Guiding the Future of the Cache County Fairgrounds

Logan Hall
Utah State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/gradreports

Part of the Cultural Resource Management and Policy Analysis Commons, Environmental Design Commons, Historic Preservation and Conservation Commons, and the Landscape Architecture Commons

Recommended Citation

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate Studies at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in All Graduate Plan B and other Reports, Spring 1920 to Spring 2023 by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@usu.edu.
GUIDING THE FUTURE OF THE CACHE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

by

Logan Hall

A project submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Approved:

_______________________  ______________________
David Evans                      Kelli Munns
Major Professor                  Committee Member

_______________________  ______________________
Keith Christensen                  Richard Cutler
Committee Member                     Vice Provost of Graduate Studies

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah
2023
ABSTRACT

The County fairgrounds have been a fixture in Cache Valley, Utah for over 100 years. They provide a valuable resource to the community. Effective planning can ensure the appropriate use of this public asset and prevent underutilization. Modern design guidelines have been developed for other fairgrounds in the Intermountain West, but not the Cache County fairgrounds. This research is focused on developing a contemporary visioning plan to guide the growth and future of the County fairgrounds, create design guidelines for future development, and maximize the fairground’s economic potential. The methodology used to develop this plan involved an extensive review of literature and precedent master plans for fairgrounds in the western United States, a public survey, inventory, analysis, preliminary design development, and final visioning plan production.

This project results in a detailed visioning plan that guides the projects and decision making of the Cache County fairgrounds over the next 20 years. The findings of this plan illustrate the vital role the next 20 years will play in the future of the fairgrounds in Cache County. Additional findings include various unforeseen results of the public survey issued by fairgrounds leadership and design principles for the fairgrounds. The need to begin the process of land acquisition to a potential new location for the fairgrounds is also discussed.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Words cannot adequately express the profound gratitude I feel for those who have worked with me through the process of developing this thesis project. First and foremost, I want to thank each of the brilliant members of my thesis committee: David Evans, Keith Christensen, and Kelli Munns. Without their wisdom and keen insight, this undertaking would not have been possible.

Thank you to Bart Esplin, whose wealth of knowledge and understanding as manager of the Cache County fairgrounds gave life and perspective to this project. Thank you to the Cache County fairgrounds Advisory Board and County Executive for infusing the desires of the citizens of Cache County into this document.

I am thankful for my classmates and professors who have shared a prosperity of knowledge with me and worked to enhance my educational opportunities throughout my graduate school experience.

Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to my beautiful wife. She sacrificed countless hours as we worked together towards the fulfillment of this thesis project. She is my inspiration and deserves more credit than she will ever be willing to accept.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT........................................................................................................................................... iii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.............................................................................................................................. iv

CHAPTERS

I. Introduction......................................................................................................................................... 1
   Objective........................................................................................................................................... 1

II. Literature review................................................................................................................................. 3
   Importance of the County Fair........................................................................................................... 3
   Importance of the Fairgrounds as a Public Open Space................................................................. 4
   Connection to the Community............................................................................................................ 5
   Importance of a Visioning Plan........................................................................................................... 5

III. Methods........................................................................................................................................... 7
   Fairgrounds Master Plan review....................................................................................................... 7
   Inventory of Existing Conditions....................................................................................................... 7
   Analysis of Existing Conditions & Plans for Future Expansion....................................................... 8
   Preliminary Visioning Plan and Schematic Design Studies............................................................... 8
   Public Involvement and Input............................................................................................................ 9
   Final Visioning Plan Production....................................................................................................... 11

IV. Results............................................................................................................................................. 13
   Visioning Plan................................................................................................................................... 14

V. Discussion........................................................................................................................................ 95
   Findings/Design Principles............................................................................................................... 95
   Visioning Plan Summary.................................................................................................................. 97
   Lessons Learned............................................................................................................................... 98
   Limitations....................................................................................................................................... 98
   Next Steps....................................................................................................................................... 99

REFERENCES....................................................................................................................................... 101
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Objective

The County fairgrounds have been a fixture in Cache Valley, Utah for over 100 years. They provide a valuable resource to the community. Effective planning can ensure the appropriate use of this public asset and prevent underutilization. The Cache County fairgrounds’ previous planning documents, which were produced over twenty years ago, are outdated and rarely used. This indicates the need for a refreshed planning document to collect and restructure future needs and updates into one dynamic plan. Modern design guidelines have been developed for other fairgrounds in the Intermountain West, but not the Cache County fairgrounds. This thesis is focused on providing a contemporary guide for the growth and future of the County fairgrounds, developing design guidelines for future improvement, and maximizing the fairground’s economic potential. Additional objectives include the following:

- Maximize the use and effectiveness of the County fairgrounds for the benefit of the community throughout the year.
- Enhance pedestrian and vehicular flow through the fairgrounds.
- Identify and revitalize outdated buildings to capitalize on their utility.
- Inventory, define, and prioritize current and future projects with input from stakeholders and survey results collected by fairgrounds representatives.
- Develop spaces as educational tools for county residents to increase awareness of water conservation and serve as storm water collection areas.
- Maintain the financial stability of the fairgrounds.
History of the Cache County Fairgrounds

On January 7, 1910, the lands where the Cache County Fair now takes place were originally deeded to the city of Logan from David and Mary Andrew. The fairgrounds were managed by the Cache County Fair Association from 1911 to 1933. In January 1933, the fair Association was dissolved by its stockholders and its lease and assets were transferred to Cache County. The fairgrounds have been used in a variety of ways over the years. The Cache County Chamber of Commerce first sponsored a rodeo in the fall of 1922. In the 1930s the area was a host to exhibition dog races. The northwest area of the fairgrounds was turned into a prisoner of war (POW) camp in 1945 which prompted the addition of several new buildings. German POWs were housed at the fairgrounds from June 6 to November 30, 1945. As many as 550 prisoners were reported to have been based at the fairgrounds at one point. The POW camp existed until the fall of 1946.

Until 2007, the fairgrounds were a joint enterprise between Logan City and Cache County but are now under the sole ownership and operation of the County. The fairgrounds are used for a variety of events including horse shows, family reunions, the Cache Valley Cruise-In, trailer groups, rodeos, demolition derbies, and of course, the Cache County Fair.
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

**Importance of County Fairs and Fairgrounds**

Fairgrounds and fairs have historically exemplified a cross section into American culture. The primary focus of the county fair is to, first and foremost, serve as a showcase of the talents of the youth of the community by providing a means of education, exhibit, and competition of the various livestock and non-livestock projects the youth are involved in. The society also uses the county fair to highlight the heritage of the community, and its ties to agriculture, industry, and businesses that are the backbone of the community (From a mission statement of a county fair in Iowa quoted in an article on the “Economic Impact of County & Regional fairs in the State of Iowa in 2007”). Fairgrounds are still recognized as gathering places for religious, educational, commercial, and exhibitive purposes for those who share similar talents and interests (Shockley, 2005).

