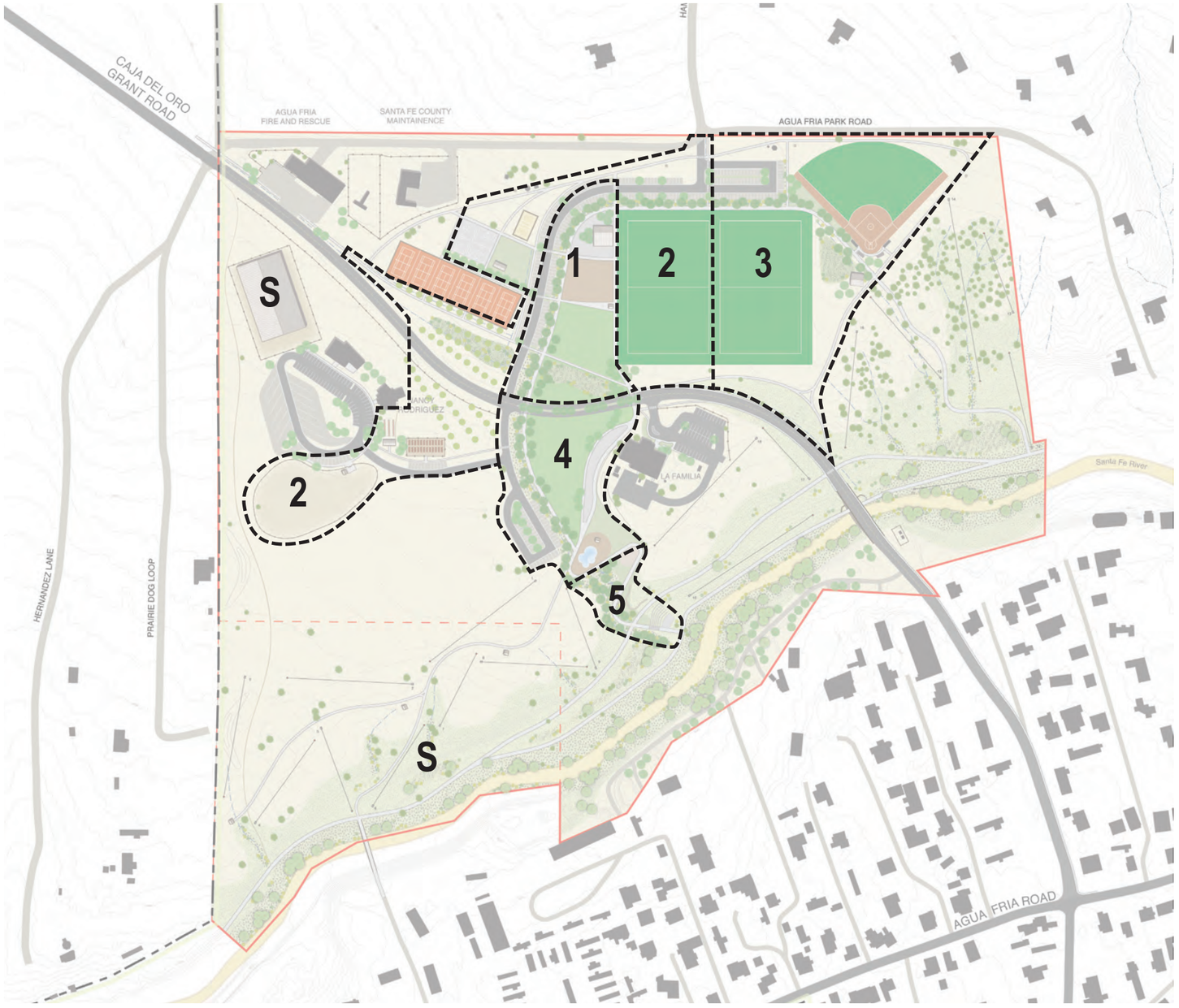
ROMERO PARK AGUA FRIA VILLAGE

PHASING DIAGRAM



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PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION

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It is critical to note that despite the incremental growth of the Park, the long term success of Romero Park depends on clear design objectives for each phase that build excitement for what is yet to come. The momentum for investing in later stages will depend on public appraisal of the success of the initial phases of the plan and support for implementing future phases.

Full build out is estimated at $12.6 million.

PHASE 1: ESTABLISH A CORE I REHABILITATION

Community lawn, pathways, community plaza, drainage spine, picnic area, restroom building improvements, community garden, disc golf course, trail connections.

$1 million has been allocated for phase 1 improvements to be constructed in 2014. Additional funding is needed for the following:

- community lawn $315,000
- plaza $205,000

PHASE 2: STRENGTHEN THE CORE

Multi-purpose artificial turf field, extend access road and parking, expand drainage spine, basketball court, volleyball court, expand playground, off-leash dog park, shade structures, fruit tree orchard, horseshoe pits, dump site cleanup.

- multi-purpose artificial turf field $1,500,000
- dump site clean up $140,000
- two basketball courts $150,000
- volleyball court $25,000

PHASE 3: EXTEND FIELDS

Multi-purpose artificial turf field addition, baseball / softball field improvements, extend park access road + parking, shade structures, trail connections.

- multi-purpose artificial turf field $1,500,000
- baseball / softball artificial turf field $750,000

PHASE 4: ENHANCE PLAY CORRIDOR

South community lawn, water playground / splash pad, skatepark, play corridor access and parking, trail connections.

- skate park $370,000
- water playground / splash pad $520,000

PHASE 5: RIVER GREENWAY ENHANCEMENTS

drainageway enhancements, natural play area, amphitheater, climbing wall, trail connections.

- natural play area / climbing wall $270,000
- amphitheater $85,000

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Equestrian arena, tennis courts, Santa Fe River Greenway trail.

- equestrian arena $460,000
- six tennis courts $515,000

SANTA FE COUNTY OPEN SPACE & TRAILS

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