You do not need to be a farmer or rancher to enjoy the County fair. The fact that fairs continue to exist is evidence of this point. While there are certainly commercial and political elements to the contemporary county fair, it has survived because it has kept a careful balance between “entertainment and agricultural improvement” (Marsden, 2010). From the 1940s to the 1970s County fairs experienced a significant downturn in attendance (Roberts, 2015). Due in no small measure to heightened entertainment value, many county fairs have rebounded and remain financially solvent because of their ability to attract large crowds from nearby cities (Marsden, 2010). People involved in fairs value community identity and use fairs to reinforce community ties as well as teach the value of such ties to others (Roberts, 2015). These important events
benefit from an iconic location in which to hold them. The Cache County fairgrounds provide a platform fitting for the County fair, and several other iconic community events. In a study conducted to discover the utilization of fairgrounds in the Intermountain West, it was found that the use, purpose, and support systems of fairgrounds are changing. Fairgrounds are no longer just grounds on which to hold the county or state agricultural fairs. To survive, these fairgrounds need to be used for other events and by a wider variety of people within the community (Shockley, 2005).

**Importance of the Fairgrounds as a Public Open Space**

Public open spaces such as parks, green spaces, and fairgrounds are key built environment elements within neighborhoods for encouraging a variety of physical activity (Koohsari et al. 2015). Access to some form of “nature” is a fundamental human need and therefore, a vitally important part of access to open space (Thompson, 2002). The Cache County fairgrounds lie tucked into a residential neighborhood and serve as a year-round ecological environment for its surrounding patrons to have this access to nature. The way these essential spaces are designed also has a great impact on their effectiveness.

The way social use of space interacts with the need for ‘natural’ spaces is one which raises interesting challenges in terms of open space planning and quality of life (Thompson, 2002). The fairgrounds in Cache County are a strong example of an effective public open space tucked into a residential environment. Not only are they closely tied to other public amenities like the Logan Aquatic Center and Willow Park, but they themselves serve as an opportunity to access nature for the County’s residents.
Connection to the Community

Cache Valley has a distinctive sense of community and sense of place. Sense of place describes our relationship with places, like the fairgrounds, expressed in different dimensions of human life: emotions, biographies, imagination, stories, and personal experiences (Adams et al. 2016).

As populations rise and cities throughout Cache Valley grow, it is increasingly important to maintain this sense of community and provide locations to make enriching memories together. Providing grounds for memory-making events is a basic intent behind the existence of the County fairgrounds. While the land itself is a significant benefit that must be watched over, it is what happens at the fairgrounds that makes it vital to the community. The average citizen still associates a sense of place or community not so much with architecture, a monument, or a designed space, as with some event, some daily or weekly or seasonal occurrence which we look forward to or remember and which we share with others (Jackson, 1994). Providing up-to-date improvements and maintenance to the fairgrounds is vital in order for it to continue to fulfill its crucial purpose in the Cache Valley.

Importance of a Visioning Plan

As stated earlier, the County fairgrounds are an important community amenity that must be maintained to leverage its full capabilities. To keep up with the changing times, a visioning plan will help the fairgrounds to have a further reaching value. As our society changes, fairgrounds must become more versatile and head in new directions (Shockley 2005). It is important to get the strategic decision-making framework for public space right before worrying
about the detailed execution (Carmona, 2019). It is essential for the community to take
ownership of such a project. (See Chapter 3 of the Visioning Plan document for public
involvement and input information.) Public input and opinion can have a great impact on how
this asset is developed.

A visioning plan for the fairgrounds will also help guide and extend the potential of this
integral community asset. Precedent plans for fairgrounds in neighboring states were studied to
gain a deeper understanding of what is happening across the country and within the
Intermountain West. The basic goal of the proposed visioning plan is to allow the fairgrounds to
maximize the use of the property on a year-round basis, rather than emphasize the continued
growth of the annual County fair (Capelli, 1991). From disc golf to horseback riding, the
fairgrounds are filled with opportunities to be a year-round asset in the community. It is
important to rediscover those hidden opportunities with the redevelopment plan for the
fairgrounds (Siefker/Scott, 1994).
CHAPTER III

METHODS

Fairgrounds Master Plan Review

Several contemporary master plans for fairgrounds located in the western United States were examined and used as precedents for the Cache County Fairgrounds Visioning Plan. These plans served as powerful examples for plan development, methodology, and document organization. Precedent plans were selected for their similarities in size and climate to the fairgrounds in Cache County, in addition to powerful visual representation. No two precedent plans were the same but provided a framework for collecting data and presenting findings in a cohesive manner. Plans from communities in Utah, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming all contributed to the development of the visioning plan for the fairgrounds in Cache County.

Inventory of Existing Conditions

An extensive inventory of existing conditions was conducted to establish a baseline understanding of the fairground’s context. Steps of this inventory included defining context and community character, collecting population demographics, photographing existing conditions, accounting for infrastructure needs and concerns, preparing base maps, defining current projects, and meeting with the Fairgrounds Advisory Board to review.

Great care was taken to ensure that an understanding of the fairgrounds’ location and environment was established. Several maps of existing conditions were created to show the county, city, and neighborhood contexts of the fairgrounds. Existing conditions were
photographed and organized to deepen an understanding of the needs and opportunities of site structures and amenities. Several meetings with the fairgrounds director were held to further an understanding of the existing conditions of the grounds.

**Analysis of Existing Conditions & Plans for Future Expansion**

A careful analysis of existing conditions took place with the help of advisors and fairgrounds leadership. A multitude of informative walk-throughs of the grounds with the fairgrounds director helped in the production of maps and diagrams to understand the physical, biological, and cultural conditions of the existing and potential future fairgrounds landscape. These educational sessions led to the development of condition analysis plans of the existing conditions of the urban context of the fairgrounds and the regional context of Cache County. Circulation studies were conducted to seek improved movement throughout the grounds and an overall safer environment for fairgrounds users.

Graphic and narrative storylines began development to help understand the site opportunities and constraints for future expansion. These opportunities began to take shape as basic concept diagrams and were presented to the Advisory Board for review and discussion before beginning the next phase of design development.

**Preliminary Visioning Plan and Schematic Design Studies**

Multiple rounds of analysis and site inventory informed preliminary design studies that started to provide understanding for the implementation of projects and improvements to the overall site of the fairgrounds. Conceptual and schematic designs led to the development of the
preliminary plan. Using the valuable knowledge obtained in the early stages of the design process and Advisory Board review, a preferred preliminary design was developed.

The preliminary plan shows the new projects as they will be once implementation is complete. Proposed new buildings, newly paved areas, future walkways and driveways, and future parking improvements are shown in an illustrative, but instructive manner. This plan was presented in a booth at the 2021 Cache County fair and presented to the fairgrounds Advisory Board for their critique and review. Comments and suggestions were then applied to the master plan and are presented in Chapter 9 of the Visioning Plan document.

**Public Involvement and Input**

In an effort to promote greater public outreach and involvement, an informational booth was on display at the Cache County fair on August 11-14, 2021. The displayed information shared an overview of the decisions going into the new visioning plan. It discussed the inventory and analysis of the fairground’s current conditions and presented the areas of focus for new projects. The displayed posters included the main points of emphasis, concept diagrams, comparisons between the existing and proposed conditions, and a preliminary overall design.

Many patrons of the County fair stopped by the booth to offer their thoughts, gain a deeper understanding of the project, and to take the visioning plan Survey. The passion of the citizens of Cache Valley was evident as they discussed this treasured community asset and its future. Many valuable opinions were shared and considered in the preparation of this document.

A public survey was conducted to involve community members and poll the opinions of fair attendees. Using Google forms, a six-question survey was developed by fairgrounds staff to
test the pulse of the performance of the fairgrounds. Questions regarding parking suitability, restroom facilities, common uses for the fairgrounds, and favorite park features led to a deeper and vital understanding of cherished amenities and opportunities for improvements. For survey results and information, refer to Chapter 9 of the visioning plan document.

Signage with survey information was placed at several strategic locations throughout the fairgrounds during the county fair. Using a smart device, fairgoers could scan a QR code which took them directly to the survey website. The QR code and survey information was also available on programs and day sheets at the rodeo. The survey was open from August through October 2021 and had a total of 269 responses. Descriptions of how the visioning plan decisions were impacted by the results of the survey can be found in Chapter 9 of the visioning plan document.

Periodic presentations on the progress of the visioning plan were made at regularly scheduled fairgrounds Advisory Board meetings. Status updates, design feedback, and project input were discussed in detail by Voting Members and Advisory Members of the Board. The committee provided strong recommendations and local direction throughout the design and planning process.

Cache County Fairgrounds Advisory Board

Voting Members

- **David Zook**, County Executive, Chair
- **David Erickson**, County Council
- **Sandi Goodlander**, County Council
- **Mark Hurd**, County Council
• **Justin Clawson**, USU Extension Agent
• **Cameron Jensen**, County Finance Director
• **Lane Parker**, County Fair Manager
• **LaMont Poulsen**, County Rodeo Manager

Advisory Members

• **Shawn Milne**, Cache Economic Development
• **Bart Esplin**, Fairgrounds Manager
• **Ron Bjorkman**, CCEC Marketing Director
• **Cassidy Nemelka**, CCEC Asst Marketing Director
• **Julie Hollist Terrill**, Visitors Bureau Director
• **Dane Murray**, Interim Cache County Attorney
• **Bartt Nelson**, Cache County IT Director

**Final Visioning Plan Production**

The overall illustrative master plan was produced using an accumulation of ideas and feedback from all phases of design and public involvement. The final plan visually communicates the site as it will be once all projects described in the visioning plan are implemented. This phase of design uses a more polished and refined graphic to visually represent the elements of the plan.

In addition to the production of an overall visual plan, several focused areas were designated to visually illustrate the various proposed projects and their approximate locations.
These areas give the reader/user a more detailed understanding of the focus areas and what the finished spatial relationships will look like.

The final visioning plan has been through multiple rounds of revision with the fairgrounds Advisory Board and the fairgrounds director to ensure that its content meets the needs and aspirations of the fairgrounds. In addition to graphic representation, the narrative portions of the plan were refined to ensure its proper performance.
CHAPTER IV

RESULTS
Acknowledgments

Thank you to Bart Esplin, whose wealth of knowledge and understanding as manager of the Cache County Fairgrounds gave life and perspective to this project.

Thank you to the Cache County Fairgrounds Advisory Board and County Executive David Zook for infusing the desires of the citizens of Cache County into this document.

Thank you to the citizens of Cache County, whose passion for the Fairgrounds bring relevance to this plan and make the grounds a shining jewel in the community.

Study Undertaken By: Utah State University | Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning (LAEP) | Graduate Thesis | Logan Hall | Spring 2023

Thesis Committee: Dave Evans (LAEP Professional Practice Associate Professor) | Keith Christensen PhD (LAEP Professor) | Kelli Munns (Professional Practice Instructor), ITLS M.Ed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Background and History</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Planning Goals and Process</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Public Involvement and Input</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Site Inventory and Analysis</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Design</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Project Implementation</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Future Considerations</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Design Guidelines</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Public Survey Information</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OBJECTIVE

The County fairgrounds have been a fixture in Cache Valley Utah for over 100 years. They provide a valuable resource to the community. Effective planning can ensure the appropriate use of this public asset and prevent underutilization. Modern design guidelines have been developed for other fairgrounds in the Intermountain West, and are illustrated for the Cache County fairgrounds in this plan. This research is focused on developing a contemporary Visioning Plan to guide the growth and future of the County fairgrounds, develop design guidelines for future development, and maximize the Fairgrounds’ economic potential.

HISTORY

On January 7, 1910, the majority of the lands where the Cache County fairgrounds now exist were deeded to the city of Logan from David and Mary Andrew. The lands for Willow Park and portions of the fairgrounds were donated to the city of Logan by John Nelson in 1888. The fairgrounds were managed by the Cache County Fair Association from 1911 to 1933. In January 1933, the Fair Association was dissolved by its stockholders and its lease and assets were transferred to Cache County.

The fairgrounds have been used in a variety of ways over the years. The Cache County Chamber of Commerce first sponsored a rodeo in the fall of 1922. In the 1930s, the area was host to exhibition dog races. Baseball was played on the four diamonds and lighting was added to allow for night play.

The northwest area of the fairgrounds was turned into a prisoner of war (POW) camp in 1945 which prompted the addition of several new buildings. German POWs were housed at the fairgrounds from June 6 to November 30, 1945. As many as 550 prisoners were reported to have been based at the fairgrounds at one point. The POW camp existed until the fall of 1946.

Until 2007, the fairgrounds were a joint enterprise between Logan City and Cache County but are now under the sole ownership and operation of the County. The fairgrounds are used for a variety of events including horse shows, family reunions, the Cache Valley Cruise-In, trailer groups, rodeos, demolition derbies, and of course the Cache County Fair.

CACHE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Cache County Fairgrounds is to support community economic vitality, health and well-being, education, tourism, and enhance overall quality of life.
SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The site of the Cache County fairgrounds is located within the City of Logan. It is bordered on the North by 400 South (Residential), the East by 400 West (Residential), the South by Zootah and Willow Park, and the West by 500 West (Park and Swimming Pool Complex).

The fairgrounds cover approximately 48 acres of land primarily covered with "softscape". Its landscape includes large grass areas with mature deciduous trees, parking areas, and asphalt roadways. There have historically been two water features located on the site.

A canal of flowing water that divides the site will remain, and a fenced pond that collects runoff and groundwater, which is currently being filled and piped. Expansive views of the surrounding mountains and the character of the fairgrounds create a beautiful, park-like atmosphere.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COUNTY FAIR

The crown jewel of calendar items for the fairgrounds is the County Fair. This was, at least initially, the purpose of the grounds themselves. The fair provides a valuable occasion for the community to come together and interact with one another. Sarah Hadsell, a resident of Cache Valley, had this to say about the County Fair: "We used to live one block over and so we would walk here every year with our kids. We moved away a year ago so we’re a couple of miles away now, but we still come because we’ve kind of created that tradition. It’s been fun. I have family roots here even though I didn’t grow up in Cache Valley. Seeing all these displays and seeing their plan for what’s coming, it’s exciting for our kids for all the up-and-coming generations (Teichert, 2017)."

The primary focus of the County Fair is to, first and foremost, serve as a showcase of the talents of the youth of the community by providing a means of education, exhibit, and competition of the various livestock and non-livestock projects the youth are involved in. The society also uses the county fair to highlight the heritage of the community, and its ties to agriculture, industry, and businesses that are the backbone of the community (From a mission statement of a county fair in Iowa quoted in an article on the "Economic Impact of County & Regional Fairs on the State of Iowa in 2007").
IMPORTANCE OF THE FAIRGROUNDS AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Public open spaces such as parks, green spaces, and fairgrounds are key built environment elements within neighborhoods for encouraging a variety of physical activity behaviors (Koohsari et al. 2015). Access to some form of "nature" is a fundamental human need and therefore, a vitally important part of access to open space (Thompson, 2002). The Cache County fairgrounds lie tucked into a residential neighborhood and serve as a year-round ecological environment for its surrounding patrons to have this access to nature. The way these essential spaces are designed also has a great impact on their effectiveness.

The way social use of space interacts with the need for 'natural' spaces is one which raises interesting challenges in terms of open space planning and quality of life (Thompson, 2002). The fairgrounds in Cache County are a strong example of an effective public open space tucked into a residential environment. Not only are they closely tied to other public amenities like the Logan Aquatic Center and Willow Park, but they themselves serve as an opportunity to access nature for the County’s residents.

You do not need to be a farmer or rancher to enjoy the County Fair. The fact that fairs continue to exist is evidence of this point. While there are certainly commercial and political elements to the contemporary County Fair, it has survived because it has kept a careful balance between "entertainment and agricultural improvement" (Marsden, 2010). From the 1940s to the 1970s County Fairs experienced a significant downturn in attendance (Roberts, 2015). Due in no small measure to heightened entertainment value, many County Fairs have rebounded and remain financially solvent because of their ability to attract large crowds from nearby cities (Marsden, 2010). People involved in fairs value community identity and use fairs to reinforce community ties as well as teach the value of such ties to others (Roberts, 2015). These important events benefit from an iconic location in which to hold them. The Cache County fairgrounds provide a platform fitting for the County Fair, and several other iconic community events.

CONNECTION TO THE COMMUNITY

Cache Valley has a unique sense of community and sense of place. Sense of place describes our relationship with places, like the fairgrounds, expressed in different dimensions of human life: emotions, biographies, imagination, stories, and personal experiences (Adams et al. 2016).

As populations rise and cities throughout Cache Valley grow, it is increasingly important to maintain this sense of community and provide locations to make enriching memories together. Providing grounds for memory-making events is a basic intent behind the existence of the County fairgrounds. While the land itself is a significant benefit that must be watched over, it is what happens at the fairgrounds that makes it vital to the community. The average citizen still associates a sense of place or community not so much with architecture or a monument or a designed space as with some event, some daily or weekly or seasonal occurrence which we look forward to or remember and which we share with others (Jackson, 1994). Providing up-to-date improvements and maintenance to the fairgrounds is vital in order for it to continue to fulfill its crucial purpose in the Cache Valley.
IMPORTANCE OF A VISIONING PLAN

As stated earlier, the County fairgrounds are an important community amenity that must be maintained to leverage its full capabilities. To keep up with the changing times, a Visioning Plan will help the fairgrounds to have a further reaching value. It is essential for the community to take ownership of such a project. Public input and opinion can have a great impact on how this asset is developed. It is important to get the strategic decision-making framework for public space correct before worrying about the detailed execution (Carmona, 2019). See Chapter 3 of this document for public involvement and input information.

A Visioning Plan for the fairgrounds will also help guide and extend the potential of this integral community asset. Precedent plans have been studied to gain a deeper understanding of what is happening across the country and within the Intermountain West. The basic goal of the proposed Visioning Plan is to allow the fairgrounds to maximize the use of the property on a year-round basis, rather than emphasize the continued growth of the annual County Fair (Capelli, 1991). From disc golf to horseback riding, the fairgrounds are filled with opportunities to be a year-round asset in the community. It is important to reconsider those hidden opportunities with the redevelopment plan for the fairgrounds (Siefker/Scott, 1994).

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Maximize the use and effectiveness of the County fairgrounds for the benefit of the community throughout the year.
- Enhance pedestrian and vehicular flow through the fairgrounds.
- Identify and revitalize outdated buildings to capitalize on their utility.
- Inventory, define, and prioritize current and future projects with input from stakeholders and survey results collected by fairgrounds representatives.
- Develop spaces as educational tools for county residents to increase awareness of water conservation and serve as storm water collection areas.
- Maintain financial stability of the fairgrounds.
- Assess the feasibility of the fairgrounds current location and explore the possibility of a future move to a new site.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Cache County fairgrounds Visioning Plan will provide a general set of design guidelines for steering the decisions of future projects and designs. Determinations will be made based on the following standards to facilitate long-term success.

- Follow Visioning Plan intent.
- Project Aesthetic Representation in line with the mission statement of the fairgrounds.
- Contemporary industry practices.
- Sustainability in planning.
- Value of a long-term investment over short-term costs.
In an effort to promote greater public outreach and involvement, an informational booth was on display at the Cache County Fair on August 11-14, 2021. The displayed information shared an overview of the decisions going into the new Visioning Plan. It discussed the inventory and analysis of the fairgrounds current conditions and presented the areas of focus for new projects. The displayed posters included the main points of emphasis, concept diagrams, comparisons between the existing and proposed conditions, and a preliminary overall design.

A public survey was conducted in an effort to involve community members and poll the opinions of fair-attendees. Using Google forms, a six question survey was developed by fairgrounds staff to test the pulse of the performance of the fairgrounds. Questions regarding parking suitability, restroom facilities, common uses for the fairgrounds and favorite park features led to a deeper and vital understanding of cherished amenities and opportunities for improvements. For survey results and information, refer to Chapter 9 of this document.

Many patrons of the County Fair stopped by the booth to offer their thoughts, gain a deeper understanding of the project, and to take the Visioning Plan Survey. The passion of the citizens of Cache Valley was evident as they discussed this treasured community asset and its future. Many valuable opinions were shared and taken into account in the preparation of this document.
Cache County is located 86 miles northeast of Salt Lake City and is generally accessed via US Highway 89 from the west and US Highway 91 from the north. The map to the right shows Cache County’s vicinity in comparison to northern Utah and southern Idaho, along with the regional road system. The Cache County region is primarily known for agriculture, manufacturing, trade, education, and dairying.

The fairgrounds are bordered by several parks and open spaces. Willow Park, Zootah, Killowatt Park, and the Logan Aquatic Center can all be found in the general vicinity. Most of the land surrounding the fairgrounds is residential neighborhoods.

A circulation study was conducted to determine how vehicle and pedestrian traffic currently moves through the fairgrounds. This shows interactions between vehicles and pedestrians along with popular points of entry and exit. This analysis informs decisions on future roads, walkways, and wayfinding throughout the fairgrounds. Existing roads and walkways provide minimally sufficient access to most areas of the grounds, but suggestions for improved circulation are included in Chapter 6 of this document.
EXISTING TREES

One of the most iconic and inviting elements of the Fairgrounds are the large trees that provide shade, temperature regulation, and a feeling of safety. A tree assessment was completed to evaluate the health and overall longevity of the existing trees on the grounds. The tree survey makes suggestions on when specific trees should be replaced in order to provide maximum use and replace older, high-risk trees and allow their replacements to become established and grow to maturity. The tree survey is included as an appendix to this document.

EXISTING BUILDINGS

The map below illustrates the principal buildings and features existing on the fairgrounds and their general location. The majority of these buildings will remain in their current locations including some that will receive substantial upgrades or improvements. Photos of these features can be seen on the following page.
### Utilities and Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Existing Conditions Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Culinary Water</strong></td>
<td>Culinary water is available at all major structures throughout the fairgrounds. A 5” mainline connects from 400 S. and runs south to the animal barns. A 4” main from 500 W. connects to the Event Center. There are (2) 2” mainlines connecting from 500 W., (1) 2” line from 400 S., and (2) 2” lines coming from 300 W. The existing culinary water supply is believed to be sufficient for the foreseeable future.</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary Water</strong></td>
<td>The only portion of the fairgrounds with secondary water available is the overflow parking/open space area on the southernmost end of the grounds. Secondary water comes from the newly installed pump in the area. It is anticipated that a new secondary mainline will be installed and run parallel to the 5” culinary mainline from 400 S.</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electrical</strong></td>
<td>Three-phase power is available to the existing Indoor Arena, Large Animal Barn, and Event Center. Single-phase power runs throughout the grounds and connects from 400 S. and 300 W. Multiple power pedestals are available in lawn areas for trailer hookups and event power.</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sewer</strong></td>
<td>Sewer connections service existing restrooms and larger buildings throughout the grounds. Two(2) sewer lines come from 500 W. and service the event center, restrooms, burger stand, indoor arena, wash rack, and concessions. A sewer line from 400 W. services the office, and northern concessions. A 2” pumped sewer line from 300 W. services the restroom near the rodeo arena. Proposed projects necessitate a new sewer line from 300 W. to service the proposed indoor arena and horse boarding facilities.</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Gas</strong></td>
<td>Natural gas is available in three(3) lines running from 500 W. One line feeds the office buildings, another feeds the event center, the third line feeds the indoor arena.</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Storm Drainage</strong></td>
<td>Three(3) storm-water retention areas exist on the south and west sides of the event center. A storm-water drain is also available in the parking lot in that location. It is anticipated that with the proposed paving around the animal barns, storm drainage will be necessary on the southwest corner of the future pavement. Additional storm-water retention will likely be needed in the southern overflow parking area.</td>
<td><img src="image.jpg" alt="EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXISTING PARKING

Parking at the fairgrounds is multifaceted and nuanced. Event parking needs range from small family events requiring little extra parking, to larger events like the County Fair which often strains surrounding neighborhoods with its significant parking needs.

Smaller events taking place primarily at the Cache County Event Center use only the primary parking around the Event Center and Cache Arena. Secondary parking at the Logan Aquatics Center is used for larger events. The tertiary parking areas are only utilized for very large events such as the County Fair and the Cache Valley Cruise-in.

Multiple tertiary event parking areas are utilized for these events, including the open fields on the south end of the grounds and the parking areas at Willow Park. Large events requiring substantial parking can cause logistical issues, with surrounding neighborhoods being overwhelmed with patron parking. There is a need for strong organization within the existing tertiary event parking to assist in alleviating these issues.

"Another thing that I would like to see improvement in is the parking situation. For 4-H-ers, their families, people with booths, people with livestock, it is difficult to get to where they need to be quickly if there is not a parking spot for them. There are not good parking places anywhere."

- Cache County Fair Survey Participant

The Cache County fairgrounds are committed to providing a reasonable parking experience to all users of the grounds. ADA parking access is a priority around all buildings as mentioned in the Visioning Plan Design Guidelines in Chapter 8 of this document.
Multiple rounds of analysis and site inventory informed preliminary design studies that started to provide understanding for the implementation of projects and improvements to the overall site of the Fairgrounds. Conceptual and schematic designs led to the development of the preliminary plan.

Using the valuable knowledge obtained in the early stages of the design process and Advisory Board review, a preferred preliminary design was developed. The preliminary plan shows the new projects as they will be once implementation is complete. Proposed new buildings, newly paved areas, future walkways and driveways, and future parking improvements are shown in an illustrative, but instructive manner. This plan was presented in a booth at the 2021 Cache County Fair and presented to the Fairgrounds Advisory Board for their critique and review. Comments and suggestions were then applied to the master plan presented on page 37 of this document.

An enlarged version of this plan is available in appendix D.
MASTER PLAN

The overall illustrative master plan was produced using a condensation of ideas and feedback from all phases of design and public involvement. This plan visually communicates the site as it will be once all of the projects described in this visioning plan are implemented.

Chapter 6 of this document describes and illustrates the implementation strategy and timing of each project shown on this illustrative plan.

The 3D renderings shown on this page represent a few of the more conspicuous projects listed in Chapter 6.

An enlarged version of this plan is available in appendix D.
PROJECT AREAS

The long-term vision of the fairgrounds will be realized in the current and future projects for updates and improvements. This section breaks down these projects by area and discusses more detailed information regarding each project.

In addition to the improved circulation suggested on the following page, improved access to other local amenities should be explored and implemented. Enhanced connectivity to Willow Park, Zootah, the Logan Aquatic Center and other locations within walking distance of the fairgrounds should be explored. Tying these clustered landmarks together will provide greater function and utilization for all spaces involved. Logan City’s existing sidewalk and trail plans should also be reviewed to ensure that fairgrounds circulation plans connect with city routes.

Certain future projects pertain to the full site of the fairgrounds. Improved walkways, roadways, and overall circulation will facilitate greater access to all areas of the grounds and enhance the experience of the user.

FULL SITE

In addition to the improved circulation suggested on the following page, improved access to other local amenities should be explored and implemented. Enhanced connectivity to Willow Park, Zootah, the Logan Aquatic Center and other locations within walking distance of the fairgrounds should be explored. Tying these clustered landmarks together will provide greater function and utilization for all spaces involved. Logan City’s existing sidewalk and trail plans should also be reviewed to ensure that fairgrounds circulation plans connect with city routes.
INSTALL NEW ROADWAYS AND WALKWAYS FOR IMPROVED CIRCULATION

New walkways and roadways will improve the overall circulation of foot and vehicle traffic throughout the fairgrounds and minimize traffic conflicts. A walkway connection from the east side of the Event Center to the Central Restroom building will provide a strong central axis for tent and booth organization during larger events. It will also provide paved access to the new Bowery structure.

A new roadway on the north end of the grounds will connect the existing north entrances together, allowing one to be used mainly for pedestrian traffic, and the other for vehicle traffic. A bridge over the canal will be constructed to accommodate this new roadway.

A new roadway will connect the current road through the equestrian area to 300 west and provide two entrances and exits to the area when the remainder of the fairgrounds are closed for events.

Additional roadways will be developed on the east side of the grounds to provide more organization for contestant trailer parking and circulation during larger events.

A walkway will connect the improved southern parking area to the southwest corner of the rodeo arena. This will decrease the conflicts between pedestrian circulation and contestants entering the arena.

New gravel or asphalt drive lanes will be placed in the improved parking area to provide a delineation between areas to be parked in and areas for circulation. This will reduce congestion in the area and maximize the space for parking.

INSTALL WAY FINDING KIOSKS

Way finding kiosks will be placed throughout the fairgrounds to improve circulation and ease-of-use. Kiosks will display and provide information on movement throughout the grounds and have options for temporary information that is specific to certain seasonal events.

The image to the left shows an example of what the way finding kiosks on the fairgrounds might look like.

The map below illustrates locations for way finding kiosks to be placed. Kiosks will be located at strategic junctions to improve traffic circulation and make the fairgrounds more user-friendly.
NEW RESTROOM TO SERVICE NORTH END OF FAIRGROUNDS AFTER DEMOLITION OF OFFICE BUILDING
An approximately 2,200 sq ft. restroom will be constructed that houses eight toilet/urinals and a drinking fountain. This facility will be near the north gate of the fairgrounds. Specific plans and designs for the building will be developed as funding and time-frame permit.

BUILD NEW ENTERTAINMENT STAGE
After the purchase of Armory property which will allow for the relocation of the fairgrounds maintenance building, a new production type amphitheater stage will be built where the maintenance building now stands. It will be located near where the existing maintenance building is to the east of the Cache Valley Events Center. The new amphitheater will be utilized for concerts and entertainment during the fair as well as other events. Specific plans and designs will be developed as funding and time-frames permit.

UPDATE/RELOCATE BOWERY
The current configuration and construction of the bowery is outdated. This project replaces the existing structure with a more modern construction that is both visually appealing, and functional for groups and gatherings. In contrast to the existing bowery, the updated version will have one larger roof with better lighting and the possibly other amenities.
CONSTRUCT NEW INDOOR ARENA

Build a new, updated indoor arena with built-in seating, attached restrooms, and a concession area. The proposal would be to build it on the northeast corner of the fairgrounds that would put all of the equestrian areas in one general location and reduce the interface hazards between people and animals. This new arena would also free up the existing indoor arena to provide a more permanent option for hosting non-equestrian indoor events. Specific plans and designs will be developed as funding and time-frames permit.

PARKING IMPROVEMENTS

Provide improved parking organization to the equestrian area of the grounds. The area of discussion is used as vendor parking for larger events and can become congested and create logistical problems. Strategically planted trees will provide an organic solution to this problem. The trees can be used to organize drive lanes and parking sections of the area. Temporary tape or barricades can be used in between the trees to inform drivers of the appropriate drive/parking pattern. The trees will also provide shade and add to the park-like ambiance of the remainder of the fairgrounds.

REPLACE HORSE BOARDING FACILITIES

Construct two new long-term horse boarding facilities just south of the location for the new indoor arena on the northeast corner of the fairgrounds. Stalls for the new boarding facility should provide adequate ventilation with windows on the top and bottom of stalls. Stalls should allow for proper socialization, while providing opportunities for privacy as well. An ideal stall size of 12’x12’ should be considered. Opportunities for turnout and free-range exercise should be provided for superior equestrian conditions.

FENCE OFF EQUESTRIAN AREA

Isolate the equestrian area and provide access from the street while limiting access to the remainder of the fairgrounds. This will allow equestrian area users to access their animals at any point while the remainder of the fairgrounds are shut down for private or ticketed events. See plans for location and layout.
Replace or upgrade the existing burger stand so that it meets current codes and provides the necessary amenities for those who will use it to sell items at events. The current burger stand is outdated and does not meet current code. Specific plans and designs will be developed as funding and time frames permit.

Construct one large open building to house all livestock during the fair and rodeo. This updated structure will also provide a facility to be rented and utilized during the warmer months when the fair is not taking place. This area could be used for temporary horse stalls, swap meets, flea markets, livestock shows, etc. This new structure would use the location of the footprint of the current livestock barns.

When constructed in the early 90s, this building was one of the first indoor arenas in the area. The use of the building as a horse arena creates a high humidity environment which creates issues with moisture in the wall materials. This leads to rust and other corrosive issues. This project would remove all of the drywall and existing insulation, and install a foam insulation which then would transfer the dew point from somewhere in the wall to the exterior. This updated interior would also enhance the visual quality and functionality of the arena to serve as an extension of the Cache Valley Event Center during certain annual events.

Pave areas around current indoor arena and animal buildings allowing the surrounding areas to be better maintained and cleaned. It will also allow for better parking organization when it is utilized as overflow parking for the event center. The parking areas discussed are currently surfaced with crushed asphalt which turns muddy and often times gets tracked to many areas of the fairgrounds, including the event center. Paving these areas will also allow for a more efficient diversion of storm water runoff.

After purchase of Armory property, a new storage building will be constructed on the eastern side of the newly acquired property. This three sided structure will function as storage for fairgrounds equipment and supplies to protect them from the elements and potential weather damage. Specific plans and designs will be developed as funding and time frames permit.
A water-wise and pollinator demonstration garden will serve as an educational tool for the citizens of Cache County and provide a beautiful entrance to the grounds from 500 west.

As drought continues to persist in the Inter-mountain West, simple measures can be taken by homeowners and commercial agencies to reduce water use and conserve the resources available to the county. This low-water garden will provide opportunities for visitors to gain a stronger understanding of the beautiful variety of plants that grow well in the region and require little water. Signage will be placed throughout the gardens to provide information on plants and their beneficial uses in the landscape.

This garden installation will take place in phases. Phase 1 will be developed on the newly acquired Armory property. Phases 2 & 3 will be carefully planned contingent upon the success of phase 1 as an asset to the community. Phase 2 will also serve as a storm water collection area.

The County should seek partnership with USU Extension and the Cache Water District to plan, fund, an manage this garden.
Upgrade the west side bleachers of the rodeo arena by completely replacing the current stands. The new stands will wrap around at the north and south ends and increase the number of rows from 15 to 20. A steeper bleacher angle will provide better sight lines and an increased capacity. ADA accessibility improvements, seat backs, and additional covered seating will increase comfort for spectators, and provide an enhanced experience for all users. Specific plans and designs will be developed as funding and time frame permit.

NEW WARM-UP ARENA

Create a small open arena located on the southern end of the rodeo arena for the warm up of participants. There is currently no warm-up area on the south end which creates a safety hazard with participants and animals entering the rodeo arena while crossing the public access to the east bleachers. An upgraded walking path configuration will also help to alleviate rodeo participant interface with spectators.

FILL THE RESERVOIR

This project is currently underway and will be completed soon contingent upon material availability. The pond will be filled and leveled to provide a larger space for parking and park use. Concrete boxes for the storm water drains will be placed on the site to ensure adequate drainage. Throughout this process, the water source will be relocated to the west by the fence to remove it from the middle of the proposed parking area.
PARKING AREA IMPROVEMENTS

Parking improvements were one of the main areas of focus throughout the planning process. The southern portion of the fairgrounds has served as event parking during the larger events of the summer. Vehicles enter one of the two south entrances and park somewhere in the open field that is not being used for campers. This ad hoc parking style has provided adequate parking capacity in the past, but now requires greater organization to maximize the space available.

The western portion of the parking area will be used for trailer parking. A single drive isle through the center of the trailer area will provide both pull-through and back-in parking options to maximize capacity and traffic flow.

Paved or gravel drive isles will be added to increase circulation around the parking area. These roadways will clearly delineate the areas for driving and the areas for parking.

Strategically planted trees will provide the structure and organization for the event parking. The trees can be used to organize drive lanes and parking sections of the area. Temporary tape or barricades can be used in between the trees to inform drivers of the appropriate drive/parking pattern. The trees will also provide shade and add to the park-like ambiance of the remainder of the fairgrounds.

PARKING DIAGRAMS

The parking solution shown below maximizes the parking capacity for the area without contributing to a heat island effect, or causing storm water runoff problems. This organic solution of keeping grass and planting new trees will ensure a natural and enjoyable amenity to be used throughout the year while also providing the organization needed during large events. If organized in an effective manner, this new parking layout will provide approximately 600 car parking and 40 trailer parking spots.

The diagram below shows a parking layout with approximate locations to maximize the space devoted to parking. This layout helps get a rough feel for the layout and organization of the space and gives an idea of how many vehicles could fit in the location.

The images to the right are examples of grass parking areas which have been organized to enhance the usability of the area and increase parking capacity.
PROJECT TIMELINE

SHORT TERM (0-5 YEARS)
- Fill the pond/Parking area improvements
- Build new restroom to serve north end of Fairgrounds after demolition of office building
- Install new roadways and walkways for improved circulation
- Replace horse boarding facilities
- Place wayfinding kiosks
- Upgrade existing burger stand
- Begin tree removal and replacement
- Assess suitability to purchase 200+ acres of land for future fairgrounds relocation. See page 61.

MID TERM (5-15 YEARS)
- Build an Entertainment Stage
- Upgrade west side bleachers of the Rodeo Arena
- Construct new storage structure on Armory property
- Pave areas around the current Indoor Arena and Animal Barns
- Update interior of the existing Indoor Arena
- Pollinator/water-wise demonstration garden
- Upgrade/relocate Bowery
- Fence off equestrian area

LONG TERM (15-20 YEARS)
- Construct a new Indoor Arena
- Replace Livestock Barns
- Build new rodeo Warm-up Arena
- Purchase 200+ acres for future Fairgrounds relocation (50 years). See page 61.
The Future of the Fairgrounds

The general outlook for Fairgrounds in the Inter-mountain West is positive (Shockley, 2005). This is mostly due to strong support from the community. It is apparent that the Cache County Fairgrounds are a foundational benefit for the citizens of the County. In order to continue to serve this purpose, it is vital for the Fairgrounds to continue an exploration for improved ways to meet the needs of a growing and ever-changing population.

Short Term

In addition to the projects and improvements discussed in this visioning plan, additional utility and infrastructure updates will be ongoing. There is potential for a secondary water line to be installed through the center of the grounds that will necessitate an irrigation design and plan for how to best utilize this new system. Additional improvements to lighting, sewer, electrical access, and Wi-Fi as technology advances and needs accelerate.

In past years, the Fairgrounds has been host to a popular disc golf course. Conflicts between disc golf and other events have caused Fairgrounds staff to reevaluate the suitability of a disc golf course within the Fairgrounds.

Implementation of the projects should begin by securing funding, plans, and contractors for the short-term plans as discussed in Chapter 6. A vital portion of setting some of the fairgrounds plans and projects in motion is the acquisition of the National Guard Armory property just south of the fairgrounds. This acquisition has been in discussion for years and some of the projects in the visioning plan must wait until this asset is secured as part of the fairgrounds.

Zootah’s long-range plan calls for the zoo to find a new, larger location. If Zootah vacates its current location, which is owned by Logan City, the County should discuss the potential for acquiring that land for potential fairgrounds expansion.

Long Term

The population in Cache Valley is projected to grow substantially in the next 20 years. As shown on the map to the right, much of the growth (shown in blue) is projected to take place on the outskirts of areas that are currently populated. Access to the fairgrounds and parking availability will likely become more strained and difficult to accommodate.

This indicates a need to evaluate the effectiveness of the Fairgrounds’ current location long-term. The survey results found in Chapter 9 illustrate how heavily utilized the grounds are. While this demonstrates the importance of the grounds, it also brings to light the potential for overlap and conflict of the many activities taking place on a regular basis. Substantial demands for events and park activities particularly during the summer months brings into question the suitability of the fairgrounds current size and location long term, and underscores the need to plan now for a new, much larger facility for the long-term future.
The Fairgrounds current location is iconic. It holds a strong heritage and countess memories for the citizens of Cache Valley and must be preserved as a public open space for future generations regardless of what is decided on a future relocation of the fairgrounds. Within the next 50 years, the County must assess the need to begin development on a new location for the Fairgrounds. An early intervention in planning and development can allow for infrastructure to be put in place well before an actual location change would be executed. Mature trees and a strong sense of identity take time to grow. Early planning may prove indispensable in developing a future site for the Fairgrounds.

Suggested steps towards the potential future of relocating the fairgrounds include:

- Establish needs and parameters for a potential future site.
- Enlist public involvement.
- Assess feasibility of selling the portion of the fairgrounds east of the rodeo arena to fund the acquisition of a future site.
- Determine rough time frame for a potential move.
- Identify and secure a site
- Begin planning process for establishing infrastructure at a future site.
- Install basic irrigation and plant trees.

The land acquisition chart on the following page is based on a figure in the Land Acquisition Guidelines handbook established by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.
## Design Character
- All new or updated buildings/structures should match the style and feel of the Cache County Event Center.
- Preserve iconic 'park-like' atmosphere.

## Landscaping
- Preserve atmosphere by maintaining existing trees in a healthy and safe manner.
- All new non-turf landscaping areas should be planted with low-water use plants where feasible.
- Use landscape areas for storm-water management where possible.
- Reduce water use through efficient irrigation practices.

## Circulation & Access
- Maintain and provide easy access to the fairgrounds during predictable, regular hours.
- Use way-finding signage to enhance flow throughout the grounds and between buildings.
- Provide adequate pedestrian transitions between highly used spaces.
- Ensure safe circulation routes for pedestrians and service vehicles.
- Ensure all buildings and structures are ADA accessible.

## Parking
- All parking areas should ensure appropriate storm water runoff to collection areas.
- Use landscape buffers in parking areas to minimize heat island effect.
- Provide adequate bike parking near buildings.
- Provide ADA accessible parking near high-use buildings.

## Safety & Security

### The following CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles should be referenced:
- **Natural Surveillance** - The concept of putting “eyes on the street,” making a place unattractive for offenders who wish to commit crime with impunity. Creating clear sightlines through street design, landscaping, lighting, and site design optimizes the potential for natural surveillance.
- **Access Control** - Refers to controlling who goes in and out of a neighborhood, park, building, and other places. Access control includes focusing on formal and informal entry and exit points in buildings or parking areas (fencing, access gates) and signifying entrance ways to parks and neighborhoods (hedging and other types of landscaping or design).
- **Territorial Reinforcement** - The concept of creating and fostering places that are adopted by the legitimate users of the space (i.e. they take ownership), making it less likely for people who do not belong to engage in criminal or nuisance behavior at that location. This can be achieved by clearly marking public, private, and semi-public areas through landscaping.
- **Maintenance & Management** - Related to the neighborhood’s sense of ‘pride of place’ and territorial reinforcement. The more dilapidated an area, the more likely it is to attract unwanted activities. The maintenance and the ‘image’ of an area can have a major impact on whether it will become targeted.

## Lighting
- Provide adequate and appropriate lighting throughout the fairgrounds to ensure safety.
- Ensure parking areas are properly lit.
- Provide pedestrian lighting along pathways and around buildings.
- Avoid excessive glare, light trespass, and light pollution by adopting and following a dark sky policy.
- Provide sufficient lighting at all entrances to the grounds.
REFERENCES


Markin Consulting & Kefler/Otteron Fairgrounds Planners, Inc. (2019, March 5). Benton county fairground master plan study. adxxts.tf/gktr1--BentonCountyEventCenter&f=2019_BCF_Master_Plan_Study_Final.pdf


Shockley, A. E. (n.d.). The utilization of fairgrounds, past, present, and future in five western states. 166.


Smith, L. C. (n.d.). USU equine-assisted activities and therapies facilities designed master plan.


In order of importance, rank the following 7 features of the Fairgrounds.

As anticipated, shade and grass ranked the highest for the most people as the most important feature of the fairgrounds. These results confirmed that the general atmosphere and environment is of the highest importance to fairgrounds users. Location and use of the Event Center are also a medium to high priority. Proximity to public transit is low priority in comparison to the other options presented.

Were you pleased with the parking situation during your visit to the Fairgrounds?

The fairgrounds management were pleased to confirm that over 70% of survey participants were able to park within 2 blocks of the fairgrounds. Convenient and available parking options are a high priority for fairgrounds users, especially during large events that can cause overcrowded street parking in neighborhoods surrounding the grounds. Only 10% of survey participants were unable to find parking less than 3 blocks away.
Did you find there to be adequate restroom facilities, and were they easy to locate?

An overwhelming majority of survey participants found the restroom facilities on at the fairgrounds adequate and easy to locate. With some of the changes taking place on the north end of the grounds, an additional restroom building will be added and strategically placed way finding kiosks will hopefully continue to provide fairgrounds users with a pleasant experience.

Other than the County Fair, what activities bring you to the Fairground? Select all that apply.

Enjoying the park, attending the car show, and playing in the stream were the three highest ranked activities that survey responders participated in, outside of the County Fair. disc Golf and demolition derbies also rank highly on this question. These results again confirm that the majority of fairgrounds users are drawn to the grounds for their natural and aesthetic amenities.
CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

Findings

The design principles for the Cache County fairgrounds will serve not only as an important framework for projects and decision making, but as a strong resource for other public open spaces throughout the Intermountain region. The guidelines for the Cache County fairgrounds are unique in that they are for the revitalization of existing fairgrounds. This will serve as a new model for the future enhancement of outdated fairgrounds in the west and throughout the United States. The guidelines consider safety, circulation and access, lighting, landscaping, parking, and the overall design character of the grounds. These guidelines were developed based on the needs and recommendation of the fairgrounds Advisory Board, and to establish best practices for improving public open space.

The public survey conducted by the fairgrounds staff at the 2021 Cache County fair yielded some expected and unexpected results. Survey participants were asked to rank the various features of the fairgrounds in order of importance to them. As anticipated, shade and grass ranked the highest for the most people as the most important feature of the fairgrounds. These results confirmed that the general atmosphere and environment is of the highest importance to fairgrounds users. This indicates the vital role that early planning plays in fairgrounds development as this type of atmosphere takes time to develop. Location and use of the Event Center are a medium to high priority. Proximity to public transit is a low priority in comparison to the other options presented.
Another survey question dealt with the current parking situation. It was originally anticipated that the vast majority of survey participants would say that they were not pleased with the parking situation at the fairgrounds, especially because the survey was administered during the fairground’s largest event of the year. A surprising 54.3% of participants said that they were pleased with the parking situation. The fairgrounds management were pleased to confirm that over 70% of survey participants were able to park within 2 blocks of the fairgrounds. Convenient and available parking options are a high priority for fairgrounds users, especially during large events that can cause overcrowded street parking in neighborhoods surrounding the grounds. Only 10% of survey participants were unable to find parking less than 3 blocks away. These results led to a decision for a less intensive and more environmentally conscious multi-use overflow parking area on the southern end of the fairgrounds. It is suggested that other fairgrounds and other public open spaces explore options for multi-use parking to increase the utility of parking areas throughout the year.

An overwhelming majority of survey participants found the restroom facilities at the fairgrounds adequate and easy to locate. With some of the changes taking place on the north end of the grounds, an additional restroom building will be added, and strategically placed wayfinding kiosks will hopefully continue to provide fairgrounds users with a pleasant experience.

When asked to rank the different activities experienced at the fairgrounds, enjoying the park, attending the car show, and playing in the stream were the three highest ranked outside of the County fair. Disc golf and demolition derbies also rank highly on this question. These results again confirm that the majority of fairgrounds users are drawn to the grounds for their natural and aesthetic amenities.
Survey results illustrate how heavily utilized the fairgrounds are. While this demonstrates the importance of the grounds, it also brings to light the potential for overlap and conflict of the many activities taking place on a regular basis. Substantial demands for events and park activities particularly during the summer months brings into question the suitability of the fairgrounds current size and location long term.

**Visioning Plan Summary**

The Cache County fairgrounds provide a valuable amenity to the community. To continue to serve this purpose, the fairgrounds must continue an exploration for improved ways to meet the needs of a growing and ever-changing population. This plan will provide a framework to guide the future of the fairgrounds. It provides an organizational structure for decision-making and a sequential timeline for upcoming projects. This visioning plan discusses the history and impact of the fairgrounds as a fixture in the community. It visually presents the fairgrounds context and accessibility within Cache County. Public input and recommendations are discussed. The plan breaks down projects taking place in the five designated areas within the fairgrounds and details information for each project. Increased circulation, usability, and utilization were at the forefront of this plan’s development. A series of design guidelines model an outline for decision making on all future fairground projects and improvements. Future considerations for the feasibility of the fairground’s current location and a potential move to a new location are discussed.
Lessons Learned

The design and organization of the Cache County fairgrounds visioning plan was a unique and exploratory experience. It was an unfamiliar process to work on a long-range planning project for a government entity that is used by thousands of visitors every year. The process was different from most standard landscape design projects in that there were many clients to work with. The citizens of Cache County are invested in the fairgrounds and made essential contributions in the development of the plan and projects. When designing a public space, it is difficult to find a way to please everyone who will use the space. What is good for some is not necessarily good for all.

An unforeseen learning experience during the design process was discovering the intricacies of working with an Advisory Board. In many design and planning projects, the designer gets to make important decisions and seek the approval of the client. On this project, the Advisory Board made and drove the decisions. Ideas for improvement and development were presented from many angles, but the Board had considerable input on all decisions that were made throughout the design process. This led to some projects and design decisions that were not the first choice of the designer but worked to appease most of the Board.

Limitations

The production of this plan and project was not without limitations. There were several resources available for precedent fairgrounds master plans, but very little literature on the production and implementation of those plans. Seeking and understanding the future of fairgrounds and their role with upcoming generations was difficult given the studies that had
been completed. A multitude of literature exists for the importance of public open space and greenspace distribution, but little by way of fairgrounds specific writing.

Several of the precedent master plans that were referenced were for fairgrounds that were starting from scratch or moving to a new location. This allowed the plan development and organization of spaces to have nearly unlimited opportunity depending on the needs and desires of stakeholders and the public. Given that the Cache County fairgrounds are an existing and well-loved public space, there were a multitude of present conditions and structures to plan site improvements and new amenities around.

Another limitation was in managing, understanding, and reaching agreement on expectations from the fairgrounds Advisory Board. Each Board member contributed greatly to the overall development of the plan but would often look out for the interest that they were representing. This was not unexpected but did cause delays in the planning process as coming to a consensus was often difficult. There were several board meetings that promoted lengthy discussions on relevant visioning plan topics without coming to the conclusions that were sought after to help the plan progress.

**Next Steps**

Next steps for the immediate future are to present the visioning plan to the Cache County Council and seek approval for its adoption. Implementation of the projects should begin by securing funding, plans, and contractors for the short-term plans as discussed in Chapter 6 of the visioning plan.
A vital portion of setting fairgrounds plans and projects in motion is the acquisition of the National Guard Armory property just south of the fairgrounds. This acquisition has been in discussion for years and many of the projects in the visioning plan must wait until this asset is secured as part of the fairgrounds.

As discussed in the visioning plan document, the County and fairgrounds Advisory Board must begin to evaluate the effectiveness and long-term feasibility of the fairground’s current location. The fairground’s current location is iconic. Within the next 50 years, the County must assess the need to acquire and begin development of a new location for the fairgrounds. An early intervention in planning and development can allow for infrastructure to be put in place well before an actual location change is executed. Mature trees and a strong sense of identity take time to grow. Early planning may prove indispensable in developing a future site for the fairgrounds.
REFERENCES


Shockley, A. E. (n.d.). The utilization of fairgrounds, past, present, and future in five western states. 166.


Smith, L. C. (n.d.). USU equine-assisted activities and therapies facilities designed master plan.


